

An Examination of Human Rights Violations in Latin America: 2002-2006

by

Agneta Hernandez

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Faculty Approval:

Dr. Patricia M. Shields

Dr. Nandhini Rangarajan

Mr. Eddie Solis

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to describe the types of human rights violations occurring within the last five years among Latin American countries as documented in the U.S. State Department's *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*. This paper utilizes descriptive categories modeled on a framework developed by Jack Donnelly and Rhoda Howard. Those categories are then used to analyze the content of 100 *Country Reports* from 2002-2006. These categories are: (1) Violations of Survival Rights, (2) Violations of Membership Rights, (3) Violations of Protection Rights, and (4) Violations of Empowerment Rights. Content analysis revealed that violations of protection rights and membership rights were the most prevalent during this time period.

About the Author

Agneta (Aggie) Hernandez is a Master of Public Administration candidate at Texas State University in San Marcos, Texas. She graduated from the University of Texas at Austin with a B.A. in Latin American Studies in 2002. In 2005 she completed a State Department internship at the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Her career interest is international relations. Contact: achern1@hotmail.com.

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I. Chapter One: Introduction

Introduction to Human Rights

Human rights are a critical issue within the field of political science. This complex issue affects people of all countries, races, and ethnicities. Concerns about human rights abuses have grown more urgently relevant as the world has become more deeply interconnected. The human rights practices of a country strongly affect its foreign relations with other countries (Donnelly & Howard 1988, 216). Forsythe (1998, 508) claims that human rights are an integral part of each country's public policy agenda. Despite the acknowledged importance of human rights, the issue has often been the domain of international law rather than political science. This is despite the fact that human rights and politics are deeply intertwined (Forsythe 1998, 507). During the tumultuous era of world human rights violations in 1980's, political scientists lent little attention to the subject (Mitchell & McCormick 1988, 477). Today, that situation is changing and scholarly research on human rights by political scientists is expanding. This trend is especially important due to the rapid globalization of today's world. Political scientists can little afford to ignore human rights issues.

The current political obsession with international terrorism is changing how political scientists and policymakers prioritize human rights. Michael Ignatieff (*New York Times*, February 5, 2002) claims that the war on international terrorism is pushing human rights to the backwaters of policy debates. In the wake of alleged human rights abuses at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and Abu Ghraib, Iraq, this may appear to be true.¹

¹ These alleged human rights abuses were initiated by Americans in American-run facilities. This has created a situation in which the United States reports on and criticizes other countries' human rights records, while at the same time being accused of committing egregious human rights violations itself. John Brady Kiesling (2006, 188) writes that this duality has inspired resentment from foreign governments who

Other scholars, however, offer dissenting opinions. Ishay (1997, xxxviii) believes that increased cooperation and dependence between countries make the new millennium a fertile time period for global human rights cooperation. Sikkink (2004, 3) asserts that the post 9/11 era in particular requires renewed focus on human rights. Human rights is worthy of study by political scientists now more than ever.

As countries develop closer international relationships, it is important for them to examine others' human rights records closely. Forsythe (2000, 28) asserts that human rights are an essential component of international relations.² Ignatieff (February 5, 2002), admits that foreign affairs are greatly affected by the human rights dialogue. Examination of human rights abuses has a particularly noticeable effect on United States foreign policy decisions and foreign aid distributions (Banks 1986, 654).

Each country makes particular choices that affect the human rights conditions within its borders. Donnelly & Howard (1988, 216) point out that a country's human rights behavior also affects its internal and external policies. According to Forsythe (1998, 508), human rights deserve respect and prioritization within any country's official business. The adoption of human rights treaties signifies a country's willingness to respect its citizens' human rights, at least to some extent. Human rights conditions help to determine the overall quality of life for those who live within a country's borders. Donnelly (2003b, 14) maintains that human rights are not necessarily essential to human

find the U.S. position hypocritical. It makes foreign diplomacy more difficult and hinders cooperation on human rights issues. He testifies that although this "hypocrisy" is troubling, the U.S. State Department nonetheless carries out its commitment to human rights in earnest.

² Other applied research projects that discuss international issues include those by Leman Barak Ari, Hunter Bryan Thompson, Terrence E. Fluharty, and Arjana Olldashi. These are available at: <http://ecommons.txstate.edu/>.

survival, but that life would be quite meaningless without them. He argues convincingly that human rights serve to help humans to enjoy a fulfilling way of life.

Research Purpose

Considering the importance of human rights in international relations, the accurate reporting of worldwide human rights conditions becomes equally important. The most comprehensive and widely known human rights report is the *Country Report on Human Rights Practices*. This document is produced annually by the U.S. State Department. It is an extensive summary of the human rights conditions within a country. One report is published for each UN member country, every country that receives foreign aid from the United States, as well as many others (U.S. State Department 2007b).³ In 2007, a total of 196 *Country Reports* covering the previous year's human rights performance were submitted to Congress (2007b). The *Reports* are available for public access on the State Department's website and are part of government document repositories. They are widely used by government and non-government bodies around the world (Innes 1986, 695).⁴ These reports have been subjected to scrutiny in the past over alleged biases and concerns over what information is included or omitted (Cainkar and Abu-Shakrah 1987, 90). Yet today, the *Country Reports* are a comprehensive source of human rights information (McNitt 1988, 97). The information they contain is considered to be largely reliable (Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights 2003, iv).

³ The U.S. does not produce a *Country Report* on its own human rights record. Non-government organizations such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, however, report extensively on human rights conditions in the United States and its international facilities.

⁴ Although the *Country Reports* are used by many foreign countries, they are only available in English at this time.

Despite the availability of accurate human rights information on most countries, there is a lack of cohesive human rights information about certain regions of the world. One such region is Latin America.⁵ There is a growing body of work about the human rights in that region. What are still lacking are comparisons of different countries' human rights records over a given span of time (Cardenas 2000, 266). Accumulated information about human rights violations in the world makes analysis of different time periods more feasible (Banks 1986, 654). This research examines the time period from 2002-2006. An examination of the human rights behavior of Latin America is a useful and necessary endeavor to help supplement the gaps in existing research.

Now is an especially opportune time to explore the human rights record of Latin America. Over the past two decades, this region has undergone a political transformation. Many countries in this region have abandoned authoritarian governments in favor of democratic ones (Sikkink 2004, xix). Although this research does not aim to tie human rights performance to democratization⁶, it may be useful for future researchers to have a general overview of the region's human rights performance during a key time in the region's political maturation. This research can help to identify areas in which Latin America has made progress on human rights, and highlight areas of potential

⁵ "Latin America" is generally defined as the twenty predominantly Spanish-speaking countries in the Western Hemisphere (along with Portuguese-speaking Brazil and French-speaking Haiti). These are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, and Uruguay. There is some debate over whether these countries' differences are too disparate to lend themselves to a regional classification. Yet their shared characteristics in terms of colonial history, language, and religion are considered strong enough categories to keep the "Latin America" classification intact for the time being (*Encyclopedia Americana*, Grolier Online, s.v. "Latin America," [by Martin C. Needler], <http://ea.glolier.com.libproxy.txstate.edu/cgi-bin/article?assetid=0239530-00> [accessed August 1, 2007]).

⁶ For a more thorough discussion of this topic, see: Neil J. Mitchell and James M. McCormick, "Economic and Political Explanations of Human Rights Violations," *World Politics* 40, 476-98 (1988); Helen Fein, "More Murder in the Middle: Life Integrity Violations and Democracy in the World," *Human Rights Quarterly* 17, 170-91 (1995).

improvement. The purpose of this research is to describe the types of human rights violations occurring within the last five years among Latin American countries as documented in the U.S. State Department's *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*.

Summary of Chapters

Chapter two gives a brief overview of the history of human rights in Latin America. It discusses the most relevant human rights developments in the region.

Chapter three (literature review) provides an introduction to the field of human rights. It discusses the origins of human rights, then places several key human rights violations into descriptive categories. These categories are based on the list of key human rights developed by Jack Donnelly and Rhoda E. Howard in their 1988 article, "Assessing National Human Rights Performance: A Theoretical Framework." These are: (1) violations of survival rights, (2) violations of membership rights, (3) violations of protection rights, and (4) violations of empowerment rights.

Chapter four details the methodology that is used to analyze the summary sections of the U.S. State Department's *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*. The chapter also gives a short history of the origins and development of the *Country Reports* as a foreign policy instrument.

The results of the content analysis of the *Country Reports* are presented in chapter five. This chapter highlights the most important human rights concerns in Latin America for the years 2002 through 2006.

Chapter six draws conclusions about the state of human rights in Latin America. It also makes recommendations for future research in the field.

II. Chapter Two: Research Setting (Latin America)

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to briefly describe Latin America's human rights profile, as well as present some key developments in the region's human rights history.

Introduction

Latin America has had a tumultuous human rights history. Human rights in Latin America are rooted in a legal tradition of the early nineteenth century (Obregon 2006, 816). During that time, Spanish colonies in the New World declared their independence from Spain, forming the basis of the countries of Latin America as we know them today. Along with their political independence came a new legal consciousness, created by *Criollos*, or those with Spanish blood who were born in the New World. This group interpreted European legal traditions to fit the conditions of their new environment, and this would be the precursor for Latin American international law (Obregon 2006, 815). Human rights became an important issue by which Latin American legal identity played itself out. The *Criollo* identity incorporated a strong sense of individual rights, which later contributed to a regional human rights dialogue (Obregon 2006, 825).

Latin America's history of activism in the field of human rights refutes the idea that it is purely a notion imposed on the region by other Western countries (Sikkink 2004, 26). Development of a human rights agenda was also essential to the development of a unified Latin American voice that might counter the influence of larger powers such as the United States (26). The region was particularly influential in the years following World War II (24). As human rights and international cooperation came to the foreign

policy forefront in the twentieth century, Latin America participated in the League of Nations and the International Court of Justice (27). It also adopted the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man in 1948. The Declaration preceded the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which occurred later that year (Sikkink 2004, 28). Latin American countries had significant influence over the wording of the Universal Declaration. Some of the text was based on existing Latin American legal documents (Sikkink 2004, 37). The Declaration also addressed some issues unique to the region (Cerna 1994, 742).

