

Package ‘electionsBR’

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Type Package

Title R Functions to Download and Clean Brazilian Electoral Data

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Description Offers a set of functions to easily download and clean Brazilian electoral data from the Superior Electoral Court website. Among others, the package retrieves data on local and federal elections for all positions (city councilor, mayor, state deputy, federal deputy, governor, and president) aggregated by state, city, and electoral zones.

License GPL (≥ 2)

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LazyData TRUE

URL <http://electionsbr.com/>

BugReports <https://github.com/silvadenisson/electionsBR/issues>

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VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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electionsBR-package *R functions to download and clean Brazilian electoral Data*

Description

electionsBR is used to easily pull and clean several different Brazilian electoral data: election results; candidates' party affiliation, personal and professional backgrounds; Brazilian parties' electoral performances; composition of electoral coalitions; among many others.

Details

To learn more about electionsBR, check the package vignette and documentation.

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See Also

Useful links:

- <http://electionsbr.com/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/silvadenisson/electionsBR/issues>

candidate_fed

Download data on the candidates' backgrounds in federal elections

Description

candidate_fed() downloads and aggregates data on the candidates' background who ran in federal elections in Brazil. The function returns a data.frame where each observation corresponds to a candidate.

Usage

```
candidate_fed(year, uf = "all", ascii = FALSE, encoding = "Latin-1",
              export = FALSE)
```

Arguments

year	Election year (integer). For this function, only the years 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2014 are available.
uf	Federation Unit acronym (character vector).
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when ascii = TRUE.
export	(logical). Should the downloaded data be saved in .dta and .sav in the current directory?

Details

If export is set to TRUE, the downloaded data is saved as .dta and .sav files in the current directory.

Value

candidate_fed() returns a tbl, data.frame with the following variables:

- DATA_GERACAO: Generation date of the file (when the data was collected).
- HORA_GERACAO: Generation time of the file (when the data was collected), Brasilia Time.
- ANO_ELEICAO: Election year.
- NUM_TURNO: Round number.
- DESCRICAO_ELEICAO: Description of the election.
- SIGLA_UF: Units of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.

- SIGLA_UE: Units of the Federation's acronym (In case of major election is the FU's acronym in which the candidate runs for (text) and in case of municipal election is the municipal's Supreme Electoral Court code (number)). Assume the special values BR, ZZ and VT to designate, respectively, Brazil, Overseas and Absentee Ballot.
- DESCRICAO_UE: Description of the Electoral Unit.
- CODIGO_CARGO: Code of the position that the candidate runs for.
- DESCRICAO_CARGO: Description of the position that the candidate runs for.
- NOME_CANDIDATO: Candidate's complete name.
- SEQUENCIAL_CANDIDATO: Candidate's sequence number generated internally by the electoral systems. It is not the candidate's campaign number.
- NUMERO_CANDIDATO: Candidate's number in the ballot box.
- CPF_CANDIDATO: Candidate's CPF.
- NOME_URNA_CANDIDATO: Candidate's ballot box name.
- COD_SITUACAO_CANDIDATURA: Code of the candidature situation.
- DES_SITUACAO_CANDIDATURA: Description of the candidature situation.
- NUMERO_PARTIDO: Party number.
- SIGLA_PARTIDO: Party acronym.
- NOME_PARTIDO: Party name.
- CODIGO_LEGENDA: Sequential code of the party shortname generated by the Electoral Justice.
- SIGLA_LEGENDA: Party's shortname acronym.
- COMPOSICAO_LEGENDA: Party's shortname composition.
- NOME_COLIGACAO: Coalition shortname.
- CODIGO_OCUPACAO: Candidate's occupation code.
- DESCRICAO_OCUPACAO: Candidate's occupation description.
- DATA_NASCIMENTO: Candidate's date of birth.
- NUM_TITULO_ELEITORAL_CANDIDATO: Candidate's ballot number.
- IDADE_DATA_ELEICAO: Candidate's age on the day of election.
- CODIGO_SEXO: Candidate's sex code.
- DESCRICAO_SEXO: Candidate's sex description.
- COD_GRAU_INSTRUCAO: Candidate's level of education code. Generated internally by the electoral systems.
- DESCRICAO_GRAU_INSTRUCAO: Candidate's level of education description.
- CODIGO_ESTADO_CIVIL: Candidate's marital status code.
- DESCRICAO_ESTADO_CIVIL: Candidate's marital status description.
- CODIGO_NACIONALIDADE: Candidate's nationality code.
- DESCRICAO_NACIONALIDADE: Candidate's nationality description.
- SIGLA_UF_NASCIMENTO: Candidate's Units of the Federation birth's acronym.
- COD_MUNICIPIO_NASCIMENTO: Candidate's birth city's Supreme Electoral Court code.

- COD_MUNICIPIO_NASCIMENTO: Candidate's birth city.
- DESPESA_MAX_CAMPANHA: Maximum expenditure campaign declared by the party to that position. Values in Reais.
- COD_SIT_TOT_TURNO: Candidate's totalization status code in that election round.
- DESC_SIT_TOT_TURNO: Candidate's totalization status description in that round.
- CODIGO_COR_RACA: Candidate's color/race code (self-declaration, only for 2014 election).
- DESCRICAO_COR_RACA: Candidate's color/race description (self-declaration, only for 2014 election).
- EMAIL_CANDIDATO: Candidate's e-mail adress (only for 2014 election).

Note

For the elections prior to 2002, some information can be incomplete. For the 2014 elections, three more variables are available.

See Also

[candidate_local](#) for local elections in Brazil.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
df <- candidate_fed(2002)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

candidate_local

Download data on the candidates' background in local elections

Description

candidate_local() downloads and aggregates the data on the candidates' background who vied local elections in Brazil. The function returns a data.frame where each observation corresponds to a candidate.

Usage

```
candidate_local(year, uf = "all", ascii = FALSE, encoding = "Latin-1",  
export = FALSE)
```

Arguments

year	Election year. For this function, only the years of 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012 and 2016 are available.
uf	Federation Unit acronym (character vector).
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when <code>ascii = TRUE</code> .
export	(logical). Should the downloaded data be saved in .dta and .sav in the current directory?

