

## ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

KOUBA, Karel and POSKOČILOVÁ, Petra

THE EFFECTS OF ELECTORAL RULES ON WOMEN'S SUCCESS IN LATIN AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

América Latina Hoy, 66, April 2014, pp. 17-46

Several women have been successful candidates in Latin American presidential elections during the last decade. But this historical success has been limited to only a few countries in the region. What are the main causes of this variation? The article develops arguments stemming from the institutionalist theory and proposes that electoral-institutional characteristics of the countries should be considered to be important determinants. The variables which increase the electoral system permissiveness for women are the electoral formula for the presidential election, the constitutional rules that prohibit the election of relatives of former presidents, the presence of legislative quotas for the election of women and the prohibition of immediate presidential reelection. The effect of institutional permissiveness is not automatic but is conditional based on the level of human development. Methodologically, we estimate a regression model to explain the percentage of votes for women in the last three presidential elections in 19 Latin American countries. The validity of the model is further confirmed through the identification and analysis of outliers and influential cases.

*Key words:* electoral systems, women's political representation, presidential elections, political institutions, Latin America.

ARCHENTI, Néida and TULA, María Inés

NORMATIVE CHANGES AND GENDER EQUITY. FROM ELECTORAL QUOTAS TO PARITY IN LATIN AMERICA: THE CASES OF BOLIVIA AND ECUADOR

América Latina Hoy, 66, April 2014, pp. 47-68

This study, aimed at analyzing the impact of institutional factors on the efficacy of gender parity policy, compares regulatory changes and electoral results in Bolivia and Ecuador. It shows the persistence of obstacles for gender political parity effectivity derived from electoral systems and from party aligned strategies orientated on electoral rationality.

*Key words:* gender equality, political representation, quotas, parity policy, Latin America.

ALLES, Santiago

PARTY IDEOLOGY, ELECTORAL COMPETITION AND THE ELECTION OF WOMEN IN FIVE LATIN AMERICAN DEMOCRACIES: ARGENTINA, BRASIL, CHILE, PERU AND URUGUAY, 1980-2013

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Women have made enormous progress in their political incorporation. However, the pace of that incorporation has differed across countries. The present article analyzes the effects of party ideology and of the characteristics of electoral competition on the election of women in legislative seats in five Latin American democracies over three decades. The empirical results provide evidence of the effects of party (ideology) and institutional factors (type of ballot); and at the same time, call into question the effect of factors previously asserted in the literature, such as district magnitude y party magnitude.

*Key words:* women election, party ideology, party magnitude, type of ballot.

PENADÉS DE LA CRUZ, Alberto and SÁNCHEZ MIRANDA, Silvia Dariela

GENDER ADVANTAGE IN SINGLE-MEMBER DISTRICTS: THE MEXICAN ELECTIONS OF 2012

América Latina Hoy, 66, April 2014, pp. 95-114

Data from Mexican elections in 2012 show that, in single member districts, men obtain electoral advantage over women. This cannot be explained away by the different level of political experience nor by selection bias on the part of parties while

nominating candidates in districts of different expected votes. It concludes there is voter bias in favor of male candidates. It is also shown the existence of additional selection bias on the part of parties, and a potential explanation based on gender-neutral seat maximization is discarded. The electoral advantage is weaker when candidates are experienced, which supports the present use of gender quotas.

*Key words:* elections, Mexico, women's representation, gender bias in voting.

GRANARA, Aixa

WOMEN'S LEGISLATIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE ARGENTINE PROVINCES, 1989-2011  
*América Latina Hoy*, 66, April 2014, pp. 115-143

The article aims to study the legislative representation of women in Argentina's provinces from 1989 to 2011. First, there is an analysis of the evolution of women's access to the subnational legislatures in terms of electoral rules and gender quota laws, following the main institutionalist hypotheses developed in gender studies. Then, follows a study in six provinces of the impact that the change in the proportion of women legislators has on the organization and composition of Legislative Committees. The results show that while the level of women's representation in the Argentina provinces improved, the parliamentary participation of legislators continues skewed by gender.

*Key words:* women's representation, Argentina, committees, quotas, provinces.

JOHNSON, Niki

THE WOMEN'S CAUCUS IN URUGUAY: A CRITICAL ACTOR FOR THE SUBSTANTIVE REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT  
*América Latina Hoy*, 66, April 2014, pp. 145-165

Drawing on analytical frameworks proposed in recent scholarship on women's political representation, this article studies the archetypal case of the *bancada femenina* (women's caucus) in the Uruguayan Parliament from 2000-2010 in order to identify and analyse the possibilities and challenges posed by multiparty initiatives among female members of Parliament for achieving women's substantive representation. The article explores how the different dimensions of representation –descriptive, substantive and symbolic– interact in the composition, functioning, actions and discourse of this collective actor, and evaluates how factors relating to both agency and institutional contexts and conjunctures inform the substantive representation of women in the Uruguayan case.

*Key words:* descriptive, substantive, symbolic representation, women's caucus, Uruguayan Parliament.

PANTOJAS GARCÍA, Emilio

THE TWO GREAT REVOLUTIONS IN THE CARIBBEAN, HAITI AND CUBA: EXAMPLES OR LESSONS?

América Latina Hoy, 66, April 2014, pp. 169-180

Why did the two great revolutions of the Caribbean, Haiti and Cuba, were condemned to ostracism by its contemporaries and are presented as bad examples rather than exemplary events? These and other related questions are answered examining three arguments: revolution as a critical transition event, economic sustainability as a central challenge for revolutions, and revolution versus the ontology of the Caribbean as a subordinate region.

*Key words:* revolution, socialism, utopia, Cuba, Haiti, Caribbean.