Latin America solidified its commitment to human rights in the twentieth century through its participation in the Organization of America States (OAS) (Pasqualucci 2000, 195). The OAS charter, the American Declaration of the Rights of Man, and the American Convention on Human Rights are the primary documents that showcase the region's human rights infrastructure. Together, they serve to reinforce human rights protection in the Americas (195). Human rights are one of many sources from which Latin America draws its collective identity (Chiriboga 2006, 48). In fact, Latin American countries are voluntarily bound by several human rights treaties that the United States to this day refuses to ratify (Pasqualucci 2006, 205).⁷ The Latin American human rights regime is helping to lend weight to human rights in the region and reinforcing the system (Pasqualucci 2006, 206). Sikkink (2004, 47) believes that Latin America has "formed a crucial part of the coalition that put human rights on the international agenda." Human

⁷ Pasqualucci (2006, 205) states: "It is unfortunate that some of the most powerful states in the Western Hemisphere have yet to ratify the Inter-American human rights treaties or to accept the jurisdiction of the Inter-American court. Neither the United States nor Canada has done so." He further writes: "It would lend force and credibility to the human rights system if these states were to voluntarily submit to the international monitoring of their human rights practices."

rights are now an important public policy issue, and government sponsored human rights violations are less prevalent than in the past (Pasqualucci 2006, 206).

Human Rights Violations in Latin America

Despite progress on the issue, human rights violations have been a serious problem for Latin America throughout its history. Perhaps the most tumultuous period occurred during the 1970s and 1980s. During those decades, Latin American governments exhibited "...intense repression, including widespread executions, disappearances, political imprisonment, and frequent use of torture" (Sikkink 2004, 90). The 1970's in particular was a decade of "repressive authoritarian regimes" (Sikkink 2004, xix). Military governments were generally the culprit behind human rights violations (Sikkink 2004, 90).

Military structures and churches have been prominent players in Latin America's political history (Cleary 1997, 5). These are the groups that would be expected to set the tone for human rights behavior in a particular country. In Latin America, one of the worst human rights offenders was the government of Chile from 1974 to 1990 under Augusto Pinochet (Cleary 1997, 3). This time period is well known for its "disappearances," in which political opponents of President Pinochet were taken from their homes, never to be seen or heard from again. This was a particularly cruel human rights violation because it left serious emotional scars on the disappeared person's friends and family. The damage done to the "disappeared" person was compounded, and thus it was a more effective fear tactic (Cleary 1997, 8). Cleary (1997, 3) claims that human rights abuses in Chile galvanized that country's human rights movement. Sikkink (2004,

84-85) notes that the relative prosperity of Chile at that time did little to stop human rights abuses. This supports her idea that human rights violations in Latin America are not necessarily associated with poor countries, but could occur anywhere (84-85).

Human Rights Violations and Democratization

One important change that occurred in Latin America since the violent era of the 1970s and 1980s is large scale government democratization. Sikkink (2004, xix) states that virtually all governments in the region today are democracies. But what is their effect on Latin America's human rights record? Evans (2001, 83) disputes the intuitive notion that democracy has automatically beget human rights improvements. He believes actors such as "transnational corporations" operating inside a country may weaken commitments to human rights there (Evans 2001, 83). He urges the use of "great caution" in assuming that democracies automatically respect citizens' human rights. Cleary (1997, 65) agrees with this point. He points out that some human rights violations have taken place under the watch of "democratic" governments. He states: "Governments, showing a façade of democracy to the world, cannot admit human rights breakdowns, for fear of ostracism" (Cleary 1997, 62).

Sikkink (2004, 7) asserts that national sovereignty is the reason that some democracies have poor human rights records. She proposes that international human rights policies that seem to interfere with local sovereignty are less likely to be enforced (Sikkink 2004, 7). Latin American countries are especially sensitive to foreign interference in their affairs, thanks to a long history of U.S. paternalism in the region (Sikkink 2004, 27). In the past, this has contributed to instances of non-compliance with

international human rights standards. The result was a situation in which "...support for sovereignty coexisted with a desire to promote human rights and democracy" (Sikkink 2004, 27).

Today, Latin America is strengthening its democratic tradition while also clarifying its regional identity in the human rights arena. Sikkink (2004, 45) believes that mechanisms such as the American Convention on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court are essential to the process. They create a "human rights cascade," in which Latin America is developing more consistent legal systems for itself (45). According to Sikkink (2004, 45), the end result is a legal human rights tradition that is a better indicator of human rights performance than democratization alone.

Conclusion

This chapter provided a brief overview of Latin America's human rights history. The following chapter provides an introduction to human rights and explains the descriptive categories of human rights violations used in this research.

III. Chapter Three: Literature Review

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to review the scholarly literature on human rights. This chapter establishes a general rationale for four descriptive categories of key human rights violations. The descriptive categories used are: (1) Violations of Survival Rights, (2) Violations of Membership Rights, (3) Violations of Protection Rights, and (4) Violations of Empowerment Rights. These categories are adapted from those developed by Jack Donnelly and Rhoda E. Howard in their 1988 article, "Assessing National Human Rights Performance: A Theoretical Framework." These descriptive categories form the framework that is used to analyze the recent human rights record of Latin America in a later chapter.

Origins of the Human Rights Field

The development of human rights as a separate field of scholastic inquiry within political science is fairly recent. In fact, the human rights field of inquiry only began in earnest in the nineteenth century (Gorman and Mihalkanin 1997, 1). Yet human rights have origins that date back much further. The authors profess that human rights conceptualization incorporates elements of ancient classical and religious philosophies. Human rights are also rooted in Western ideas such as liberalism. Liberalism is a precursor to human rights because of its emphasis on the rights of the individual (Forsythe 2000, 31). Forsythe believes that the writings of John Locke were especially important to human rights development (29). J. Gorman (2000, 11) identifies the writings of John Locke as a great influence on the text of the United Nations Universal

Declaration on Human Rights. That document is the primary source document on human rights today. Ishay (1997, xiv) further demonstrates how human rights concepts connect to larger philosophical and religious traditions. She points to a set of religious, philosophical and scholastic documents that have contributed to the contemporary concept of human rights. Amongst these are the Bible and the Koran. Also influential are the writings of Plato, Aristotle, and others. She argues that the true origin of human rights is purely religious, but was refined into a secular concept over time (xiv). Some authors emphatically emphasize the importance of the U.S. Declaration of Independence and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen as key documents that prioritize human rights (Sikkink 2004, 5; Hunt 2007, 22).

The religious and philosophical basis of human rights connotes their transcendental nature. Jack Donnelly (2003b, 14) argues that human rights do not originate only from the fulfillment of basic physical needs. He professes that they also encompass man's philosophical nature. Forsythe (2000, 3) suggests that human rights are not only intertwined with morality, but that the concept of human dignity is incomplete without them. Donnelly (2003a, 24) claims that morality is a natural springboard for the development of human rights. From this starting point, human rights can help human beings to develop more humane governments. Finally, Vilhena and DuPree (2004, 51-52) further describe the moral element of human rights. They claim that the idea of human rights is rooted in Kant's ideas that humans are "an end and not a means." Thus, people must respect each others' human rights if we are to establish government that is tolerant and respectful of individual differences (2004, 51-52). Hunt (2007, 22) believes that human lives only gain true meaning when they are placed in the context of societal

interactions with others. She writes that it is the structure of human interactions in society that allows for the existence of human rights. These scholars reveal the moral dimension of human rights. Morality was essential to the earliest conception of human rights and continues to influence the field today.

Despite this chorus of opinion, not all scholars agree that human rights and morality have a harmonious relationship. In fact, the interaction between human rights and morality can be problematic. Jonathan Gorman (2003, 18) describes the difficulty of separating the legality of human rights from its moral nature. Are human rights moral aspirations, or are they a result of reason and law? Gorman (2003, 18) believes that the concept of natural moral rights is ambiguous, and that makes it difficult to claim that we are entitled to protection of those rights. Nonetheless, there is a general opinion amongst scholars that human rights and morality cannot truly be separated.

Defining “Human Rights”

Beyond the knowledge of the origins of human rights, one must ask: What *are* human rights? How do we decide what rights are necessary for “a life with human dignity” (Forsythe 2000, 3)? Are some rights more important than others? Can human rights be universal, or are there cultural exceptions? These are all questions that are addressed and debated within the scholarly literature.

Bollen (1986, 568) discusses the difficulty of defining the term “human rights.” He believes that compiling a true and complete list of human rights is challenging because of their capacity to affect so many people. Bollen claims: “Human rights are such an emotionally charged topic that a consensus on what they entail is nearly

impossible” (568). Ishay (1997, xxxix) maintains that there is a conflict between national identity and world vision that sometimes impedes a true universal notion of human rights. Mitchell and McCormick (1988, 482) assert that defining human rights (and subsequently measuring human rights violations) across different societies is difficult. Despite this difficulty, human rights must be defined if they are to be defended.

There are three United Nations documents that define what human rights are in today’s world. These are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966). These are legal treaties to which most countries of the world subscribe. They provide a framework for human rights behavior by listing essential rights that each person is entitled to under ideal circumstances. They are also the documents that define what a human rights violation is for the purpose of reporting in the State Department’s *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*.