Details

If `export` is set to `TRUE`, the downloaded data is saved as .dta and .sav files in the current directory.

Value

`candidate_local()` returns a `data.frame` with the following variables:

- `DATA_GERACAO`: Generation date of the file (when the data was collected).
- `HORA_GERACAO`: Generation time of the file (when the data was collected), Brasilia Time.
- `ANO_ELEICAO`: Election year.
- `NUM_TURNO`: Round number.
- `DESCRICAO_ELEICAO`: Description of the election.
- `SIGLA_UF`: Units of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.
- `SIGLA_UE`: Units of the Federation's acronym (In case of major election is the FU's acronym in which the candidate runs for (text) and in case of municipal election is the municipal's Supreme Electoral Court code (number)). Assume the special values `BR`, `ZZ` and `VT` to designate, respectively, Brazil, Overseas and Absentee Ballot.
- `DESCRICAO_UE`: Description of the Electoral Unit.
- `CODIGO_CARGO`: Code of the position that the candidate runs for.
- `DESCRICAO_CARGO`: Description of the position that the candidate runs for.
- `NOME_CANDIDATO`: Candidate's complete name.
- `SEQUENCIAL_CANDIDATO`: Candidate's sequence number generated internally by the electoral systems. It is not the candidate's campaign number.
- `NUMERO_CANDIDATO`: Candidate's number in the ballot box.
- `CPF_CANDIDATO`: Candidate's CPF.
- `NOME_URNA_CANDIDATO`: Candidate's ballot box name.
- `COD_SITUACAO_CANDIDATURA`: Code of the candidature situation.
- `DES_SITUACAO_CANDIDATURA`: Description of the candidature situation.
- `NUMERO_PARTIDO`: Party number.
- `SIGLA_PARTIDO`: Party acronym.

- NOME_PARTIDO: Party name.
- CODIGO_LEGENDA: Sequential code of the party shortname generated by the Electoral Justice.
- SIGLA_LEGENDA: Party's shortname acronym.
- COMPOSICAO_LEGENDA: Party's shortname composition.
- NOME_COLIGACAO: Coalition shortname.
- CODIGO_OCUPACAO: Candidate's occupation code.
- DESCRICAO_OCUPACAO: Candidate's occupation description.
- DATA_NASCIMENTO: Candidate's date of birth.
- NUM_TITULO_ELEITORAL_CANDIDATO: Candidate's ballot number.
- IDADE_DATA_ELEICAO: Candidate's age on the day of election.
- CODIGO_SEXO: Candidate's sex code.
- DESCRICAO_SEXO: Candidate's sex description.
- COD_GRAU_INSTRUCAO: Candidate's level of education code. Generated internally by the electoral systems.
- DESCRICAO_GRAU_INSTRUCAO: Candidate's level of education description.
- CODIGO_ESTADO_CIVIL: Candidate's marital status code.
- DESCRICAO_ESTADO_CIVIL: Candidate's marital status description.
- CODIGO_NACIONALIDADE: Candidate's nationality code.
- DESCRICAO_NACIONALIDADE: Candidate's nationality description.
- SIGLA_UF_NASCIMENTO: Candidate's Units of the Federation birth's acronym.
- COD_MUNICIPIO_NASCIMENTO: Candidate's birth city's Supreme Electoral Court code.
- COD_MUNICIPIO_NASCIMENTO: Candidate's birth city.
- DESPESA_MAX_CAMPANHA: Maximum expenditure campaign declared by the party to that position. Values in Reais.
- COD_SIT_TOT_TURNO: Candidate's totalization status code in that election round.
- DESC_SIT_TOT_TURNO: Candidate's totalization status description in that round.
- CODIGO_COR_RACA: Candidate's color/race code (self-declaration, only for 2016 election).
- DESCRICAO_COR_RACA: Candidate's color/race description (self-declaration, only for 2016 election).
- EMAIL_CANDIDATO: Candidate's e-mail adress (only for 2014 election).

Note

For the elections prior to 2000, some information can be incomplete.

See Also

[candidate_fed](#) for federal elections in Brazil.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
df <- candidate_local(2000)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

details_mun_zone_fed *Download data on the verification of federal elections in Brazil*

Description

details_mun_zone_fed() downloads and aggregates data on the verification of federal elections in Brazil, disaggregated by town and electoral zone. The function returns a data.frame where each observation corresponds to a town/zone.

Usage

```
details_mun_zone_fed(year, uf = "all", ascii = FALSE,  
  encoding = "Latin-1", export = FALSE)
```

Arguments

year	Election year. For this function, only the years 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2014 are available.
uf	Federation Unit acronym (character vector).
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when ascii = TRUE.
export	(logical). Should the downloaded data be saved in .dta and .sav in the current directory?

Details

If export is set to TRUE, the downloaded data is saved as .dta and .sav files in the current directory.

Value

details_mun_zone_fed() returns a data.frame with the following variables:

- DATA_GERACAO: Generation date of the file (when the data was collected).
- HORA_GERACAO: Generation time of the file (when the data was collected), Brasilia Time.
- ANO_ELEICAO: Election year.
- NUM_TURNO: Round number.
- DESCRICAO_ELEICAO: Description of the election.
- SIGLA_UF: Units of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.

