

# Comparative Study of Electoral Systems

## Module 5: Macro Report

Version: February, 2019

Country: MEXICO

Date of Election **JULY 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018**

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Date of Preparation: August 2018

### NOTES TO COLLABORATORS

- There are eight sections (numbered A-H inclusive) in this report. Please ensure that you complete all the sections.
- The information provided in this report contributes to the macro data portion of the CSES, an important component 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, district data) 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.

**A) DATA PERTINENT TO ELECTION AT WHICH MODULE WAS ADMINISTERED**

1a. Type of Election:

- Parliamentary/Legislative  
 Parliamentary/Legislative and Presidential  
 Presidential  
 Other; please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

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  
 Both  
 Other; please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

2a. What was the party of the **president prior** to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) - Party C - 484003

2b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was parliamentary?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".) Please also provide a website link to this data if possible.

*(Definition: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have voting rights at Cabinet meetings. Please also list cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties).*

Party name	Number of cabinet positions
Partido Revolucionario Institucional Party C - 484003	18
Partido Verde Ecologista de México Party E 484005	2
Independent	1

These figures include the members of the expanded cabinet, that is, it includes the heads of fundamental institutions for the Mexican State who are also appointed by the president of the republic. These are the Mexican Institute of Social Security (IMSS, by its Spanish acronym), the Institute of Security and Social Services for State Workers (ISSSTE), Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) and the National Water Commission (CONAGUA)

2d. What was the size of the cabinet *prior* to the election (i.e.: total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 2c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count.

*(Definition: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have voting rights at Cabinet meetings).*

The cabinet of the Federal Government is made up of 18 Secretaries of State plus the Legal Adviser to the Federal Executive, the Attorney General and the Head of the Office of the President.

Sources:

Centro de Investigación Económica Presupuestal. Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación 2018. <https://ciep.mx/presupuesto-de-egresos-de-la-federacion-2018/>

Official Gazette Of The Federation (DOF by its Spanish acronym): [https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota\\_detalle.php?codigo=5294041&fecha=01/04/2013](https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5294041&fecha=01/04/2013)

3a. What was the party of the president *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

Movimiento de Regeneración Nacional (National Regeneration Movement), MORENA Party A  
484001

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

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"). Please provide a website link to this data if possible.

*(Definition: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have voting rights at Cabinet meetings. Please also list cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties).*

Party Name	Number of cabinet positions
Movimiento de Regeneración Nacional (MORENA)	12
Independent	8

These figures include the members of the expanded cabinet, that is, it includes the heads of fundamental institutions for the Mexican State who are also appointed by the president of the republic. These are the Mexican Institute of Social Security (IMSS, by its Spanish acronym), the Institute of Security and Social Services for State Workers (ISSSTE), Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) and the National Water Commission (CONAGUA)

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.

*(Definition: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have voting rights at Cabinet meetings).*

The cabinet of the Federal Government is made up of 18 Secretaries of State plus the Legal Adviser to the Federal Executive – the Attorney General, and the Head of the Office of the President.

Sources:

Centro de Investigación Económica Presupuestal. Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación 2018. <https://ciep.mx/presupuesto-de-egresos-de-la-federacion-2018/>

Official Gazette of the Federation (DOF by its Spanish acronym): [http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota\\_detalle.php?codigo=5294041&fecha=01/04/2013](http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5294041&fecha=01/04/2013)

4a. Please provide **a source** of data detailing the official election results at the **national level** (votes and seats) for **all** parties participating in the election. Please provide a website link to this data if possible. If the data is not available electronically, please provide the information in paper format.

