



CONVENCIÓN CONSTITUCIONAL

Together but not mixed: Dynamic and social networks structures in the Constitutional Convention in Chile 2021-2022

Research Project



I. Constitutional Convention

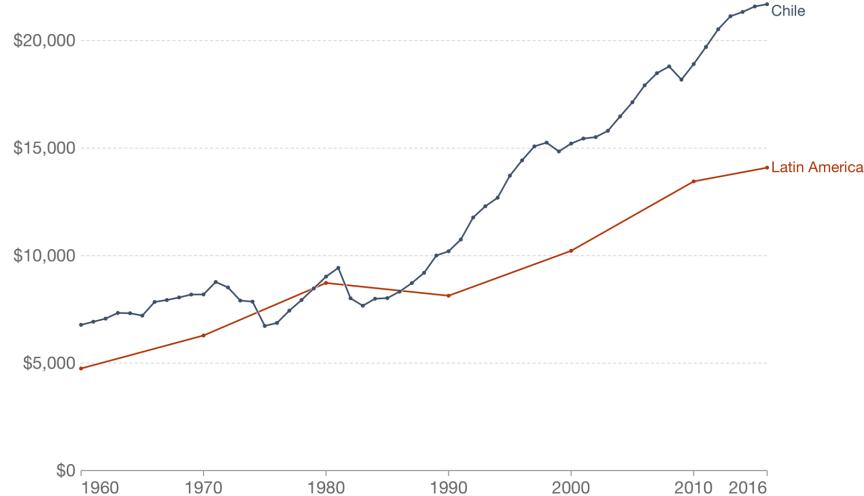
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I. Background I: Golden Years

GDP per capita, 1960 to 2016

GDP per capita adjusted for price changes over time (inflation) and price differences between countries – it is measured in international-\$ in 2011 prices.

Our World
in Data



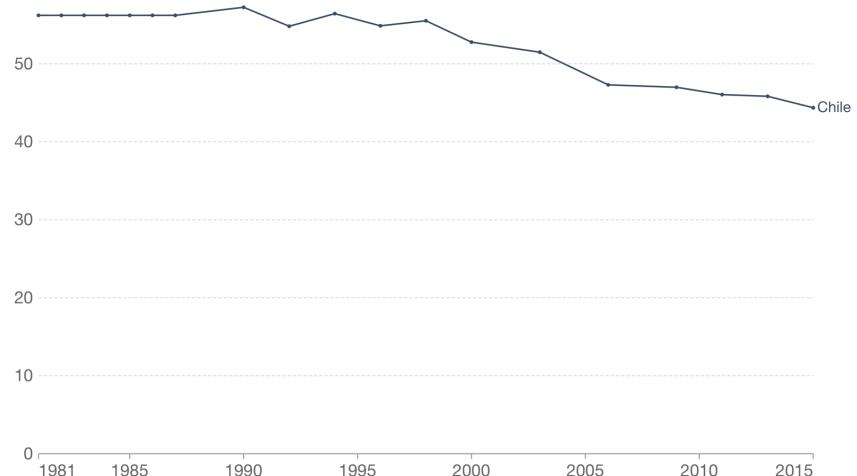
Source: Maddison Project Database 2020 (Bolt and van Zanden (2020))

OurWorldInData.org/economic-growth • CC BY

Income inequality – Gini Index, 1981 to 2015

A higher Gini index indicates higher inequality.

Our World
in Data



Source: PovCal (2021)