- SIGLA_UE: Units of the Federation's acronym (In case of major election is the FU's acronym in which the candidate runs for (text) and in case of municipal election is the municipal's Supreme Electoral Court code (number)). Assume the special values BR, ZZ and VT to designate, respectively, Brazil, Overseas and Absentee Ballot.
- CODIGO_MUNICIPIO: Supreme Electoral code from the city where occurred the election.
- NOME_MUNICIPIO: Name of the city where occurred the election.
- CODIGO_CARGO: Code of the position that the candidate runs for.
- DESCRICAO_CARGO: Description of the position that the candidate runs for.
- QTD_APTOS: Number of eligible voters to vote in that city and zone.
- QTD_SECOES: Number of existing polling stations in that city and zone. It only considers main sections.
- QTD_SECOES_AGREGADAS: Number of polling stations that have been aggregated for the voting the same ballot box in that city and area. To add sections means to unite polling stations in a single receiving table votes, in order to meet the Electoral Code, which establishes, as a rule, a minimum of 50 voters in a section election, and to optimize the use of resources for the polls electronic and poll workers.
- QTD_APTOS_TOT: Number of eligible voters in the total sections.
- QTD_SECOES_TOT: Total number of polling stations in that city and area.
- QTD_COMPARECIMENTO: Number of voters who attended the elections in city and district in that position.
- QTD_ABSTENCOES: Number of voters who did not attend the elections in city and area.
- QTD_VOTOS_NOMINAIS: Total number of nominal votes in that city and zone.
- QTD_VOTOS_BRANCOS: Total number of blank votes in that city and zone.
- QTD_VOTOS_NULOS: Total number of spoiled votes in that city and zone.
- QTD_VOTOS_LEGENDA: Total number of votes in coalitions in that city and zone.
- QTD_VOTOS_ANULADOS_APU_SEP: Amount of canceled votes and votes counted separately in that city and zone. This number reflects the votes coming from some ballot box that is sub-judice. They are not yet valid votes or null until the decision of the electoral court.
- DATA_ULT_TOTALIZACAO: Date of the last totalization in that city and zone.
- HORA_ULT_TOTALIZACAO: Time of the last totalization in that city and zone.
- TRANSITO: It informs if whether the record relates or not to absentee ballot votes (only for 2014 election).

Note

For the elections prior to 2002, some information can be incomplete. For the 2014 election, one more variable is available.

See Also

[details_mun_zone_local](#) for local elections in Brazil.

Examples

```
## Not run:
df <- details_mun_zone_fed(2002)

## End(Not run)
```

```
details_mun_zone_local
```

Download data on the verification of local elections in Brazil

Description

details_mun_zone_local() downloads and aggregates the data on the verification of local elections in Brazil, disaggregated by electoral zone. The function returns a data.frame where each observation corresponds to a town/zone.

Usage

```
details_mun_zone_local(year, uf = "all", ascii = FALSE,
  encoding = "Latin-1", export = FALSE)
```

Arguments

year	Election year. For this function, only the years 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012 and 2016 are available.
uf	Federation Unit acronym (character vector).
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when ascii = TRUE.
export	(logical). Should the downloaded data be saved in .dta and .sav in the current directory?

Details

If export is set to TRUE, the downloaded data is saved as .dta and .sav files in the current directory.

Value

details_mun_zone_local() returns a data.frame with the following variables:

- DATA_GERACAO: Generation date of the file (when the data was collected).
- HORA_GERACAO: Generation time of the file (when the data was collected), Brasilia Time.
- ANO_ELEICAO: Election year.
- NUM_TURNO: Round number.
- DESCRICAO_ELEICAO: Description of the election.

- SIGLA_UF: Units of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.
- SIGLA_UE: Units of the Federation's acronym (In case of major election is the FU's acronym in which the candidate runs for (text) and in case of municipal election is the municipal's Supreme Electoral Court code (number)). Assume the special values BR, ZZ and VT to designate, respectively, Brazil, Overseas and Absentee Ballot.
- CODIGO_MUNICIPIO: Supreme Electoral code from the city where occurred the election.
- NOME_MUNICIPIO: Name of the city where occurred the election.
- CODIGO_CARGO: Code of the position that the candidate runs for.
- DESCRICAO_CARGO: Description of the position that the candidate runs for.
- QTD_APTOS: Number of eligible voters to vote in that city and zone.
- QTD_SECOES: Number of existing polling stations in that city and zone. It only considers main sections.
- QTD_SECOES_AGREGADAS: Number of polling stations that have been aggregated for the voting the same ballot box in that city and area. To add sections means to unite polling stations in a single receiving table votes, in order to meet the Electoral Code, which establishes, as a rule, a minimum of 50 voters in a section election, and to optimize the use of resources for the polls electronic and poll workers.
- QTD_APTOS_TOT: Number of eligible voters in the total sections.
- QTD_SECOES_TOT: Total number of polling stations in that city and area.
- QTD_COMPARECIMENTO: Number of voters who attended the elections in city and district in that position.
- QTD_ABSTENCOES: Number of voters who did not attend the elections in city and area.
- QTD_VOTOS_NOMINAIS: Total number of nominal votes in that city and zone.
- QTD_VOTOS_BRANCOS: Total number of blank votes in that city and zone.
- QTD_VOTOS_NULOS: Total number of spoilt votes in that city and zone.
- QTD_VOTOS_LEGENDA: Total number of votes in coalitions in that city and zone.
- QTD_VOTOS_ANULADOS_APU_SEP: Amount of canceled votes and votes counted separately in that city and zone. This number reflects the votes coming from some ballot box that is sub-judice. They are not yet valid votes or null until the decision of the electoral court.
- DATA_ULT_TOTALIZACAO: Date of the last totalization in that city and zone.
- HORA_ULT_TOTALIZACAO: Time of the last totalization in that city and zone.
- TRANSITO: Electoral result outside the candidates' district? (N for no).
- QTD_VOTOS_ANULADOS: Total number of votes invalidated by Brazilian Electoral Supreme Court.

Note

For the elections prior to 2000, some information can be incomplete.

See Also

[details_mun_zone_fed](#) for federal elections in Brazil.

Examples

```
## Not run:
df <- details_mun_zone_local(2000)

## End(Not run)
```

legend_fed

Download data on federal election coalitions in Brazil

Description

legend_fed() downloads and aggregates the data on the party denomination (coalitions or parties) from the federal elections in Brazil, disaggregated by cities. The function returns a data.frame where each observation corresponds to a city.

Usage

```
legend_fed(year, uf = "all", ascii = FALSE, encoding = "Latin-1",
           export = FALSE)
```

Arguments

year	Election year. For this function, only the years 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2014 are available.
uf	Federation Unit acronym (character vector).
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when ascii = TRUE.
export	(logical). Should the downloaded data be saved in .dta and .sav in the current directory?

Details

If export is set to TRUE, the downloaded data is saved as .dta and .sav files in the current directory.

