Comparative Study of Electoral Systems
Module 3: Macro Report
June 05, 2006

Country: Brazil
Date of Election: October 1st, 2006
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Date of Preparation: 14/12/2009

NOTES TO COLLABORATORS:

▪ The information provided in this report contributes to an important part of the CSES project. The information may be filled out by yourself, or by an expert or experts of your choice. Your efforts in providing these data are greatly appreciated! Any supplementary documents that you can provide (e.g., electoral legislation, party manifestos, electoral commission reports, media reports) are also appreciated, and may be made available on the CSES website.

▪ Answers should be as of the date of the election being studied.

▪ Where brackets [ ] appear, collaborators should answer by placing an "X" within the appropriate bracket or brackets. For example: [X]

▪ If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.

Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

1a. Type of Election
    [ ] Parliamentary/Legislative
    [X] Parliamentary/Legislative and Presidential
    [ ] Presidential
    [ ] Other; please specify: ___also state governors_____

1b. If the type of election in Question 1a included Parliamentary/Legislative, was the election for the Upper House, Lower House, or both?
    [ ] Upper House
    [ ] Lower House
    [X] Both
    [ ] Other; please specify: __also for state lesgislatives_____

2a. What was the party of the president *prior* to the most recent election?
Partido dosTrabalhadores (Workers Party) . President Lula was running for reelection

2b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *prior* to the most recent election? **Not applicable**

2c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *prior* to the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all".) Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

Name of Political Party	Number of Cabinet Ministers
PT	14
PMDB	2
PTB	1
PSB	2
PP	1
PCdoB	1
PV	1

 (composition Cabinet in April, 2006)
There are portfólios with ministers with no party linkeage

2d. What was the size of the cabinet *prior* to the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 2c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.
34 portfolios

3a. What was the party of the president *after* the most recent election?
Partido dos Trabalhadores

3b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *after* the most recent election?

Not applicable

3c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *after* the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all"). Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.
<u>Name of Political Party</u><u>Number of Cabinet Ministers</u>

Name of Political Party	Number of Cabinet Ministers
PT	16
PMDB	5
PR	1
PSB	1
PP	1
PCdoB	1
PV	1
PDT	1
PTB	1

(Composition cabinet in March, 2007)
There are portfólios with ministers with no party linkeage

Source : www.siorg.redegoverno.gov.br

3d. What was the size of the cabinet *after* the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 3c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.
29 portfolios

4a. How many political parties received votes in the election? In this answer, we want political parties, not merely alliances or coalitions of political parties. Please include all parties that received votes, but do not include independents. Where coalitions are present, please count all member parties separately – for instance, a coalition of three parties would count as three parties in your answer, not as one party.

PMDB
PSDB
PFL
PP
PSB
PDT
PTB
PL
PPS
PV
PCdoB
PSC
PSOL
PRONA
PMN
PTC
PHS
PTdoB
PAN
PRB
PSTU
PCO
PSDC

www.tse.gov.br (National Electoral Court)

Party Name	Number of Votes	% of Vote	Number of Seats	% of Seats
PT	13.989.859	15	83	17.3
PMDB	13.580.517	14.6	89	16.2
PSDB	12.689.073	13,6	66	12.9
PFL	10.182.308	10,9	65	12.7
PP	6.660.951	7,1	41	8
PSB	5.730.612	6,1	27	5.3
PDT	4.854.017	5,2	24	4.7
PTB	4.397.743	4,7	22	4.3
PL	4.080.272	4,4	22	4.5
PPS	3.630.462	3,9	23	4.3
PV	3.367.919	3,6	13	2.5
PCdoB	1.982.323	2,1	13	2.5
PSC	1.746.142	1,9	9	1.8
PSOL	1.096.930	1,2	3	0.6
PRONA	907.494	1,0	2	0.4
PMN	873.816	0.9	3	0.6
PTC	806.662	0.9	3	0.6
PHS	435.019	0.5	2	0.4
PTdoB	311.833	0.3	1	0.2
PAN	264.682	0.3	1	0.2
PRB	244.059	0.3	1	0.2
Total	91.832.693		513	

4c. Please list all parties who received at least 1% of the vote nationally, and the applicable electoral results for each, in the following table. Please indicate the source (even if the same as in Question 4b), and add additional rows to the table as necessary. Please provide party names both in English and in the original language, if applicable.