The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and supplementary covenants encompass a broad range of human rights. These rights address the many aspects by which a person interacts with his environment, whether physically, economically, politically or socially. Donnelly (2007b, 282) claims that currently, most countries subscribe to the theory of universal human rights. He deems this an evolution from the 1980s, during which the idea of one set of universal rights was viewed with suspicion. Some critics, however, argue that merely listing all conceivable human rights is problematic because it may not take into account regional differences in human rights conceptualization. According to Donnelly (2007b, 290), this may be due to the variety of

cultural and religious philosophies that exist throughout the world. Donnelly argues that Asian countries in particular have led a campaign for a more regionally sensitive conception of human rights that better fits with their cultural values. Cerna (1994, 744) explains that Asia has raised objections to universal human rights in public forums. It objected to the notion of “private” human rights, separate from larger society (744). Donnelly (2007b, 290) believes that while the Asian culture has not historically lent itself to strong support for human rights, that it is currently retrofitting its own culture to encompass them. Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea are recent examples of this (290).

Another region with a unique conception of human rights is Latin America. Cleary (1997, 37) presents the idea that human rights was sometimes seen as an outside imposition by those within Latin America. Cultivation of its regional independence may have been one reason. Sikkink (2004, 7) believes that human rights policies and state sovereignty are clearly linked, and that maintenance of sovereignty is a key issue in this region. As a result, Latin America has developed its own homegrown conception of human rights, and has a long history of activism in that field (26). Obregon (2006, 825) asserts that human rights policy is a fundamental issue by which Latin American countries have asserted their regional identity in international law. Latin America has strengthened its human rights identity through regional bodies such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and through participation at the United Nations (Cleary 1997, 124).

These examples demonstrate the varying definitions of “human rights” around the world. Even within Western democracies, the idea of human rights has not always been truly universal. Hunt (2007, 18) recalls the utter denial of human rights imposed on black

American slaves in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This reveals how our conception of human rights may change and evolve over time, encompassing various groups of people under a broader notion of rights. The idea of universal human rights, based on the Universal Declaration and supplementary covenants, is the current model for human rights fulfillment in an ideal world. It helps to bridge regional and cultural differences. The universal model can accommodate various philosophies, uniting them around the goal of realization of human rights. It also places regions on a level playing field with one another in terms of what rights and freedoms their citizens are entitled to. (Donnelly 2007b, 285) asserts that universal human rights help to reinforce the concept of individual humanity which is lacking in many societal traditions. According to Donnelly (2003a, 21), not all countries currently accept or protect each tenet, but universal human rights are a process of striving towards an ideal situation.

Although the model for universal human rights exists, and many rights are well-defined by international treaties, this list is long and cumbersome. Donnelly and Howard (1988, 214) believe that the list of universal human rights is so unwieldy as to hinder effective comparisons of one country to another. They developed an experimental framework of the most fundamentally essential human rights from the three aforementioned United Nations human rights documents. The purpose of the Donnelly/Howard framework is to aid researchers who wish to more easily develop comparisons of the human rights records of various countries (215). These are also the same documents by which the U.S. State Department measures the human rights conditions within countries in its annual *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*. This research uses the general categories of rights established by Donnelly and Howard,

and then converts those fundamental rights into tangible human rights violations that can be identified and coded in the *Country Reports*.

Descriptive Categories of Human Rights

This section explains the descriptive categories used to classify human rights violations that form the conceptual framework. These categories are used to develop the coding sheet used to analyze the State Department's *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* for the years 2002-2006. The coding sheet's major categories include:

1. Violations of Survival Rights
2. Violations of Membership Rights
3. Violations of Protection Rights
4. Violations of Empowerment Rights

1. Violations of Survival Rights

Donnelly and Howard (1988, 217) observe that the right of humans to their own survival is essential, because without these all other human rights are meaningless.

Violations of the survival rights are those things which cause bodily harm to a person.

This category includes:

- Murder
- Torture

The United Nations (UN) Declaration of Human Rights (1948) is considered to be the primary source document on the subject of human rights. It decrees that: "Everyone has the right to life liberty, and the security of person" (UN 1948, art. 3-5). The right to

life is also recognized in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which is a supplementary document to the Universal Declaration. The ICCPR specifies that, “Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law” (UN 1966a, art. 6). Kathryn Sikkink (2004, 80-1) groups right to life violations such as executions in a category she calls “repression.” She believes that human rights violations that endanger a person’s life deserve special attention. The reason for this is that violations of the right to life are the most serious and noticeable part of a country’s human rights record.

Murder

Murder of citizens is the most direct challenge to the right to life. The most serious human rights violators in human history used murder as their primary and most terrifying weapon against others. During the Holocaust, mass murder towards innocent people was practiced on an enormous scale. This instance of deliberate mass murder is regarded by many as the most serious human rights violation to ever occur. Prevention of a similar reoccurrence was a key reason for the development of the modern human rights movement (Donnelly 2007, 4).

Torture

Physical torture is the second subcategory that is a violation of survival rights. The Universal Declaration on Human Rights specifies: “No one shall be subjected to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment” (UN 1948, art. 5). Torture is a gruesome practice that has devastating effects on those on whom it is inflicted. Donnelly

and Howard (1988, 220) suggest that torture is a serious violation of human rights because each incident of torture compromises a person's human identity. Lutz and Sikkink (2000, 634) note that torture is the most vilified of all human rights violations. Furthermore, the right to freedom from torture is considered to be a non-negotiable part of some human rights treaties.

2. *Violations of Membership Rights*

Donnelly and Howard (1988, 223) believe that while the right to one's physical existence is important, it is not enough to give a person true quality of life. The rights a person has to be part of a family or community are the "membership rights," which governments sometimes violate or fail to protect.

This category includes:

- Discrimination against Families
- Discrimination against Minority Groups

Discrimination against Families

Donnelly and Howard argue that "to exist as a human being, one must exist as part of a community" (1988, 223). The basic building block of community life is the family. The right to be part of a family group is an important human right. The Universal Declaration explicitly supports family rights. Article 12 refers to the privacy and sanctity of family. The article protects the right to marriage and proclaims: "The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State" (UN 1948). Several articles in the United Nations International

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) also mention the sanctity of privacy, home and family and marriage (UN 1966a, art. 23-4). The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (UN 1966b, art. 10) further professes the sanctity of marriage and family, especially those families of which children are a part.

The familial unit is similar to religious, community, and ethnic groups in which people seek fellowship and a sense of belonging. The way a state protects a person's familial rights is a close approximation of how it will protect other community groups (Donnelly and Howard 1988, 227). Preservation of the family is also important because the weakening of family loyalties is a key method that some governments use to exert excessive control over citizens (226).

Discrimination against Minority Groups

Several of the world's most serious human rights abuses are violations of the tenet of nondiscrimination. This is so despite the fact that nondiscrimination is an essential component of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the supplementary Covenants. The Declaration states that: "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind" such as race, religion, and other categories. This right applies to all people despite the type of government or regime under which they live (UN 1948, art. 2). Even so, Article 2 has some limits. The Universal Declaration is meant to protect only against "*invidious* discrimination...that tends to ill will or unjustifiable harm" (Donnelly 2003, 225).

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (UN 1966a, art. 2) also requires that rights be respected in the same nondiscriminatory manner as the Universal

Declaration. Donnelly and Howard (1988, 228) point out that there are two dimensions of nondiscrimination in the human rights documents. The Universal Declaration (UN 1948, art. 7), grants legal protection to all in a nondiscriminatory manner. Article 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights contains a similar provision of equality for all despite “race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status” (UN 1966a). Nondiscrimination is an issue of special importance to democratic governments, which tend to protect this right better than other types of government (Sikkink 2004, 83-4). Nonetheless, Donnelly (2003, 225-6) cautions against overgeneralizations of the right to nondiscrimination. He mentions the limitations of rights of criminals as one of several examples in which some degree of discrimination is necessary. Donnelly (229) also mentions discrimination against gays and sexual minorities as a topic of debate within the human rights community. Lyons and Mayall (2003, 4) believe that protection of minority rights is an essential way for diverse societies to achieve more harmonious relations and overcome differences.

3. Violations of Protection Rights

The third subcategory of necessary rights is protection rights. These rights include legal rights and judicial rules which protect an individual’s life beyond the level of survival (Donnelly and Howard 1988, 230). They recognize that ensuring protection rights must be done if governments are to respect all other human rights (233).

This category includes:

- Failure of Due Process of Law
- State Control over Independent Press

Failure of Due Process of Law

Failure of Due Process of Law refers to the legal breakdown of citizen protections. This may be when the right to challenge unlawful imprisonment (*habeas corpus*) is suspended, or when other legal rights are denied. Article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights prohibits “arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile” (UN 1948). Institutional corruption, especially in the judiciary, is one reason that a person’s legal rights may be compromised. When institutions that are charged with protecting citizen’s rights fail to adhere to due process of law, human rights are greatly compromised.

Article 9 of the Universal Declaration states that, “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile (UN 1948). The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (UN 1966a, art. 9) prohibits arbitrary arrest and requires that those charged with a crime have access to the judicial system. Donnelly and Howard (1988, 231), write:

The right of *habeas corpus*, which requires the state to bring detainees before a judge or court to determine the lawfulness of their detention, lies at the heart of these protections, which seek to ensure that the criminal law does not become an arbitrary instrument of oppression in the hands of the state, especially the executive.

Habeus corpus is a Western idea rooted in English law. It exists, however, in legal systems throughout the world. That fact reinforces the universality of this human right (Devine, Hansen, and Wilde 1999, 26).

An independent judiciary is another key element in the protection of legal human rights. A non-independent judiciary is subject to corruption and undue influence that can compromise the human rights of a state's citizens. Donnelly and Howard opine that the independence of the judiciary is essential. The judicial power to disagree with other branches of government is its source of power and reason for being (1988, 232). The Universal Declaration requires that judicial tribunals be "independent and impartial" (UN 1948, art. 10). Devine, Hansen and Wilde (1999, 88) interpret this to mean that judges should be free from outside influence or other loyalties that interfere with the administration of justice. They also note that an independent judiciary plays a crucial role in democracies and that this role is reflected in many democratic constitutions. Donnelly and Howard assert that judicial independence is essential to the rendering of fair human rights standards everywhere in the world (1988, 257). Another reason that an independent judiciary is important is that it can provide advocacy for citizens where it might not otherwise exist. David Robertson (2004, 142) notes that the Australian High Court has made use of its power to create a de facto "bill of rights" for citizens where no such official document exists. This example demonstrates the power of the judiciary to safeguard human rights. Protection rights help to ensure that all other human rights are respected (Donnelly and Howard 1988, 233).