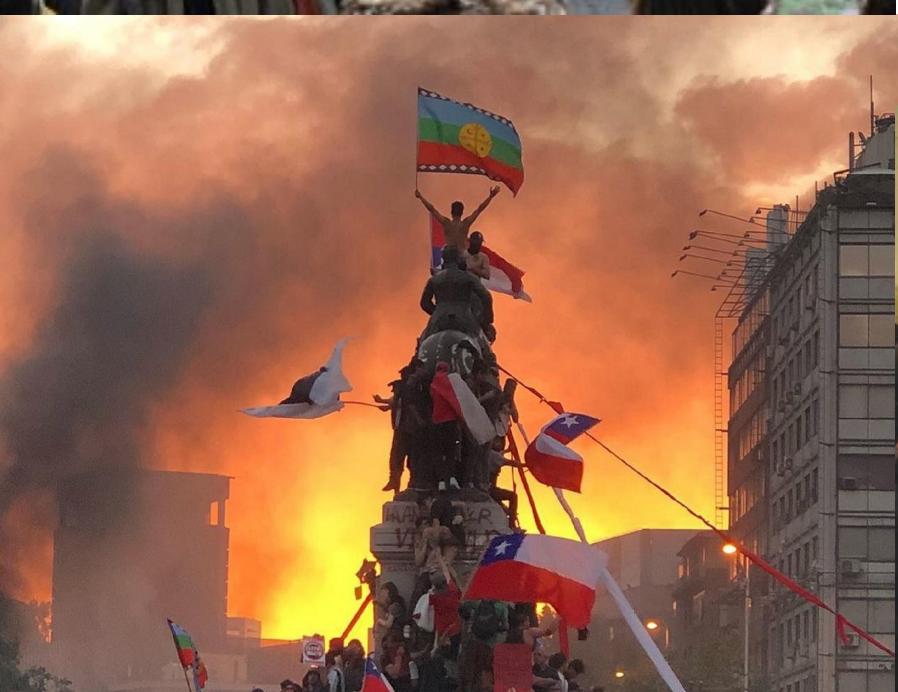
Note: Shown is the World Bank (Povcal) inequality data. This data includes both income and consumption measures and comparability across countries is therefore limited.

OurWorldInData.org/income-inequality/ • CC BY

CHILE



I. Background I: Middle-income trap



I. Background III: Convention



- 155 members.
- 17 slots for indigenous population.
- 50/50 gender equality.
- 2/3 of quorum for agreements.

- No previous rules.
- No formal or informal previous experience.

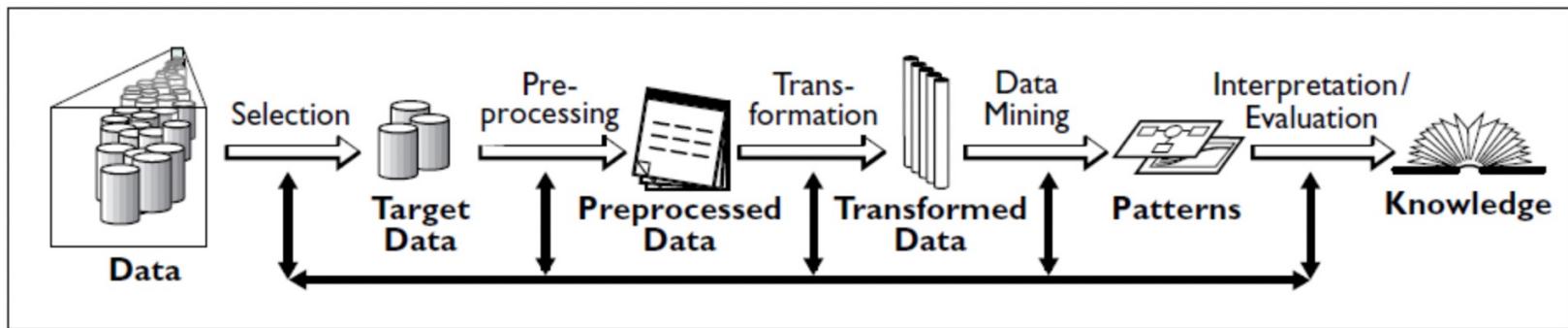


II. Methodology

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II. Methodology: KDD (I)

