CANDIDATE GENDER AND ELECTORAL SUCCESS IN PARTY LIST PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION (PR LIST) SYSTEMS

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Doctor of Philosophy in Politics
In November 2012

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ABSTRACT

This thesis studies women politicians' journey along the path from candidates to elected representatives in party list proportional representation (PR list) systems. While past literature provides sufficient evidence that more women are elected in proportional electoral systems than in majority / plurality systems, there is limited research explaining the differences in women's representation across varying types of PR list systems. This thesis aims to fill that gap, by focusing primarily on the election of women across preferential (open and ordered list systems) and non-preferential (closed list systems) PR list voting systems. Moreover, unlike the vast majority of previous research, which has relied on aggregate level data only, this research investigates the election of women at the individual candidate level. Such an approach allows the present thesis to consider, next to traditional aggregate level predictors, how party gatekeepers and the news media may either support or hinder women in progressing from candidates to elected representatives. Since the focus is set on the 2009 European Parliament elections, this thesis investigates the process of electing women cross-nationally. The results show that female candidates have a higher likelihood of being elected in non-preferential closed list voting systems than in preferential ordered list voting systems. The results suggest that this is the case because, first, party gatekeepers in ordered list systems place women in less viable electoral list positions than party gatekeepers in closed list systems; second, media cover female candidates less in ordered list systems compared to closed list systems; and finally, female candidates in ordered list systems fail to make up their less competitive starting position with preference votes because preference votes in ordered list systems do not significantly alter the initial party list rankings.

Title page.
Abstract.
Table of contents.

List of Tables.

List of Figures.

Acknowledgements.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I - INTRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION	18
1.1 Limitations of previous work	19
1.2 The argument in brief	21
1.3 Case selection: Why European Parliamentary elections?	24
1.4 Thesis overview	25
PART II - THEORY	
2 WOMEN'S DESCRIPTIVE REPRESENTATION UNDER VARYING	
INSTITUTIONAL AND CONTEXTUAL SETTINGS	29
2.1 Representation	30
2.1.1 The concept of representation	30
2.1.2 Why women's representation matters	31
2.1.3 Who should represent women? The link between descriptive and sub	stantive
representation	33
2.2 Predictors of women's descriptive representation	38
2.3 What affects women candidates' chances for electoral success?	44
2.3.1 First, it takes a candidate	45
2.3.2 Second, it takes the support of the party gatekeepers	47
2.3.3 Third, it takes the support of the news media	51

2.3.4 How institutional and contextual settings condition individual, party, and med	ia
effects	. 54
2.3.5 Summary of previous findings	. 64
2.4 Approach and central expectation of the thesis	. 65
2.4.1. Central expectations of the thesis	. 69
PART III - RESEARCH DESIGN	
3 RESEARCH DESIGN	78
3.1 Central concepts of the thesis	.79
3.2 European Parliamentary Elections	.81
3.3 Levels of analysis	. 84
3.4 Data	. 86
3.4.1 Aggregate level data	. 86
3.4.2 Survey Data	.87
3.4.3 Media Content Data	. 89
3.4.4 Linking Media Content Data and Candidate Survey Data	.9(
3.5 Method	.94
3.6 Measurement of central variables	.96
PART IV - EXPLAINING THE ELECTION OF WOMEN AT THE AGGREGAT	E
LEVEL	
4 WOMEN CANDIDATES' PRESENCE AT THE 2004 AND 2009 EUROPEAN	
PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS10	4

4.1 Expectations and hypotheses	106
4.2 Data and Measurement	112
4.3 Variations in women's candidacy, news media visibility, descriptive rep	presentation,
and electoral success rate	113
4.4 Explaining women's candidacy, news media visibility, descriptive repre	esentation,
and electoral success rates	118
4.5 Final comments	131
PART V - EXPLAINING THE ELECTION OF WOMEN AT THE INDI	VIDUAL
LEVEL	
Chapter 5 WOMEN'S LIKELIHOOD OF VIABLE CANDIDACY	136
5.1 Expectations and hypotheses	141
5.1.1 Individual characteristics that the selectors are looking for	142
5.1.2 Parties' candidate selection rules	144
5.1.3 The structure of opportunities: institutional setting	145
5.1.4 The structure of opportunities: contextual setting	148
5.2 Data, measurement, and methods	150
5.2.1 The 2009 European Election Study Candidate Survey data	150
5.2.2 Dependent variable and method	152
5.2.3 Operationalisation of independent variables	155
5.3 Results and discussion	158
5.4 Final comments	180
Chapter 6 WOMEN CANDIDATES' NEWS MEDIA VISIBILITY	182

6.1 Candidate gender and news media coverage	185
6.1.1 Why does news media coverage matter?	186
6.1.2 Gender bias in the news media coverage: evidence from the literature	187
6.2 Expectations and hypotheses	190
6.3 Data and measurement	198
6.4 Results	205
6.4.1 Results of Candidate-Level Analysis	208
6.5 Final comments	220
Chapter 7 CANDIDATE GENDER AND ELECTORAL SUCCESS	. 223
7.1 Expectations and hypotheses	225
7.1.1 Electoral rules, women's party-determined viability, and the election of wor	men
	226
7.1.2 Overall gender equality and the election of women	231
7.1.3 Candidates' news media coverage and the election of women	232
7.1.4 Candidate quotas and the election of women	233
7.1.5 Other variables predicting women's likelihood of winning an elected seat	234
7.2 Data and measurement	235
7.2.1 Measurement	237
7.3 Results	239
7.4 Final comments	253
Chapter 8 CONCLUSIONS	. 256

8.1 Practical implications: the proposals for the electoral reform at the European	n
Parliament level and the results of this thesis	263
8.2 Paths for future research	264
Bibliography	290
Appendices	268
Appendix 1: Measurement and descriptive statistics of dependent variables	269
Chapter 4	269
Chapter 5	270
Chapter 6	272
Chapter 7	272
Appendix 2: Measurement and descriptive statistics of independent variables	274
Country level independent and control variables	274
Party level independent and control variables	281
Individual level independent and control variables	286