State Control over Independent Press

When a state aims to repress human rights in favor of promoting state power, freedom of the press becomes a vulnerable target. This may be because of the sheer power of information that the press represents to society at large. Freedom of the press is

included in Articles 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration. Article 19 specifically protects the right “to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers” (UN 1948). The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights describes this right as protecting all oral and written communication as well as art (UN 1966a, art. 19). Devine, Hansen, and Wilde observe that state restrictions on the press are common and can take many forms. This is especially true in times of crisis, in which press freedom may hinder safety or order in some way. Nonetheless, freedom of the press is “a universally accepted human right” and has a long tradition of recognition (1999, 264). Robertson (2004, 101) believes that freedom of expression, through press or otherwise, plays a vital role in society. It does this by furthering the development of conscientious individuals who are the ideal embodiment of the human rights mindset. An independent media is important enough to be considered a human right because in its absence, government may be more likely to commit human rights violations. According to Robertson (2004, 101), the right to a free press is an extension of the right to freedom of expression. He believes that this freedom is an ideal that civilized society must aim to achieve.

Donnelly and Howard (1988, 237) assert that freedom of the press allows for self-realization through public expression. They also describe the political value of a free press. The press can mobilize and encourage political participation. It can also publicize UN-defined human rights violations in order to help end them (238).

4. Violations of Empowerment Rights

The descriptive category of empowerment rights refers to violations of those rights that help an individual gain “autonomy and efficacy” in their lives. These are the rights that give an individual the ability to chart his own individual course in life (Donnelly and Howard 1988, 235).

This category includes:

- Denial of Access to Education
- Workforce Oppression

Denial of Access to Education

Education is one of the most empowering tools a person can have, and yet many people in the world have little or no access to it. Donnelly and Howard describe education and its associated benefits as being acutely important. This is because education encourages cultural and civic involvement, and provides opportunities for greater social mobility (1988, 236). Donnelly (2003, 191) argues that such “empowerment” helps to limit the power of the state in favor of the individual.

The Universal Declaration of Human rights states clearly: “Everyone has the right to education” (UN 1948, art. 26). The Declaration further specifies that education “shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations” and that parents have the ability to control their children’s education. Devine, Hansen and Wilde (1999, 109-10) profess that the inclusion of education in the Universal Declaration was intentional. This is because the UN hoped that education could help people combat the ignorance that led to past human rights abuses. Education is one of the most important tools that a

person can employ to increase their social and professional standing. States realize this, and may limit access to education or use specific curriculums as an “instrument of social control” (Donnelly and Howard 1988, 235).

Workforce Oppression

Worker’s rights are an essential component in the healthy functioning of states, but when they are challenged or denied they become a fundamental human rights problem. Labor unions are an especially important manifestation of worker’s rights. They serve an economic purpose, and provide a valuable means of political participation (Donnelly and Howard 1988, 239). Article 23 of the Universal Declaration supports the rights of workers to “just and favourable” working conditions, fair compensation and the right to organize (UN 1948). Slavery and slave labor is also prohibited under the Universal Declaration (UN 1948, art. 4). Finally, child labor and employment of children below a certain age is a violation of human rights because it causes “economic and social exploitation” (UN 1966b, art. 10).

Conceptual Framework

The preceding descriptive categories form the conceptual framework (see Table 3.1). They are used to develop the coding sheet to analyze the summary sections of the State Department’s *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* on Latin America for the years 2002-2006. The conceptual framework used for this research is descriptive.

Table 3.1: Conceptual Framework Linked to the Literature

Descriptive Category	Supporting Literature
<p>Violations of Survival Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder • Torture 	<p>Donnelly (2007), Donnelly & Howard (1988), Lutz and Sikkink (2000), Sikkink (2004), United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).</p>
<p>Violations of Membership Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination against Families • Discrimination against Minority Groups 	<p>Donnelly (2003), Donnelly & Howard (1988), Lyons and Mayall (2003), Sikkink (2004), United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).</p>
<p>Violations of Protection Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of Due Process of Law • State Control Over Free Press 	<p>Devine, Hansen, and Wilde (1999), Donnelly & Howard (1988), Robertson (2004), United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).</p>
<p>Violations of Empowerment Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denial of Access to Education • Workforce Oppression 	<p>Devine, Hansen, and Wilde (1999), Donnelly & Howard (1988), United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).</p>

IV. Chapter Four: Methodology

Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the methodology used in the analysis of the State Department's annual *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*. The operationalization of the conceptual framework is presented as a coding sheet used for content analysis. A short history of the development of the *Country Reports* is also given. This is the document that is used to perform the content analysis.

Introduction to Content Analysis

Strengths of Content Analysis

Content analysis is used to describe the summary sections of the State Department *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*. Content analysis is a useful research method that is designed to focus on written materials. It is "unobtrusive" because it does not disturb the objects being studied (Babbie 1986, 282). It also offers flexibility to the researcher and the ability to easily correct errors in research via recoding (Babbie 1986, 282). This project aims to gain a regional overview of Latin America's human rights performance from the beginning of 2002 through the end of 2006. The use of content analysis allows for an examination of a large number of documents in a systematic way in an abbreviated period of time (Babbie 1986, 282). Content analysis is well suited to the examination of written communications, such as the *Country Reports*.

Weaknesses of Content Analysis

One drawback of content analysis is that the coding categories are developed by the individual researcher. This could hamper inter-rater reliability because the researcher makes subjective decisions about what coding categories are important (Babbie 1986, 282). It is difficult for two different coders to achieve the exact same results from content analysis, and this is an inherent flaw of this research method (Babbie 1986, 282). Therefore, researchers who use content analysis must be careful not to draw overly broad conclusions from their research. Consistent coding is the best way to ensure reliable results from content analysis (Babbie 1986, 282).

Coding Categories

Table 4.1 connects the conceptual framework to the coding sheet used in the analysis. The record of each country is examined separately. The introductory summary of each *Country Report* was the basis of the content analysis. This was done to allow for simplicity and clarity of results. Violations were coded as “occurs frequently,” “occurs occasionally,” or “does not occur.”

If violations were written in the *Country Report* summary using the words “frequently,” “often,” “severe,” “serious,” “critical,” “numerous,” “failure to act,” or any similar term, they were coded as “occurs frequently.” This produced a clear delineation for this coding category.

If violations were written in the *Country Report* summary using the words “occasionally,” “some evidence,” “with some frequency,” or were simply listed as

occurring with no indication of degree, they were coded as “occurs occasionally.” This category was the most flexible of the three categories.

If violations were not written about in the *Country Report* summary, they were coded as “did not occur.” This category, however, does not necessarily imply that there were zero recorded occurrences of a specific human rights violation. An absence of mention of a particular human rights violation indicated that that country had *virtually no significant occurrences* of that violation. If the summary section of the *Country Report* did not mention a specific human rights violation as being present, then it was coded as “does not occur.” The State Department’s assessment of the frequency and severity of a specific violation was the basis for this and all coding categories.

Each descriptive category is followed by key words and a coding scheme that can be applied to each individual *Country Report* summary. A sample of the summary section of the 2006 *Country Report on Human Rights Practices: Brazil* is shown in Appendix A. For example, under the descriptive category “Murder” (a Violations of Survival Rights), a matching item in the *Country Report* summary for 2005 would be “unlawful killings.” The descriptive statistics used to analyze the data are percentages.

Table 4.1: Operationalization of Conceptual Framework

Coding Sheet for reporting <i>Country Reports on Human Rights Practices</i>			
Research Question: How frequently does each human rights violation occur in the country examined for each report year (2002-2006)?			
Research Entity: Country (Name of Country)			
Information Breakdown:			
<u><i>Descriptive Category</i></u>		<u><i>Coding Category</i></u>	
Violations of Survival Rights			
Murder:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
Torture:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur
Workforce Oppression:	Occurs frequently	Occurs occasionally	Does not occur

Population

The population of this applied research project is the twenty countries that make up the region of Latin America. These countries are listed in Table 4.2 below. For each country, the summary section of each *Country Report* was analyzed for the years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. This resulted in a manageable number of one hundred documents to analyze.

Table 4.2: List of Countries in Research Population

Country	Year
Argentina	2002-2006
Bolivia	2002-2006
Brazil	2002-2006
Chile	2002-2006
Colombia	2002-2006
Costa Rica	2002-2006
Cuba	2002-2006
Dominican Republic	2002-2006
Ecuador	2002-2006
El Salvador	2002-2006
Guatemala	2002-2006
Haiti	2002-2006
Honduras	2002-2006
Mexico	2002-2006
Nicaragua	2002-2006
Panama	2002-2006
Paraguay	2002-2006
Peru	2002-2006
Uruguay	2002-2006
Venezuela	2002-2006

Statistics

Percent distributions are used to describe the content of the *Country Reports*. The goal of this is to provide an overview of the human rights performance of each individual country.

Introduction to the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*

The *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* are documents produced annually for the purpose of assessing the human rights practices of most countries outside of the United States. These *Reports* are submitted to Congress each year as part of the requirements of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Trade Act of 1974. “The reports cover internationally recognized individual civil, political, and worker rights, as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights” (U.S. State Department 2007b). Each *Country Report* represents a year of information gathering in each country by the U.S. embassy from various sources. These sources include local governments, non-governmental organizations, media and others (U.S. State Department 2007c).

