Edited by Jorge P. Gordan and Lucio Reno

Latin America
The Steering of Conflicts and Institutional Innovation and
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Chapter Six

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The Population size of different electoral districts in Chile. We measure that the proportion of one person, one vote of the population in each district is proportional to the number of seats in the congress that district is entitled to. This is to ensure that each person's voice is equally represented in the political process. However, the current system of proportional representation does not reflect the proportional distribution of the country's population. This is because the electoral process is designed to favor larger cities over smaller towns, which have a higher concentration of people. Consequently, the population in urban areas has more influence on political decisions than the population in rural areas. This creates a disparity in the representation of different regions within the country.

In order to address this issue, several reforms have been proposed. One such proposal is the introduction of a system of mixed-member proportional representation, which combines elements of both plurality voting and proportional representation. This system would give each voter a direct say in the election of their representative, while also ensuring that the party's seats in the congress are proportional to the number of votes they receive. This would help to ensure that all regions of the country are represented fairly in the political process. Such a system would be more representative of the country's population and would help to reduce the disparity between urban and rural areas.

In conclusion, the current electoral system in Chile needs to be reformed to ensure that the representation of different regions is more proportional to the country's population. By introducing a system of mixed-member proportional representation, we can improve the fairness and efficiency of the electoral process in Chile and ensure that all citizens have an equal say in the political decisions that affect their lives.
The history of multiproportionation in Chile starts with the authorization of President Salvador Allende in 1972, which established the multiproportionation system. This system was designed to ensure a more equitable distribution of seats in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate based on the population distribution of the provinces. The multiproportionation system was intended to reflect the population distribution of the country, ensuring that regions with larger populations had more representatives in the legislature.

In recent years, the requirements for multiproportionation in Chile have become more complex, with changes to the electoral system and the introduction of new rules for determining the number of seats. These changes have been driven by political and social pressures to ensure a more representative and democratic process.

However, the multiproportionation system has faced criticism, with some arguing that it limits the representation of smaller regions and that it can lead to a lack of accountability forrepresentatives. Despite these challenges, multiproportionation remains a key feature of the Chilean electoral system, reflecting the country's commitment to democratic representation.
The Forgotten Principle of One Person, One Vote: Institutional Innovation and the Steering of Conflicts in Latin America

The Electoral Law of 1990 was designed to establish a majoritarian electoral system that allows the president to select the majority of the Congress, thereby giving them a strong legislative advantage. However, the law was later amended to allow for a more proportional system, which gave more representation to smaller parties and increased the complexity of the political landscape.

Chile is divided into 16 electoral districts, each with 2 or 3 seats, depending on the size of the district. The system is intended to ensure that each person's vote counts equally, but it has been criticized for favoring larger, more urban districts.

In the 2006 presidential election, the two major parties (the Concertación and the Concertación por la Democracia) won a majority of the seats, but the smaller parties also had a significant presence, which reflected the diversity of the electorate.

The system has been criticized for being complex and difficult to understand, and for favoring the interests of larger, urban areas. However, it has also been praised for its ability to represent a wide range of political views and interests.

In conclusion, the electoral system in Chile has undergone significant changes over time, reflecting the country's political and social landscape. While it has been criticized for certain aspects, it remains an important part of the country's political system.
The power of the Constitution is divided into three branches: the legislative, executive, and judicial. Each branch is independent of the others, but they are also interdependent. The President is the head of the executive branch, responsible for enforcing laws, whereas Congress, consisting of the House of Representatives and the Senate, is responsible for making laws. The Supreme Court, the highest court in the land, interprets the Constitution. The system of checks and balances ensures that no single branch becomes too powerful. For example, the President can veto legislation, but Congress can override a veto with a two-thirds majority in both chambers. Similarly, the President appoints Supreme Court justices, but the Senate must confirm them. This system helps to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful.
The Population Principle of One Person, One Vote

The population in the capital city of Sanquig (Sanquig Metropolitan Region) and the most of the population of the rest of Sanquig is heavily concentrated in the capital city. In the remaining regions of the country, the urbanization of the capital city is heavily concentrated in more thinly populated areas. The most of the population of the capital city is heavily concentrated in the capital city, while the rest of the population is heavily concentrated in the remaining regions of the country.

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The population principle of one person, one vote is the principle that each person should have one vote, and that votes should be counted equally. The population principle of one person, one vote is the principle that each person should have one vote, and that votes should be counted equally. The population principle of one person, one vote is the principle that each person should have one vote, and that votes should be counted equally. The population principle of one person, one vote is the principle that each person should have one vote, and that votes should be counted equally. The population principle of one person, one vote is the principle that each person should have one vote, and that votes should be counted equally. The population principle of one person, one vote is the principle that each person should have one vote, and that votes should be counted equally. The population principle of one person, one vote is the principle that each person should have one vote, and that votes should be counted equally.
The Position Principle of One Person, One Vote

Institutional Innovation and the Steering of Conflicts in Latin America
The effect of reapportionment in the Chamber of Deputies

National Reapportionment

Figure 4.5 Change in district-based reapportionment in the Chamber of Deputies between 1988 and 2012

Figure 4.6 Change in state-based reapportionment in the Chamber of Deputies

The evolution of reapportionment between 1988 and 2012

Second-order effects in Chile today is a complex and interrelated process. The most underrepresented regions have received more resources and improved infrastructure, but this has also affected other regions. The evolution of reapportionment between 1988 and 2012 shows how the distribution of resources has changed, with a greater emphasis on the underrepresented regions.

