

Electoral Dossier from São Paulo

History and Statistics

1st edition – Reprint 2024



Tribunal Regional Eleitoral
de São Paulo

COMPOSITION

President of the Electoral Court of São Paulo
Judge Silmar Fernandes

Vice-President and Electoral Magistrate
Judge José Antonio Encinas Manfré

General Director
Claucio Cristiano Abreu Corrêa

**Secretary of Information
and Document Management**
Lívia Helena Zancopé Cardoso Guiselini

Coordinator of Document Management
Luci Taveira Amancio

Electoral Memory Center ("CEMEL")
José D'Amico Bauab
(historical research and writing)
José Washington da Silva Assis
(iconographic research)
Alicio Reginatto Júnior
(typing and textual review)

Luiz Alexandre Kikuchi Negrão
(typing and textual review)

**Statistics and Data Science
Chef Advisor**
Gilberto Rezende de Almeida Junior

Graphic Project:
Patrícia Nogueira Nascimento Wowk /
Marcelo Lessi de Mello (General)
Glaucia Bertocchi Faria Berg / Thainá
Alvarenga de Azevedo (Statistic)

Printing: Graphic Production Section
Head of the section: Vanderlei Garcia Martins

Catalog Sheet: Library Section
Head of the section: Paulo Jair Gutkoski

Translation:
Antonio Carlos Costa Guimarães
Diego Rodrigo Justino de Alcantara Alves Faria

International Cataloging-in-Publication Data (Electoral Court of São Paulo)

Original Title: "Dossiê Eleitoral Paulista: história e estatística".
Brazil. Electoral Court of São Paulo. Electoral Memory Center.

Electoral Dossier from São Paulo: history and statistic / Electoral Court
of São Paulo. Electoral Memory Center (CEMEL). – 1st. ed. – São Paulo:
Electoral Court of São Paulo, 2024.
Reprint 2024.

1. Election (2022) – Brazil. 2. Electoral Statistic. 3. Political-electoral history
– Brazil. I. Title

UDC 342.8(81)



Tribunal Regional Eleitoral
de São Paulo

INTRODUCTION

The indisputable contribution of the Electoral Justice to the Brazilian democratic regime

The contemporary history of Brazil, between democratic advances and some authoritarian setbacks, has as one of its central characters an institution whose role has always been and will continue to be decisive in the country's civilizational milestone: the Electoral Justice.

Created in 1932 as an antidote to the electoral fraud that was rampant during the First Republic, the Electoral Justice was extinguished by the dictatorship of the Estado Novo ("New State") in 1937, returning to the institutional scene in 1945 for an uninterrupted operation of increasingly greater impact to this day.

Always dedicated to operationalizing the Brazilian democratic regime, the Electoral Justice has brought, over decades of existence, technological improvements that make Brazilian society, in this regard, a global reference in the choice of its representatives through the direct vote of citizens.



INDEX

HISTORY

Brazilian Electoral Justice, permanent legacy of the 1932 Constitutionalist Epic _____	6
The new democratic dawn after the? Vargas' winter _____	7
Brazilian society, through voting, searching for its political identity _____	8
From the darkness of the long authoritarian night in the view of the resurgent truth of the ballot box _____	9
Technology at the service of Brazilian democracy _____	10

STATISTIC

2022 Elections – general data _____	12
Evolution of the electorate _____	12
Electorate by gender - state of São Paulo, 2022 _____	14
Age pyramid - state of São Paulo, 2022 _____	15
Electorate by age group - state of São Paulo, 2022 _____	16
Biometrics - 2022 Election statistics _____	18
BIOEX import - Elections 2022 _____	18

IMAGES INDEX _____	19
--------------------	----

HISTORY



1936



2004

Brazilian Electoral Justice, permanent legacy of the 1932 Constitutionalist Epic

Brazil needed to overcome the harmful political-electoral practices of the Old Republic (1889-1930) and the Revolution of October 3, 1930 established this commitment. However, Getúlio Vargas, upon assuming federal power, began showing signs of authoritarianism, with interventions considered inappropriate in the governance of São Paulo. In this atmosphere of political tension, the Electoral Code, dated of February 24, 1932, created the Brazilian Electoral Justice and instituted the women's suffrage. The then Regional Court of Electoral Justice found a place, in May 25, 1932, at the Palace of Justice. On July 9th, people from the state of São Paulo, not believing in Vargas' sincerity, regarding the country's redemocratization, armed themselves. São Paulo, militarily defeated, had political victory with the election of the National Constituent Assembly, on May 1933, and with the promulgation of the Federal Constitution of 1934. However, on November 10, 1937, the so-called Estado Novo ("New State") dictatorship was established, closing all parliaments and extinguishing the Electoral Court. The Brazilian democratic dream was then interrupted.