*(Note: There is no requirement to detail the results here. Instead, an official source where this data can be accessed is sufficient).*

### ELECTORAL RESULTS

<https://computos2018.ine.mx/#/presidencia/nacional/1/1/1/1>

Turnout: 63.43% of the National List (registered voters, 99.84% of eligible citizens)

### Presidential Election:

	Ricardo Anaya Cortes	José Antonio Meade Kuribreña	Andrés Manuel López Obrador	<u>Margarita Zavala</u> Registration cancelled	Jaime Heliodoro Rodríguez Calderon	Non registered	Null	Total
Total								
A+B	12,610,120	9,289,853	30,113,483	32,743	2,961,732	31,982	1,571,114	56,611,027
%	22.28%	16.41%	53.19%	0.06%	5.23%	0.06%	2.78%	100.00%
A) Voto in México	12,583,776	9,285,240	30,049,620	32,743	2,959,864	31,713	1,569,601	56,512,557

B) Votes from abroad	26,344	4,613	63,863	0	1,868	269	1,513	98470
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## RICARDO ANAYA CORTÉS



PARTIDO ACCIÓN NACIONAL	9,996,514
PARTIDO DE LA REVOLUCIÓN DEMOCRÁTICA	1,602,715
MOVIMIENTO CIUDADANO	1,010,891
Total	12,610,120
%	22.28%



## JOSÉ ANTONIO MEADE KURIBREÑA



PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO INSTITUCIONAL	7,677,180
PARTIDO VERDE ECOLOGISTA DE MÉXICO	1,051,480
PARTIDO NUEVA ALIANZA	561,193
Total	9,289,853
%	16.41%



## ANDRÉS MANUEL LÓPEZ OBRADOR

PARTIDO DEL TRABAJO	3,396,805
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morena



MOVIMIENTO DE REGENERACIÓN NACIONAL	25,186,577
PARTIDO ENCUENTRO SOCIAL	1,530,101
Total	30,113,483
%	53.19%

#### JAIME RODRÍGUEZ CALDERÓN



Total	2,961,732
%	5.23%

Source: <https://computos2018.ine.mx/#/presidencia/nacional/1/1/1/1>

#### Results of the Senate Election:

Source: <https://computos2018.ine.mx/#/senadurias/nacional/1/2/1/1>

#### Results of the Federal Deputies Election:

Source: <https://computos2018.ine.mx/#/diputaciones/nacional/1/3/1/1>

4b. Please provide **a source** of data detailing the official election results at the **district level** (votes and seats) for **all** parties participating in the election. Please provide a website link to this data if possible. If the data is not available electronically, please provide the information in paper format.

*(Note: There is no requirement to detail the results here. Instead, an official source where this data can be accessed is sufficient).*

#### Results of the Presidential Election at the district level:

Source: <https://computos2018.ine.mx/#/presidencia/distrito/1/1/3/1>

#### Results of the Senate Election at the district level:

Source: <https://computos2018.ine.mx/#/senadurias/distrito/1/2/3/1>

**Results of the Federal Deputies Election at the district level:**Source: <https://computos2018.ine.mx/#/diputaciones/distrito/1/3/4/1>

4c. Can voters cast a ballot before Election Day(s)? (i.e.: Is early voting possible)?

 Yes, for the whole electorate Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below:**MEXICAN VOTERS LIVING ABROAD**

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 No

4d. Can voters cast a ballot by mail?

 Yes, for the whole electorate Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below: No 

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4e. Can voters cast a ballot by the Internet?

 Yes, for the whole electorate Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below: No 

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**B) PARTY POSITIONS**

5a. Ideological family of political parties: Please indicate the ideological party family for each party by using the numbered categories below. For this question, please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 5 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

<b>Party Name</b>	<b>Ideological Family</b>
A. PARTIDO ACCION NACIONAL - B	(9) Conservative
B. PARTIDO DE LA REVOLUCION DEMOCRATICA - D	(5) Left Liberal
C. MOVIMIENTO CIUDADANO - F	(4) Social Democratic
D. PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO INSTITUCIONAL - C	(7) Social Democratic
E. PARTIDO VERDE ECOLOGISTA DE MEXICO - E	(1) Ecology

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F. PARTIDO NUEVA ALIANZA - H	(15) Others
G. PARTIDO DEL TRABAJO - G	(3) Socialist
H. MOVIMIENTO DE REGENERACIÓN NACIONAL - A	(5) Left Liberal
I. PARTIDO ENCUENTRO SOCIAL- I	(8) Christian Democratic
J. JAIME ROGRIGUEZ EL BRONCO	(14) Independent

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.)