Information gathered locally is then reviewed and edited by the State Department’s Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. The aim is to ensure that “...all relevant information was assessed as objectively, thoroughly, and fairly as possible” (U.S. State Department 2007c). The *Country Reports* are not perfunctory documents, but have a weighted and tangible purpose. They are used for “...shaping policy, conducting diplomacy, and making assistance, training and other resource allocations.” They also “serve as a basis for the U.S. Government’s cooperation with private groups” on human rights issues (U.S. State Department 2007c). They are the

primary source of human rights information used by Congress in its policy decisions.

The *Country Reports* are also heavily utilized by foreign governments and non-governmental organizations (Innes 1986, 681).

Origin of the *Country Reports*

The *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* were first produced in 1977 and reported on 82 countries. They have since grown in scope, covering 196 countries as of 2007 (U.S State Department 2007c). They reflect an effort by Congress in the 1970's to integrate human rights more fully with foreign policy (Innes 1986, 683). The most important piece of legislation resulting from the prioritization of human rights was the Harkin Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. It allowed Congress to deny foreign aid to countries on the basis of their human rights records (Innes 1986, 683-84). The Harkin Amendment created the need for a complete and accurate description of worldwide human rights conditions so that fair foreign aid decisions could be made. The annual *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* were born of that need (Poe, Carey and Vazquez 2001, 654).

The duty of producing the *Reports* was given to the U.S. State Department, and a Human Rights Coordinator was added to the department (Innes 1986, 684). Today, the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor within the State Department oversees the production of the *Reports*. The effort represents the work of hundreds of federal employees each year (U.S. State Department 2007c). Producing the *Reports* is a “mammoth feat” that involves worldwide coordination (Lawyer’s Committee for Human Rights 2003, iv).

Accuracy of the *Country Reports*

The *Country Reports* are a collaborative effort, involving information from varied and diverse sources. The information contained in the *Reports* may be controversial or even contentious in nature. The *Reports* are produced on countries which may be either allies or adversaries of the United States. With that in mind, it is natural to question the accuracy of the information. What makes the *Country Reports* a fair and accurate representation of a country's human rights record and a valid research tool?

Today, the *Country Reports* generally display “objectivity, intellectual rigor, and integrity” (Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights 2003, iii). Yet this was not always the case. Early *Reports* demonstrated evidence of selective reporting. Initially, there was debate about exactly which human rights violations should be reported and prioritized (Innes 1986, 684-85). In addition, there were concerns over how host countries would respond to the information written about them (Innes 1986, 686).

Cingranelli notes that the *Country Reports* have at times been influenced by political alliances (1985, 549). Kiesling (2006, 186) notes that the political leanings of U.S. embassies sometimes color their human rights reporting. McNitt (1988, 94) theorizes that it is difficult to achieve completely objective human rights reporting, simply due to the complexity of the task. *Country Reports* on certain countries in particular have raised red flags from critics. Cainkar and Shakrah charge that past U.S. reporting on Israel's human rights record has sometimes been inaccurate. They accuse the State Department of minimizing Israel's human rights violations through the use of careful language and outright “omission” of events (Cainkar and Shakrah 1987, 91). The

authors suggest that such reporting was motivated by a desire to make Israel's human rights performance fit U.S. expectations (Cainkar and Shakrah 1987, 96).

Another potential problem with the *Country Reports* is the time lag between the reporting of information and the release of the document. The *Country Reports* highlight all relevant human rights information that occurred in a country within the previous year (U.S. State Department 2007c). By the time a *Country Report* has been released, significant improvements or declines in human rights conditions may have taken place. Cingranelli and Pasquarello (1985, 549) note that the *Country Reports* are quite thorough in scope. However, that feature means that the information they contain is not as timely as perhaps it could be (Cingranelli and Pasquarello 1985, 544).

The weaknesses of the *Country Reports* do have a benefit. Flaws or omissions in reporting are used by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), governments and the public as a means of identifying areas in which reporting can be improved (Innes 682). NGOs in particular have used the *Country Reports* to clarify their human rights agendas (Sikkink 1993, 422). One such group is the Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights⁸. They published yearly critiques on the quality of the *Country Reports* from 1978-1996, and again in 2003 (Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights 2003, i-ii)⁹. Such criticism helps the State Department to continually advance its human rights reporting and allows non-governmental organizations to have greater input (Innes 1986, 694). She further

⁸ This group is now known as Human Rights First.

⁹ After 1996, the Lawyer's Committee considered the *Country Reports* to be sufficiently thorough and reliable so that a yearly critique of them was unnecessary. In 2003, they published a new critique to address concerns over how the post-September 11th War on Terror was affecting U.S. human rights reporting (Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights 2003, i-ii).

observes that the State Department has taken public criticism of the *Country Reports* into account, and has made improvements based on those critiques (1986, 688).

The *Country Reports* in Context

The State Department is not alone in its task of human rights reporting. Poe, Carey and Vazquez (2001, 656) observe that Amnesty International also publishes a comprehensive annual human rights report. It is produced in a similar manner to that used to compile the *Country Reports* (Poe, Carey and Vazquez 2001, 656). Amnesty International's reports cover many of the same topics as the State Department *Country Reports* (Cingranelli 1985, 550). Together, the *Country Reports* and the Amnesty International reports "...are the two most widely distributed and read sources of information on countries' human rights practices" (Poe, Carey and Vazquez 2001, 653).¹⁰

Information in the *Country Reports* and the Amnesty reports has become "more consistent" over the years (Poe, Carey and Vazquez 2001, 677). The State Department may even consult with "human rights monitors" (such as Amnesty International) to help compile its reports (U.S. State Department 2007c, McNitt 1988, 97). Yet scholars opine that the State Department *Country Reports* are the most complete overall. Poe, Carey and Vazquez (2001, 656) observe that Amnesty International places undue emphasis on political human rights over other human rights in its reporting. McNitt (1988, 97) notes that Amnesty International produces reports on a smaller list of countries than the State Department. He also found that early years of the Amnesty International reports are difficult to obtain (McNitt 1988, 97). The *Country Reports* are available on the State

¹⁰ The non-governmental organization Human Rights Watch also produces annual human rights reports on selected countries, including the United States. These reports are generally more limited in scope than the State Department *Country Reports*.

Department website,¹¹ as well as in government document repositories found in many public libraries. They also cover an expansive range of 196 countries (U.S. State Department 2007c). These factors help to enhance their accessibility and usability.

Overall Assessment of the *Country Reports*

The *Country Reports* are an imperfect vehicle for human rights reporting. They cannot effectively describe every human rights violation that occurs throughout the world. Overall, however, they present a thorough overview of human rights conditions in the world (Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights 2003, iv). They also represent the greater prioritization given to human rights by recent presidential administrations (Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights 2003, v). The task of reporting has made human rights a greater foreign policy concern for the United States (Innes 1986, 696). It has also increased the State Department's leadership (Forsythe 1990, 452) and knowledge of human rights issues (Innes 1986, 693). The *Country Reports* embody the "institutionalization" of human rights in U.S. government¹². According to Innes (1986, 694), "...their findings represent the official position of the United States on whether certain abuses are occurring." Production of the *Country Reports* is a coveted responsibility that has made the State Department a knowledgeable authority on human rights (Kiesling 2006, 188).

¹¹ www.state.gov

¹² Morton Halperin, "The Institutionalization of Human Rights: Congress and the State Department" (panel lecture, the University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, December 2, 2006).

Conclusion

This chapter presented the methodology used to analyze the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* for Latin America for the years 2002-2006. Content analysis identifies the descriptive categories of human rights violation present in each of the twenty designated countries for each year examined. Chapter Five presents the results of the content analysis and discusses which human rights violations were deemed to be the most prevalent in Latin America from 2002-2006.

V. Chapter Five: Results

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to present the results of the content analysis on the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*. This chapter describes the human rights violations present in each country in Latin America for the years 2002-2006. These human rights violations are determined by the descriptive categories from the literature review. The four key categories of human right violations are: (1) Violations of Survival Rights, (2) Violations of Membership Rights, (3), Violations of Protection Rights, and (4) Violations of Empowerment Rights.

Violations of Survival Rights

Murder

Survival rights are the most fundamental human rights. They establish the foundation for all other human rights. Denial of the right to life through murder due to some action of the state occurred occasionally in Latin America. These were mainly acts of excessive aggression by security forces such as police or military forces. From 2002-2006, murder “occurred frequently” 10 percent of the time. It “occurred occasionally” 61 percent of the time, and “did not occur” 29 percent of the time. During these years, the category “does not occur” saw a 15 percent positive improvement, coinciding with a decrease in “frequent” murders. Yet, the rate of murder that “occurs occasionally” held relatively steady over the years. This indicates a continuous and persistent problem of fatal aggression by states throughout the region (See Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Violations of Survival Rights (Murder) from 2002-2006

Descriptive Category		Year					Total All Years
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Coding Category	Violations of Survival Rights						
	Murder						
	Occurs Frequently	10%	15%	10%	10%	5%	10%
	Occurs Occasionally	65%	65%	60%	60%	55%	61%
	Does Not Occur	25%	20%	30%	30%	40%	29%
		=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%*

(N=20=100%)

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

Torture

Torture is one of the most tragic human rights violations because of the severe physical and emotional toll it takes on victims. In Latin America, torture is used “occasionally” in 55 percent of the countries during the years studied. Torture was used “frequently” 7 percent of the time, and “did not occur” 38 percent of the time. The usual setting for instances of torture was prisons, and the instigators were usually prison guards or law enforcement officers. Each of the three levels of torture remained relatively steady across the five year time span. Problems with violent crime may be fueling the continued use of torture as a way to strengthen law enforcement efforts. Torture may not decline significantly unless violent crime is also reduced, thus removing the impetus to use it to fight crime (See Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Violations of Survival Rights (Torture) from 2002-2006