Value

legend_fed() returns a data.frame with the following variables:

- DATA_GERACAO: Generation date of the file (when the data was collected).
- HORA_GERACAO: Generation time of the file (when the data was collected), Brasilia Time.
- ANO_ELEICAO: Election year.
- NUM_TURNO: Round number.
- DESCRICAO_ELEICAO: Description of the election.
- SIGLA_UF: Units of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.

- SIGLA_UE: Units of the Federation's acronym (In case of major election is the FU's acronym in which the candidate runs for (text) and in case of municipal election is the municipal's Supreme Electoral Court code (number)). Assume the special values BR, ZZ and VT to designate, respectively, Brazil, Overseas and Absentee Ballot.
- NOME_UE: Electoral Unit name.
- CODIGO_CARGO: Code of the position that the candidate runs for.
- DESCRICAO_CARGO: Description of the position that the candidate runs for.
- TIPO_LEGENDA: It informs if the candidate runs for 'coalition' or 'isolated party'.
- NUM_PARTIDO: Party number.
- SIGLA_PARTIDO: Party acronym.
- NOME_PARTIDO: Party name.
- SIGLA_COLIGACAO: Coalition's acronym.
- CODIGO_COLIGACAO: Coalition's code.
- COMPOSICAO_COLIGACAO: Coalition's composition.
- SEQUENCIAL_COLIGACAO: Coalition's sequential number, generated internally by the electoral justice.

Note

For elections prior to 2002, some information can be incomplete.

See Also

[legend_local](#) for local elections in Brazil.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
df <- legend_fed(2002)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

legend_local

Download data on local election coalitions in Brazil

Description

legend_local() downloads and aggregates the party denominations (coalitions or parties) from the local elections in Brazil, disaggregated by cities. The function returns a data frame where each observation corresponds to a city.

Usage

```
legend_local(year, uf = "all", ascii = FALSE, encoding = "Latin-1",  
             export = FALSE)
```

Arguments

year	Election year. For this function, only the years 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012 and 2016 are available.
uf	Federation Unit acronym (character vector).
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when <code>ascii = TRUE</code> .
export	(logical). Should the downloaded data be saved in <code>.dta</code> and <code>.sav</code> in the current directory?

Details

If `export` is set to `TRUE`, the downloaded data is saved as `.dta` and `.sav` files in the current directory.

Value

`legend_local()` returns a `data.frame` with the following variables:

- `DATA_GERACAO`: Generation date of the file (when the data was collected).
- `HORA_GERACAO`: Generation time of the file (when the data was collected), Brasilia Time.
- `ANO_ELEICAO`: Election year.
- `NUM_TURNO`: Round number.
- `DESCRICAO_ELEICAO`: Description of the election.
- `SIGLA_UF`: Units of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.
- `SIGLA_UE`: Units of the Federation's acronym (In case of major election is the FU's acronym in which the candidate runs for (text) and in case of municipal election is the municipal's Supreme Electoral Court code (number)). Assume the special values `BR`, `ZZ` and `VT` to designate, respectively, Brazil, Overseas and Absentee Ballot.
- `NOME_UE`: Electoral Unit name.
- `CODIGO_CARGO`: Code of the position that the candidate runs for.
- `DESCRICAO_CARGO`: Description of the position that the candidate runs for.
- `TIPO_LEGENDA`: It informs if the candidate runs for 'coalition' or 'isolated party'.
- `NUM_PARTIDO`: Party number.
- `SIGLA_PARTIDO`: Party acronym.
- `NOME_PARTIDO`: Party name.
- `SIGLA_COLIGACAO`: Coalition's acronym.
- `CODIGO_COLIGACAO`: Coalition's code.
- `COMPOSICAO_COLIGACAO`: Coalition's composition.
- `SEQUENCIAL_COLIGACAO`: Coalition's sequential number, generated internally by the electoral justice.

Note

For the elections prior to 2000, some information can be incomplete.

See Also

[legend_fed](#) for federal elections in Brazil.

Examples

```
## Not run:
df <- legend_local(2000)

## End(Not run)
```

legislative_mun_vote *Download, clean, and transform data on legislative electoral results by municipality*

Description

legislative_mun_vote() downloads, cleans, and transforms data on legislative elections results by municipality. The electoral results are, by default, reported as proportions. The user can choose between Senate and Chamber of Deputies electoral results.

Usage

```
legislative_mun_vote(year, house = c("chamber", "senate"), prop = TRUE,
  ascii = FALSE, encoding = "Latin-1")
```

Arguments

year	Election year (integer). For this function, only the years 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2014 are available.
house	Report results from which legislative house? Options are senate and chamber.
prop	Should the votes be reported as proportion? (Defaults to TRUE).
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when ascii = TRUE.

Value

legislative_mun_vote() returns a tbl, data.frame with the following variables:

- ANO_ELEICAO: Election year.
- SIGLA_UF: Unit of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.
- CODIGO_MUNICIPIO: Supreme Electoral code from the city where occurred the election.

- NOME_MUNICIPIO: Name of the city where occurred the election.
- SIGLA_PARTIDO: Party acronym.
- NOME_PARTIDO: Party name.
- NUMERO_PARTIDO: Party number.
- NOME_COLIGACAO: Coalition shortname.
- COMPOSICAO_LEGENDA: Party's shortname composition.
- TOTAL_VOTOS: Party votos (or proportions) votes by state.

See Also

[legislative_state_vote](#) for legislative elections results by state; [president_mun_vote](#) for presidential elections results by municipality; and [president_state_vote](#) for presidential elections results by state.

Examples

```
## Not run:
df <- legislative_mun_vote(2002)

## End(Not run)
```

legislative_state_vote

Download, clean, and transform data on legislative electoral results by state

Description

`legislative_state_vote()` downloads, cleans, and transforms data on legislative elections results by state. The electoral results are, by default, reported as proportions. The user can choose between Senate and Chamber of Deputies electoral results.

