



# **The 2006 Mexican Elections: Electoral Results Management**

October 2007

# I. Mexican Electoral System

- The Mexican Nation is a representative, democratic federation conformed by 32 autonomous entities (31 states and one Federal District).
- The government system is presidential.
- Both the Federation and each of the 32 federal entities adjust to the traditional model of power division:

Executive

Legislative

Judicial

# The Federal Electoral Institute of Mexico (IFE):

- the IFE is a public, autonomous and independent institution responsible for the preparation, organization, conduction, and surveillance of federal elections (president and senators every 6 years and deputies every 3).
- Among its activities are the revision and adjustment of electoral geography, the accomplishment and updating of the voter's roll, the attention to the rights and prerogatives of parties and political groups, and the formulation and implementation of civic education programs.
- It exerts its authority by means of decentralized bodies located in 300 electoral districts throughout the country.

## II. 2006 experience in numbers

### Civic participation:

- 71 374,373 registered voters
- 41,791,322 cast votes in 2006 (58.55%)
- 130,488 polling booths
- 913,389 polling booth officials

# Electoral Results Management

Basic Fields	Tools	Actors	Considerations
Polling station	Manual and electronic counting	Pool workers Electoral observers Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Training program for staff (2-4 hours)</li><li>• Security measures</li></ul>
2.District Center	Electronic counting	EMB Professional Staff Representatives of political parties NGO's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Training program</li><li>• Security measures</li></ul>
3.National Center	Electronic counting	EMB high professionals and technicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Training program</li><li>• Security measures</li><li>• Dissemination of results to media</li><li>• Announcement of the final results</li></ul>

# Results



**Difference  
FCH-AMLO**

## Quick Count (IFE)

Robust Method (minimum and maximum range)	35.25% - 37.40%	34.24% - 36.38%	-
Classic Method	35.68% - 36.53%	34.94% - 35.70%	-
Bayesian Method	35.77% - 36.40%	35.07% - 35.63%	-

## PREP (IFE)

35.91%	35.29%	0.62%
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## Tally Sheet Count (IFE)

35.89%	35.31%	0.58%
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## Court Final Count

35.89%	35.33%	0.56%
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\* Vote tallies from sheets with inconsistencies were available from the PREP internet site under a specific link, but not part of the total PREP vote count, as a result of a February 2006 agreement between IFE and political parties.