Knowledge Discovery from Data

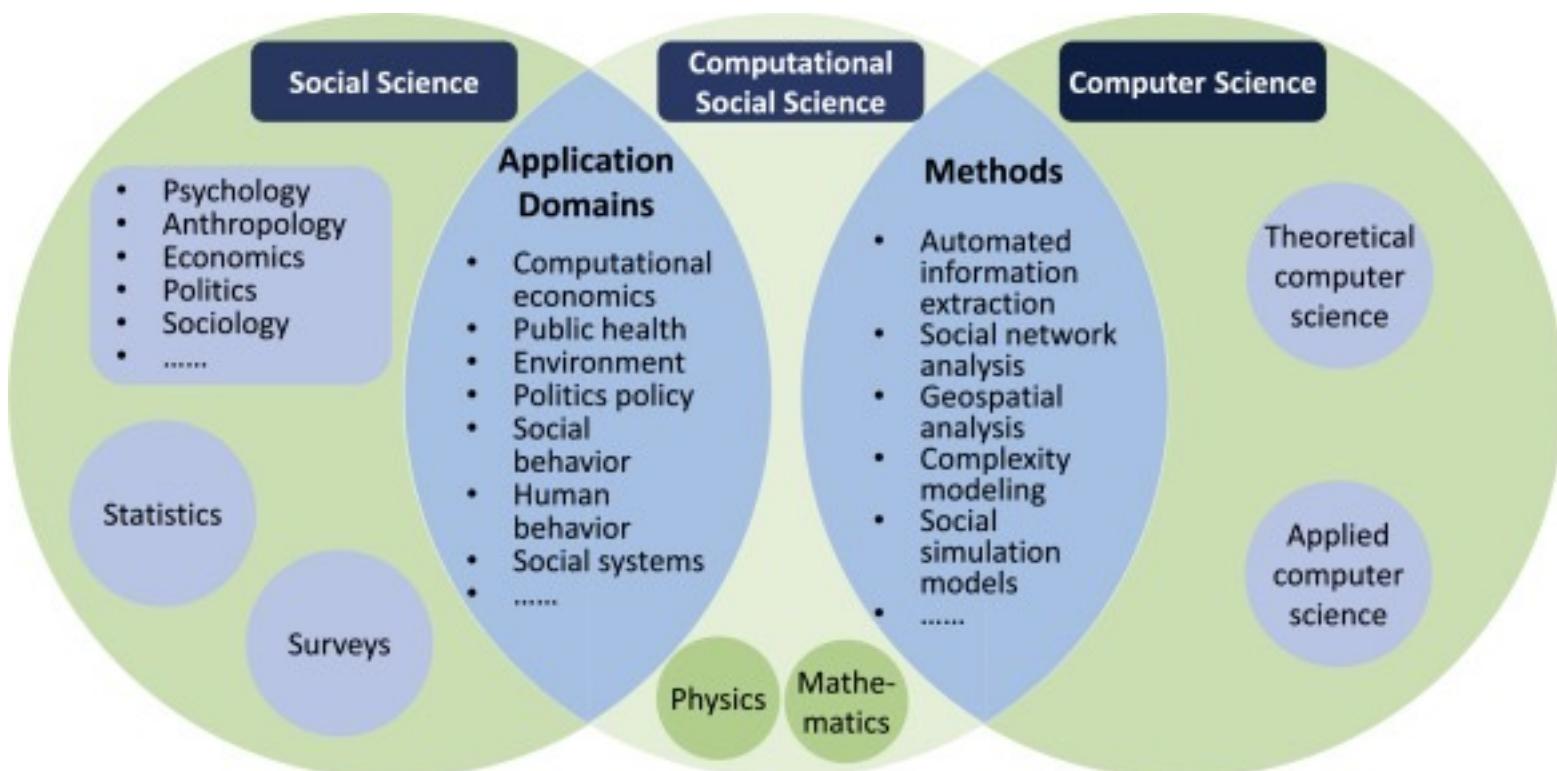


Four steps:

1. Getting the data: webscraping using Python
2. Data Wrangling: pre-processing and cleaning.
3. Exploratory and descriptive analysis.
4. Social Network Analysis

II. Methodology: Computer Social Science (II)

The intersection of big data and the social sciences has been called “computational social science” (Lazer et al., 2009).





