

Governance and subjective well-being in the Countries of the Andean Community (CAN)

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Abstract

This study presents an analysis of the relationship between governance and subjective well-being in the Andean Community of Nations. The analyzed data is sourced from the World Values Survey of Wave 7. A quantitative approach was employed to investigate perceptions and political attitudes in the region. It highlights a positive, albeit slight, connection between subjective well-being and governmental trust, along with the positive influence of perception on wealth redistribution in well-being. Despite receiving subsidies, the unemployed consistently exhibit lower satisfaction levels. Significant associations were identified between governmental trust and opinions on wealth redistribution and surveillance. Additionally, political interest is positively correlated with the preference for men to excel in politics, indicating disparities in attitudes toward gender equality. These findings underscore the complex interaction between governance, well-being, and political perceptions in the Andean region.

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1. Introduction

Trust in governments is essential for the subjective well-being of the population, as they are responsible for assessing the quality of life of their citizens [1]. It is crucial to analyze how the population perceives the management of their personal data by the government. According to recent research [2], globally, approximately 51.1% of people trust that the government handles their data securely. Additionally, on average, 65.1% of respondents claim to have easy access to information about administrative procedures. These assumptions are in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly Goal 3, which refers to Health and Well-being, and Goal 10, which focuses on the Reduction of Inequalities. In this sense, Governance and Well-being promote the development of social sustainability through the conscious, active, and participatory involvement of the population in fostering the actions and decisions of public policies developed by the current governments based on the pressing needs of individuals [3].

Citizens' trust in the government can be understood in two distinct ways. Firstly, as a general endorsement of the political system and democracy, manifested through positive attitudes. In this sense, when the population feels satisfaction, a sense of belonging, and a clear purpose, they tend to contribute positively to the generation

of social sustainability through support for social initiatives, respect for norms and values, and active participation for the benefit of the community [4]. Secondly, it can also be interpreted as more specific support, where citizens assess the performance and achievements of authorities and the government [5]. In Latin America, the lack of trust in political institutions negatively impacts the operation of democracies [6], [7]. Studies suggest a positive relationship between political trust in governments and citizen participation. Countries with extensive welfare systems and low corruption exhibit higher social trust and elevated levels of subjective well-being (SB) [8]. However, in other regions with limited welfare and high corruption, social trust is lower, and SB is also affected.

The relationship between governance and subjective well-being (SB) is pivotal in contemporary societal research. It seeks to understand how governance quality impacts citizens' well-being perception across nations. Global consolidation and the embrace of liberal democracy are directly linked to governance through policies demonstrating a more significant and lasting social and economic impact compared to centralized planning under authoritarian governments. Citizen trust in this democratic system relies on tangible results from its focus on social development and economic growth, surpassing the long-term effectiveness of governance imposed by a strong central government [9]. This approach seeks to ensure human rights and foster active participation of individuals in various decision-making processes, in line with the SDGs, regarding the reduction or minimization of inequality gaps within and among countries, and the promotion of lifelong learning opportunities through inclusive, equitable, and quality education [10].

The theoretical justification of this study relies on the premise that governance is a determining factor in citizens' SB [11]. Conversely, within the SB context, this term refers to a sense of happiness that a person experiences relatively consistently in life associated with the information they perceive [12]. Governments should engage in developing policies promoting social cohesion and citizen participation, whereby SB serves as a vital indicator of people's quality of life and significantly contributes to sustainable development [13].

The methodological justification relies on applying measures of central tendency and dispersion to compare current values with reference values, generating a weighted index reflecting this relationship. Its utility lies in measuring relative change in a variable over time. Additionally, Spearman's correlation coefficient is used to analyze the relationship between subjective well-being indicators and the governance indicator.

This study emerges from the need to gather data on subjective well-being (SB) and governments, given their significant role in shaping conditions for individual happiness. Exploring governance and SB can provide valuable insights for Andean Community nations' governments and policymakers, helping them understand how their actions influence citizens' quality of life. Additionally, this knowledge aids researchers and scholars in gaining a deeper understanding of governance factors impacting subjective well-being.

1.1. Governance

Is defined as the effective capacity of a government to meet society's expectations and exercise authority through successful policies and respect for citizenship [13]. According to [14], it involves establishing and enforcing clear rules to ensure contract compliance and organizing institutional transactions. Implementation is carried out through governance entities, responsible for ensuring compliance with contractual relationships [15]. Thus, governance is the set of institutions, norms, and processes that guide and manage public affairs to ensure the well-being and security of citizens. The government makes decisions and develops policies in areas such as the economy, education, health, and security, implementing them through various mechanisms [16].

1.2. Subjective well-being

Classical economists initially correlated happiness with the material wealth of societies. According to [17], economic prosperity was believed to lead to a more satisfying life. The importance of cognitive-evaluative aspects is highlighted, assessing an individual's overall satisfaction with life [18]. Aristotle regarded happiness as the most fundamental human good, closely linked to virtue and virtuous activity of the soul throughout life

[19]. Research by Easterlin [20] suggests that wealth does not guarantee happiness, although differences in its manifestation are observed between rich and poor individuals. Subjective well-being is understood as the prevalence of positive feelings, the absence of negative feelings, and life satisfaction. Layard advocates for a subjective well-being approach in public policy, based on the concept of happiness as a pleasant feeling and enjoyment of life [21]. The Easterlin Paradox suggests that increased economic wealth does not necessarily translate into greater subjective well-being [20]. The analysis of well-being has evolved into a broader understanding encompassing individual social representation and subjective experience [22]. Scholars [23] argue that while objective measurements are useful for understanding social change, their full potential is realized in the realm of public policy.

In Amartya Sen's theory, he explains the variation of subjective well-being in the process of human development. However, he points out that the tendency to reduce freedom of choice to negative freedom (non-interference) and consumer economic freedom can lead to false leads and Eurocentric biases. Therefore, it is necessary to recover the concept of integral freedom, as positive freedom or self-realization. This concept is associated with the Aristotelian-Marxist-Polanyian tradition, linked to original propositions [24].

1.3. Political confidence

Lipset and Schneider indicate that the concept of political confidence refers to the credibility that citizens grant to the government and its central institutions [25]. This confidence is vital for social cohesion and well-being, as it influences the government's ability to implement reforms and public policies, as well as to comply with regulations and tax duties. Factors such as corruption, poor economic management, and inequality can erode this confidence. Restoring it is essential for the fair and efficient functioning of public institutions. Governments can regain confidence through transparency, accountability, and citizen participation. Political confidence implies perceiving institutions as credible, fair, competent, transparent, and open to diverse perspectives. It involves the expectation of equal, fair, and appropriate treatment by governmental institutions.

