Abstract

In this paper, I assess the relationship between rurality and income, and the electoral outcome of the United Socialist Party of Venezuela (PSUV) in the 2008 and 2010 elections. My findings show that the link between rurality and that party’s result is not as clear as shown by some general commentaries. The link with income is strong, significant and curvilinear. The method is mainly based on operational definitions, using data from the 2001 Census and the National Electoral Council, and tested by regression and correlation techniques.

Keywords

Venezuela; polls; rural life; income; PSUV.