III. Results

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III. Results: Descriptive Analysis (I)

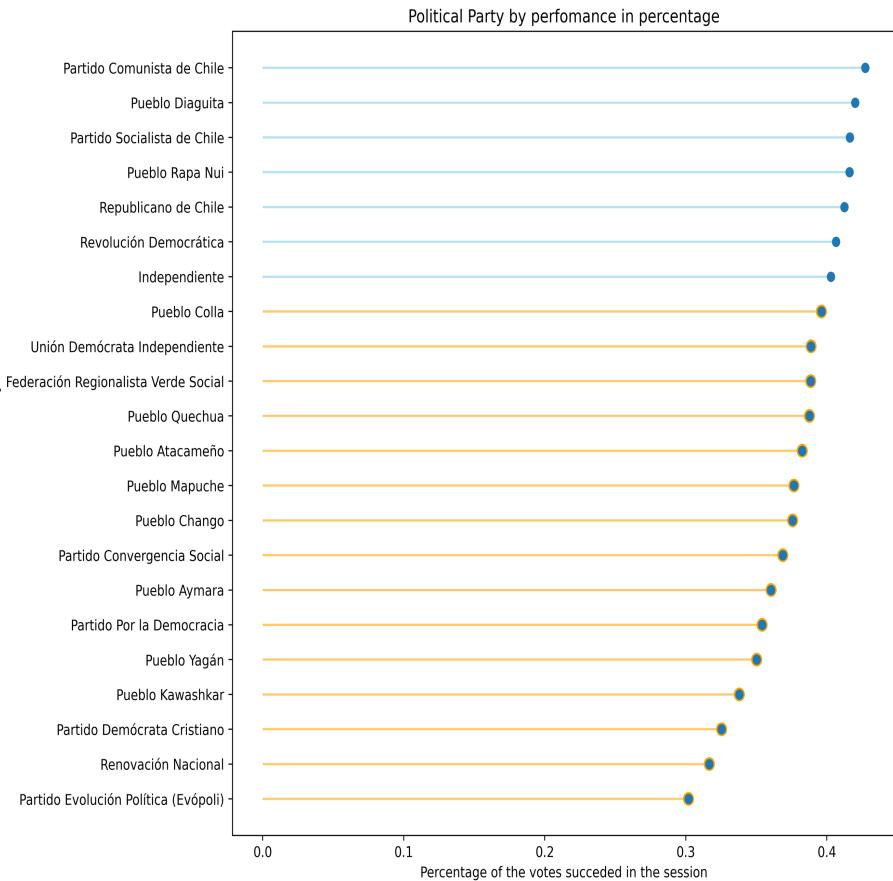
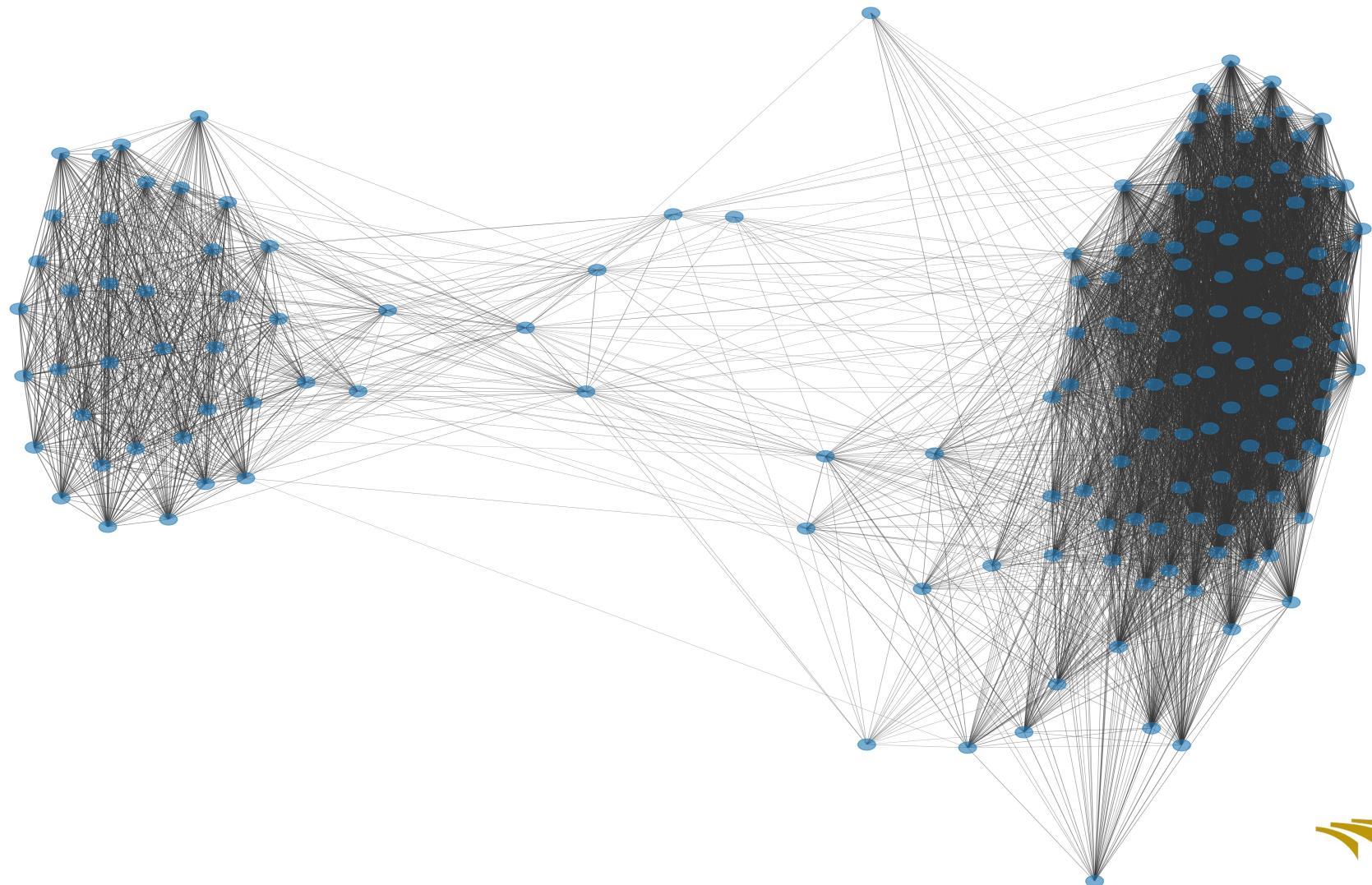


