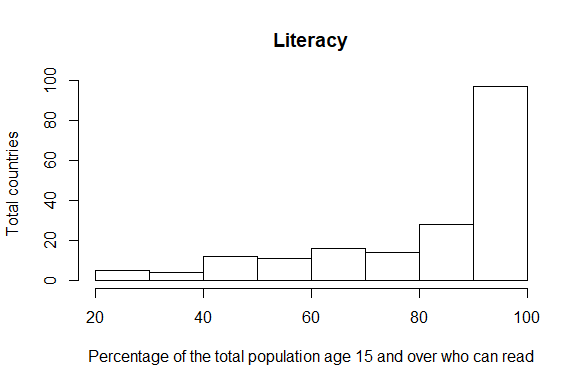
**Additional Figures**

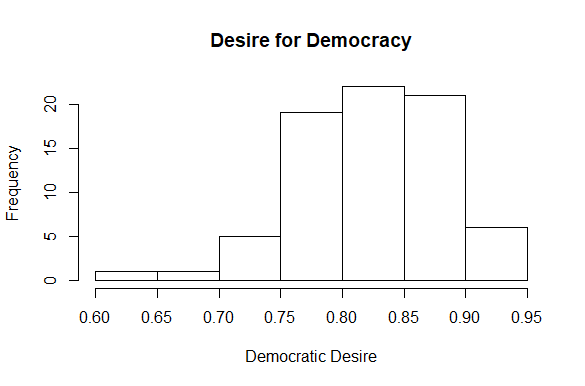
For literacy rates, I use data from 2009 taken from the CIA World Factbook (CIA, 2009). With a mean of 82.13% and a median of 90.7%, the data are skewed negative. A standard deviation of 19.92 percentage points reflects the length of the skew’s tail and an interquartile range of 28.5%. A histogram of the data (Fig. 1) shows that most countries have a literacy rate of between 90-100%.

Figure 1

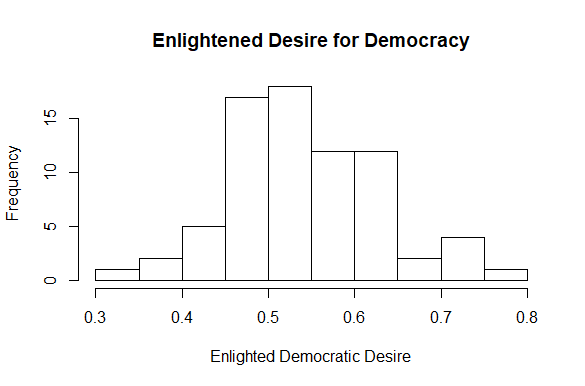


I use data from the World Values Survey for both democratic desire and enlightened democratic desire. The measurement used to evaluate democratic desire ranges from a response of 0, which indicates that the respondent has no desire at all to be governed by a democracy, to 1.0, indicating that the respondent has a very strong desire to be governed by a democracy. Scores for democratic desire show a normal distribution around the mean for each nation surveyed (Welzel, 2013, p. 101). There is some variation in scores, which have an interquartile range of .08. The mean score of .82 and median score of 0.83 are nearly identical. Out of 190 countries, two scored usually low on the index, below 0.7. Six scored above 0.9. This data can be seen in Figure 2.

Figure 2

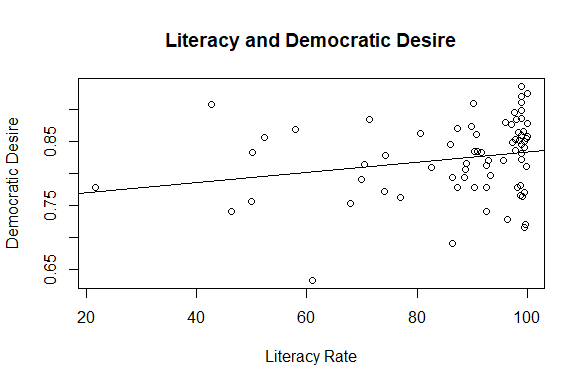


The data for enlightened democratic desire show a measurement of survey respondents’ desire to be governed democratically, conditioned for the degree to which they hold an enlightened understanding of democracy. Survey response scores range from 0 (the respondent either has no desire at all to be governed by a democracy *or* entirely lacks an enlightened understanding of democracy) to 1.0 (the respondent has a strong desire to be governed democratically *and* holds an fully enlightened understanding of democracy) (Welzel, 2013, p. 101). There is some variation in the survey scores for enlightened desire, with an interquartile range of 0.12. The mean and median scores here are again nearly identical, both rounding easily to .54. Three of the 190 countries surveyed scored unusually low on this index with scores below 0.4. Only five countries scored above 0.7. This data can be seen in Figure 3.

Figure 3

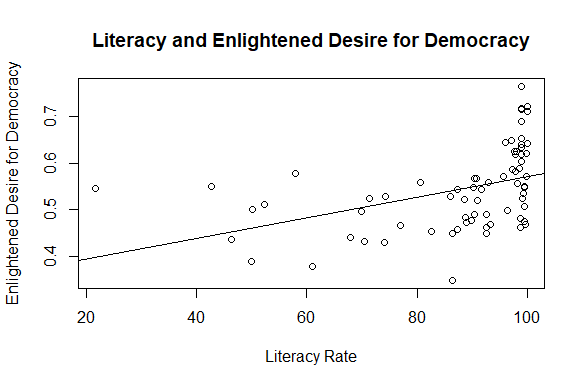
The scatterplot below (Fig. 4) shows a positive, weak relationship between literacy rates and democratic desire with a correlation of 0.23. A t-value of 1.94 and a p-value of 0.057 show that even that relationship is likely due to chance and is statistically insignificant. For these variables, my analysis fails to reject the null hypothesis.

Figure 4



The scatterplot below (Fig. 5) of the relationship between literacy rates and enlightened desire for democracy shows a significantly higher correlation of .43, pointing to a moderate relationship. A t-value here of 3.90, paired with a p-value of 0.00022, shows that this relationship is statistically significant and unlikely to be due to chance.

Figure 5



Sources

CIA World Factbook. 2009. https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2034rank.html (accessed October 21, 2009).

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Welzel, Christian. 2013. *Online Appendix: Freedom Rising*. UC Irvine. https://www.cambridge.org/files/8613/8054/8416/FreedomRising\_OA.pdf (accessed 2013).