Usage

```
legislative_state_vote(year, house = c("chamber", "senate"), prop = TRUE,
  ascii = FALSE, encoding = "Latin-1")
```

Arguments

<code>year</code>	Election year (integer). For this function, only the years 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2014 are available.
<code>house</code>	Report results from which legislative house? Options are senate and chamber.
<code>prop</code>	Should the votes be reported as proportions? (Defaults to TRUE).
<code>ascii</code>	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
<code>encoding</code>	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when <code>ascii = TRUE</code> .

Value

`legislative_state_vote()` returns a `tbl`, `data.frame` with the following variables:

- `ANO_ELEICAO`: Election year.
- `SIGLA_UF`: Unit of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.
- `SIGLA_PARTIDO`: Party acronym.
- `NOME_PARTIDO`: Party name.
- `NUMERO_PARTIDO`: Party number.
- `NOME_COLIGACAO`: Coalition shortname.
- `COMPOSICAO_LEGENDA`: Party's shortname composition.
- `TOTAL_VOTOS`: Party votos (or proportions) votes by state.

See Also

[legislative_mun_vote](#) for legislative elections results by municipality; [president_mun_vote](#) for presidential elections results by municipality; and [president_state_vote](#) for presidential elections results by state.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
df <- legislative_state_vote(2002)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`parties_br`

Returns a vector with the abbreviations of all Brazilian parties

Description

The character vector includes only parties that ran in elections in 2016.

Usage

```
parties_br()
```

party_mun_zone_fed *Download data on the polls by parties from federal elections in Brazil*

Description

party_mun_zone_fed() downloads and aggregates the data on the polls by parties from the federal elections in Brazil, disaggregated by cities and electoral zones. The function returns a `data.frame` where each observation corresponds to a city/zone.

Usage

```
party_mun_zone_fed(year, uf = "all", ascii = FALSE, encoding = "Latin-1",
  export = FALSE)
```

Arguments

year	Election year. For this function, only the years 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2014 are available.
uf	Filter results by Federation Unit acronym (character vector).
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when <code>ascii = TRUE</code> .
export	(logical). Should the downloaded data be saved in <code>.dta</code> and <code>.sav</code> in the current directory?

Details

If `export` is set to `TRUE`, the downloaded data is saved as `.dta` and `.sav` files in the current directory.

Value

party_mun_zone_fed() returns a `data.frame` with the following variables:

- `DATA_GERACAO`: Generation date of the file (when the data was collected).
- `HORA_GERACAO`: Generation time of the file (when the data was collected), Brasilia Time.
- `ANO_ELEICAO`: Election year.
- `NUM_TURNO`: Round number.
- `DESCRICAO_ELEICAO`: Description of the election.
- `SIGLA_UF`: Units of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.
- `SIGLA_UE`: Units of the Federation's acronym (In case of major election is the FU's acronym in which the candidate runs for (text) and in case of municipal election is the municipal's Supreme Electoral Court code (number)). Assume the special values `BR`, `ZZ` and `VT` to designate, respectively, Brazil, Overseas and Absentee Ballot.
- `CODIGO_MUNICIPIO`: Supreme Electoral code from the city where occurred the election.

- NOME_MUNICIPIO: Name of the city where occurred the election.
- NUMERO_ZONA: Zone number.
- CODIGO_CARGO: Code of the position that the candidate runs for.
- DESCRICAO_CARGO: Description of the position that the candidate runs for.
- TIPO_LEGENDA: It informs if the candidate runs for 'coalition' or 'isolated party'.
- NOME_COLIGACAO: Coalition name.
- COMPOSICAO_LEGENDA: Coalition's composition.
- NUMERO_PARTIDO: Party number.
- SIGLA_PARTIDO: Party's acronym.
- NOME_PARTIDO: Party name.
- QTDE_VOTOS_NOMINAIS: Total number of nominal votes that a party received in that city and zone.
- QTDE_VOTOS_LEGENDA: Total number of votes that a coalition received in that city and zone.
- SEQUENCIAL_LEGENDA: Coalition's sequential number, generated internally by the electoral justice.
- TRANSITO: It informs whether the record relates or not to absentee ballot votes (only for 2014 election).

Note

For the elections prior to 2002, some information can be incomplete. For the 2014 elections, one more variable is available.

See Also

[party_mun_zone_local](#) for local elections in Brazil.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
df <- party_mun_zone_fed(2002)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`party_mun_zone_local` *Download data on the polls by parties from local elections in Brazil*

Description

`party_mun_zone_local()` downloads and aggregates data on the polls by parties from local elections in Brazil, disaggregated by electoral zone. The function returns a `data.frame` where each observation corresponds to a city/zone.

Usage

```
party_mun_zone_local(year, uf = "all", ascii = FALSE,
  encoding = "Latin-1", export = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>year</code>	Election year. For this function, only the years 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, and 2016 are available.
<code>uf</code>	Federation Unit acronym (character vector).
<code>ascii</code>	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
<code>encoding</code>	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when <code>ascii = TRUE</code> .
<code>export</code>	(logical). Should the downloaded data be saved in <code>.dta</code> and <code>.sav</code> in the current directory?

Details

If `export` is set to `TRUE`, the downloaded data is saved as `.dta` and `.sav` files in the current directory.

Value

`party_mun_zone_local()` returns a `data.frame` with the following variables:

- `DATA_GERACAO`: Generation date of the file (when the data was collected).
- `HORA_GERACAO`: Generation time of the file (when the data was collected), Brasilia Time.
- `ANO_ELEICAO`: Election year.
- `NUM_TURNO`: Round number.
- `DESCRICAO_ELEICAO`: Description of the election.
- `SIGLA_UF`: Units of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.
- `SIGLA_UE`: Units of the Federation's acronym (In case of major election is the FU's acronym in which the candidate runs for (text) and in case of municipal election is the municipal's Supreme Electoral Court code (number)). Assume the special values `BR`, `ZZ` and `VT` to designate, respectively, Brazil, Overseas and Absentee Ballot.
- `CODIGO_MUNICIPIO`: Supreme Electoral code from the city where occurred the election.
- `NOME_MUNICIPIO`: Name of the city where occurred the election.
- `NUMERO_ZONA`: Zone number.
- `CODIGO_CARGO`: Code of the position that the candidate runs for.
- `DESCRICAO_CARGO`: Description of the position that the candidate runs for.
- `TIPO_LEGENDA`: It informs if the candidate runs for 'coalition' or 'isolated party'.
- `NOME_COLIGACAO`: Coalition name.
- `COMPOSICAO_LEGENDA`: Coalition's composition.
- `NUMERO_PARTIDO`: Party number.
- `SIGLA_PARTIDO`: Party's acronym.

- NOME_PARTIDO: Party name.
- QTDE_VOTOS_NOMINAIS: Total number of nominal votes that a party received in that city and zone.
- QTDE_VOTOS_LEGENDA: Total number of votes that a coalitions received in that city and zone.
- SEQUENCIAL_LEGENDA: Coalition's sequential number, generated internally by the electoral justice.
- TRANSITO: Electoral result outside the candidates' district? (N for no).

Note

For the elections prior to 2000, some information can be incomplete.

See Also

[party_mun_zone_fed](#) for local federal in Brazil.

Examples