Electoral Memory Center (“CEMEL”)

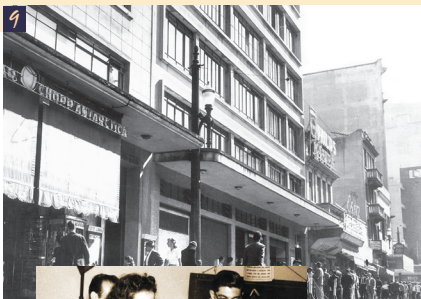


The new democratic dawn after the Vargas' winter

The Brazilian Electoral Justice was recreated in May 1945, at the final moments of the Estado Novo (“New State”) dictatorship. Once again, the Palace of Justice became the place for the reinstallation, on June 6, 1945, of the Electoral Court of São Paulo. The challenge facing São Paulo’s Electoral Court was immense: to complete the entire electoral process within 6 months, from the registration of voters until the preparatory stages of voting and after the calculation of results. On December 2, 1945, elections took place for the National Constituent Assembly and for President of the Republic. On September 1946, the new Federal Constitution was promulgated and, in the State of São Paulo, state elections took place on January 1947, and municipal elections, on October of the same year. Brazilian redemocratization was in gear.

Brazilian society, through voting, searching for its political identity

The beginning of the 1950s was marked by the return of Getúlio Vargas to the Presidency of the Republic, this time by popular vote. Shortly before, in 1947, the democratic regime had suffered a political setback caused by a good resulting of votes of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), clandestinely. The city of São Paulo, which elected the members of its City Council in the elections of 1947 and 1951, once again chose, by popular vote, his mayor, after more than two decades. The so-called populism developed itself intensely on São Paulo's electoral platforms, due to operations of Hugo's Borghi, Adhemar de Barros and Jânio Quadros. That period also made the year of 1954 composed by strong social contradictions: on one hand, the countless celebrations of the 400 years of the city of São Paulo, reaching practically all segments of the population; and, on the other, the dramatic suicide of Getúlio Vargas, with major political consequences.



Electoral Memory Center (“CEMEL”)



From the darkness of the long authoritarian night in the view of the resurgent truth of the ballot box

The resignation of the President of the Republic Jânio Quadros (1961), the failed experience of parliamentarism (1961-1962) and the tumultuous presidential period of João Goulart's election, led to the installation, in 1964, of the military regime, which ended with direct elections for president of the Republic, state governors, mayors of capitals and municipalities, considered as national security, and also imposed bipartisanship, consequently extinguishing the parties that had been operating during the period post-1945. Redemocratization began to take shape with the regain of the elections by popular vote, for governor, in 1982, and for mayors of the capitals, in 1985. The National Constituent Assembly was elected, in 1986, and Citizen Constitution was promulgated on October 5, 1988. The first direct election for the Presidency of the Republic, after almost 30 years, happened in 1989.

Technology at the service of Brazilian democracy

The 1990s marked a decisive step forward in improving the system Brazilian electoral (Brazilian electoral system): the adoption of the electronic voting machine. Thanks to re-registration on computerized bases of the entire Brazilian electorate, carried out in 1986, it was possible to glimpse the implementation of the electronic voting method: in 1996, in state capitals and municipalities, with more than 200,000 voters; in 1998, in municipalities with more than 40,500 voters; and, finally, in 2000, in all Brazilian cities. Furthermore, the gradual use of Biometrics identification has further improved the legitimate capture of votes. In between municipal and state-federal elections, the Brazilian electronic voting machine was put to the test, until 2022, in 14 elections, including the challenging process of 2020 vote, in the midst of a global pandemic outbreak.