1.4. Influence on country's elections

The influence on a country's elections is affected by the relationship between political parties and the media, impacting their role in representation and political participation. Media serves as intermediaries between civil society and the State, conveying their demands. Factors influencing electoral processes include propaganda, campaigns, candidates' speeches, traditional media, and social networks. This influence can be both positive and negative, varying in scope and effectiveness. It's crucial to recognize that it can affect democracy by limiting citizens' ability to make informed and free decisions. Political parties are noted to face a crisis, particularly in Latin America [26].

1.5. Political system, voice, and vote

In a democratic system, citizen equality is fundamental [27]. When assessing the quality of democracy, it's crucial to consider equity in citizen participation, known as "voice equality." The political organization of a country encompasses its institutions, laws, regulations, governing governance, and citizen participation. In a democracy, expressing opinions and the right to vote are fundamental for participation and collective decision-making. It's essential to ensure equal opportunities for all citizens, including access to information and electoral transparency. Providing equitable opportunities to influence governmental decisions is crucial in a democracy [28], [29].

2. Methodology

2.1. Population

The study population consisted of a specific group of defined and accessible cases used as the basis for selecting the sample [30]. The population comprised the countries that make up the Andean Community (CAN), including Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

The Wave 7 investigation focused on analyzing cultural aspects related to gender, family, and religion. It evaluated attitudes and beliefs regarding poverty, education, and security. Additionally, it explored tolerance and social trust, examined attitudes towards multilateral institutions, and highlighted cultural differences and similarities across various regions and societies [31].

Regarding the sample size, representative sampling designs were implemented through national random probability in all nations investigated in the WVS-7. The sample size varied between 1000 and 3200 respondents in each country globally. Consequently, this study focuses on variables associated with governance and subjective well-being, generating a total of 4899 cases belonging to the four countries within the CAN [31].

2.2. Secondary sources

The research on governance and subjective well-being in the countries of the Andean Community relied on secondary information sources extracted from the World Values Survey, specifically Wave 7 conducted between 2017 and 2022. This source was chosen because it provides comprehensive information for the study, covering experiences, attitudes, preferences, evaluations, government, and politics, among other aspects.

2.3. Instruments

2.3.1. Measures of central tendency

Measures of central tendency, dispersion, and shape were applied as statistical tools used to summarize and describe numerical data sets. Location measures provided quantitative values representing the central location or other distribution type of data in a sample. On the other hand, dispersion measures such as range, standard deviation, and variance indicated the variability or spread of the data. Finally, shape measures such as skewness and kurtosis describe how data are distributed in a data set. Measures of central tendency, such as mean, median, and mode, were used to summarize the central location of a data set [32].

2.3.2. Mean

It was used to represent the average of the sample data set. Its calculation involved summing all the values of the data, divided by the number of data points in the sample.

2.3.3. Measures of dispersion

Representative measures of dispersion include the range, interquartile range, variance, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation. These measures provided a more comprehensive and meaningful insight into the data distribution, enhancing the understanding of variability and data spread [33].

2.3.4. Shape measures

These were employed to detect outliers within a data set, using the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the population or sample as a reference point

2.3.5. Skewness coefficient

When examining data distribution, this calculation allowed for observing a tendency towards one extreme (left or right). This tendency, known as skewness, served to visualize the inclination of the data towards extremes, providing information about their distribution.

2.4. Correlational study

2.4.1. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

The study relied on Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, used to analyze the relationship between subjective well-being indicators and the governance indicator. Formula 1 compares deviations of X and Y values from their means, dividing them by the standard deviation of both variables to obtain Spearman's correlation. This measures the linear relationship between the two non-normally distributed variables. Additionally, to address non-normally distributed data, Spearman's correlation coefficient will be utilized [34].

$$rR = 1 - \frac{6\sum di^2}{n(n^2-1)} \quad (1)$$

In the calculation of the Spearman correlation coefficient:

n represents the number of data points for the two variables.

di is the rank difference of the element "n".

The Spearman coefficient, ρ , ranges from +1 to -1.

$\rho = +1$ indicates a perfect rank correlation.

$\rho = 0$ means there is no rank correlation.

$\rho = -1$ implies a perfect negative rank correlation.

As ρ approaches 0, the correlation between the two ranks weakens.

3. Results

Below, the importance of subjective well-being is determined in each of the countries of the Andean Community of Nations, where descriptive statistics for each country of the CAN are explained.

3.1. Descriptive statistics: "subjective well-being"

Table 1 provides detailed statistics on subjective well-being (SWB) in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. SWB reflects personal evaluations of satisfaction and happiness. Colombia leads with a mean of 2.66, followed by Peru (2.59) and Ecuador (1.44). Ecuador shows the highest variability with a variance of 0.424, while Bolivia and Ecuador have relatively high standard deviations (0.621 and 0.651 respectively). Asymmetry and kurtosis indicate right-skewed distributions in Ecuador and left-skewed in Colombia. Colombia exhibits sharper kurtosis (1.271), suggesting a higher concentration of responses near the mean. These results highlight differences in subjective well-being among CAN countries and the importance of considering response variability and distribution.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of "subjective well-being"

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	2,51	2,66	1,44	2,59
Variance	0,386	0,329	0,424	0,314
Std. Deviation	0,621	0,573	0,651	0,560
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	-0,885	-1,512	1,172	-0,988
Kurtosis	-0,244	1,271	0,178	-0,035

Note: Descriptive statistics of subjective well-being by CAN countries. Source: Own elaboration with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS)

3.2. Descriptive statistics: "trust in government"

Table 2 offers a detailed analysis of "trust in government" in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, four nations of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN). Trust in government is crucial for social cohesion and well-being, influencing the government's capacity to implement effective reforms. Bolivia leads with the highest level of government trust (mean of 1.48), followed by Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. Variance highlights opinion heterogeneity in Bolivia, while positive asymmetry suggests a bias towards higher trust levels overall. Colombia shows the most pronounced asymmetry, and kurtosis indicates generally platykurtic distributions, with a slight

exception in Colombia. These results underscore notable differences in perceptions of government trust in the Andean region, highlighting its importance in strengthening social cohesion and promoting well-being.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics "trust in the government"

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	1,48	1,39	1,40	1,42
Variance	0,363	0,309	0,315	0,333
Std. Deviation	0,602	0,556	0,561	0,577
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	0,841	1,081	1,026	1,030
Kurtosis	-0,286	0,165	0,049	0,064

Note: Descriptive statistics of government trust by CAN countries. Source: Own elaboration with data from the Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.3. Descriptive statistics: "rich taxing poor subsidies" in CAN countries

Table 3 presents descriptive statistics of perceptions regarding the responsibility of the wealthy towards the poor in terms of fiscal contribution and economic support in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Bolivia leads with the highest score (mean of 2.06), followed by Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. These differences suggest greater support for the idea in Bolivia. The analysis reveals Bolivia's highest variability in opinions on this topic, while near-zero asymmetry and negative kurtosis values suggest relatively symmetrical and platykurtic distributions, respectively. These results show growing support for government initiatives aimed at assisting the impoverished population in the Andean region, reflecting a shift in perception regarding the role poverty should play in public policy agendas, especially in contexts of economic stability.