Source: www.tse.gov.br (National Electoral Court)

The parties with less than 1% national vote reported got seats at the Chamber of Deputies. There were other parties running for legislative seats that are not reported in the table

Source: http://jaironicolau.iuperj.br/jairo2006/

4d. What was the voter turnout in the election?
101.998.221 (81,01%)
   Source: www.tse.gov.br

4e. Please provide the following six statistics for the country at the time of the election studied, so that we may calculate voter turnout in various ways. Some definitions, where provided, are based on those developed by International IDEA.

- Total Population:

  Definition: The total population includes all inhabitants, of all ages, both citizens and non-citizens (including illegal aliens).
  183.987.291 inhabitants
  http://www.ibge.gov.br > national counting published in 2007

- Total Number of Voting Age Citizens:

  Definition: This number is meant to approximate the eligible voting population.

  Population at minimum age of 16 years old : aprox. 140.124.000
  http://www.ibge.gov.br/

  in Brazil voting is mandatory; it is not mandatory to people 16-17years old and above 70 years old

- Total Vote:
Definition: The total number of votes cast in the relevant election. Total vote includes valid and invalid votes, as well as blank votes in cases where these are separated from invalid votes.
  101.998.221 votes
  Source: www.tse.gov.br

- Total Number of Invalid and Blank Votes:
  4.808.553 invalid votes (4,71%)
  1.351.448 blank votes(1,32%)
  95.838.220 valid votes (93,96%).
  Source: www.tse.gov.br

- Voting Age Population:

  Definition: Includes all persons above the legal voting age.
  Population at minimum age of 16 years old :140.124.000
  Source: www.tse.gov.br

- Number of Registered Voters:

  Definition: The figure represents the number of names on the voters' register at the time that the registration process closes, as reported by the electoral management body.

  125.913.479 voters
     Source: www.tse.gov.br

5. Ideological family of political parties. For this question, please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Ideological Family
A. PFL – (Partido da Frente Liberal)Liberal Front Party	Conservative
B.PSDB-(Partido da Social Democracia Brasileira) Brazilian Social Democracy	Social democratic
C. PDT –(Partido Democratico Trabalhista) Democratic Workers Party	Social democratic
D. PT(Partidos dos Trabalhadores) Workers Party	Socialist
E.PC do B- (Partido Comunista do Brasil) Communist Party of Brazil	Communist
F. PMDB-(Partido do Movimento Democrático Brasileiro) Brazilian Democratic Movement Party	Liberal
G.PTB –(Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro) Brazilian Workers Party	Liberal
H.PSD- (Partido Social Democrático) Social Democratic Party*	Liberal
I. PMN(Partido Mobilização Nacional) National Mobilization Party	Left liberal
J.PSTU-(Partido Socialista dos Trabalhadores Unificado) Unified Socialist Workers Party	Socialist
K.PV (Partido Verde) Green Party	Socialist
L.PSC (Partido Social Cristão) Christian Social Party	Liberal
M. PPS – (Partido Popular Socialista) Popular Socialist Party (old Brazilian Communist Party-PCB)	Socialist
N. PP – (Partido Progressista) Progressist Party*	Conservative
O. PL – Liberal Party	Liberal
P. PRONA – (Partido da Reconstrução da Ordem Nacional) Party of the Reconstruction of the National Order	Conservative
Q. PRN- (Partido da Renovação Nacional) Party of National Renovation	Conservative
R. PPB- (Partido Progressista Brasileiro) Brazilian Progressist Party	Conservative
S- PSB- Brazilian Socialist Party	Socialist

*Note: some party names do not express the real ideological family

Ideological Party Families: (These are suggestions only. If a party does not fit well into this classification scheme, please provide an alternative and some explanation.)