- |                               |                                  |                       |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Ecology Parties           | (6) Liberal Parties              | (11) Agrarian Parties |
| (2) Communist Parties         | (7) Right Liberal Parties        | (12) Ethnic Parties   |
| (3) Socialist Parties         | (8) Christian Democratic Parties | (13) Regional Parties |
| (4) Social Democratic Parties | (9) Conservative Parties         | (14) Independents     |
| (5) Left Liberal Parties      | (10) National Parties            | (15) Others           |

5b: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale?   3  

6a1. Ideological Positions of Parties: Please indicate party positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator(s)). Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 5 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. PARTIDO ACCION NACIONAL PAN- B								x			
B. PARTIDO DE LA REVOLUCIÓN DEMOCRÁTICA – PRD - D					x						
C. MOVIMIENTO CIUDADANO MC - F							x				
D. PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO INSTITUCIONAL – PRI - C						x					
E. PARTIDO VERDE ECOLOGISTA DE MÉXICO – PVEM - E						x					
F. PARTIDO NUEVA ALIANZA - PNA - H									x		
G. PARTIDO DEL TRABAJO – PT - G			x								
H. MOVIMIENTO DE REGENERACION NACIONAL – MORENA - A				x							
I. PARTIDO ENCUENTRO SOCIAL / PES - I									x		



J. JAIME ROGRIGUEZ EL BRONCO													x	

6a2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale?   2  

6a3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

PARTIDO NUEVA ALIANZA has a right-wing ideology regarding the economic dimension.  
PARTIDO ENCUENTRO SOCIAL has a right-wing ideology regarding the social dimension, since it has a Christian influence.

JAIME ROGRIGUEZ EL BRONCO was an independent candidate that had a right-win ideology regarding social issues. He was misogynist, xenophobic and homophobic.

6b1. 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 5 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Name of dimension:            Liberal - conservative           

Label for 0 position:           

Label for 10 position:

Party Name	Liberal					Conservative					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. PARTIDO ACCION NACIONAL - B									X		
B. PARTIDO DE LA REVOLUCION DEMOCRÁTICA - D			X								
C. MOVIMIENTO CIUDADANO - F			X								
D. PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO INSTITUCIONAL - C					X						
E. PARTIDO VERDE ECOLOGISTA DE MÉXICO - E								X			
F. PARTIDO NUEVA ALIANZA - H							X				
G. PARTIDO DEL TRABAJO - G		X									
H. MOVIMIENTO DE REGENERACION NACIONAL - A				X							
I. PARTIDO ENCUENTRO SOCIAL - I				X							
J. JAIME ROGRIGUEZ EL BRONCO									X		

6b2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? 2

6b3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

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6c. Populist classification of parties: As Module 5 focuses in part on populism, please indicate the degree to which each of the parties (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator) can be characterized as a populist party? Please use the same parties used in the CSES Module 5 respondent questionnaire and label them the same way (A-I). The definition of populism advanced by the Module 5 theme committee is below:

*DEFINITION: Populism can be defined as a thin-centred ideology that pits a virtuous and homogeneous people against a set of elites and dangerous 'others' who are depicted as depriving*

*“the people” of their rights, values, prosperity, identity, and voice. The emphasis on anti-elite/ anti-establishment rhetoric and the contrast between the “pure people” and the “corrupt elite” are thus indications of the degree to which a party is populist. Populist parties can be found across the left-right ideological spectrum. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is “not at all populist” and 10 is “very populist”, where would you place each of the parties in your country?*