Descriptive Category		Year					Total All Years
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Coding Category	Violations of Survival Rights						
	Torture						
	Occurs Frequently	5%	10%	5%	10%	5%	7%
	Occurs Occasionally	60%	55%	50%	55%	55%	55%
	Does Not Occur	35%	35%	45%	35%	40%	38%
	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%*	

(N=20=100%)

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

Violations of Membership Rights

Discrimination against Families

Discrimination against families in the form of state prohibition of heterosexual marriage, childbearing or family planning was not present to any noticeable degree. Results showed that this type of human rights violation “does not occur” in 100% of the countries studied during this five year time span. This indicates that families are generally free to decide personal family matters without state interference (See Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Violations of Membership Rights (Discrimination Against Families) from 2002-2006

Descriptive Category		Year						
Coding Category	Violations of Membership Rights	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total All Years	
		Discrimination against Families						
		Occurs Frequently	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Occurs Occasionally	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Does Not Occur	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
			=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%*

(N=20=100%)

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

Discrimination against Minority Groups

The data reveals that discrimination against minority groups is a serious and widespread problem in Latin America. The groups most affected are women, homosexuals, indigenous groups, and the disabled. Discrimination often took the form of governmental failure to enforce laws meant to protect minorities. In other cases, harassment of minority groups by police or other officials created human rights violations. Overall, discrimination against minority groups “occurred frequently” 61 percent of the time. That level of occurrence held steady for most of the five years studied, but did show a noticeable decline in 2006. Only 4 percent of the countries could proclaim that discrimination “does not occur” over the five year time span. As minority groups continue to grow and attempt to claim their group rights, discrimination against them may lessen. At the present time, however, discrimination against minorities seems to be a particularly difficult human rights violation to counteract (See Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Violations of Membership Rights (Discrimination against Minority Groups) from 2002-2006

Descriptive Category		Year					Total All Years
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Coding Category	Violations of Membership Rights						
	Discrimination against Minority Groups						
	Occurs Frequently	65%	70%	60%	65%	45%	61%
	Occurs Occasionally	35%	30%	35%	30%	45%	35%
	Does Not Occur	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%	4%
		=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%*

(N=20=100%) *To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

Violations of Protection Rights

Failure of Due Process of Law

Legal structures such as an independent judiciary and fair and timely legal proceedings are the basis of the category “due process of law.” In Latin America, failure of due process of law posed serious challenges to government and citizens in the years 2002-2006. This violation “occurred frequently” in 79% of countries examined during the five year time period. This was the most frequently occurring human rights violation from all categories. This violation “occurred occasionally” 19% of the time, and “did not occur” 2% of the time. The violations generally took the form of arbitrary detention by law enforcement, lack of fair and expeditious trials, and judicial corruption. Due process is of law is important because it helps establish the foundation for other human rights (Donnelly and Howard 1988, 233). The high incidence of this human rights violation suggests a need for continued strengthening of legal processes (See Table 5.5).

Table 5.5: Violations of Protection Rights (Failure of Due Process of Law) from 2002-2006

Descriptive Category		Year					Total All Years
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Coding Category	Violations of Protection Rights						
	Failure of Due Process of Law						
	Occurs Frequently	80%	75%	80%	80%	80%	79%
	Occurs Occasionally	20%	25%	20%	15%	15%	19%
	Does Not Occur	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	2%
		=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%*

(N=20=100%) *To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

State Control over Free Press

State control over free press was not found to be occurring at a high rate. It “occurred frequently” 36 percent of the time, generally in countries such as Venezuela and Cuba that are associated with government repression. This violation “occurred occasionally” 27 percent of the time. It often took the form of harassment of journalists or pressure to produce news reports that favored government officials and policies. In addition, journalists sometimes practiced “self-censorship” in their reporting to avoid government reprisals. State control over free press “did not occur” in 37 percent of cases. The rates of “occurs frequently” and “does not occur” are almost identical. This suggests that some countries are making significant progress in this area, but it is balanced by others who are making less progress (See Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Violations of Protection Rights (State Control over Free Press) from 2002-2006

Descriptive Category		Year					Total All Years
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Coding Category	Violations of Protection Rights						
	State Control over Free Press						
	Occurs Frequently	80%	25%	20%	40%	15%	36%
	Occurs Occasionally	20%	25%	40%	10%	40%	27%
	Does Not Occur	0%	50%	40%	50%	45%	37%
		=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%*

(N=20=100%)

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

Violations of Empowerment Rights

Denial of Access to Education

Latin America generally respected its citizens' right to education. Virtually all countries had some form of free public education, although in many countries mandatory school attendance was limited to the elementary level. Denial of access to education "occurred frequently" in 0 percent of cases, and "occurred occasionally" in 3 percent of cases. This human rights violation "does not occur" in 97 percent of cases. While education levels in some countries are not high, there was little evidence that the government actively prohibited attainment of basic education (See Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Violations of Empowerment Rights (Denial of Access to Education) from 2002-2006

Descriptive Category		Year					Total All Years
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Coding Category	Violations of Empowerment Rights						
	Denial of Access to Education						
	Occurs Frequently	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Occurs Occasionally	5%	0%	0%	5%	5%	3%
	Does Not Occur	95%	100%	100%	95%	95%	97%
		=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%*

(N=20=100%)

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for "Total all Years."

Workforce Oppression

This category of human rights violation encompasses suppression of labor unions, and lack of labor law enforcement (such as failure to prevent child labor or slave labor). This violation “occurs frequently” 52 percent of the time, and “occurs occasionally” 43 percent of the time. This violation “does not occur” 5 percent of the time. Virtually all Latin American countries exhibit workforce oppression to some degree. Child labor was a particularly prevalent violation in several countries. Another problematic finding was the reporting of “widespread forced and slave labor” in countries such as Brazil (U.S. State Department 2007a). The results show several areas for potential future improvement (See Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Violations of Empowerment Rights (Workforce Oppression) from 2002-2006

Descriptive Category		Year					Total All Years
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Coding Category	Violations of Empowerment Rights						
	Workforce Oppression						
	Occurs Frequently	55%	55%	55%	50%	45%	52%
	Occurs Occasionally	40%	40%	40%	45%	50%	43%
	Does Not Occur	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
		=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%	=100%*

(N=20=100%)

*To achieve Total all Years percentage, each individual percentage across each coding category was added together. The sum was then divided by 500. 500 is the sum of the total percentages (100%) for each of five years. After dividing the coding category sum by 500, that number was multiplied by 100 to produce a percentage for “Total all Years.”

Summary

This chapter summarizes the results of the content analysis of the summary sections of the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* for Latin America from 2002-2006. The content analysis pinpoints which human rights violations occurred frequently, occasionally, or did not occur. Chapter Six makes some general recommendations based on these results.

VI. Chapter Six: Conclusion

Purpose

This chapter presents a general overview of the results of the research. It also suggests directions for future research on this topic.

Summary

The purpose of this research was to describe the types of human rights violations occurring within the last five years among Latin American countries as documented in the U.S. State Department's *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*. The overall results of the content analysis by descriptive category are listed in Table 6.1.

Violations that Occur Frequently

Within the coding category of "occurs frequently," Violations of Membership Rights and Violations of Protection Rights appeared most often in content analysis. The high rate of occurrence of those two descriptive categories is the mainly the result of two specific human right violations. These are: **Discrimination against Minority Groups**, and **Failure of Due Process of Law**. Those two violations were the most pervasive and widespread human rights violations in Latin America from 2002-2006. Discrimination against Minority Groups reflects the region's struggle to embrace diversity and incorporate historically marginalized populations. Failure of Due Process of Law is an equally grand problem. Weaknesses in legal systems tend to create compound problems in society that take many years to correct. Workforce Oppression was the third most frequently occurring violation. It occurred in 52 percent of examined cases.

Violations that Occur Occasionally

Within the coding category of “occurs occasionally,” Violations of Survival Rights produced most of the violations. Incidents of murder occurred occasionally in 61 percent of cases, and torture occurred occasionally in 55 percent. It is fortunate that murder and torture did not skew more heavily towards the “occurs frequently” category. Indeed, 29 percent of the cases examined showed no evidence of murder; 38 percent displayed no evidence of torture. Yet the relatively high levels of “occasional” murder and torture are nonetheless an extremely serious problem. These violations tarnish Latin America’s human rights identity due to their grim consequences for the victims. Workforce Oppression was also significant, occurring occasionally in 43 percent of countries studied.

Violations that Do Not Occur

Within this category, Violations of Membership Rights and Violations of Empowerment Rights accounted for most of the total. This is largely due to good protection of familial rights and lack of significant barriers to basic education. Families were generally able to preserve their family units without restriction. In terms of education, Latin Americans were not prohibited from attending school, and enjoyed the legal right to do so. The region might benefit, however, from a greater emphasis on education beyond the minimal requirement.

Table 6.1: Percentage of Human Rights Violations in Latin America per Descriptive Category, 2002-2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category			Total
	Occurs Frequently 2002-2006	Occurs Occasionally 2002-2006	Does Not Occur 2002-2006	
1. Violations of Survival Rights				
<i>Murder</i>	10%	61%	29%	100%
<i>Torture</i>	7%	55%	38%	100%
2. Violations of Membership Rights				
<i>Discrimination against Families</i>	0%	0%	100%	100%
<i>Discrimination against Minority Groups</i>	61%	35%	4%	100%
3. Violations of Protection Rights				
<i>Failure of Due Process of Law</i>	79%	19%	2%	100%
<i>State Control over Free Press</i>	36%	27%	37%	100%
4. Violations of Empowerment Rights				
<i>Denial of Access to Education</i>	0%	3%	97%	100%
<i>Workforce Oppression</i>	52%	43%	5%	100%

(N=100=100%)

Recommendations

Latin America is a region made up of twenty incredibly diverse, complex and fascinating countries. This research recognizes the constraints of summarizing the human rights record of this area in such a broad way. Yet by recognizing general patterns, scholars can pinpoint areas for future research. Recognition of patterns in human rights can help to chart a new direction towards the full realization of universal human rights.