STATISTIC



STATISTIC DATA

Elections 2022 – General Data

Jurisdiction	Electorate	Electoral Zone	Polling Place	Polling Station ¹	Board member ²
Brazil	156,454,011	2,637	93,779	496,856	1,852,572
São Paulo	34,667,793	393	10,849	101,628	408,055
Countryside	25,353,534	335	8,800	75,272	301,829
Capital city	9,314,259	58	2,049	26,356	106,226

Source: Superior Electoral Court

¹ Sections without counting aggregations

² Updated on 10.25.2022 – Runoff elections - Superior Electoral Court

Electorate's evolution

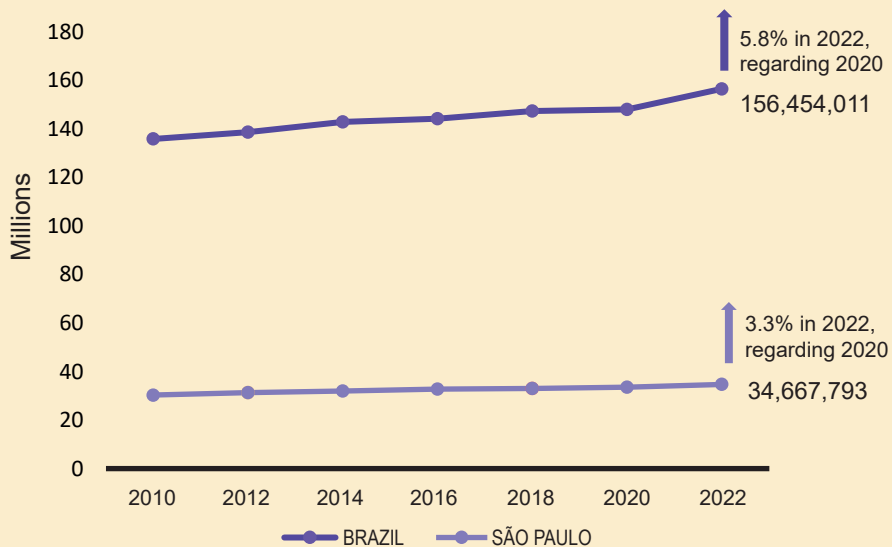
Jurisdiction	Elections			
	2016	2018	2020	2022 ³
Brazil	144,088,912	147,306,275	147,918,483	156,454,011
São Paulo	32,684,931	33,040,411	33,565,294	34,667,793
Countryside	23,798,607	23,987,687	24,578,607	25,353,534
Capital city	8,886,324	9,052,724	8,986,687	9,314,259

Source: Superior Electoral Court

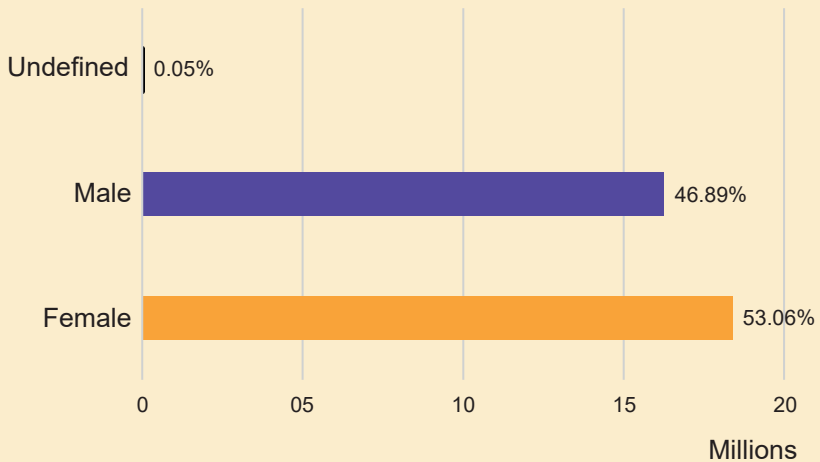
³ Updated on 07.11.2022 - Superior Electoral Court

Electoral Memory Center (“CEMEL”)