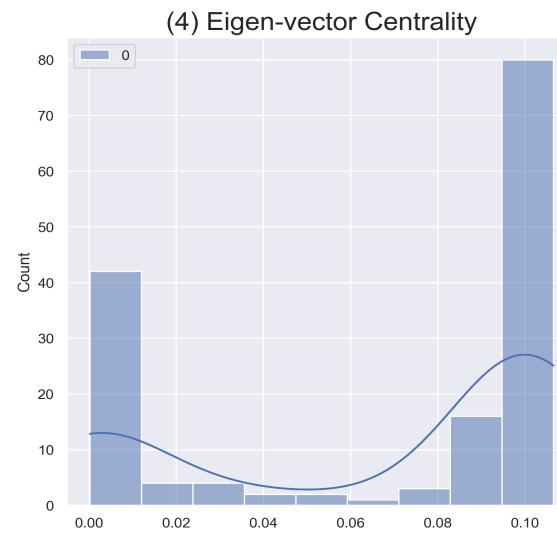
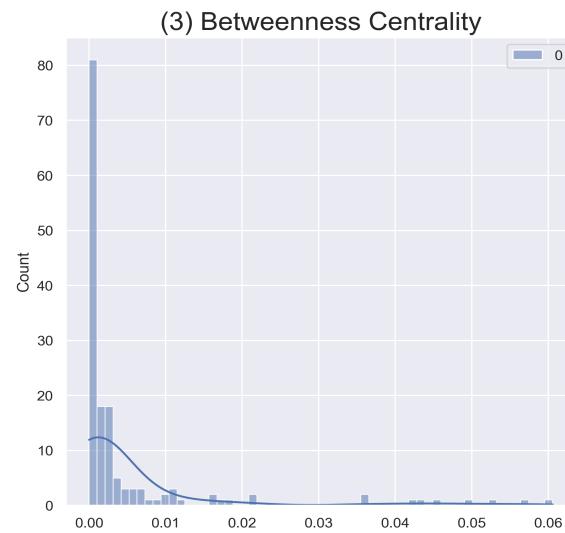
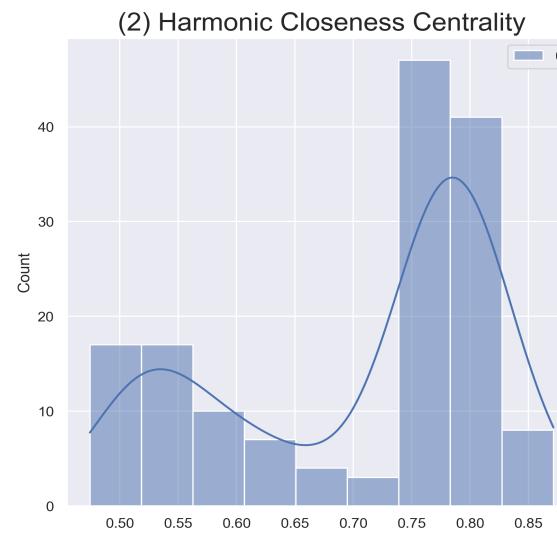
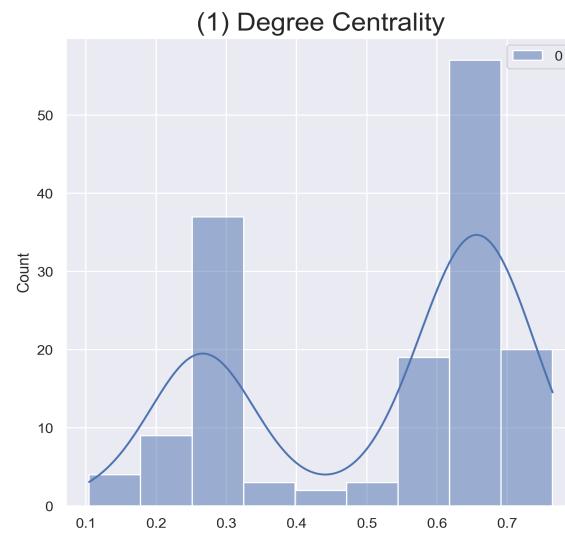
Table 1: number of members by political party belonging