(A) Ecology Parties
(B) Communist Parties
(C) Socialist Parties
(D) Social Democratic Parties
(E) Conservative Parties
(F) Left Liberal Parties

(G) Liberal Parties
(H) Right Liberal Parties
(I) Christian Democratic Parties
(J) National Parties
(K) Independents
(L) Agrarian Parties

(M) Ethnic Parties
(N) Regional Parties
(O) Other Parties

6a. Ideological Positions of Parties:

Please indicate party positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator). Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Left									Right	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. PFL – (Partido da Frente Liberal)Liberal Front Party										x	
B.PSDB-(Partido da Social Democracia Brasileira) Brazilian Social Democracy						x					
C. PDT –(Partido Democratico Trabalhista) Democratic Labour Party					x						
D. PT(Partidos dos Trabalhadores) Workers Party				x							
E.PC do B- (Partido Comunista do Brasil) Communist Party of Brazil				x							
F. PMDB-(Partido do Movimento Democrático Brasileiro) Brazilian Democratic Movement Party								x			
G.PTB –(Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro) Brazilian Labour Party								x			
H.PSD- (Partido Social Democrático) Social Democratic Party*								x			
I.PMN(Partido Mobilização Nacional) National Mobilization Party					x						
J.PSTU-(Partido Socialista dos Trabalhadores Unificado) Unified Socialist Workers Party	x										
K.PV (Partido Verde) Green Party						x					
L.PSC (Partido Social Cristão) Christian Social Party								x			
M. PPS – (Partido Popular Socialista) Popular Socialist Party (old Brazilian Communist Party-PCB)						x					
N. PP – (Partido Progressista) Progressist Party*										x	
O. PL – Liberal Party									x		
P. PRONA – (Partido da Reconstrução da Ordem Nacional) Party of the Reconstruction of the National Order										x	
Q. PRN- (Partido da Renovação Nacional) Party of National Renovation										x	
R. PPB- (Partido Progressista Brasileiro) Brazilian Progressist Party										x	
S- PSB- Brazilian Socialist Party				x							

6b. If you have asked respondents to rank political parties on an alternative dimension, other than the left-right dimension, please also provide your own rankings of the parties on this dimension. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Name of dimension:

Label for left hand position:

Label for right hand position:

Party Name	Left										Right
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.											
B.											
C.											
D.											
E.											
F.											
G.											
H.											
I.											

7. In your view, what are the five most salient factors that affected the outcome of the election (e.g. major scandals; economic events; the presence of an independent actor; specific issues)? Rank them according to their salience (1 = most salient).

1. Reelection of president Lula. (At the time of election, President Lula had high levels of government approval)

2. Public debate about privatization and the role of state. President Lula as candidate has emphasized the role of state in economy and social policies. The main adversary (PSDB-Alckmin) emphasized the positive aspects of privatization.

3. The role of midia. Some political specialists affirm that the second round of election only happened because President Lula didn`t appear in a campaign debate at television 3 days before the day of election. All surveys reported that President Lula would win for Presidency in the first round, due to his wide approval and popularity.

4.Corruption crisis affecting the president Party (PT). In 2005 there was a corruption scandal involving some politicians in the National Congress and some political parties, related to electoral financing campaign in 2002 and benefits to politicians at Parliament.

5. Social Programs. Bolsa Famila, a redistribution of income program was the landmark of the government, it changed the geographic distribution of votes for Lula to the poor areas of the country; the vote for Lula was historically concentrated in the richer areas of the country, identified to left vote.

8. Party Leaders and Presidential Candidates:

In the table below, report the leader(s) of each party. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I). If candidates were endorsed by more than one party, please indicate this.