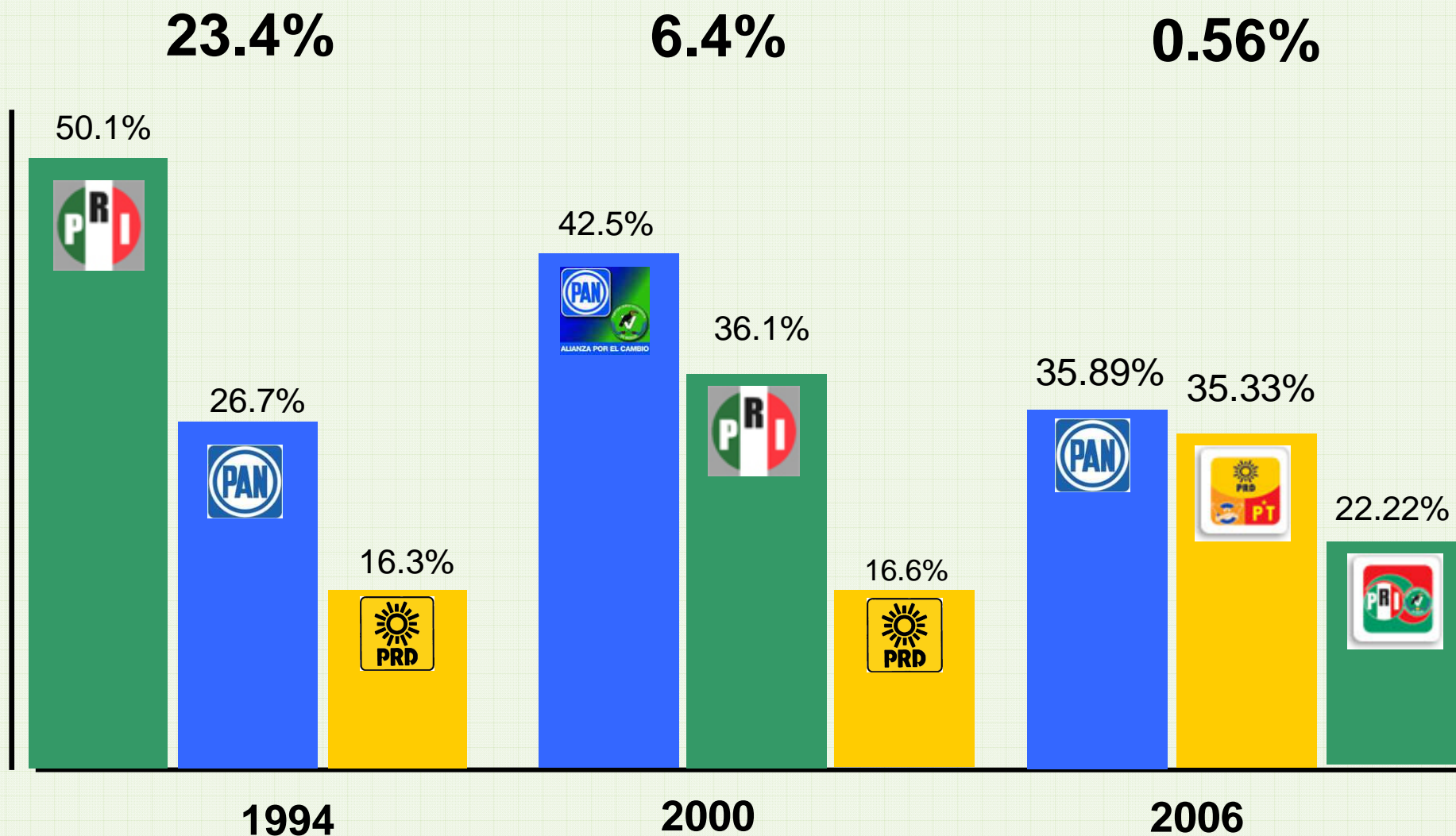
# Exit polls and private quick counts



Margin  
FC-AMLO

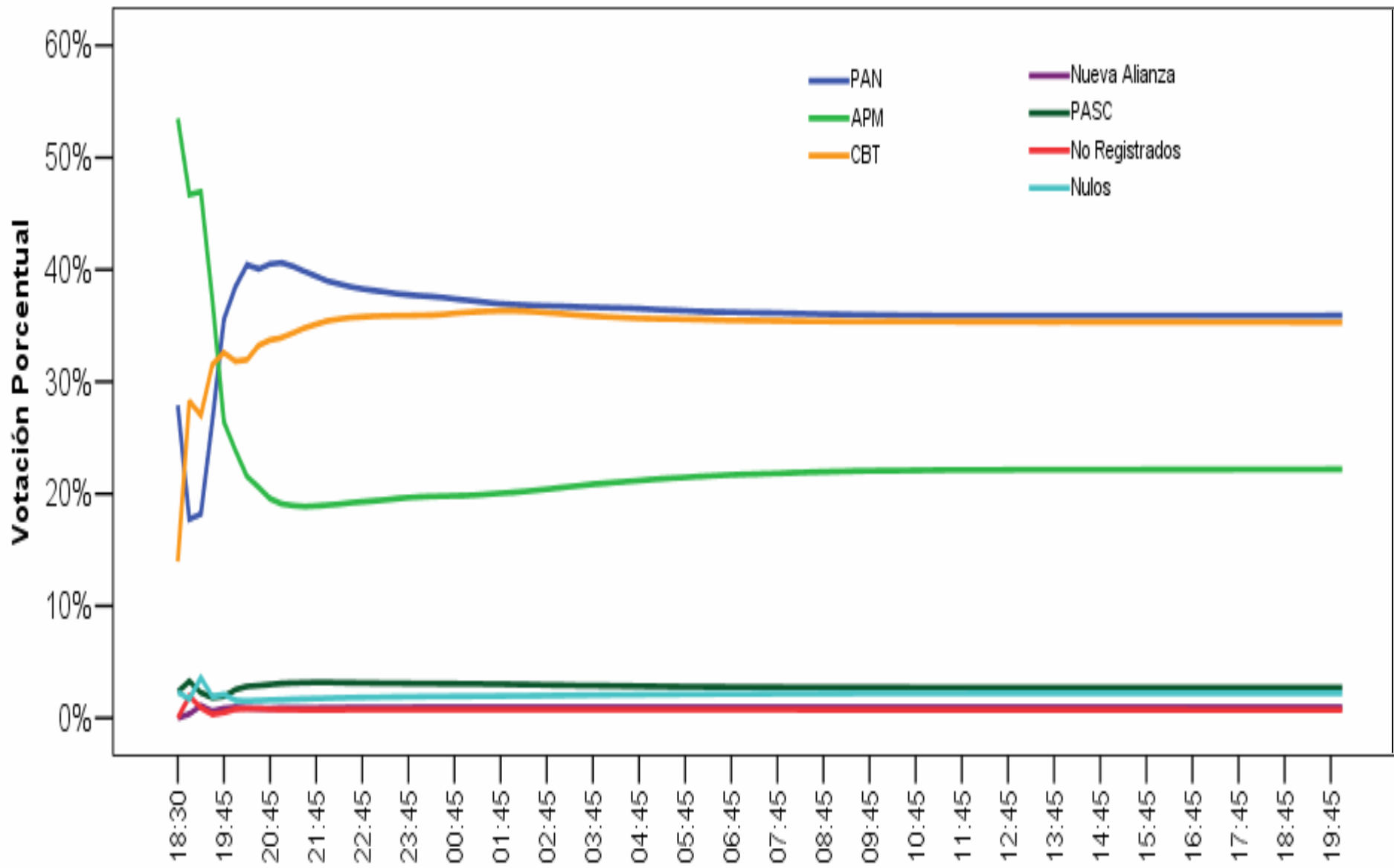
BGC, Ulises Beltrán y Asocs.S.C.	Exit poll	37	35	2
	Quick count	37.1	35.8	1.3
Consultores y Marketing Político S.C.	Exit poll	39	35	4
	Quick count	38	35.9	2.1
Ipsos Bimsa	Mixture of both	36.5	36.5	0
Investigaciones Sociales Aplicadas S.C.	Exit poll	37.2	34.9	2.3
	Quick count	37.6	36	1.6
Consulta Mitofsky	Mixture of both	36.5	36.5	0
Arcop	Exit poll	35.8	34.8	1
	Quick count	37.02	36.51	0.51
Covarrubias y Asociados	Exit poll	34.6	37	-2.4
Gaussc	Exit poll	32.6	30.9	1.7
	Quick count	36.1	35	1.1

# Margin matters





# Electoral results management



- Effectiveness: clear procedures
- Security
- Opportunity and timing (political sensitivity)
- Dissemination of results
- Publication of results (available at all times)
- Controversies and penalties
- Implementation of quick counting measures
- Anticipation of procedure explanations to Political Parties, the media, NGO's and so on.