Party Name	Not at all populist					Very populist					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. PARTIDO ACCION NACIONAL - B				x							
B. PARTIDO DE LA REVOLUCIÓN DEMOCRÁTICA - D							x				
C. MOVIMIENTO CIUDADANO - F						x					
D. PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO INSTITUCIONAL - C							x				
E. PARTIDO VERDE ECOLOGISTA DE MÉXICO - E						x					
F. PARTIDO NUEVA ALIANZA - H						x					
G. PARTIDO DEL TRABAJO - G										x	
H. MOVIMIENTO DE REGENERACIÓN NACIONAL - A										x	
I. PARTIDO ENCUENTRO SOCIAL - I						x					
J. JAIME ROGRIGUEZ EL BRONCO										x	

6c2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale?   2  

6c3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

MOVIMIENTO CIUDADANO, PARTIDO NUEVA ALIANZA and PARTIDO ENCUENTRO SOCIAL are small parties that normally do alliances with bigger ones. Therefore, they usually adopt the speech of the parties they make alliance with.

### **C) SALIENT ISSUES IN THE ELECTION**

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)? Note: Please rank the issues according to their salience (1 = most salient).

1. Corruption scandals of the outgoing administration (PRI).
2. MORENA's candidate Andrés Manuel López Obrador was a well-known politician that had been presidential candidate in the 2006 and 2012 presidential elections.
3. Insecurity crisis: violence and human rights violations, specifically the disappearance of the 43 Ayotzinapa students.
4. The PAN and PRI candidates were bad candidates. The PAN presidential candidate, Ricardo Anaya, divided the party when he got his nomination. Also, he was involved in a corruption scandal. The PRI candidate, José Antonio Meade, was seen as an outsider candidate because his affiliation to the party was recent and, in addition, he occupied senior positions in the secretariats of the previous administration which, as mentioned in point one, was corrupt.

#### **D) FAIRNESS OF THE ELECTION & ELECTION SCHEDULING**

8a. How impartial was the body that administered the election law?

- Very impartial  
 Mostly impartial  
 Not very impartial  
 Not impartial at all

8b. Was there a formal complaint against the national level results?

- Yes  
 No

8c. Were there irregularities reported by international election observers?

- Yes  
 No  
 No international election observers

8d. On what date was the election originally legally scheduled to be held?

JULY 1<sup>ST</sup> 2018.

8e. On what date was the election actually held? If different from 8d, please explain why.

JULY 1<sup>ST</sup> 2018.

**E) ELECTION VIOLENCE**

9a. To what extent was there violence and voter or candidate intimidation **during** the election campaign and on the election day?

- 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

9b. If there was violence, was it geographically concentrated or national?

- Geographically concentrated
- National

9c. To what extent was there violence following the election?

- 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

9d. To what extent was there protest following the election?

- No protest at all
- Sporadic protest
- Significant protest

**F) ELECTORAL ALLIANCES**

## 10. Joint Lists/Candidates

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

*Definitions: A joint list refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together. Apparentment 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.*

10a. Is this type of electoral coalition legally allowable?

Yes

No

10b. Is this type of electoral coalition used in practice, even if not legally allowable?

Yes - ??

No

10c. 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.

<b>Alliance Name</b>	<b>Participating Parties (please indicate dominant members with an “*”)</b>
Alliance 1: JUNTOS HAREMOS HISTORIA	MOVIMIENTO DE REGENERACIÓN NACIONAL*, PARTIDO DEL TRABAJO, PARTIDO ENCUENTRO SOCIAL Party A, Party G, Party I
Alliance 2: POR MÉXICO AL FRENTE	PARTIDO ACCIÓN NACIONAL*, PARTIDO DE LA REVOLUCIÓN DEMOCRÁTICA, MOVIMIENTO CIUDADANO Party B, Party D, Party F
Alliance 3: TODOS POR MEXICO	PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO INSTITUCIONAL*, PARTIDO VERDE ECOLOGISTA DE MÉXICO, PARTIDO NUEVA ALIANZA Party C, Party E, Party H

11. 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

12a. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?