This research is not able to create an absolute and concrete overview of all human rights violations in Latin America. Rather, it is intended to contribute to the scholastic dialogue and create an impetus for future research on human rights by political scientists. The original framework of essential human rights created by Donnelly and Howard provided the basis for the descriptive categories in this research. In their article “Assessing National Human Rights Performance: A Theoretical Framework,” the authors expressed a desire for scholars to utilize their framework in empirical research (Donnelly & Howard 1988, 248). This applied research project applied that framework to Latin America in order to develop a general overview of human rights performance in the region.

There are several ways in which future research efforts on this topic could be expanded and refined. Examinations of Latin America’s human rights record over a longer span of time would be especially helpful. This would allow for better recognition of long term trends, and help to pinpoint more isolated human rights violations.

Another helpful improvement would be the comparison of the State Department’s *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* with other outside human rights reports for the same time period. Most human rights scholars acknowledge the overall thoroughness

and depth of the *Country Reports*. Nonetheless, a comparison of the *Country Reports* with outside sources could lead to an even more inclusive overview of human rights performance.

Finally, future research on this topic may aim to include a larger list of human rights violations. This could create a more complete picture of human rights in Latin America. This applied research project intentionally focused on a few key categories of human rights identified by Donnelly and Howard as being the most essential. The original Donnelly & Howard framework identified an experimental list of “essential rights” that “provide good proxies” for other human rights (Donnelly & Howard 1988, 214). For this research, focusing on a small subset of human rights was necessary for simplicity of research within a given time frame. Content analysis, however, identified other human rights violations that did not fit into the conceptual framework. Such violations may have occurred but could not be included in the research results. One such violation is “harsh prison conditions,” which was mentioned in several *Country Reports* but did not correspond with this project’s descriptive categories. Researchers may wish to create more expansive lists of human rights violations in the future.

The countries of Latin America have made a great deal of progress on human rights over the years. Nonetheless, some issues remain to be resolved. Scholastic focus on human rights issues can identify larger trends and help the region to strive towards its highest goals. The full realization of human rights ideals is a difficult challenge, but it is a worthwhile struggle for Latin America. The people and governments of the region are striving towards this goal, and with perseverance they will achieve it.

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Appendix A: Summary Sections of *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Brazil 2002-2006*

Brazil

Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - [2006](#)

Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor
March 6, 2007

Brazil is a constitutional federal republic with a population of approximately 188 million. In October voters re-elected President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva ("Lula") of the Workers' Party (PT) to a second four-year term in a free and fair election. While civilian authorities generally maintained effective control of the security forces, members of the security forces committed numerous, serious human rights abuses, primarily at the state level.

The federal government generally respected the human rights of its citizens; however, there continued to be numerous serious abuses, and the record of several state governments was poor. The following human rights problems were reported: beatings, abuse, and torture of detainees and inmates by police and prison security forces; inability to protect witnesses involved in criminal cases; poor prison conditions; prolonged pretrial detention and inordinate delays of trials; attacks on the media by local authorities and organized crime; violence and discrimination against women; violence against children, including sexual abuse; trafficking in persons; discrimination against indigenous people and minorities; significant obstacles to persons with disabilities; failure to either apply or enforce labor laws; and child labor in the informal sector. In most cases human rights violators enjoyed impunity for crimes committed.

Brazil

Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - [2005](#)

Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor
March 8, 2006

Brazil is a constitutional federal republic with a population of approximately 186 million. In 2002 voters elected President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva ("Lula") of the Workers' Party (PT) to a four-year term in a free and fair election. While civilian authorities generally maintained effective control of the security forces, members of the security forces committed numerous serious human rights abuses, primarily at the state level.

The federal government generally respected the human rights of its citizens; however, there continued to be numerous, serious abuses, and the record of several state governments was poor. The following human rights problems were reported:

- unlawful killings and killings due to excessive force committed by state police forces (both civil and military)
- police involvement in killings for hire and death squad executions of suspected criminals, persons considered undesirable, indigenous people, and labor activists
- police torture and beating of suspects and detainees
- failure to act in numerous human rights violations by state authorities, which perpetuated a climate of impunity
- harsh and often life-threatening prison conditions
- frequent torture and beatings of prison inmates, including in juvenile detention centers
- failure to ensure the right to a fair and speedy trial
- investigations of human rights abuses by police officials normally limited to internal police reviews and seldom subject to independent review
- overloaded military police tribunals that rarely investigated cases thoroughly, seldom convicted abusers, and allowed impunity for many military and civil police officers

- violence and discrimination against women
- child abuse and prostitution
- trafficking in persons, particularly women and children for the purpose of prostitution and slavery
- failure to protect indigenous people from outsiders who encroached on their lands or to provide them with adequate health care and other basic services in many areas
- societal discrimination and occasional violence against Afro-Brazilians and homosexuals
- persistent intimidation and killings of land reform activists and rural labor union organizers and their agents
- widespread forced and slave labor with virtual impunity for the perpetrators
- widespread child labor

Brazil

Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - [2004](#)

Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor
February 28, 2005

Brazil is a constitutional federal republic composed of 26 states and the Federal District. The federal legislative branch exercises authority independent of the executive branch. In October 2002, voters elected President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva ("Lula") of the Workers' Party (PT) to a 4-year term in a free and fair election. The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary; however, it was inefficient and, particularly at the state level, subject to political and economic influences.

The military is responsible for national defense and generally played little role in internal security. The federal police force is very small and primarily investigative; most police forces fall under the control of the states. The "civil police" are plainclothes officers with an investigative role, and the "military police" are uniformed police responsible for maintaining public order, with a separate judicial system. While civilian authorities generally maintained effective control of the security forces, members of the security forces committed numerous serious human rights abuses, primarily at the state level.

The country has a diversified market-based economy and a population of approximately 182 million. Industrial production (including mining operations and the capital goods sector) accounted for 39 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). The agriculture sector contributed 10 percent and services the remainder. High government net debt (approximately 55 percent of GDP) complicated fiscal and monetary policymaking. GDP grew approximately 5 percent during the year, and average wages kept pace with inflation after several years of sharp decline. Income distribution remained highly skewed.

The Federal Government generally respected the human rights of its citizens; however, there continued to be numerous, serious abuses, and the record of several state governments was poor. State police forces (both civil and military) committed many unlawful killings and killings due to excessive force. Police also were implicated in killings for hire and death squad executions of suspected criminals, persons considered undesirable, indigenous people, and labor activists. Police tortured and beat suspects and arbitrarily arrested and detained persons. Despite its powers to do so, the federal police failed to act in the numerous human rights violations by state authorities, and failure to punish perpetrators perpetuated a climate of impunity.

Prison conditions often were poor or extremely harsh and life-threatening. Prison officials frequently tortured and beat inmates, including in juvenile detention centers. The judiciary had a large case backlog and often was unable to ensure the right to a fair and speedy trial. Justice remained slow and unreliable. Victims, particularly suspected criminals, had difficulty in being heard by oversight bodies. Investigations of human rights abuses by police officials normally were limited to internal police reviews and seldom were subject to independent review. Military police tribunals remained overloaded, rarely investigated cases thoroughly, seldom convicted abusers, and allowed many military and civil police officers involved in unlawful killings or the abuse of prisoners to go unpunished.

Violence and discrimination against women; child abuse and prostitution; and trafficking in persons, particularly women and children for the purpose of prostitution and slavery, remained problems. Government

authorities often failed adequately to protect indigenous people from outsiders who encroached on their lands or to provide them with adequate health care and other basic services in many areas. Afro-Brazilians and homosexuals continued to face societal discrimination and, on occasion, violence. Intimidation and killings of rural labor union organizers and their agents continued to be a problem. Rural violence, including the killings of land reform and rural labor activists, persisted. Forced labor was a widespread problem, and violators enjoyed virtual impunity. Child labor was a widespread problem.

Brazil

Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - [2003](#)

Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor
February 25, 2004

Brazil is a constitutional federal republic composed of 26 states and the Federal District. The federal legislative branch exercises authority independent of the executive branch. In October 2002, voters elected President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva ("Lula") of the Workers' Party (PT) to a 4-year term. The elections marked the fourth time since the end of military rule in 1985 that citizens freely chose their president and elected the legislative bodies in accordance with the 1988 Constitution. All parties competed on the basis of fair and equal procedures. The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary; however, it was often inefficient and, especially at the state level, subject to political and economic influences.

The military is responsible for national defense and generally played no role in internal security. The federal police force is very small and primarily investigative; police forces fall primarily under the control of the states: The "civil police" are plainclothes officers with an investigative role, and the "military police" are uniformed police responsible for maintaining public order, with a separate judicial system. While civilian authorities generally maintained effective control of the security forces, members of the security forces committed numerous serious human rights abuses, primarily at the state level.

The country had a market-based and diversified economy and a population of approximately 177 million. Successive governments have pursued a policy of reducing the traditionally dominant role of government in the economy. They encouraged greater private sector participation through deregulation, privatization, and removal of certain impediments to competition, trade, and investment. Industrial production, including mining operations and a large and diversified capital goods sector, accounted for 39 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), agriculture contributed 9 percent, and services the remainder. Exports consisted of both manufactured and primary goods, ranging from regional airliners to soybeans. High government debt (approximately 58 percent of GDP) was primarily domestically held and complicated fiscal and monetary policymaking. Per capita GDP was approximately \$2,857 during the year and real average wages continued to fall, reflecting low GDP growth (0.3 percent) and unexpected inflationary pressures early in the year. Income distribution remained highly skewed.

The Federal Government generally respected the human rights of its citizens; however, there continued to be numerous serious abuses, and the record of several state governments was poor. State police forces (both civil and military) committed many extrajudicial killings, tortured and beat suspects under interrogation, and arbitrarily arrested and detained persons. Police also were implicated in a variety of criminal activities, including killings for hire, death squad executions, extortion, kidnappings for ransom, and narcotics trafficking. Despite new powers to intervene in certain types of human rights cases granted in 2001, the federal police failed to act in the numerous human rights violations by state authorities.