Political Party or group	N	Political Party or group	N
Independiente	86	Partido Por la Democracia	1
Unión Demócrata Independiente	11	Pueblo Diaguita	1
Partido Socialista de Chile	10	Pueblo Atacameño	1
Renovación Nacional	9	Pueblo Chango	1
Pueblo Mapuche	7	Pueblo Colla	1
Partido Comunista de Chile	6	Pueblo Rapa Nui	1
Revolución Democrática	4	Pueblo Kawashkar	1
Federación Regionalista Verde Social	3	Pueblo Quechua	1
Pueblo Aymara	2	Republicano de Chile	1
Partido Evolución Política (Evópoli)	2	Partido Demócrata Cristiano	1
Partido Convergencia Social	2	Pueblo Yagán	1

III. Results: Social Network Analysis (II)

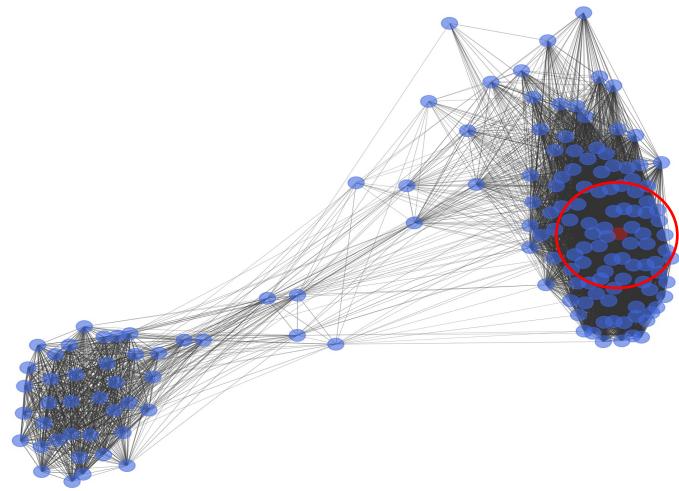


III. Results: Social Network Analysis (III)

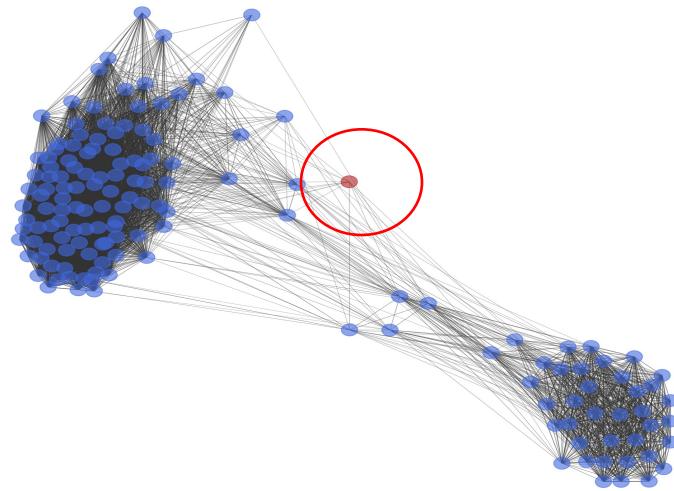


III. Results: Social Network Analysis (IV)

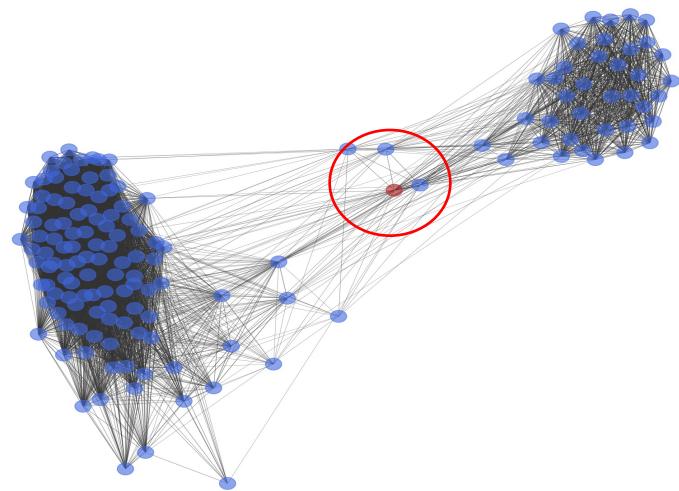
Adriana Ampuero



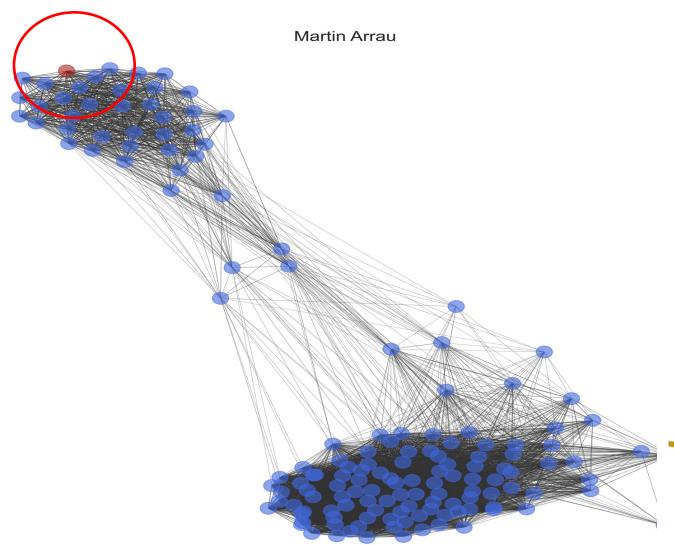