Party Name	Name of Party Leader	Name of Presidential Candidate, if appropriate
A. PT (PRB-PCdoB)	Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva (President – 2002-2006)	Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva
B. PSDB (PFL)	Fernando Henrique Cardoso (President of Brazil-1994-2002)	Geraldo Alckmin
C. PDT	The main leader Leonel Brizola died in 2004.	Cristovam Buarque
D. PSOL (PSTU-PCB)	Heloisa Helena	Heloisa Helena
E. PSDC	José Maria Eymael	José Maria Eymael
F. PSL (Social Liberal Party)**	Luciano Bivar	Luciano Bivar
G. PRP(Progressist Republican Party)**	Ana Maria Rangel	Ana Maria Rangel
H. PCO (Worker`s Cause Party)**	Rui Costa PImenta	Rui Costa Pimenta

** these parties are not in the list presented at the questionnaire.

9a. Fairness of the Election

How impartial was the body that administered the election law?
    [X] Very impartial
    [ ] Mostly impartial
    [ ] Not very impartial
    [ ] Not impartial at all

9b. Was there a formal complaint against the national level results?
    [ ] Yes
    [X] No

9c. Were there irregularities reported by international election observers?
    [ ] Yes
    [X] No
    [ ] No international election observers

9d. On what date was the election originally scheduled to be held?
October 1st, 2006 (first round)
October 29, 2006 (second round)

9e. On what date was the election actually held? If different from 1d, please explain why.

October 1st, 2006 (first round)
October 29, 2006 (second round)

10a. Election Violence

To what extent was there violence and voter or candidate intimidation during the election campaign and the election day?
        [x] No violence at all
        [ ] Sporadic violence on the part of the government
        [ ] Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
        [ ] Sporadic violence on all sides
        [ ] Significant violence on the part of the government
        [ ] Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
        [ ] Significant violence of all sides

10c. Post-Election (and election-related) Violence

To what extent was there violence following the election?
        [X] No violence at all
        [ ] Sporadic violence on the part of the government
        [ ] Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
        [ ] Sporadic violence on all sides
        [ ] Significant violence on the part of the government
        [ ] Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
        [ ] Significant violence of all sides

10d. Post-Election (and election-related) Protest

To what extent was there protest following the election?
        [X] No protest at all
        [ ] Sporadic protest
        [ ] Significant protest

Questions about the Possibilities of Electoral Alliance

Definitions: A joint list refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together. Apparentement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of an initial seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists in the alliance.

11. Joint Lists/Candidates

There are multiple types of electoral alliances/coalitions, but we are explicitly interested in those involving joint lists or candidates - i.e. those where parties compete as a unit during the election.

Is this type of electoral coalition legally allowable?
    [X] Yes
    [ ] No

Is this type of electoral coalition used in practice, even if not legally allowable?
    [X] Yes
    [ ] No

If "Yes" was answered to either of the above questions, then please complete the following table for the election at which the Module was administered. Please mention only alliances that received at least 1% of the vote nationally. Add additional lines to the table as necessary.

Alliance Name	Participating Parties (please indicate dominant members with an "*")
Alliance 1:	"PT"/PRB/PCdoB
Alliance 2:	"PSDB"/PFL
Alliance 3:	"PSOL"/PCB/PSTU
Alliance 4:	
Alliance 5:	

12. If joint lists are possible, are they subject to different regulations than single-party lists? For example, higher thresholds, different numbers of candidates that may appear on the list, etc.
(please mark all applicable responses)

      [ ] Yes, joint party lists must satisfy higher thresholds
      [ ] Yes, joint party lists may present different numbers of candidates
      [ ] Yes, joint party lists are subject to other regulations that are different from the
          regulations governing independent parties; please specify: _____
      [ ] No, joint parties are governed by the same rules as the other parties
      [ ] Not applicable; no joint party lists are allowed

M stands for the district magnitude
M >= 20
YES, when there is no joint list a political party can presents up to 1,5 candidates for each seat ;
when there is joint list a political party can presents up to 2 candidates for each seat.

M < 20
YES, when there is no joint list a political party can presents up to 2 candidates for each seat;
when there is joint list a political party can presents up to 2,5 candidates for each seat.

13a. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?
      [ ] Yes
      [X] No

13b. If apparentement is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements:
      [ ] lists of the same party in the same constituency
      [ ] lists of the same party from different constituencies
      [ ] lists of different parties in the same constituency

14a. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?
      [X] Yes
      [ ] No

14b. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?
      [ ] No
      [X] No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper
      [ ] Yes, candidate's name appears once, together with the names of all supporting parties
      [ ] Yes, candidate's name appears as many times as there are different parties endorsing
          him/her, each time with the name of the endorsing party
      [ ] Yes, other; please explain: _____

Data on Electoral Institutions

If possible, please supplement this section with copies of the electoral law, voters' handbooks, electoral commission reports, and/or any other relevant materials.