Prison conditions ranged from poor to extremely harsh. Prison officials often tortured and beat inmates. The judiciary had a large case backlog and often was unable to ensure the right to a fair

and speedy trial. Justice remained slow and often unreliable, especially in regions where powerful economic interests influenced the local judiciary. Victims, particularly suspected criminals, had difficulty in being heard by oversight bodies. Investigations of human rights abuses by police officials were often limited to internal police reviews and were not referred to the Office of the Public Prosecutor or independent bodies for review. The separate system of military police tribunals remained overloaded, rarely investigated cases thoroughly, seldom convicted abusers, and contributed to a climate of impunity for military and civil police officers involved in extrajudicial killings or abuse of prisoners.

Rural violence, including the killings of land reform and rural labor activists, persisted. Police used excessive force to disperse demonstrators on several occasions, causing serious injuries. Human rights monitors, on occasion, faced threats and harassment. Violence and discrimination against women, and child prostitution and abuse, remained chronic problems. Government authorities often failed adequately to protect indigenous people from outsiders who encroached on their lands or to provide them with adequate health care and other basic services in many areas. Discrimination against Afro-Brazilians and violence against homosexuals were serious problems. Forced labor for adults and children continued. Trafficking in persons, particularly women and children for the purpose of prostitution, persisted.

Brazil

Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - [2002](#)

Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor
March 31, 2003

Brazil is a constitutional federal republic composed of 26 states and the Federal District. The federal legislative branch exercises authority independent of the executive branch. In October voters elected President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva of the Workers Party (PT) to a 4-year term. The elections marked the fourth time since the end of military rule in 1985 that citizens freely chose their president and elected the legislative bodies in accordance with the 1988 Constitution. All parties were able to compete on the basis of fair and equal procedures. The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary; however, it was often inefficient and, especially at the state level, subject to political and economic influences.

The military was responsible for national defense and remained subject to effective civilian control, both in law and in practice. The federal police force was very small and primarily investigative. It played little role in routine law enforcement. Police forces fell primarily under the control of the states and were divided into two groups: The "civil police" were plain-clothes officers and had an investigative role, and the "military police" were uniformed police and were responsible for maintaining public order. Although the individual state governments controlled the military police, the Constitution provides that they can be called into active military service in the event of an emergency, and they maintained some military characteristics and privileges, including a separate judicial system. The state police forces committed numerous serious human rights abuses.

The country had a market-based and diversified economy and a population of approximately 175 million. The Government, which traditionally played a dominant role in shaping economic development, encouraged greater private sector participation in the economy through privatization of state enterprises, deregulation, and removal of some impediments to competition, trade, and investment. Industrial production, including mining operations and a large and diversified capital goods sector, accounted for 34 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), agriculture contributed 8 percent, and services accounted for 58 percent. Exports consisted of both manufactured and primary goods. Per capita GDP was approximately \$2,900 in 2001, and the economy grew by 1.5 percent. Income distribution remained highly skewed. The real average wage fell 10 percent from 1997 to 2001.

The Federal Government generally respected the human rights of its citizens; however, there continued to be numerous serious abuses, and the record of some state governments was poor. State police forces (both civil and military) committed many extrajudicial killings, tortured and beat suspects under interrogation, and arbitrarily arrested and detained persons. Police also were implicated in a variety of criminal activities, including killings for hire, death squad executions, extortion, kidnappings for ransom, and narcotics trafficking. Despite new powers to intervene in certain types of human rights cases granted in January, the federal police failed to act in the numerous human rights violations by state authorities. The Government established a national torture hot line for victims of torture, but it did not result in more convictions or a diminution of the problem.

Government authorities often failed to prevent violence inside prisons. The state governments did not punish most perpetrators of these abuses effectively. The separate system of military police tribunals remained overloaded, rarely investigated cases thoroughly, seldom convicted abusers, and contributed to a climate of impunity for police officers involved in extrajudicial killings or abuse of prisoners. Prison conditions ranged from poor to extremely harsh. Prison officials often tortured and beat inmates. The judiciary had a large case backlog and often was unable to ensure the right to a fair and speedy trial. Justice remained slow and often unreliable, especially in regions where powerful economic interests influenced the local judiciary. Victims, particularly those who were suspected criminals, had difficulty in being heard by oversight bodies. Investigations of human rights abuses by police officials were often limited to internal police reviews and were not referred to the Office of the Public Prosecutor or other independent bodies for review.

Police used excessive force to disperse demonstrators on several occasions, causing serious injuries. Human rights monitors on occasion faced threats and harassment. Violence and discrimination against women, and child prostitution and abuse, remained chronic problems. Government authorities often failed adequately to protect indigenous people from outsiders who encroached on their lands or to provide them with adequate health care and other basic services in many areas. Discrimination against Afro-Brazilians and violence against homosexuals were serious problems. Rural violence, including the killings of land reform and rural labor activists, persisted. Forced labor for adults and children continued. Trafficking in persons, particularly women and children for the purpose of prostitution, persisted. Brazil was invited by the Community of Democracies' (CD) Convening Group to attend the November 2002 second CD Ministerial Meeting in Seoul, Republic of Korea, as a participant.

A new National Human Rights Program focused on social, as well as cultural and economic, rights. Congress ratified into law a presidential decree giving the federal police authority to intervene at the state level in certain human rights cases and in kidnappings that were politically motivated, but the federal police did not use this authority.

Appendix B: Human rights violations coded by country and year: 2002-2006

(1a)

Country: Argentina
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(1b)

Country: Argentina
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(1c)

Country: Argentina
Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(1d)
Country: Argentina
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(1e)
Country: Argentina
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(2a)
Country: Bolivia
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(2b)
Country: Bolivia
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(2c)
Country: Bolivia
Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(2d)
Country: Bolivia
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(2e)
Country: Bolivia
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(3a)
Country: Brazil
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(3b)
Country: Brazil
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(3c)
Country: Brazil
Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(3d)
Country: Brazil
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(3e)
Country: Brazil
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(4a)
Country: Chile
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(4b)
Country: Chile
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(4c)
Country: Chile
Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(4d)
Country: Chile
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(4e)
Country: Chile
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(5a)
Country: Colombia
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(5b)
 Country: Colombia
 Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(5c)
 Country: Colombia
 Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(5d)
 Country: Colombia
 Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(5e)
Country: Colombia
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(6a)
Country: Costa Rica
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(6b)
Country: Costa Rica
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(6c)
 Country: Costa Rica
 Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(6d)
 Country: Costa Rica
 Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(6e)
 Country: Costa Rica
 Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(7a)
 Country: Cuba
 Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(7b)
 Country: Cuba
 Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(7c)
 Country: Cuba
 Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(7d)
Country: Cuba
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(7e)
Country: Cuba
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(8a)
Country: Dominican Republic
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(8b)
Country: Dominican Republic
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(8c)
Country: Dominican Republic
Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(8d)
Country: Dominican Republic
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(8e)
Country: Dominican Republic
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(9a)
Country: Ecuador
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(9b)
Country: Ecuador
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(9c)
Country: Ecuador
Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(9d)
Country: Ecuador
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(9e)
Country: Ecuador
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(10a)
Country: El Salvador
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(10b)
Country: El Salvador
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(10c)
Country: El Salvador
Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(10d)
Country: El Salvador
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(10e)
Country: El Salvador
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(11a)
Country: Guatemala
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(11b)
Country: Guatemala
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(11c)
Country: Guatemala
Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(11d)
Country: Guatemala
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(11e)
Country: Guatemala
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(12a)
Country: Haiti
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(12b)
Country: Haiti
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(12c)
Country: Haiti
Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(12d)
Country: Haiti
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(12e)
Country: Haiti
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(13a)
Country: Honduras
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(13b)
Country: Honduras
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(13c)
Country: Honduras
Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(13d)
Country: Honduras
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(13e)
Country: Honduras
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(14a)
Country: Mexico
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(14b)
 Country: Mexico
 Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(14c)
 Country: Mexico
 Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(14d)
 Country: Mexico
 Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(14e)
Country: Mexico
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(15a)
Country: Nicaragua
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(15b)
Country: Nicaragua
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(15c)
Country: Nicaragua
Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(15d)
Country: Nicaragua
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(15e)
Country: Nicaragua
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(16a)
 Country: Panama
 Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(16b)
 Country: Panama
 Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(16c)
 Country: Panama
 Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(16d)
Country: Panama
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(16e)
Country: Panama
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(17a)
Country: Paraguay
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(17b)
Country: Paraguay
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(17c)
Country: Paraguay
Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(17d)
Country: Paraguay
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(17e)
Country: Paraguay
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(18a)
Country: Peru
Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(18b)
Country: Peru
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(18c)
Country: Peru
Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(18d)
Country: Peru
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(18e)
Country: Peru
Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(19a)
 Country: Uruguay
 Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur

(19b)
 Country: Uruguay
 Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur

(19c)
 Country: Uruguay
 Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur

(19d)
 Country: Uruguay
 Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur

(19e)
 Country: Uruguay
 Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur

(20a)
 Country: Venezuela
 Year: 2006

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(20b)
Country: Venezuela
Year: 2005

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur

(20c)
Country: Venezuela
Year: 2004

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(20d)
Country: Venezuela
Year: 2003

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur

(20e)

Country: Venezuela

Year: 2002

Descriptive Category	Coding Category		
Violations of Survival Rights			
Occurs:			
Murder	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Torture	Frequently	X Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Membership Rights			
Discrimination against Families	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Discrimination against Minority Groups	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Protection Rights			
Failure of Due Process of Law	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
State Control over Free Press	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur
Violations of Empowerment Rights			
Denial of Access to Education	Frequently	Occasionally	X Does not occur
Workforce Oppression	X Frequently	Occasionally	Does not occur