Figure 4.7 shows the difference in terms of representation between 1988 and 2012. The underrepresented regions have gained more seats, while the more represented regions have lost some. Overall, there is a greater emphasis on ensuring fair representation across all regions.

This trend continues in 2012, with even more emphasis on underrepresented regions. The goal is to ensure that all regions are fairly represented, regardless of population size. The evolution of reapportionment between 1988 and 2012 has been a positive step towards improving democratic representation in Chile.
The effects of reapportionment in the Senate

In 2012, when reapportionment to the House of Representatives occurred, the Senate of the United States was restructured. The Senate's current apportionment was based on the apportionment from 1870. This meant that the Senate had 43 seats, with 23 seats in the North and 20 seats in the South.

However, the apportionment of the Senate was not equal. The North had 23 seats, while the South had 20. This meant that the North had a greater share of the Senate's total seats. This inequality was due to the formula used to apportion the seats. The formula used was:

$$ S = \frac{P}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{P^2}{4} - N} $$

where:
- $S$ is the number of seats
- $P$ is the population
- $N$ is the number of states

This formula gave the North an advantage, as it had more states and a larger population. The South, with fewer states and a smaller population, was not represented fairly.

The impact of this inequality was felt in the Senate. The North was able to pass legislation more easily, as it had a larger share of the Senate's seats. The South, with fewer seats, was unable to pass legislation that it supported.

The result was a Senate that was not representative of the people. The Senate was not a true reflection of the population of the United States. Instead, it was a reflection of the political power of the North.

In response to this inequality, the Senate was restructured in 2012. The number of seats was changed to 100, with 50 seats in the North and 50 seats in the South. This change made the Senate more representative of the population of the United States.

The new formula used to apportion the seats was:

$$ S = \frac{P}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{P^2}{4} - N} $$

This formula ensured that the Senate was more representative of the population of the United States. The South was now represented fairly, with 50 seats.

The result of this restructuring was a Senate that was more representative of the people. The Senate was now a true reflection of the population of the United States.

In conclusion, the restructuring of the Senate in 2012 was a necessary step to make the Senate more representative of the population of the United States. The new formula used to apportion the seats ensured that the Senate was more representative of the people, and the North was no longer able to pass legislation at the expense of the South.

References:

Image 6.6: District population and Concentration vote share, 2013

Image 6.7: District population and Concentration vote share, 2013
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The expectation is that the Alianza should do better in less populated districts — as the military dictatorship sought to draw a map that would be beneficial to right-wing parties. The evidence from Figure 6.10 shows that after twenty-four years of democratic elections in Chile, neither the Alianza nor Concertación obtained a higher vote share in areas with lower population density.

In the Chamber of Deputies districts and in the senatorial districts, the Alianza had a higher vote share in 2013 in areas with a lower population density. The Alianza got a higher vote share regardless of the poverty levels in each district. We now move on to assess if there is a positive relationship between poverty and a vote share for the Alianza. As Figure 6.11 shows, the vote share for the Alianza in 2013 is not very low in poverty levels. The Alianza got a higher vote share in areas with lower poverty levels.

In Figure 6.12, we present evidence on the relationship between malapportionment and the level of malapportionment in every district. The electoral map shows a scattershot with the electoral map over the correlation between malapportionment and the level of malapportionment in every district. Both scatterplots have similar shapes. However, we need to be careful when interpreting the results. As not all districts have been underrepresented in 2013, the distribution of the data points may not be perfectly bell-shaped. Nevertheless, we can observe a trend where districts with higher levels of poverty are underrepresented in the electoral map. The evidence from the graph suggests that districts with higher levels of poverty are underrepresented in the electoral map. However, this trend is not as pronounced as the evidence from the correlation between malapportionment and the level of malapportionment in every district.
The Foreign Policy of One Person, One Vote
The Formation Principle of One Person, One Vote
The position principle of one person, one vote

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Table 6: Political party multipositional at the national level in the Chamber of Deputies, 2013

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References

The proportion principle of one person, one vote.

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Constitution

Transformed into law, and

Implementation of different distortions affects the way in which votes are
cast and the result of the election. It does not only reduce the overall
effectiveness and efficiency of the legislative process, but also poses a
threat to the legal framework of the country. Since the Mall Act makes
these changes, it is necessary to conduct a more thorough and

Comparative analysis of the election results in Chile and Germany.

Hills, C. and Naya, P. (2017). "The proportion principle in the
European Union and its impact on democracy. A comparative
analysis of the EU and Chilean systems of proportional representation.
Paper presented at the conference on "Democracy and Proportional
Representation in the Americas.""