Table 3. Descriptive statistics "taxing the rich, subsidizing the poor" in CAN Countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	2,06	1,87	1,99	2,03
Variance	0,639	0,745	0,596	0,637
Std. Deviation	0,800	0,863	0,772	0,798
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	-0,108	0,244	0,017	-0,061
Kurtosis	-1,428	-1,616	-1,321	-1,429

Note: Descriptive statistics of taxing the rich and subsidizing the poor by CAN countries. Source: Own elaboration with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.4. Descriptive statistics: "military assumes power" in CAN countries

Table 4 provides a detailed analysis of how the possible military intervention in government is perceived in the countries of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), including Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Ecuador leads on average with 1.93, followed by Peru (1.91), Bolivia (1.76), and Colombia (1.73), suggesting that Ecuador and Peru show greater acceptance of military intervention compared to Bolivia and Colombia. Bolivia exhibits the least variability in responses, while Colombia and Ecuador show a greater diversity of perceptions. Positive asymmetry indicates a bias towards higher values on the response scale, more pronounced in Colombia. Regarding kurtosis, all countries show platykurtic distributions, implying less concentration of responses around the mean and lighter tails.

Table 4. Descriptive statistics "army assumes power" in CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	1,76	1,73	1,93	1,91
Variance	0,655	0,715	0,652	0,685
Std. Deviation	0,810	0,846	0,807	0,828
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	0,462	0,541	0,132	0,171
Kurtosis	-1,327	-1,389	-1,454	-1,521

Note: Descriptive statistics of "army assumes power" by CAN countries. Source: Self-prepared with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.5. Descriptive statistics: "how democratically governed" in CAN countries

Table 5 presents descriptive statistics on how democratic quality is perceived in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Ecuador leads with an average score of 2.15, followed by Bolivia (2.11), while Peru (1.95) and Colombia (1.89) have lower values. The analysis reveals that Bolivia shows the greatest variability in opinions on democratic quality, while Ecuador exhibits the least dispersion, indicating a more uniform perception. Near-zero asymmetry suggests symmetric distributions of responses in all cases, with Colombia showing the most pronounced asymmetry. Regarding kurtosis, all countries display platykurtic distributions, with Colombia presenting the lowest kurtosis, suggesting a less extreme perception of democratic quality in governmental management.

Table 5. Descriptive statistics "degree of democratic governance" in CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	2,11	1,89	2,15	1,95
Variance	0,587	0,640	0,515	0,590
Std. Deviation	0,766	0,800	0,717	0,768
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	-0,190	0,205	-0,236	0,085
Kurtosis	-1,276	-1,411	-1,040	-1,300

Note: Descriptive statistics on the level of democratic governance in the CAN countries. Source: Self-prepared with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.6. Descriptive statistics: "people obey" in CAN countries

Table 6 presents descriptive statistics of the variable "people obey" in the CAN: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. It offers a detailed understanding of how the willingness of the people to obey is perceived. Peru leads with an average score of 2.16, followed by Bolivia (2.14), while Ecuador (1.91) and Colombia (1.76) have lower values. This suggests that, overall, Peru and Bolivia stand out for having a more positive perception of the people's willingness to obey, contrasting with Ecuador and Colombia. The analysis of variability and standard deviation reveals that Bolivia shows the greatest variability in opinions on people's obedience, while Ecuador exhibits the least dispersion of responses. Near-zero asymmetry indicates relatively symmetric distributions of responses in all cases, with Colombia showing the most pronounced asymmetry. Regarding kurtosis, all countries show platykurtic distributions, with Bolivia presenting the lowest kurtosis, suggesting a less extreme perception of the people's willingness to obey in this country.

Table 6. Descriptive statistics "people obey" in CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	2,14	1,76	1,91	2,16
Variance	0,563	0,677	0,562	0,572
Std. Deviation	0,751	0,823	0,749	0,756
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	-0,227	0,460	0,147	-0,267
Kurtosis	-1,198	-1,374	-1,208	-1,213

Note: Descriptive statistics of "people obey" in the CAN countries. Source: Self-prepared with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS)

3.7. Descriptive statistics: "political performance satisfaction" in CAN countries

Table 7 presents the descriptive statistics of the variable "satisfaction with political performance" in the countries of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN): Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. It offers a detailed view of how political performance is perceived in the region. Bolivia leads with an average score of 1.97, followed by Peru (1.72), Ecuador (1.71), and Colombia (1.66). This suggests that, on average, Bolivia shows higher levels of satisfaction with political performance compared to other countries. Variability and standard deviation reveal that Bolivia has the greatest diversity of opinions on satisfaction with political performance, while Colombia and Ecuador show less dispersion of responses, indicating greater uniformity in perception in these countries. Near-zero skewness values indicate relatively symmetric distributions of responses, with Colombia showing the most pronounced asymmetry. Regarding kurtosis, all countries exhibit platykurtic distributions, with Bolivia displaying the lowest kurtosis, suggesting a less extreme perception of satisfaction with political performance in this country.

Table 7. Descriptive statistics of "political performance satisfaction" in the CAN

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	1,97	1,66	1,71	1,72
Variance	0,539	0,576	0,534	0,531
Std. Deviation	0,734	0,759	0,731	0,728
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	0,049	0,668	0,515	0,488
Kurtosis	-1,143	-0,972	-0,989	-0,995

Note: Descriptive statistics of political performance satisfaction in the CAN countries. Source: Self-prepared with data from the Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.8. Descriptive statistics: "keeping people under video surveillance" in CAN countries

Table 8 provides descriptive statistics of the variable "keeping people under video surveillance" in CAN. It offers a detailed view of attitudes toward camera surveillance in the region. Bolivia leads with a score of 2.06, followed by Peru (2.03), Ecuador (1.99), and Colombia (1.87). This suggests that, on average, Bolivia and Peru exhibit higher levels of acceptance or positive perception toward video surveillance compared to Ecuador and Colombia. Variability and standard deviation reveal that Bolivia has the greatest diversity of opinions on the impact of video surveillance on society, while Colombia and Ecuador show less dispersion of responses, indicating greater uniformity in perception in these countries. Skewness values suggest relatively symmetric distributions of responses in all cases, with Colombia showing the most pronounced asymmetry, indicating a

more equitable perception of the impact of video surveillance in this country. Regarding kurtosis, all countries exhibit platykurtic distributions, with Bolivia displaying the lowest kurtosis, suggesting a less extreme perception of the impact of video surveillance on society in this country.

