



CENTRO DE MEMÓRIA ELEITORAL



Electoral Dossier from São Paulo

History and Statistics
2ª edition - 2025



Tribunal Regional Eleitoral
de São Paulo



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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.



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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.



CEMEL - Electoral Memory Center

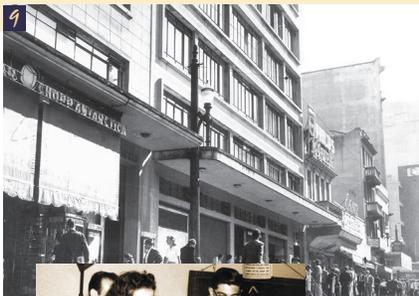


The new democratic dawn after the Vargas' winter

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 reinstatement, 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.





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

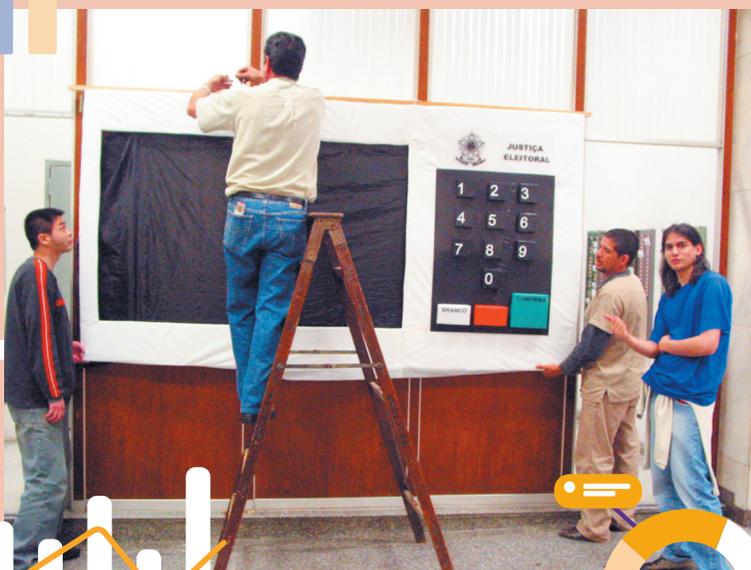
The resignation of the President of the Republic Jânio Quadros (1961), the failed experience of parliamentarism (1961-1962) and the tumultuous presidential period of João Goulart's election, led to the installation, in 1964, of the military regime, which ended with direct elections for president of the 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



STATISTICS DATA

Elections 2024 – General Data

Jurisdiction	Electorate	Electoral Zone	Polling Place	Polling Place	Polling Station ¹	Board member ²
Brasil	155.912.680	2.619	5.569	94.381	500.341	1.930.026
São Paulo	34.403.609	393	645	11.028	103.021	409.931
Countryside	25.081.165	336	644	8.967	76.468	303.643
Capital city	9.322.444	57	1	2.061	26.553	106.288

Source: TSE

¹Sections without counting aggregations. For sections after aggregations, see the specific sections chapter. – Updated on 27/09/2024

² Updated on 30/09/2024 - Runoff elections - Superior Electoral Court

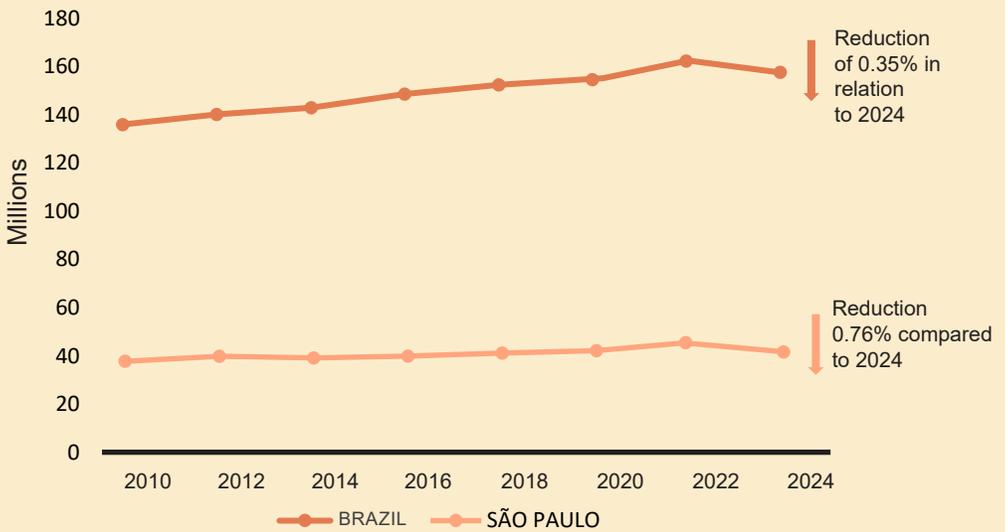
Electorate's evolution

Jurisdiction	Elections			
	2018	2020	2022	2024 ³
Brasil	147.306.275	147.918.483	156.454.011	155.912.680
São Paulo	33.040.411	33.565.294	34.667.793	34.403.609
Countryside	23.987.687	24.578.607	25.353.534	25.081.165
Capital city	9.052.724	8.986.687	9.314.259	9.322.444

