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 POLITICAL PROCESS : PUBLIC OPINION,
 ATTITUDES, PARTIES, FORCES, GROUPS AND ELECTIONS
 VIE POLITIQUE : OPINION PUBLIQUE,
 ATTITUDES, PARTIS, FORCES, GROUPES ET ÉLECTIONS

- 68.6131 ABRIAL, Stéphanie ; PERSICO, Simon — **Les coûts cachés d'une promesse incontournable: l'ouverture du mariage et de l'adoption aux couples de même sexe (The hidden costs of an inescapable promise same-sex marriage and adoption rights).** *Revue française de Science politique* 68(2), Apr. 2018 : 343-364.

François Hollande's pledge to legalize same-sex marriage and adoption rights for same-sex couples was quite easy to fulfill: in voters' eyes, the Socialist Party had a monopoly over this fiscally neutral social issue, which meant that the measure could be voted in by a strong parliamentary majority. However, the executive power's preference for open debate on a vague reform project reignited a deep social conflict and revitalized the opposition. This article therefore focuses on the shifting capacities of political actors to keep their campaign promises and on the consequences of fulfilling these pledges in the political realm. [R] [See *Abstr.* 68.5741]

- 68.6132 ACKERMANN, Kathrin ; ACKERMANN, Maya ; FREITAG, Markus — **Opting for an open society? Personality traits and attitudes toward the openness of Switzerland.** *Comparative European Politics* 16(3), May 2018 : 413-433.

The tension between openness and closedness is one of the most important cleavages in Swiss political debates. In the present article, we study the psychological foundations of attitudes regarding this issue. More precisely, we examine the link between personality and attitudes toward the degree of openness of Switzerland as a general stance toward the cultural, economic and political alignment of the country. Personality is understood as a complex and multifaceted concept that forms the basis for consistent patterns of attitudes and behavior. We build on the Five-Factor Theory to explain the link between personality traits, contextual factors and political attitudes. Analyzing survey data from a random sample of Swiss citizens, we find clear evidence that personality traits affect political attitudes. [R, abr.]

- 68.6133 ADAMS, Melinda ; SMREK, Michal — **Making institutions and context count: how useful is feminist institutionalism in explaining male dominance in politics?** *Politics and Gender* 14(2), June 2018 : 271-276.

While the same formal candidate-selection rules are generally in place throughout a state, there is often intracountry variation in male descriptive overrepresentation. To explain this variation, scholars cannot focus exclusively on women (e.g., how do women respond to formal institutional opportunities?) or femininity (e.g., how do norms governing appropriate female behavior affect women's odds of being selected as a candidate?). Rather, scholars must attend to the ways that informal norms regarding masculinity operate across space and time within a country. Drawing on the insights of feminist institutionalism, this essay examines two intracountry sources of variation in candidate-selection: the spatial urban-rural divide and temporal differences between first-time recruitment and renomination. While the formal candidate-selection rules are uniform, informal institutions vary depending on where and when we look, leading to different levels of male overrepresentation. [R] [See *Abstr.* 68.6162]

- 68.6134 ALBARRACÍN, Juan — **Criminalized electoral politics in Brazilian urban peripheries.** *Crime, Law and Social Change* 69(4), June 2018 : 553-575.

Criminal violence can be used to sustain and construct local political orders that undermine democratic processes. I conceptualize how criminal violence and clientelism are jointly used at local levels (e.g. neighborhoods, municipalities) to influence electoral outcomes in Brazilian urban peripheries. I call this criminalized electoral politics. With the help of two dimensions — the nature of the relationship between political and criminal actors, as well as the type of activity that provides a criminal group's primary source of income — I construct a descriptive typology that allows me to classify different forms of criminalized electoral politics prevalent in urban spaces. Throughout the text I use examples from the metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro to illustrate cases of criminalized electoral politics. [R, abr.]

- 68.6135 ALEMÁN, Eduardo, *et al.* — **Disentangling the role of ideology and partisanship in legislative voting: evidence from Argentina.** *Legislative Studies Quarterly* 43(2), May 2018 : 245-273.

We present a novel approach to disentangle the effects of ideology, partisanship, and constituency pressures on roll-call voting. First, we place voters and legislators on a common ideological space. Next, we use roll-call data to identify the partisan influence on legislators' behavior. Finally, we use a structural equation model to account for these separate effects on legislative voting. We rely on public opinion data and a survey of Argentine legislators conducted in 2007-2008. Our findings indicate that partisanship is the most important determinant of legislative voting, leaving little room for personal ideological position to affect legislators' behavior. [R]

- 68.6136 ALMAGRO CASTRO, David — **La apertura de las listas electorales: ¿Un primer paso hacia la superación de la crisis de representatividad en la democracia española? (The opening of the electoral lists: a first step to overcoming the crisis of representativeness in the Spanish democracy?).** *Revista española de Derecho constitucional* 112, Jan.-Apr. 2018 : 115-143.

The crisis of representativeness in the Spanish democracy demands constructive legal solutions to foster its improvement. One of the pillars subjected to doctrinal criticism is the configuration of the electoral system. As is widely known, the Spanish Constitution of 1978 (CE 1978) established the general guidelines to the electoral system. Its detailed development would be a task for the principal legislator. The LOREG opted, amongst many other resolutions, for to maintain an electoral model of blocked and closed lists established with provisional nature in the Real Decreto Ley 20/1977, a situation that remains in the same way until today. The present paper criticizes the obsolescence of this system as well as its negative effects for the overcoming of the representativeness for both affecting to the political freedom of the voter and hindering the internal democratization of political parties. [R, abr.]

- 68.6137 ALSATI, Alfeetouri Salih — **The political knowledge of Libyan university students: Sirte and Omar Al-Mukhtar universities as two examples.** *South African Journal of International Affairs* 24(4), Dec. 2018 : 463-479.

This article reports on a study measuring the political knowledge of a sample of students at the Sirte and Omar Al-Mukhtar universities in Libya in 2015-2016. Variables such as the university attendees, gender, residence, type of faculty, family's economic condition and parents' educational level were factored into the analysis, and a sample of 400 students from the two universities was selected to provide survey data. Findings indicate that acquiring political knowledge, as a whole, requires great effort to accommodate Libya's current circumstances. Variables of gender, residence and university type make a difference in the level of political knowledge. While income and the level of parents' education do not determine the extent of political knowledge, the value placed on citizenship was found to have a strong effect on the variation in legal and political knowledge. [R, abr.]

- 68.6138 ALVAREZ, R. Michael ; KIEWIET, D. Roderick ; NÚÑEZ, Lucas — **A taxonomy of protest voting.** *Annual Review of Political Science* 21, 2018 : 135-154.

Observers of elections often report that voters have engaged in protest voting. We find that "protest voting" refers to a wide range of behaviors, and we create a taxonomy of these phenomena. Support for fringe or insurgent parties is often labeled as protest voting. Voting theorists have used the term in a completely different way, identifying an unusual type of tactical voting as protest voting. Protest voting also occurs when voters cast blank, null, or spoiled ballots. There are also instances when protest voting is organized and directed by political elites. Finally, several countries provide voters with the option of casting a vote for "None of the Above," which some see as a form of protest voting. We discuss the analytical and empirical challenges confronting research on each type of protest voting. [R]