Table 8. Descriptive statistics of "maintaining people under video surveillance" in the CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	2,06	1,87	1,99	2,03
Variance	0,639	0,745	0,596	0,637
Std. Deviation	0,800	0,863	0,772	0,798
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	-0,108	0,244	0,017	-0,061
Kurtosis	-1,428	-1,616	-1,321	-1,429

Note: Descriptive statistics of maintaining people under video surveillance in the CAN countries. Source: Self-prepared with data from Wave 7 the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.9. Descriptive statistics: "government information on the Internet" in CAN countries

Table 9 provides descriptive statistics on access to government information on the internet in CAN: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Ecuador leads with a score of 2.07, followed by Peru (1.91), Bolivia (1.76), and Colombia (1.73). This suggests that, on average, Ecuador exhibits a more favorable perspective on access to governmental information online compared to other countries in the region. Variability and standard deviation reveal that Bolivia has the greatest diversity of opinions on access to government information online, while Colombia and Ecuador show less dispersion of responses, indicating greater uniformity in perception in these countries. Skewness values suggest biases in response distributions, with Bolivia and Colombia skewed to the right and Ecuador and Peru skewed to the left. Regarding kurtosis, all countries exhibit platykurtic distributions, with Bolivia displaying the lowest kurtosis, indicating a less extreme perception of access to government information on the internet in this country. Conversely, Colombia has the highest kurtosis, suggesting a more polarized perception on this issue.

Table 9. Descriptive statistics of "government information on the Internet" in CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	1,76	1,73	2,07	1,91
Variance	0,655	0,715	0,652	0,685
Std. Deviation	0,810	0,846	0,807	0,828
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	0,462	0,541	-0,132	0,171
Kurtosis	-1,327	-1,389	-1,454	-1,521

Note: Descriptive statistics of government information on the internet in the CAN countries. Source: Self-prepared with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.10. Descriptive statistics: "unauthorized information gathering" in CAN countries

Table 10 provides descriptive statistics on the perception of government unauthorized information gathering in the Andean Community of Nations (CAN) countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Peru leads with a score of 2.05, followed by Bolivia (1.89), Colombia (1.88), and Ecuador (1.85). This suggests that, on average,

Peru shows a more pronounced perception of unauthorized information gathering compared to other countries in the region.

Variability and standard deviation reveal that Bolivia has the greatest diversity of opinions on this practice, while Ecuador presents the least dispersion of responses, indicating greater uniformity in perception. Skewness values close to zero suggest relatively symmetric distributions of responses, with Ecuador exhibiting the most pronounced skewness, indicating a more equitable perception of this practice in this country. Regarding kurtosis, all countries show platykurtic distributions, with Bolivia exhibiting the lowest kurtosis, indicating a less extreme perception of unauthorized information gathering. Conversely, Colombia presents the highest kurtosis, suggesting a more polarized distribution on this topic.

Table 10. Descriptive statistics of "unauthorized information gathering" in the CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	1,89	1,88	1,85	2,05
Variance	0,587	0,640	0,515	0,590
Std. Deviation	0,766	0,800	0,717	0,768
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	0,190	0,210	0,236	-0,085
Kurtosis	-1,276	-1,408	-1,040	-1,300

Note: Descriptive statistics of unauthorized information gathering in the CAN countries. Source: Self-prepared with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.11. Descriptive statistics: “perceptions of attending illicit demonstrations” in CAN countries

Table 11 presents descriptive statistics on the perception of participation in illicit demonstrations in the Andean Community of Nations (CAN) countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Ecuador leads with a score of 2.09, closely followed by Bolivia (1.86), Peru (1.84), and Colombia (1.78). This suggests that, on average, Ecuador shows the highest levels of acceptance or predisposition towards participation in illicit demonstrations compared to other countries in the region.

Variability and standard deviation reveal that Bolivia has the greatest diversity of opinions on this practice, while Ecuador presents the least dispersion of responses, indicating greater uniformity in perception. Skewness values, positive in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru, and negative in Ecuador, indicate biases in the distributions of responses. This suggests that the perception of participation in illicit demonstrations tends to skew to the right in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru, while in Ecuador, it tends to skew to the left. Regarding kurtosis, negative values in all cases indicate platykurtic distributions, suggesting that responses are less concentrated around the mean and have lighter tails. Bolivia exhibits the lowest kurtosis, indicating a flatter distribution in the tails and, therefore, a less extreme perception of participation in illicit demonstrations. Conversely, Colombia presents the highest kurtosis, indicating a slightly more pointed distribution in the tails and, therefore, a more polarized perception on this topic.

Table 11. Descriptive statistics of “attending unlawful demonstrations” in CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	1,86	1,78	2,09	1,84
Variance	0,563	0,683	0,562	0,572
Std. Deviation	0,751	0,826	0,749	0,756
Min	1	1	1	1

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	0,227	0,435	-0,147	0,267
Kurtosis	-1,198	-1,402	-1,208	-1,213

Note. Descriptive statistics of attending unlawful demonstrations in the CAN countries. Source: Self-prepared with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.12. Descriptive statistics: "having strong leaders without concerns" in CAN countries

Table 12 presents the descriptive statistics regarding the acceptance of strong leaders without restrictions in the countries of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN): Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Ecuador leads with a score of 2.06, closely followed by Colombia (2.02), Bolivia (1.96), and Peru (1.84). This suggests that, on average, Ecuador exhibits the highest levels of acceptance towards the idea of having strong leaders without concerns, closely followed by Colombia and Bolivia, while Peru shows the lowest perception in this aspect.

The variability and standard deviation reveal that Colombia has the greatest diversity of opinions on this practice, while Peru has the lowest dispersion of responses, indicating greater uniformity in the perception of this idea. The skewness values, being close to zero in all cases, suggest relatively symmetric distributions of responses. The most pronounced skewness is observed in Ecuador, indicating that the perception of having strong leaders without concerns tends to be more equitable in this country. Regarding kurtosis, negative values in all cases indicate platykurtic distributions, suggesting that responses are less concentrated around the mean and have lighter tails. Colombia exhibits the lowest kurtosis, indicating a more flattened distribution in the tails and, therefore, a less extreme perception of having strong leaders without concerns. In contrast, Ecuador shows the highest kurtosis, indicating a slightly more pointed distribution in the tails and, therefore, a more polarized perception of this issue.