Agustin Squella



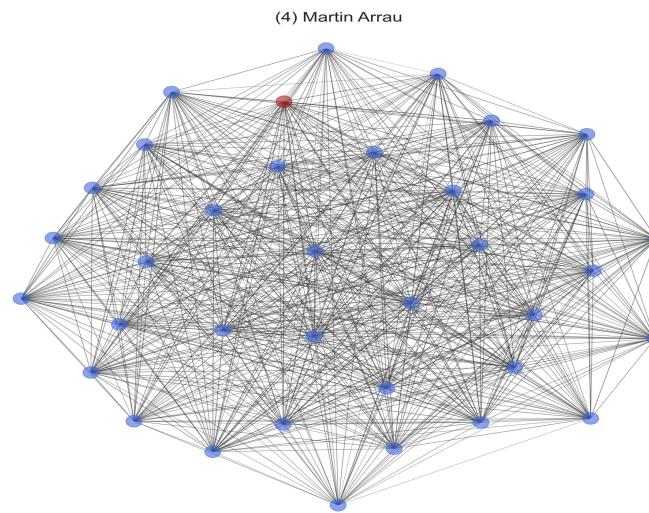
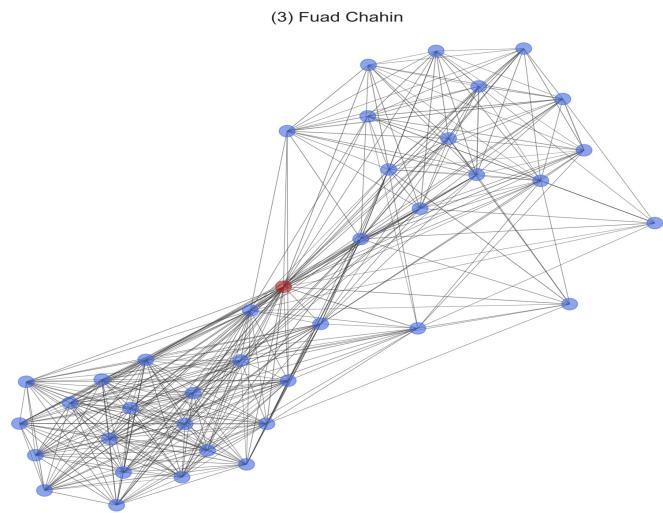
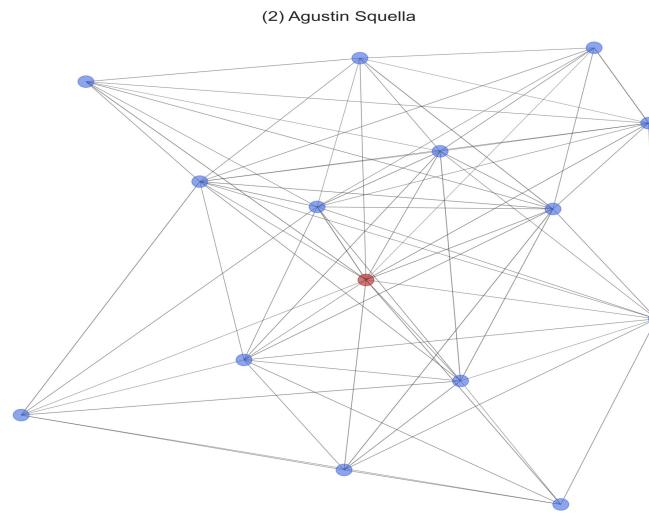
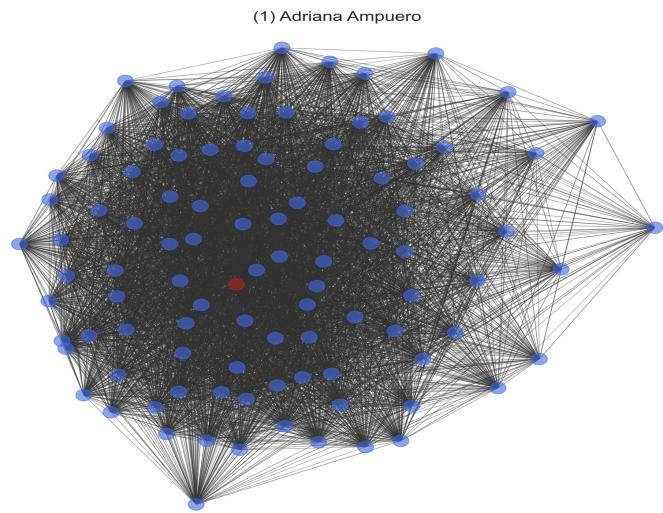
Fuad Chahin



Martin Arrau



III. Results: Social Network Analysis (V)





IV. Conclusion

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IV. Conclusion

1. SNA is valuable and fruitful for describing a political and social phenomenon.
2. The analysis and graph show four groups: Majority, Periphery, Fake bridge and Endogamic.
3. The political dynamic of alliances and loyalties was polarised and unproportioned.

A big group of the members had gravitational control and used this position, while other groups had to take the role of satellite, outsider or opposition.

4. Based on the results understandable the polarised public opinion to face the referendum due on the 4th of September.