Political Representation of Ethnic Groups

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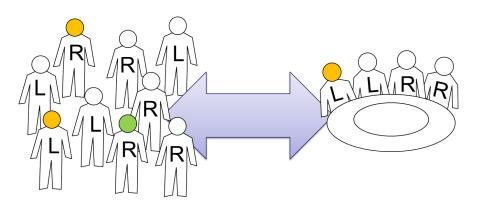
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Outline

- What is representation?
- Political representation of ethnic groups
- Comparison to the representation of women

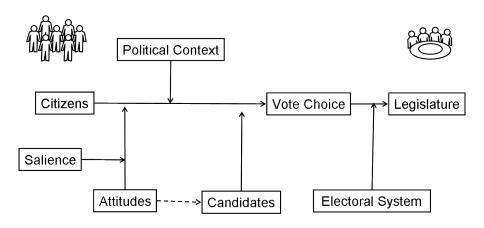
Substantive and descriptive representation



Why descriptive representation?

- Legitimacy
- Substantive representation
- Non-crystallized interests
- Conflict reduction
- Indication of status
- Symbolic value

Explanations for Differences



Approach

- New data (2006 onwards)
- Free and partly free countries (FH)
- ▶ 101 countries, 115 countries
- Comparing proportion in the population and in the legislature
- Representation index R

$$R = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\Pi_{Pop,i} - \Pi_{Rep,i}|$$

Approach

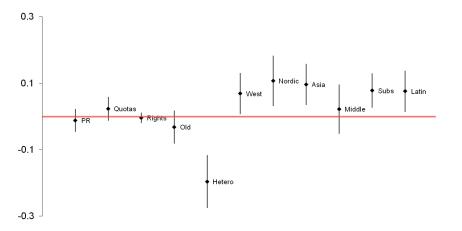
$$R = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left| \Pi_{Pop,i} - \Pi_{Rep,i} \right|$$

- e.g. Georgia (simplified)
- ▶ 15.5% minorities in population
- ▶ 6.9% minorities in legislature

Citizens

Representatives

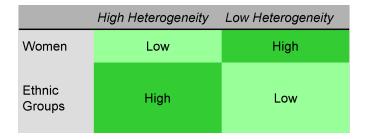
Regional Differences



Attitudes: Measured and Predicted

	В	SE	p-value	В	SE	p-value
Constant	0.75	0.11	0.000 *	0.93	0.05	0.000 *
Electoral formula						
Mj/MMM						
PR/MMP	-0.03	0.03	0.238	0.00	0.02	0.881
Quotas						
No quotas						
Quotas	0.02	0.03	0.526	0.03	0.02	0.116
Political rights	0.02	0.02	0.183	0.01	0.01	0.275
Age of democracy	-0.03	0.03	0.324	0.03	0.03	0.203
Heterogeneity	-0.20	0.07	0.012 *	-0.27	0.05	0.000 *
Attitudes	0.03	0.01	0.031 *	0.02	0.01	0.026 *
R^2	0.52			0.32		

Ethnic Groups and Women: Expectation

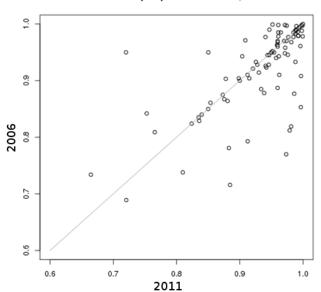


Ethnic Groups and Women: Result



Comparing 2006 and 2011

Ethnic Group Representation 2006, 2011



Discussion

- Differences between countries
 - and across time
- Attitudes
- Salience
- Quotas
 - Implementation
- Electoral engineering
 - Strong elites