Electorate's evolution



Electorate by Gender - State of São Paulo, 2022

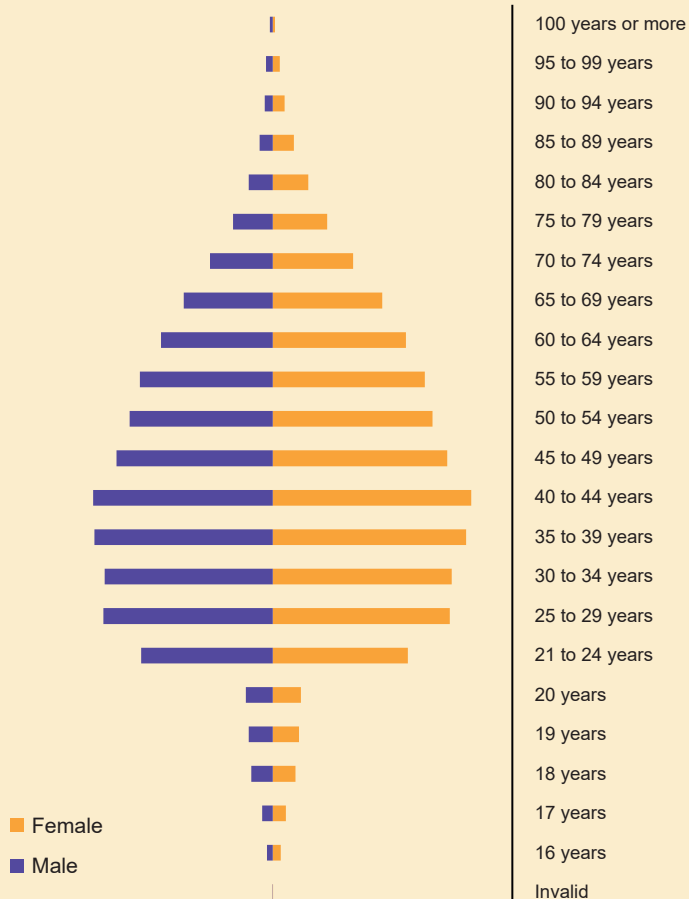


Electorate by Gender - State of São Paulo, 2022

Gender	Electorate
Female	18,395,545
Male	16,255,921
Undefined	16,327
Total	34,667,793

Source: Superior Electoral Court

Age pyramid - State of São Paulo, 2022



Source: Superior Electoral Court

Electorate by age group -

Age Group	Female	Male
Invalid	128	116
16 years	76,962	55,078
17 years	126,810	99,317
18 years	217,182	202,022
19 years	252,093	229,151
20 years	270,615	255,805
21 to 24 years	1,292,255	1,256,030
25 to 29 years	1,691,605	1,616,073
30 to 34 years	1,711,132	1,604,134
35 to 39 years	1,847,945	1,701,660
40 to 44 years	1,897,612	1,712,752
45 to 49 years	1,667,279	1,491,952
50 to 54 years	1,527,373	1,363,905
55 to 59 years	1,453,442	1,266,275
60 to 64 years	1,273,111	1,064,831
65 to 69 years	1,046,853	848,929
70 to 74 years	769,011	596,666
75 to 79 years	520,292	376,318
80 to 84 years	341,558	227,193
85 to 89 years	204,681	123,415
90 to 94 years	115,531	75,422
95 to 99 years	67,976	61,864
100 years or more	24,099	27,013
Total	18,395,545	16,255,921

Electoral Memory Center (“CEMEL”)

São Paulo, Elections 2022

Not informed	Total	Percentage	% by Group
0	244	0.00%	0.00%
0	132,040	0.38%	1.03%
0	226,127	0.65%	
0	419,204	1.21%	
0	481,244	1.39%	4.12%
0	526,420	1.52%	
0	2,548,285	7.35%	
0	3,307,678	9.54%	36.69%
0	3,315,266	9.56%	
0	3,549,605	10.24%	
0	3,610,364	10.41%	
0	3,159,231	9.11%	35.72%
381	2,891,659	8.34%	
2,212	2,721,929	7.85%	
2,128	2,340,070	6.75%	12.22%
1,750	1,897,532	5.47%	
1,673	1,367,350	3.94%	
2,209	898,819	2.59%	10.21%
1,973	570,724	1.65%	
1,451	329,547	0.95%	
1,148	192,101	0.55%	
996	130,836	0.38%	
406	51,518	0.15%	
16,327	34,667,793	100%	100%

Source: Superior Electoral Court

Biometry – Statics, Elections 2022

Jurisdiction	Electorate	Electorate using Biometry	Electorate not using Biometry	Percentage using Biometry
Brazil	156,454,011	118,151,926	38,302,085	76%
São Paulo	34,667,793	23,271,151	11,396,642	67%
Countryside	25,353,534	17,947,315	7,406,219	71%
Capital city	9,314,259	5,323,836	3,990,423	57%

Source: Superior Electoral Court

Importations by BIOEX⁴ - Elections 2022

Jurisdiction	Electorate not using Biometry	Amount of importations by BIOEX	Percentage of Bioex imported regarding the total amount
Brazil	38,302,085	9,805,728	6.27%
São Paulo	11,396,642	4,295,457	12.39%
Countryside	7,406,219	2,687,321	10.60%
Capital city	3,990,423	1,608,136	17.27%

Source: Superior Electoral Court

Among the voters who could be qualified by BIOEX and who showed up to vote in the 1st round, 88.28% were successfully qualified.