Table 12. Descriptive statistics of "having strong leaders without worries" in CAN Countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	1,96	2,02	2,06	1,84
Variance	0,625	0,793	0,535	0,440
Std. Deviation	0,790	0,890	0,731	0,663
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	0,075	-0,032	-0,101	0,190
Kurtosis	-1,396	-1,739	-1,126	-0,759

Note: Descriptive statistics of having strong leaders without worries in the CAN countries. Source: Self-prepared with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.13. Descriptive statistics: perception of "experts making decisions" in CAN countries

Table 13 presents descriptive statistics on the perception of expert intervention in decision-making in the countries of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN): Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Bolivia leads with a score of 2.08, closely followed by Ecuador (2.06), Colombia (1.77), and Peru (1.83). This suggests that, on average, Bolivia and Ecuador exhibit higher levels of acceptance or positive perception towards expert intervention in decision-making compared to Colombia and Peru.

The variability and standard deviation reveal that Colombia shows the greatest diversity of opinions on this practice, while Peru presents the lowest dispersion of responses, indicating greater uniformity in the perception of this idea. Skewness values signal biases in the distributions of responses. This suggests that the perception

of expert participation in decision-making tends to skew left in Bolivia and Ecuador, while in Colombia and Peru, it tends to skew right. Regarding kurtosis, negative values in all cases indicate platykurtic distributions, suggesting that responses are less concentrated around the mean and have lighter tails. Colombia exhibits the lowest kurtosis, indicating a more flattened distribution in the tails and, therefore, a less extreme perception of expert participation in decision-making. On the other hand, Ecuador presents the highest kurtosis, indicating a slightly more pointed distribution in the tails and, therefore, a more polarized perception of this issue.

Table 13. Descriptive statistics of "experts making decisions" in CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	2,08	1,77	2,06	1,83
Variance	0,562	0,700	0,547	0,439
Std. Deviation	0,750	0,837	0,740	0,662
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	-0,130	0,444	-0,089	0,205
Kurtosis	-1,211	-1,431	-1,166	-0,760

Note: Descriptive statistics of experts making decisions in the CAN countries. Source: Self-prepared with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.14. Descriptive statistics: "military rule" perception in CAN countries

Table 14 presents descriptive statistics on the perception of military rule in CAN countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Colombia leads the list with a score of 2.56, closely followed by Peru (1.46), Ecuador (1.33), and Bolivia (1.24). This suggests that, on average, Colombia reflects the highest perception regarding the idea of military rule, followed by Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia.

Variability and standard deviation reveal that Colombia exhibits the greatest diversity of opinions on this practice, while Ecuador shows the lowest dispersion of responses, indicating greater uniformity in the perception of this notion. Skewness values indicate biases in response distributions. This implies that the perception of military rule tends to skew to the right in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, while in Colombia, it tends to skew to the left. Regarding kurtosis, positive values in all cases, especially in Bolivia and Colombia, indicate leptokurtic distributions, suggesting that responses are more concentrated around the mean and have heavier tails. Colombia exhibits the highest kurtosis, indicating a more pointed distribution in the tails and, therefore, a more polarized perception of military rule. On the other hand, Ecuador and Peru present lower kurtosis, indicating less pointed distributions and, consequently, less extreme perceptions in these countries.

Table 14. Descriptive statistics of "military governing" in the CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	1,24	2,56	1,33	1,46
Variance	0,300	0,579	0,410	0,411
Std. Deviation	0,547	0,761	0,640	0,641
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	2,231	-1,341	1,728	1,088
Kurtosis	3,850	0,064	1,589	0,050

Note: Descriptive statistics of military governing in the CAN countries. Source: Self-prepared with data from the Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.15. Descriptive statistics: "democratic political system" in CAN countries

Table 15 presents descriptive statistics on the perception of the democratic political system in the countries of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN): Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Bolivia leads the list with a score of 2.42, followed by Ecuador (2.30), Peru (2.26), and Colombia (1.70). This suggests that, on average, Bolivia and Ecuador exhibit more optimistic perspectives on the strength of their democratic political systems compared to Peru and Colombia. Colombia shows the highest variability and standard deviation, indicating that opinions on the democratic political system are more diverse in this country. In contrast, Peru shows the lowest dispersion of responses, indicating greater uniformity in the perception of this issue.

Skewness values suggest biases in response distributions, indicating that the perception of the democratic political system tends to skew to the left in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, while in Colombia, it tends to skew to the right.

Regarding kurtosis, negative values in all cases indicate platykurtic distributions, suggesting that responses are less concentrated around the mean and have smoother tails. Colombia exhibits the lowest kurtosis, Bolivia and Ecuador present distributions closer to normality, while Peru also shows a distribution with less sharp tails, suggesting a less extreme perception of this issue.

Table 15. Descriptive statistics of "democratic political system" in CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	2,42	1,70	2,30	2,26
Variance	0,483	0,695	0,539	0,379
Std. Deviation	0,695	0,833	0,734	0,616
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	-0,795	0,599	-0,547	-0,221
Kurtosis	-0,588	-1,300	-0,980	-0,598

Note: Descriptive statistics of the democratic political system in the CAN countries. Source: Self-prepared with data from the Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.16. Descriptive statistics: "religious law-governed system" in CAN countries

Descriptive statistics on the perception of a religious law-governed system in the countries of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN): Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, are presented in Table 16. Colombia leads with a score of 2.34, followed by Bolivia (1.56), Ecuador (1.55), and Peru (1.53). On average, Colombia reflects the strongest perception of the existence of a religious law-governed system, followed by Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru. Colombia exhibits the highest variability and standard deviation, indicating diverse opinions on the existence of such a system. In contrast, Peru shows the lowest dispersion, indicating greater uniformity in perception. Skewness values reveal biases in response distributions, with perception tending to skew right in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, and left in Colombia.

Regarding kurtosis, negative values suggest platykurtic distributions, indicating less concentration around the mean and smoother tails. Colombia has the lowest kurtosis, suggesting a more equitable distribution and less extreme perception. Bolivia and Ecuador have values closer to zero, indicating distributions closer to normality, while Peru's kurtosis is slightly lower.