```
## Not run:
df <- party_mun_zone_local(2000)

## End(Not run)
```

president_mun_vote *Download, clean, and transform data on presidential electoral runoff results by municipality*

Description

president_mun_vote() downloads, cleans, and transforms data on presidential elections results in the second round (runoff elections) by municipality. The electoral results are, by default, reported as proportion.

Usage

```
president_mun_vote(year, prop = TRUE, ascii = FALSE, encoding = "Latin-1")
```

Arguments

year	Election year (integer). For this function, only the years 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2014 are available.
prop	Should the votes be reported as proportion? (Defaults to TRUE).
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when ascii = TRUE.

Details

This functions includes results to BR and ZZ state acronyms: the first one considers the entire country as a district; the second one considers voters living abroad as a district. For 2014 elections, results are only available for these two state acronyms.

Value

president_mun_vote() returns a tbl, data.frame with the following variables:

- ANO_ELEICAO: Election year.
- SIGLA_UF: Unit of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.
- CODIGO_MUNICIPIO: Supreme Electoral code from the city where occurred the election.
- NOME_MUNICIPIO: Name of the city where occurred the election.
- SIGLA_PARTIDO: Party acronym.
- NOME_PARTIDO: Party name.
- NUMERO_PARTIDO: Party number.
- NOME_COLIGACAO: Coalition shortname.
- COMPOSICAO_LEGENDA: Party's shortname composition.
- TOTAL_VOTOS: Party total votes by state.

See Also

[president_state_vote](#) for presidential elections results by state; [legislative_mun_vote](#) for legislative elections results by municipality; and [legislative_state_vote](#) for legislative elections results by state.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
df <- president_mun_vote(2002)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

president_state_vote *Download, clean, and transform data on presidential electoral runoff results by state*

Description

president_state_vote() downloads, cleans, and transforms data on presidential elections results in the second round (runoff elections) by state. The electoral results are, by default, reported as proportion

Usage

```
president_state_vote(year, prop = TRUE, ascii = FALSE,  
  encoding = "Latin-1")
```

Arguments

year	Election year (integer). For this function, only the years 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2014 are available.
prop	Should the votes be reported as porportion? (Defaults to TRUE).
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when ascii = TRUE.

Details

This functions includes results to BR and ZZ state acronyms: the first one considers the entire country as a district; the second one considers voters living abroad as a district. For 2014 elections, results are only available for these two state acronyms.

Value

president_state_vote() returns a tbl, data.frame with the following variables:

- ANO_ELEICAO: Election year.
- SIGLA_UF: Unit of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.
- SIGLA_PARTIDO: Party acronym.
- NOME_PARTIDO: Party name.
- NUMERO_PARTIDO: Party number.
- NOME_COLIGACAO: Coalition shortname.
- COMPOSICAO_LEGENDA: Party's shortname composition.
- TOTAL_VOTOS: Party votos (or porportion) votes by state.

See Also

[president_mun_vote](#) for presidential elections results by municipality; [legislative_mun_vote](#) for legislative elections results by municipality; and [legislative_state_vote](#) for legislative elections results by state.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
df <- president_state_vote(2002)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

seats_fed	<i>Download data on the number of seats under dispute in federal elections</i>
-----------	--

Description

`seats_fed()` downloads and aggregates data on the number of seats under dispute in federal elections in Brazil. The function returns a `tbl`, `data.frame` where each observation corresponds to a district-office dyad.

Usage

```
seats_fed(year, uf = "all", ascii = FALSE, encoding = "Latin-1",
           export = FALSE)
```

Arguments

year	Election year. For this function, only the years of 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012 and 2016 are available.
uf	Federation Unit acronym (character vector).
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when <code>ascii = TRUE</code> .
export	(logical). Should the downloaded data be saved in <code>.dta</code> and <code>.sav</code> in the current directory?

Details

If `export` is set to `TRUE`, the downloaded data is saved as `.dta` and `.sav` files in the current directory.

Value

`seats_fed()` returns a `data.frame` with the following variables:

- `DATA_GERACAO`: Generation date of the file (when the data was collected).
- `HORA_GERACAO`: Generation time of the file (when the data was collected), Brasilia Time.
- `ANO_ELEICAO`: Election year.
- `DESCRICAO_ELEICAO`: Description of the election.
- `SIGLA_UF`: Units of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.
- `SIGLA_UE`: Units of the Federation's acronym (In case of major election is the FU's acronym in which the candidate runs for (text) and in case of municipal election is the municipal's Supreme Electoral Court code (number)). Assume the special values `BR`, `ZZ` and `VT` to designate, respectively, Brazil, Overseas and Absentee Ballot.
- `NOME_UE`: Description of the Electoral Unit.

- CODIGO_CARGO: Code of the position that the candidate runs for.
- DESCRICAO_CARGO: Description of the position that the candidate runs for.
- QTDE_VAGAS: number of seats under dispute.

Note

For the elections prior to 2000, some information can be incomplete.

See Also

[seats_local](#) for local elections in Brazil.

Examples

```
## Not run:
df <- seats_fed(2000)