⁴ Bioex is the project that aims the use of biographical and biometrics data of Brazilian citizens registered in the custodial databases by bodies that are signatories to technical cooperation agreements and are not included in the Electoral Justice database, such as Detran, Identification Institutes and others.

IMAGES INDEX

- 1- Palace of Justice, where the then Regional Court of Electoral Justice of São Paulo was installed, on May 25, 1932. On June 6, 1945, at the end of the Vargas dictatorship, the Regional Electoral Court of São Paulo was reinstalled there (CEMEL Collection).
- 2- Second headquarters of the then Regional Court of Electoral Justice of São Paulo, installed in September 1936 on Frederico Alvarenga Street, nº 1 (current nº 121), Glicério (image by Luiz Alexandre Kikuchi Negro).
- 3- The exercise of voting in a metal ballot box, in the municipal elections of March 1936.
- 4- Plenary of the then TRJE in the building on Frederico Alvarenga Street, during a session chaired by judge Arthur César da Silva Whitaker (CEMEL Archive).
- 5- Line of voters in the first post-Vargas dictatorship election, on December 2, 1945 (CEMEL Archive).
- 6- Wooden ballot boxes used in the elections of December 2, 1945, stacked in the Salão dos Passos Perdidos, placed in the Palace of Justice, where the counting votes took place (CEMEL Collection).
- 7- Third headquarters of the Regional Electoral Court of São Paulo, located in the building on Sete de Abril Street, 151, former Municipal Library, in 1947 (CEMEL Collection).
- 8- Repair of wooden ballot boxes, in the second half of the 1940s (CEMEL Collection).
- 9- Fourth headquarters of the Regional Electoral Court of São Paulo, located in the building on Seminário Street, 61, in May 1952 (CEMEL Collection).
- 10- Flagrant of the arrival of voting material at the International Pavilion of Ibirapuera Park, location of the Capital city counting votes, c. 1960 (CEMEL Collection).
- 11- The exercise of voting in a canvas ballot box, in the early 1960s (CEMEL Collection).
- 12- TRE-SP Plenary in the building on Seminário Street, during a session chaired by the judge Oswaldo Pinto do Amaral, c. 1956 (Public Archive of the State of São Paulo).
- 13- São Paulo federal deputy Cunha Bueno presents to Minas Gerais senator Milton Campos a voting machine brought from the United States on his initiative, in March 1965 (CEMEL Collection).
- 14- Electoral diploma ceremony of the elected mayor Faria Lima (from left to right, the fifth) and his vice, Leônicio Ferraz (from left to right, the seventh), in April 1965 (Public Archive of the State of São Paulo).
- 15- Unveiling of the inauguration plaque for the first headquarters of the Regional Electoral Court of São Paulo, on Francisca Miquelina Street, 123, on June 6, 1970 (CEMEL Collection).
- 16- The judge of the 1st Electoral Zone of the state of São Paulo, Sebastião Luiz Amorim, with the elected mayor Jânio Quadros, at the electoral diploma ceremony held in the plenary of the City Council (Palácio Anchieta), on 12 December 1985. On the left, Darcy de Barros Gomes, the then general director of Electoral Court of the state of São Paulo (Reinaldo José Stávale Collection/São Paulo City Council).
- 17- Employees of the Electoral Court of the state of São Paulo display a poster advertising the electronic voting machine for the municipal elections 2000 (CEMEL Collection).
- 18- Billboard with message from Electoral Court of the state of São Paulo for the 2004 elections (CEMEL Collection).
- 19- Photograph of the work of the counting board in the 1990 elections (CEMEL Collection).
- 20- The singer Agnaldo Timóteo, elected councilor in the state of São Paulo, receive his diploma by the then assistant judge of electoral advertising, Paulo Sérgio Brant de Carvalho Galizia, in a ceremony held on 17 December 2004, in the plenary session of the São Paulo Legislative Assembly (CEMEL Collection).
- 21- Voter interacts with members of a polling station in the 2020 municipal elections (CEMEL Collection).



Tribunal Regional Eleitoral
de São Paulo