Table 16. Descriptive statistics of "system governed by religious law" in CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	1,56	2,34	1,55	1,53
Variance	0,547	0,735	0,561	0,365
Std. Deviation	0,740	0,857	0,749	0,604
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	0,911	-0,723	0,945	0,671
Kurtosis	-0,608	-1,252	-0,594	-0,505

Note: Descriptive statistics of the system governed by religious law in the CAN countries. Source: Own elaboration with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS)

3.17. Descriptive statistics: "interest in politics" in CAN countries

Descriptive statistics on interest in politics in CAN countries are presented in Table 17. Colombia leads the list with a score of 2.57 in interest in politics, closely followed by Ecuador (1.40), Bolivia (1.40), and Peru (1.33). On average, Colombia exhibits the highest levels of interest in politics, followed by Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru. Ecuador shows the highest variability and standard deviation, indicating more diverse opinions on interest in politics in this country. Conversely, Peru displays the lowest response dispersion, signaling greater uniformity in the perception of this attitude.

Skewness values suggest biases in response distributions, indicating that perception of interest in politics tends to skew right in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, while in Colombia, it tends to skew left. Regarding kurtosis, Peru exhibits the highest kurtosis, indicating a sharper distribution in the tails and, therefore, a more polarized perception of interest in politics.

Table 17. Descriptive statistics of "interest in politics" in CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	1,40	2,57	1,40	1,33
Variance	0,382	0,494	0,409	0,378
Std. Deviation	0,618	0,703	0,640	0,615
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	1,307	-1,311	1,336	1,714
Kurtosis	0,589	0,248	0,574	1,683

Note: Descriptive statistics of interest in politics in the CAN countries. Source: Own elaboration with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.18. Descriptive statistics: "political system performance" in CAN countries

Descriptive statistics on the performance of the political system are presented in Table 18. Bolivia leads the list with a score of 1.97 in political system performance, closely followed by Peru (1.72), Ecuador (1.71), and Colombia (1.66). On average, Bolivia reflects the most optimistic perceptions of its political system's performance, closely followed by Peru and Ecuador, while Colombia exhibits a slightly lower perception in this aspect. Colombia shows the highest variability and standard deviation, indicating that opinions on the political system's performance are more diverse in this country. In contrast, Peru displays the lowest response dispersion, indicating greater uniformity in perceptions of this issue.

Skewness values close to zero in all cases indicate relatively symmetric response distributions, although skewness is more pronounced in Colombia. This suggests that perceptions of the political system's performance tend to be more equitable in this country. Regarding kurtosis, negative values in all cases indicate platykurtic

distributions, indicating that responses are less concentrated around the mean and have smoother tails. Colombia exhibits the lowest kurtosis, indicating a more equitable distribution in the tails and, therefore, a less extreme perception of the political system's performance. Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru present kurtosis values close to each other, indicating distributions closer to normality and, therefore, less extreme perceptions in these countries.

Table 18. Descriptive statistics: "political system performance" in CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	1,97	1,66	1,71	1,72
Variance	0,539	0,576	0,534	0,531
Std. Deviation	0,734	0,759	0,731	0,728
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	0,049	0,668	0,515	0,488
Kurtosis	-1,143	-0,972	-0,989	-0,995

Note: Descriptive statistics of the political system performance in the CAN countries. Source: Self-prepared with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.19. Descriptive statistics: "importance of politics in life" in CAN countries

Descriptive statistics on the importance of politics in people's lives in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, are presented in Table 19. Colombia leads the list with a score of 2.46 in terms of the importance attributed to politics in life, followed by Peru (1.54), Ecuador (1.51), and Bolivia (1.50). This implies that, overall, Colombia reflects higher levels of importance attributed to politics, closely followed by Peru and Ecuador, while Bolivia shows the lowest perception in this aspect. Colombia exhibits the highest variability and standard deviation, indicating that opinions on the importance of politics are more diverse in this country. In contrast, Ecuador presents the lowest response dispersion, indicating greater uniformity in perceptions of this issue.

Skewness values, being positive in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, and negative in Colombia, indicate biases in response distributions. This suggests that the perception of the importance of politics tends to skew to the right in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, while in Colombia, it tends to skew to the left. Regarding kurtosis, negative values in all cases indicate platykurtic distributions, suggesting that responses are less concentrated around the mean and have smoother tails. Colombia exhibits the lowest kurtosis, indicating a more equitable distribution in the tails and, therefore, a less extreme perception of the importance of politics. Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru present kurtosis values close to each other, indicating distributions closer to normality and, therefore, less extreme perceptions in these countries.

Table 19. Descriptive statistics: "importance of politics in life" in CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	1,50	2,46	1,51	1,54
Variance	0,554	0,637	0,601	0,599
Std. Deviation	0,744	0,798	0,775	0,774
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	1,124	-1,031	1,104	0,990
Kurtosis	-0,286	-0,646	-0,441	-0,620

Note: Descriptive statistics of the importance of politics in life in the CAN countries. Source: Self-prepared with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.20. Descriptive statistics: "men better than women in politics" in CAN countries

Descriptive statistics on the perception of whether men are better than women in politics in the countries of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN): Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, are presented in Table 20. Colombia leads with a score of 2.64 in terms of the perception of men's superiority over women in politics, followed by Ecuador (1.27), Bolivia (1.25), and Peru (1.27). This suggests that, on average, Colombia exhibits the highest levels of this perception, followed by Ecuador, and to a lesser extent, by Bolivia and Peru. Colombia shows the highest variability and standard deviation, indicating that opinions on this perception are more diverse in this country. In contrast, Bolivia and Peru show lower response dispersion, indicating greater uniformity in the perception of this issue.

Positive skewness values in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, and negative in Colombia, indicate biases in response distributions, suggesting that the perception of men's superiority in politics tends to skew to the right in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, while in Colombia, it tends to skew to the left. Regarding kurtosis, positive values in all cases, especially in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, indicate leptokurtic distributions, suggesting that responses are more concentrated around the mean and have heavier tails. Colombia exhibits the lowest kurtosis, indicating a less pointed distribution in the tails and, therefore, a less extreme perception of this issue. Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru show kurtosis values closer to each other, indicating sharper distributions and, therefore, more extreme perceptions in these countries.

Table 20. Descriptive statistics of "men better than women in politics" in CAN countries

Statistics	Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru
Mean	1,25	2,64	1,27	1,27
Variance	0,258	0,378	0,293	0,317
Std. Deviation	0,508	0,615	0,541	0,563
Min	1	1	1	1
Max	3	3	3	3
Skewness	1,976	-1,488	1,911	1,947
Kurtosis	3,069	1,051	2,694	2,708

Note: Descriptive statistics of men better than women in politics in CAN countries. Source: Own elaboration with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.21. Normality test

Table 21 displays the results of the normality test of the variables using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. The data are derived from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS) and are related to various political perceptions and attitudes in the countries of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN). For all analyzed variables, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic's value is significant ($p < 0.05$), indicating that the data do not follow a normal distribution. This implies that the distribution of responses to these variables does not fit an expected normal distribution. Therefore, the null hypothesis that the data follow a normal distribution is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis that the data are not normally distributed is accepted. This suggests that the variables are not symmetrically distributed around the mean and may require analysis and statistical techniques that do not assume normality in the data.