## End(Not run)
```

seats_local	<i>Download data on the number of seats under dispute in local elections</i>
-------------	--

Description

`seats_local()` downloads and aggregates data on the number of seats under dispute in local elections in Brazil. The function returns a `tbl`, `data.frame` where each observation corresponds to a municipality office dyad.

Usage

```
seats_local(year, uf = "all", ascii = FALSE, encoding = "Latin-1",
            export = FALSE)
```

Arguments

year	Election year. For this function, onlye the years of 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012 and 2016 are available.
uf	Federation Unit acronym (character vector).
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when <code>ascii = TRUE</code> .
export	(logical). Should the downloaded data be saved in <code>.dta</code> and <code>.sav</code> in the current directory?

Details

If `export` is set to `TRUE`, the downloaded data is saved as `.dta` and `.sav` files in the current directory.

Value

seats_local() returns a data.frame with the following variables:

- DATA_GERACAO: Generation date of the file (when the data was collected).
- HORA_GERACAO: Generation time of the file (when the data was collected), Brasilia Time.
- ANO_ELEICAO: Election year.
- DESCRICAO_ELEICAO: Description of the election.
- SIGLA_UF: Units of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.
- SIGLA_UE: Units of the Federation's acronym (In case of major election is the FU's acronym in which the candidate runs for (text) and in case of municipal election is the municipal's Supreme Electoral Court code (number)). Assume the special values BR, ZZ and VT to designate, respectively, Brazil, Overseas and Absentee Ballot.
- NOME_UE: Description of the Electoral Unit.
- CODIGO_CARGO: Code of the position that the candidate runs for.
- DESCRICAO_CARGO: Description of the position that the candidate runs for.
- QTDE_VAGAS: number of seats under dispute.

Note

For the elections prior to 2000, some information can be incomplete.

See Also

[seats_fed](#) for federal elections in Brazil.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
df <- seats_local(2000)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

uf_br

Returns a vector with the abbreviations of all Brazilian states

Description

Returns a vector with the abbreviations of all Brazilian states

Usage

```
uf_br()
```

voter_affiliation *Download data on voters' affiliation to political parties*

Description

voter_affiliation() downloads and cleans data on voters' affiliation to Brazilian political parties by state. The function returns a data.frame where each observation corresponds to a voter.

Usage

```
voter_affiliation(party, uf, ascii = FALSE, encoding = "windows-1252",  
export = FALSE)
```

Arguments

party	character vector containing the acronym of the parties with an official record on TSE. Spaces in the name of some parties (i.g. PC do B) must be preserved.
uf	character vector containing the acronym of the states of the federation.
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'windows-1252'). This can be changed to avoid errors when ascii = TRUE.
export	(logical). Should the downloaded data be saved in .dta and .sav in the current directory?

Details

If export is set to TRUE, the downloaded data is saved as .dta and .sav files in the current directory.

Value

voter_affiliation() returns a data.frame with the following variables:

- DATA_DA_EXTRACAO: Generation date of the file (when the data was compiled).
- HORA_DA_EXTRACAO: Generation date of the file (when the data was compiled), Brasilia time.
- NUMERO_DA_INSCRICAO: Voter's electoral ID.
- NOME_DO_FILIADO: Voter's name.
- SIGLA_DO_PARTIDO: Voter's party acronym.
- NOME_DO_PARTIDO: Voter's party name.
- UF: State of the federation.
- CODIGO_DO_MUNICIPIO: Municipality's Supreme Electoral Court code (number).
- NOME_DO_MUNICIPIO: Municipality's name.
- ZONA_ELEITORAL: Electoral zone number.

- SECAO_ELEITORAL: Electoral section number.
- DATA_DA_FILIACAO: Date when the voter registered her affiliation.
- SITUACAO_DO_REGISTRO: Voter's register situation.
- TIPO_DO_REGISTRO: Register type.
- DATA_DO_PROCESSAMENTO: Generation date of the register (when the register was compiled).
- DATA_DA_DESFILIACAO: Date of de-affiliation (when applicable).
- DATA_DO_CANCELAMENTO: Date when the register was cancelled (when applicable).
- DATA_DA_REGULARIZACAO: Date when the register was regularized (when applicable).
- MOTIVO_DO_CANCELAMENTO: Justification used to cancel the register (when applicable).

Note

Data on party affiliation is updated on a daily basis, therefore it may vary depending on the day it is collected.

Examples

```
## Not run:
df <- voter_affiliation("PT", "DF")

df <- voter_affiliation(c("PT", "PC do B"), "DF")

df <- voter_affiliation(c("PT", "PC do B"), c("DF", "MG", "AL"))

## End(Not run)
```

voter_profile

Download data on the voters' profile

Description

voter_profile() downloads and cleans data on the voters' profile aggregated by state, city and electoral zone. The function returns a data.frame where each observation corresponds to a voter profile type.

Usage

```
voter_profile(year, ascii = FALSE, encoding = "windows-1252",
             export = FALSE)
```

Arguments

year	Election year (integer). For this function, the following years are available: 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016.
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'windows-1252'). This can be changed to avoid errors when <code>ascii = TRUE</code> .
export	(logical). Should the downloaded data be saved in <code>.dta</code> and <code>.sav</code> in the current directory?

Details

If `export` is set to `TRUE`, the downloaded data is saved as `.dta` and `.sav` files in the current directory.

Value

`voter_profile()` returns a `data.frame` with the following variables:

- `PERIODO`: Election year.
- `UF`: Units of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.
- `MUNICIPIO`: Municipality name.
- `COD_MUNICIPIO_TSE`: Municipal's Supreme Electoral Court code (number).
- `NR_ZONA`: Electoral zone's Supreme Electoral Court code (number).
- `SEXO`: Voters' sex.
- `FAIXA_ETARIA`: Voters' age group.
- `GRAU_DE_ESCOLARIDADE`: Voters' education degree.
- `QTD_ELEITORES_NO_PERFIL`: Absolute number of voters.

Examples

```
## Not run:
df <- voter_profile(2002)