Questions 15a through 21d must be repeated for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature.

Electoral Tier (Segment) and House

15a. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which electoral tier (segment) is being referred to? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

State and National Legislatures, President and Governors
15b. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which house is being referred to (lower or upper)? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

Questions about Voting

16a. How many votes do voters cast or can cast? In systems where voters rank order the candidates, if there are 10 candidates (for example), the response to this question should be 10.

In 2006 there were five votes: president, governor, federal deputy, state deputy, and one vote for senator.
Each eight years there are five votes as described above, and each other eight years there are six votes as there are two votes for senator.

16b. Do they vote for candidates (not party lists) or party lists? (Note: Collaborators may select multiple answers, if appropriate.)
(Definition: Party bloc voting is used in multi-member districts where voters cast a single party-centered vote for their party of choice; the party with the most votes wins all of the district seats.)
   [ ] Candidates
   [ ] Party Lists
   [ ] Party Bloc Voting
   [ ] Other; please explain: _____

President: vote for candidate
Senators: vote for candidate
Governor: vote for candidate
Federal and State deputy: each political party presents a list of candidates.
Voters can vote for only one candidate or can vote for the party.

16c. How many rounds of voting are there?

For President and Governors > 2 rounds
For legislative in any segments> one round

16d. If there are lists, are they closed, open, flexible, or is there party bloc voting?
      [ ] Closed (order of candidates elected is determined by the party and voters are unable to
          express preference for a particular candidate)
      [X] Open (voters can indicate their preferred party and their favored candidate within that
          party)
      [ ] Flexible (voters can allocate votes to candidates either within a single party list or across
          different party lists as they see fit)

17. Are the votes transferable?
(Definition: In systems with preferential voting, a voter can express a list of preferences. E.g., votes can be cast by putting a '1' in the column next to the voter's preferred candidate, a '2' beside their second favorite candidate and so on. Votes are counted according to the first preferences and any candidates who have achieved the predetermined quota are elected. To decide which of the remaining candidates are elected the votes are *transferred* from candidates who have more than the necessary number to achieve the quota and from the candidate with the least number of votes. An example of this is the election in Ireland in 2002.)

    [ ] Yes
    [X] No

18. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?
(Definition: Cumulative voting refers to systems in which voters are allowed to cast more than one vote for a single candidate.)

    [ ] Yes
    [ ] No

19. Is voting compulsory?
(Definition: Voting is compulsory if the law states that all those who have the right to vote are obliged to exercise that right.)

    [ ] Yes; Strictly Enforced Sanctions
    [X] Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions
    [ ] Yes; Without Sanction for Violation
    [ ] No

20. Please list and describe any other features of voting that should be noted.

Questions about Converting Votes into Seats

21a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?
  [x] Yes
  [ ] No

21b. If YES in Question 21a, what is the threshold?
Quota Hare

21c. If YES in Question 21a, what is the unit for the threshold mentioned in Question 21b?
  [X] Percent of total votes
  [ ] Percent of valid votes
  [ ] Percent of the total electorate
  [ ] Other; please explain: _____

21d. If YES in Question 21a, please specify to what House/ Electoral Tier (Segment) the threshold(s) apply.
Federal and State Deputies

Please repeat questions 15a through 21d for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature. Countries with only one tier should proceed to Question 22.

References

22. Please provide an official source for district-level election results. English language sources are especially helpful. Include website links or contact information if applicable.

www.tse.gov.br
http://jaironicolau.iuperj.br

23. Please list any resources that were consulted in the preparation of this report, or that the CSES community may find especially helpful in understanding the political system described. Include website links if applicable.

www.tse.gov.br
www.ucam.edu/leex
http://jaironicolau.iuperj.br
www.ibge.gov.br
www.siorg.redegoverno.gov.br

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