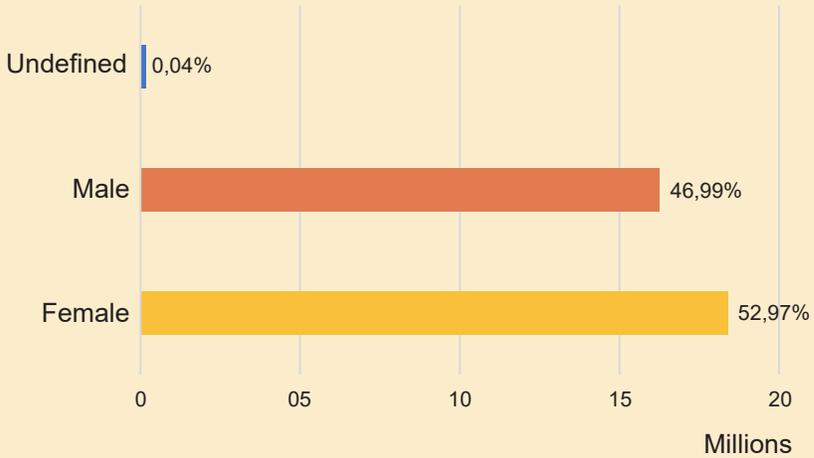
Source: TSE

³ Updated on 15/07/2024 - Superior Electoral Court

Electorate's evolution



Electorate by Gender - State of São Paulo, 2024

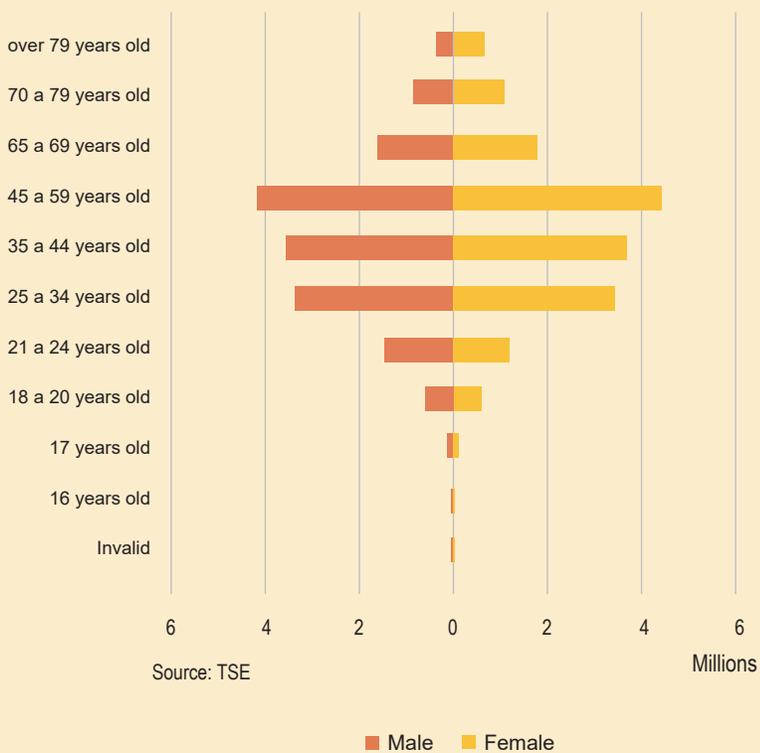


Electorate by Gender - State of São Paulo, 2024

Gender	Electorate
Female	18.224.600
Male	16.166.633
Undefined	12.376
Total	34.403.609

Source: TSE

Age pyramid - State of São Paulo, 2024



Electorate by age group -

Age Group	Female	Male
Invalid	97	82
16 years old	25.947	25.999
17 years old	57.968	57.611
18 to 20 years old	683.594	672.514
21 to 24 years old	1.201.099	1.172.990
25 to 34 years old	3.357.747	3.179.964
35 to 44 years old	3.714.406	3.384.703
45 to 59 years old	4.753.526	4.202.020
60 to 69 years old	2.440.993	2.007.080
70 to 79 years old	1.356.498	1.034.442
79 years or more	632.725	429.228
Total	18.224.600	16.166.633

São Paulo, Elections 2024

Not informed	Total	% by Group
0	179	0,0%
0	51.946	0,2%
0	115.579	0,3%
0	1.356.108	3,9%
0	2.374.089	6,9%
0	6.537.711	19,0%
0	7.099.109	20,6%
1.525	8.957.071	26,0%
3.683	4.451.756	12,9%
3.001	2.393.941	7,0%
4.167	1.066.120	3,1%
12.376	34.403.609	100%

Source: TSE

Biometry – Statistics, Elections 2024

Jurisdiction	Electorate	Electorate using Biometry ⁴	Electorate not using Biometry	Percentage using Biometry
Brasil	155.912.680	129.198.488	26.714.192	83%
São Paulo	34.403.609	27.168.964	7.234.645	79%
Countryside	25.081.165	20.483.986	4.597.179	82%
Capital city	9.322.444	6.684.978	2.637.466	72%

Source: TSE

Importations by BIOEX⁴ - Elections 2024

Jurisdiction	Total Electorate	Electorate not using Biometry	Amount of importations by BIOEX	Percentage of Bioex imported regarding the total amount
Brasil	155.912.680	26.714.192	7.769.498	4,98%
São Paulo	34.403.609	7.234.645	4.012.564	11,66%

Source: TSE

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

⁴Updated on 15/07/2024

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.

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- 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).
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- 21- Voter interacts with members of a polling station in the 2020 municipal elections (CEMEL Collection).



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