## End(Not run)
```

vote_mun_zone_fed	<i>Download data on candidate electoral results in federal elections in Brazil</i>
-------------------	--

Description

`vote_mun_zone_fed()` downloads and aggregates data on the verification of federal elections in Brazil, disaggregated by cities and electoral zone. The function returns a `data.frame` where each observation corresponds to a city/zone.

Usage

```
vote_mun_zone_fed(year, uf = "all", ascii = FALSE, encoding = "Latin-1",
  export = FALSE)
```

Arguments

year	Election year. For this function, only the years 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2014 are available.
uf	Federation Unit acronym (character vector).
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when <code>ascii = TRUE</code> .
export	(logical). Should the downloaded data be saved in .dta and .sav in the current directory?

Details

If `export` is set to `TRUE`, the downloaded data is saved as .dta and .sav files in the current directory.

Value

`vote_mun_zone_fed()` returns a `data.frame` with the following variables:

- `DATA_GERACAO`: Generation date of the file (when the data was collected).
- `HORA_GERACAO`: Generation time of the file (when the data was collected), Brasilia Time.
- `ANO_ELEICAO`: Election year.
- `NUM_TURNO`: Round number.
- `DESCRICAO_ELEICAO`: Description of the election.
- `SIGLA_UF`: Units of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.
- `SIGLA_UE`: Units of the Federation's acronym (In case of major election is the FU's acronym in which the candidate runs for (text) and in case of municipal election is the municipal's Supreme Electoral Court code (number)). Assume the special values `BR`, `ZZ` and `VT` to designate, respectively, Brazil, Overseas and Absentee Ballot.
- `CODIGO_MUNICIPIO`: Supreme Electoral code from the city where occurred the election.
- `NOME_MUNICIPIO`: Name of the city where occurred the election.
- `NUMERO_ZONA`: Zone number.
- `CODIGO_CARGO`: Code of the position that the candidate runs for.
- `NUMERO_CANDIDATO`: Candidate's number in the ballot box.
- `SQ_CANDIDATO`: Candidate's sequence number generated internally by the electoral
- `NOME_CANDIDATO`: Candidate's complete name.
- `NOME_URNA_CANDIDATO`: Candidate's ballot box name.
- `DESCRICAO_CARGO`: Description of the position that the candidate runs for.
- `COD_SIT_CAND_TOT`: Candidate's totalization status code in that election round.

- NUMERO_PARTIDO: Party number.
- SIGLA_PARTIDO: Party's acronym.
- NOME_PARTIDO: Party name.
- SEQUENCIAL_LEGENDA: Coalition's sequential number, generated internally by the electoral justice.
- NOME_COLIGACAO: COalition name.
- COMPOSICAO_LEGENDA: Coalition's composition.
- TOTAL_VOTOS: Total of votes.
- TRANSITO: It informs whether the record relates or not to absentee ballot votes (only for 2014 election).

Note

For the elections prior to 2002, some information can be incomplete. For the 2014 electios, one more variable is available.

See Also

[vote_mun_zone_local](#) for local elections in Brazil.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
df <- vote_mun_zone_fed(2002)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

vote_mun_zone_local *Download data on candidate electoral results in local elections in Brazil*

Description

vote_mun_zone_local() downloads and aggregates data on the verification from local elections in Brazil, disaggregated by electoral zone. The function returns a data . frame where each observation corresponds to a city/zone.

Usage

```
vote_mun_zone_local(year, uf = "all", ascii = FALSE, encoding = "Latin-1",  
export = FALSE)
```

Arguments

year	Election year. For this function, only the years 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, and 2016 are available.
uf	Federation Unit acronym (character vector).
ascii	(logical). Should the text be transformed from Latin-1 to ASCII format?
encoding	Data original encoding (defaults to 'Latin-1'). This can be changed to avoid errors when <code>ascii = TRUE</code> .
export	(logical). Should the downloaded data be saved in <code>.dta</code> and <code>.sav</code> in the current directory?

Details

If `export` is set to `TRUE`, the downloaded data is saved as `.dta` and `.sav` files in the current directory.

Value

`vote_mun_zone_local()` returns a `data.frame` with the following variables:

- `DATA_GERACAO`: Generation date of the file (when the data was collected).
- `HORA_GERACAO`: Generation time of the file (when the data was collected), Brasilia Time.
- `ANO_ELEICAO`: Election year.
- `NUM_TURNO`: Round number.
- `DESCRICAO_ELEICAO`: Description of the election.
- `SIGLA_UF`: Units of the Federation's acronym in which occurred the election.
- `SIGLA_UE`: Units of the Federation's acronym (In case of major election is the FU's acronym in which the candidate runs for (text) and in case of municipal election is the municipal's Supreme Electoral Court code (number)). Assume the special values `BR`, `ZZ` and `VT` to designate, respectively, Brazil, Overseas and Absentee Ballot.
- `CODIGO_MUNICIPIO`: Supreme Electoral code from the city where occurred the election.
- `NOME_MUNICIPIO`: Name of the city where occurred the election.
- `NUMERO_ZONA`: Zone number.
- `CODIGO_CARGO`: Code of the position that the candidate runs for.
- `NUMERO_CANDIDATO`: Candidate's number in the ballot box.
- `SQ_CANDIDATO`: Candidate's sequence number generated internally by the electoral
- `NOME_CANDIDATO`: Candidate's complete name.
- `NOME_URNA_CANDIDATO`: Candidate's ballot box name.
- `DESCRICAO_CARGO`: Description of the position that the candidate runs for.
- `COD_SIT_CAND_TOT`: Candidate's totalization status code in that election round.
- `NUMERO_PARTIDO`: Party number.
- `SIGLA_PARTIDO`: Party's acronym.
- `NOME_PARTIDO`: Party name.

- SEQUENCIAL_LEGENDA: Coalition's sequential number, generated internally by the electoral justice.
- NOME_COLIGACAO: COalition name.
- COMPOSICAO_LEGENDA: Coalition's composition.
- TOTAL_VOTOS: Total of votes.
- TRANSITO: Electoral result outside the candidates' district? (N for no).

Note

For the elections prior to 2000, some information can be incomplete.

See Also

[vote_mun_zone_fed](#) for federal elections in Brazil.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
df <- vote_mun_zone_local(2000)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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