Table 21. Normality test

Variables	Kolmogórov-Smirnov		
	Statistic	gl	Sig.
Subjective well-being	0,331	4899	0
Government trust	0,389	4899	0
Government responsibility vs individual responsibility	0,246	4899	0
Claiming government benefits	0,342	4899	0
Rich subsidize the poor	0,227	4899	0
Army assumes power	0,289	4899	0
How democratically governed	0,207	4899	0
People obey	0,215	4899	0
Political performance satisfaction	0,271	4899	0
Keeping people under surveillance	0,227	4899	0
Internet information	0,281	4899	0
Information without consent	0,226	4899	0
Attending illicit demonstrations	0,243	4899	0
Having strong, carefree leaders	0,217	4899	0
Experts making decisions	0,22	4899	0
Governed by the military	0,362	4899	0
Democratic political system	0,257	4899	0
System governed by religious law	0,306	4899	0
Interest in politics	0,334	4899	0
Political system performance	0,271	4899	0
Importance of politics in life	0,33	4899	0
Men better than women in politics	0,359	4899	0

Note: Normality tests of dependent and independent variables using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Source: Self-prepared with data from the Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.22. Correlation between governance and subjective well-being

Table 22. Correlation between governance and subjective well-being

		SW	Q71	Q108	Q177	Q241	Q245	Q251	Q248	Q252	Q196
SW	Rho	1									
	Sig. (bil.)										
Q71	Rho	0,01	1								
	Sig. (bil.)	0,53									
Q108	Rho	0,02	0,02	1							
	Sig. (bil.)	0,24	0,28								
Q177	Rho	-,061**	,051**	,032*	1						
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0	0,03							
Q241	Rho	0,01	0,01	0,01	,101**	1					
	Sig. (bil.)	0,58	0,39	0,42	0						
Q245	Rho	-0	-0	0,02	,131**	,203**	1				
	Sig. (bil.)	0,16	0,56	0,22	0	0					
Q251	Rho	-0	-0	,064**	,116**	,134**	,090**	1			
	Sig. (bil.)	0,11	0,39	0	0	0	0				
Q248	Rho	0,02	-0	0	,057**	,189**	,191**	,168**	1		
	Sig. (bil.)	0,28	0,24	0,87	0	0	0	0			
Q252	Rho	0,03	0,01	0	,043**	0	-0	0,01	,039**	1	
	Sig. (bil.)	0,05	0,52	0,79	0	0,78	0,78	0,62	0,01		
Q196	Rho	0,01	0,01	0,01	,101**	1,000**	,203**	,134**	,189**	0	1
	Sig. (bil.)	0,58	0,39	0,42	0	0,006	0	0	0	0,78	
Q197	Rho	-,063**	0,02	0,01	,089**	,117**	,613**	,057**	,112**	-,028*	,117**
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0,18	0,65	0	0	0	0	0	0,05	0

		SW	Q71	Q108	Q177	Q241	Q245	Q251	Q248	Q252	Q196
Q198	Rho	0,02	0,01	-0	-,050**	-0	,040**	-,369**	-,037**	0	-0
	Sig. (bil.)	0,2	0,63	0,56	0	0,46	0,01	0	0,01	0,9	0,46
Q211	Rho	-,095**	,034*	,031*	,031*	0,02	,035*	-,030*	-,324**	-0	0,02
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,24	0,02	0,03	0	0,32	0,24
Q235	Rho	-,031*	0,01	-0	,047**	,044**	0,01	,030*	-,036*	-0	,044**
	Sig. (bil.)	0,03	0,45	0,77	0	0	0,66	0,04	0,01	0,08	0
Q236	Rho	-,075**	,043**	-0	,048**	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,02
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0	0,95	0	0,26	0,49	0,09	0,64	0,32	0,26
Q237	Rho	,162**	-,065**	-0	-,029*	-,059**	0,01	-,087**	-,133**	-,091**	-,059**
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0	0,16	0,04	0	0,59	0	0	0	0
Q238	Rho	-,101**	,042**	-,035*	-0	0,02	-0	,056**	,093**	0,03	0,02
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0	0,01	0,58	0,17	0,18	0	0	0,08	0,17
Q239	Rho	,112**	-,038**	-0	-0	-,033*	-0	-,050**	-,091**	-,059**	-,033*
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0,01	0,19	0,62	0,02	0,13	0	0	0	0,02
Q199	Rho	,177**	-0	0,02	-,029*	-,059**	-,036*	-,039**	-,123**	-,062**	-,059**
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0,14	0,26	0,04	0	0,01	0,01	0	0	0
Q252_A	Rho	0,03	0,01	0	,043**	0	-0	0,01	,039**	1,000**	0
	Sig. (bil.)	0,05	0,52	0,79	0	0,78	0,78	0,62	0,01	0,006	0,78
Q4	Rho	,117**	-0	0,01	-,028*	-,045**	-,049**	-,071**	-,101**	-,038**	-,045**
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0,11	0,36	0,05	0	0	0	0	0,01	0
Q29	Rho	,205**	-,065**	0	-,050**	-,052**	-,042**	-,096**	-,125**	-,065**	-,052**
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

** . The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (two-tailed).

* . The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (two-tailed).

Note: Spearman correlation in the CAN countries. Source: Own elaboration with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

Table 22 continued...

		Q197	Q198	Q211	Q235	Q236	Q237	Q238	Q239	Q199	Q252_A	Q4	Q29
Q197	Rho	1											
	Sig. (bil.)												
Q198	Rho	,077**	1										
	Sig. (bil.)	0											
Q211	Rho	,118**	,156**	1									
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0										
Q235	Rho	-0	-,087**	-0	1								
	Sig. (bil.)	0,59	0	0,38									
Q236	Rho	-0	-,034*	-0	,418**	1							
	Sig. (bil.)	0,43	0,02	0,15	0								
Q237	Rho	-	-,067**	-,110**	,145**	-0	1						
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0	0	0	0,87							
Q238	Rho	0	-0	-0	,103**	,226**	-,213**	1					
	Sig. (bil.)	0,79	0,09	0,35	0	0	0						
Q239	Rho	-	-,060**	-,092**	,186**	,059**	,431**	-,094**	1				
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Q199	Rho	-0	-0	-,081**	,042**	-,091**	,393**	-,175**	,204**	1			
	Sig. (bil.)	0,08	0,06	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Q252_A	Rho	-,028*	0	-0	-0	0,01	-,091**	0,03	-,059**	-,062**	1		
	Sig. (bil.)	0,05	0,9	0,32	0,08	0,32	0	0,08	0	0			
Q4	Rho	-	-0	-,051**	,032*	-,043**	,315**	-,171**	,203**	,315**	-,038**	1	
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0,14	0	0,03	0	0	0	0	0	0,01		
Q29	Rho	-	-0	-,082**	0,02	-,132**	,482**	-,284**	,317**	,481**	-,065**	,377**	1
	Sig. (bil.)	0	0,27	0	0,25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

** . The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (two-tailed).

* . The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (two-tailed).