- Yes
- No

12b. 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

13a. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?

- Yes
- No

13b. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?

- No
- 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: \_\_\_\_\_

**Ballots structure:**

[https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota\\_detalle.php?codigo=5504276&fecha=10/11/2017](https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5504276&fecha=10/11/2017)

**G) 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.

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

## LEGISLATURE

**Electoral Tier (Segment) and House**

14a. 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.)

300 deputies are elected in single member districts by plurality  
200 deputies are elected by proportional representation with a closed list system.

14b. 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.)

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*Lower house/ legislature*

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**Questions about Voting**

15a. 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.

## ONE

**300 deputies are elected in single member districts by plurality**

15b. 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: \_\_\_\_\_

15c. How many rounds of voting are there?

ONE

15d. 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)

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)

**200 deputies are elected by proportional representation with a closed list system.**

15b. 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: \_\_\_\_\_

15c. How many rounds of voting are there?

ONE

15d. 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)

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)

16. 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  
 No

17. 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

18. 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  
 Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions  
 Yes; Without Sanction for Violation  
 No

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

### **Mexican Electoral System**

The **President** is elected for a six-year period by plurality.

**Deputies chamber:** 500 legislators

300 are elected by plurality in single member districts

200 are elected by proportional representation with a closed list system.

Deputies are elected for a three-year period.

**Senators** chamber: 128 senators

64 are elected by plurality (two formulas of candidates are elected by state)

32 are designated to the first minority (every candidate who won the second place by state)

32 are elected by proportional representation

Deputies are elected for a six-year period.

Source: <https://www.ine.mx/sobre-el-ine/sistema-politico-electoral/>

### **Questions about Converting Votes into Seats**

20a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?

- Yes  
 No

20b. If YES in Question 21a, what is the threshold?

Since 2014, the minimum threshold for a national or local party to survive is 3% of the total valid votes.

20c. If YES in Question 21a, what is the unit for the threshold mentioned in Question 21b?

- Percent of total votes  
 **Percent of valid votes**  
 Percent of the total electorate  
 Other; please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

20d. If YES in Question 21a, please specify to what House/ Electoral Tier (Segment) the threshold(s) apply.

**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.**

**Electoral Tier (Segment) and House**

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*SENATE*

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14a. 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.)

**128 senators**

**64 are elected by plurality (two formulas of candidates are elected by state)**

**32 are designated to the first minority (every candidate who won the second place by state)**

**32 are elected by proportional representation**

**Deputies are elected for a six years period.**

14b. 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.)

## Upper house/ Senate

### Questions about Voting

15a. 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.

ONE

64 are elected by plurality (two formulas of candidates are elected by state)

32 are designated to the first minority (every candidate who won the second place by state)

15b. 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: \_\_\_\_\_

15c. How many rounds of voting are there?

ONE

15d. 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)  
 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)

32 are elected by proportional representation

15b. 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: \_\_\_\_\_

15c. How many rounds of voting are there?

ONE

15d. 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)

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 cross different party lists as they see fit)

16. 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

No

17. 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

18. 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

Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions

Yes; Without Sanction for Violation

No

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

### Mexican Electoral System

The **President** is elected for a six-year period by plurality.

**Deputies chamber:** 500 legislators  
300 are elected by plurality in single member districts  
200 are elected by proportional representation with a closed list system.  
Deputies are elected for a three-year period.

**Senators chamber:** 128 senators  
64 are elected by plurality (two formulas of candidates are elected by state)  
32 are designated to the first minority (every candidate who won the second place by state)  
32 are elected by proportional representation  
Deputies are elected for a six-year period.

Source: <https://www.ine.mx/sobre-el-ine/sistema-politico-electoral/>

[The Mexican Electoral System - Instituto Nacional Electoral \(ine.mx\)](https://www.ine.mx/the-mexican-electoral-system/)

<https://www.ine.mx/the-mexican-electoral-system/>

- here they say that threshold is 2%...

**H) References**

21. 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.

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