

## ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

CHEIX DIÉGUEZ, María Consuelo; HERRERA PONCE, María Soledad; FERNÁNDEZ LORCA, María Beatriz and BARROS LEZAETA, Carmen  
RISK FACTORS OF DEPENDENCY OF CHILEAN OLDER ADULTS AND CONSEQUENCES  
ON INFORMAL CAREGIVING  
América Latina Hoy, 71, December 2015, pp. 17-36

Based on the 2009 National Survey of Elderly Dependency we characterize older people who are dependents in Chile, and we compute multivariate logistic regression models to assess the factors associated with dependency. In addition to age and the presence of diseases, there are other factors that are associated with increased prevalence of dependence. We also characterize and describe the level of well-being of the informal caregivers of the dependent persons. Stress informal caregiver is expressed both by an increase in depressive feelings and overload, as well as by a deterioration of physical health, who also tend to be women, older, low educational levels, intensifying further vulnerability context of this group.

*Key words:* dependency; older people; informal caregivers; support.

ARROYO RUEDA, María Concepción  
AGING, CARE AND SOCIAL POLICY. CONTINUITIES AND CHANGES IN ARGENTINA AND MEXICO  
América Latina Hoy, 71, December 2015, pp. 37-60

This paper intends to show from a comparative perspective of social policy, the provision of care in old age in Argentina and Mexico. It will also show the experience of the national policy of care in Argentina. In this country we carried out interviews with coordinators, operational personnel and users of the national program of care. The participants identify in the policy a vision of rights and social inclusion of the

elderly and effective support for family caregivers. Meanwhile, in the case of Mexico, we observe scarce and ambiguous legislation on the subject, which is predominated by the practice of informal care to older people, given mainly by the women in the families. Basic care is outside the aging policy and confined within the «familist model» according to an exalted social assessment of the moral obligation of family care.

*Key words:* care; social policy; ageing; family and rights.

SANTOS PÉREZ, María Lourdes and VALENCIA OLIVERO, Nelcy Yoly  
AGING IN COLOMBIA  
América Latina Hoy, 71, December 2015, pp. 61-81

Using data from statistical sources and official reports, we propose a critical approach to aging in Colombia, specifically from the point of view of public policy in progress or in planning. Our main hypothesis is that these measures refuse comprehensive treatment of the ageing in terms of needs and rights promoting a pure welfare system which, instead, contributes to reinforce a collective imagination of a dependent and impoverished old age, with «fatal» consequences that sustain and reproduce the socioeconomic system.

*Key words:* Colombia; aging; public policy; health care; pension.

TRONCOSO MIRANDA, Deiza  
INFORMAL CARE TO OLD AGED DEPENDENTS IN CHILE: WHO ARE THEIR CAREGIVERS  
AND WHAT SOCIAL POLICY DO THEY COUNT ON?  
América Latina Hoy, 71, December 2015, pp. 83-101

The aim of this study was to investigate the sociocultural situation of the informal care given to old aged dependents in Chile. This empiric qualitative study was performed in the Santiago de Chile Metropolitan Area, with informal caregivers of old aged people with dependencies, from the low and mid-low socioeconomic level. The main findings point out that care giving was a duty of the families –the women– with the Chilean state playing a subsidiary role.

*Key words:* caregiver; disabled persons; old age; social policy.

RIVERA NAVARRO, Jesús; BENITO-LEÓN, Julián y PAZZI OLAZARÁN, Karla Amalia  
 DEPRESSION IN AGING: AN IMPORTANT HEALTH PROBLEM IN MEXICO  
 América Latina Hoy, 71, December 2015, pp. 103-118

Depression is a disease which has an especially worrying impact on old aged people due to the increased risk factors for diseases in this age group. In Mexico there are very few studies on depression in aging. The objectives of our study are: 1) to estimate the prevalence of depressive symptoms in old aged people and; 2) to analyze the relation between depressive symptoms and different risk factors of depression. The research is a cross-sectional population study and was made in Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas state. 1,126 elderly were interviewed (455 male and 671 female), which constituted 5.1% of the old age population in Ciudad Victoria. Depression was measured on the Geriatric Depression Scale. The results point out: 1) the prevalence of depressive symptoms was estimated to be 29% of the interviewed subjects; 2) the factors favoring depression were the dependence on daily life activities, cognitive impairment, lack of social support, age, gender, loneliness, poverty, stressful events and subjective perception of health. Decreasing depression is not only related to improvement of health but also to the improvement of the conditions of old age life.

*Key words:* population study; aging; depression; risk factors.

CUEVAS, Hernán; MORALES, Mauricio; ROJAS, Julio and AUBRY, Marcel  
 THE MINISTERS OF THE *CONCERTACIÓN DE PARTIDOS POR LA DEMOCRACIA* IN CHILE.  
 AN ANALYSIS OF THEIR POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CAPITAL  
 América Latina Hoy, 71, December 2015, pp. 121-150

In this article we analyze the political trajectories of 106 former ministers (of a total of 143) who held office during the governments of the *Concertación de Partidos por la Democracia* between 1990 and 2010. Based on a survey applied to this total, we first measured the political, social and cultural capital of each individual, then calculated each capital's effect on the probability of individuals becoming a minister of a political, a social or an economic Ministry. Different from other recent studies of the Chilean elite that emphasize its socialization and sociological features, here we constructed separate indices of political capital, social capital and cultural capital to measure and explain how «ministrable» politicians become ministers. Each index has been standardized for the sake of cross-comparison. We conclude that despite the relevance given to technical expertise over politics, political capital is the factor that has the most influence on the probability of individuals becoming ministers of political, social or economic Ministries. Through a logistic regression model and a survival analysis model, we demonstrated that, although academic formation and social background seem relevant, these aspects are less determinant than the political trajectories of individuals, which demonstrated the most robust predictor of becoming a minister.

*Key words:* political trajectories; political capital; ministers; Concertación; Chile.

RUIZ SEISDEDOS, Susana and GRANDE GASCÓN, María Luisa  
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND GENDER LEADERSHIP: LATIN AMERICAN FEMALE  
PRESIDENTS  
América Latina Hoy, 71, December 2015, pp. 151-170

Throughout this article we analyze the impact and effect of women who have reached the presidency of their country for at least one term. This study will be conducted from the perspective of political participation and gender leadership and will study and analyze the characteristics of the leadership of these women: Violeta Barrios (Nicaragua), Mireya Moscoso (Panamá), Michelle Bachelet (Chile) and Cristina Fernández (Argentina). The study is a comparative analysis of how women who act as the highest senior officials in their country exercise that power, examining whether the perspective of gender influences the implementation of gender policies and is reflected in the indicators on equality in their country.

*Key words:* gender policies; gender equality; political participation; gender leadership; Latin America.