Note: Spearman correlation in the CAN countries. Source: Own elaboration with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

Table 23. Kruskal-Wallis Statistic

Questions	Asymptotic Sig.	Significant Yes/No
Subjective well-being	0.000	Yes
Government trust	0.000	Yes
Government vs. Individual responsibility	0.000	Yes
Claiming government benefits	0.000	Yes
Rich subsidize poor	0.000	Yes
Army assumes power	0.000	Yes
How democratically governed	0.000	Yes
People obey	0.000	Yes
Political performance satisfaction	0.000	Yes
Keeping people under video surveillance	0.000	Yes
Internet information	0.000	Yes
Information without consent	0.000	Yes
Attending illicit demonstrations	0.000	Yes
Having strong leaders without concerns	0.000	Yes
Experts making decisions	0.000	Yes
Governed army	0.000	Yes
Democratic political system	0.000	Yes
System governed by religious law	0.000	Yes
Interest in politics	0.000	Yes
Political system performance	0.000	Yes
Political life importance	0.000	Yes
Men better than women in politics	0.000	Yes

Note: Spearman correlation in the CAN countries. Source: Own elaboration with data from Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS).

3.23. Hypothesis verification or research question foundation

3.23.1. Kruskal-Wallis test

Hypothesis Formulation

a) Logical model

H0: There is no statistically significant difference in governance and subjective well-being among the countries of the CAN.

H1: There is a statistically significant difference in governance and subjective well-being among the countries of the CAN.

b) Mathematical model

H0: $Me_1 = Me_2 = Me_3 = Me_4$

H1: At least one median is different

c) Statistical model

Write the equation or formula of Kruskal-Wallis

Decision rule

At a 95% confidence level, Z equals 1.96.

The null hypothesis is accepted if the value of Kruskal-Wallis is between $\pm 1.96\%$, otherwise rejected at a significance level of 0.05.

3.23.2. Kruskal-Wallis calculation

As shown in Table 23, since the calculated p-value is less than the significance level of 0.05 for each studied variable, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, meaning there is a statistically significant difference in subjective well-being among the countries of the CAN.

4. Discussion

The relationship between government trust and subjective well-being is evident in various studies. While Rothstein [35] argues that countries with extensive welfare systems and low corruption exhibit higher social trust and elevated levels of subjective well-being, others such as [6], and [7] suggest that lack of trust in political institutions can negatively impact democracy's functioning. This discrepancy underscores the complexity of the governance and subjective well-being relationship, implying that factors like corruption and welfare system efficacy can modulate this relationship. Considering these factors is crucial when designing public policies aimed at enhancing citizens' well-being.

The comparison between subjective well-being (SB) and trust in the government indicates that Bolivia and Peru have high levels of SB, with averages of 2.51 and 2.59, as mentioned by [17]. Economic prosperity is considered a better life. In contrast, Colombia and Ecuador have the lowest SB levels, with averages of 2.66 and 1.44, as indicated by [20]; increased economic wealth does not necessarily lead to higher SB. As noted by [25], satisfaction with political performance corresponds to government credibility. Bolivia and Peru show moderate satisfaction with measures of 1.97 and 1.72, while Colombia and Ecuador have lower satisfaction, with averages around 1.66 and 1.71, respectively. Political interest, influenced by political parties, is higher in Colombia, for example, at 2.57, compared to Peru, which is below average at 1.33, as suggested by [27], emphasizing the need to assess democracy's quality. Bolivia has a high average in the Political System at 2.42, while Colombia has the lowest at 1.70. In religious law, Colombia shows interest with 2.34, and Ecuador has the lowest level at 1.55. Colombia also has the highest average perception that men are better than women in politics (2.64), whereas Bolivia has the lowest at 1.25. These data reveal significant patterns in the perception of SB and governance in Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, and Ecuador. Most correlations between different aspects of governance and subjective well-being are very low, suggesting a weak or non-existent relationship between these variables in CAN countries. These differences among countries underscore the importance of addressing each one's specific needs and concerns to improve both subjective well-being and governance.

When assessing the relevance of subjective well-being in the countries of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), significant disparities in citizens' attitudes towards various political aspects are observed. Variations are evident in the acceptance of leaders, participation of experts in decision-making, trust in the government, and willingness towards military power. These differences reflect distinct political and social realities in each country, emphasizing the importance of understanding their particularities. Additionally, perceptions of democratic quality, public obedience, political satisfaction, and acceptance of surveillance vary among CAN countries. Ecuador and Bolivia exhibit a more optimistic view of democratic governance, while Peru and Bolivia demonstrate higher levels of acceptance towards surveillance. These findings underscore the diversity of political opinions and attitudes in the region.

In relation to gender perception and the importance attributed to politics in the daily life of the Andean Community of Nations, there is notable variability in political trust, citizen participation, and attitudes towards the government. While perceptions of male superiority over females in politics have not been directly addressed, it is evident that gender perception disparities and the importance assigned to political participation exist in each country of the region. These findings highlight the diversity of political opinions and attitudes in the region, underscoring the need to understand the particularities of each political and social context to promote equality, democratic participation, aiming to build social sustainability that enhances quality of life, respect for human rights, and access to resources and opportunities for the population.

In establishing the relationship between governance and subjective well-being in each of the countries of the Andean Community of Nations, the analysis of various variables reveals significant findings about perceptions and political attitudes in the region. A positive, albeit slight, connection between subjective well-being and trust in the government is highlighted, as well as the positive influence of perception on wealth redistribution in subjective well-being. It is noteworthy that, despite receiving subsidies, the unemployed consistently exhibit lower levels of life satisfaction compared to the employed. In this regard, long-lasting economic sustainability must aim at generating and redistributing wealth, creating job opportunities inclusively and equitably.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known financial or non-financial competing interests in any material discussed in this paper.

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Author contribution

The contribution to the paper is as follows: Ximena Morales-Urrutia, Ariel Martinez-Jumbo: study conception and design; Ariel Martinez-Jumbo: data collection; Aracelly Núñez-Naranjo: analysis and interpretation of results, draft preparation. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

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