



# Chihuahua

2010

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*The tradition of alternation in power in electoral democracies is that when things are going badly, the old party gets thrown out and a new party brought in. The situation in Chihuahua is of a State where things are going badly (in security as with other problems), and the party in power in the federal government (with primary responsibility for security) and the party in power at the State level are the two main contenders in the current elections. The PRI has come out ok in the summer elections, but with a lukewarm mandate, and the PAN has shown no ability to gain position. Stasis rather than alternation is the order of the day.*

*In 1992 the PAN won the governorship 51% to 47%. It was an historic election in the early stages of the process of the electoral transition in Mexico. Since that time, however, the PRI has come back to win on three subsequent occasions: 1998 49% to 41%; again in 2004 56.5% to 41.4%, and by nearly the same percentages this year 2010 57.43% to 40.5%. The PRI is holding its base, at least for State level elections. (See page 2)*

*In the historic PAN alternation in 1992 some 62% of the voters participated. Since that time, the percentages have dropped: 57% in 1998 with the PRI victory; 44% in 2004 with another PRI victory; and, 41% this summer in the third PRI victory in a row. (See page 2)*

*At the level of the local state congress, the PRI is also holding its strong majority: 20 of 22 districts by direct representation with 47.4% of the vote in this category. (The seats for proportional representation have not been assigned, but the PRI will do fine on this score.) (See page 5)*

*The municipal level shows PRI domination as well, but with all the votes tallied, it may be a bit more fluid in 2010. After the last election, the PRI held 47 of the 67 municipalities, or 70%. It now holds 40 of the 45 municipalities where the vote count is complete. We will continue to monitor the local electoral institute count.*

## Gubernatorial election results

<b>2010</b> (Final Results)	PAN	PRI+PT+PVEM+PANAL	PRD	Total Votes	Registered Voters	Participation
% Votes	40.50%	57.43%	2.07%			40.63%
Votes	423,409	600,345	21,607	1,045,361	2,572,626	

<b>2004</b>	PAN+PRD+CONV	PRI+PVEM+PT	Total Votes	Registered Voters	Participation
% Votes	41.40%	56.50%			44.2
Votes	411,162	561,106	993,511	2,247,678	

<b>1998</b>	PAN	PRI	PRD	PVEM	ALIANZA	Total Votes	Registered Voters	Participation
% Votes	41.40%	49.30%	5.40%	0.90%	1.00%			56.90%
Votes	417,071	497,231	54,258	9,317	10,322	1,008,278	1,772,264	

<b>1992</b>	PAN	PRI	PRD	PARM	OTRO	PFCRN	PPS	Total Votes	Registered Voters	Participation
% Votes	51.20%	44.30%	1.40%	0.10%	2.30%	0.40%	0.30%			62.20%
Votes	386,948	335,303	10,470	1,033	17,725	2,811	2,002	756,292	1,215,550	

## Pre-election Surveys

Candidate/Party/Ally	Diario Chihuahua June	GCE June	Buendía y Laredo June	ARCOP June	GCE May	Diario Chihuahua May	El Universal May	GCE April	Diario Chihuahua April
PAN Carlos Borruel Baquera	22.1	26	40	40	29.2	31	39	21	27.6
PRI+PT+PVEM+NAV César Duarte	41.8	46.7	57	42	39.3	40	57	43.8	34.4
PRD Luis Adolfo Orozco	0.8	2.6	3		3.2	0.9	4	1.7	0.8
Other					0			3.3	
Nule					1.8			1.7	
No vote					12.5			17.4	
Ns/Nc	27.1				13.4	24.1		12.3	35.3

The final outcome for Governor in Chihuahua was by a 16.07% margin for the PRI. With the exception of ARCOP, polling for the PAN, the general margin was anticipated by each of the pre-electoral polls. ARCOP polling in this instance is simply not a useful point of reference.

## Comparative:

### Final Results – Exit Polls – Quick Counts

Partido	Final Results	Quick Count Consulta Mitofsky	Exit Poll Consulta Mitofsky	Exit Poll Mendoza Blanco
PAN	40.50%	36%	34%	38%
PRI+PT+ PVEM+PANAL	57.43%	61%	62%	60%
PRD	2.07%	3.0%	4%	2%
NR			9.8	

For the dynamics of insecurity perhaps Chihuahua was a difficult state to anticipate with precision. When there are regions, cities and precincts that a pollster chooses not to enter or send interviewers, the sample is potentially distorted.

The Mitofsky exit poll showed a 28% (11.07% off) spread, and the quick count a 25% (8.07% off) spread; the final result was a 16.93% difference. The Mendoza Blanco exit poll showed a 22% spread, or 5.07% off (still outside the margin of error). So, even in the voting itself the PRI group was overestimated, and the PAN was underestimated in the polling.

The hypothesis is that in the PAN had unanticipated strength in the most difficult-to-reach or most dangerous-to-enter areas.

## State Congress: Election Results

2010 (PREP 3.43%)	PAN	PRI	PRD	PT	PVEM	CONV	PANAL	PRI+PVEM	Total Votes	Registered Voters	Participation
<b>%Votes</b>	36.67%	31.34%	3.31%	2.07%	1.82%	1.21%	2.47%	16.06%			39.13%
<b>Votes</b>	369,157	320,475	33,359	20,868	18,306	12,135	24,886	161,636	1,006,639	2,572,626	
<b>*Deputies</b>	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	7			

\*El número de diputados corresponde solo a los de mayoría relativa, faltan los de representación proporcional, estos solo son asignados por el instituto electoral del estado , en base a los Final Results.

2007	PAN	PT	PVEM	ALTERNATIVA	PRD+CONV	PRI+NA	Total Votes	Registered Voters	Participation
<b>%Votes</b>	41.20%	2.00%	2.30%	1.20%	4.40%	46.20%			37.4
<b>Votes</b>	376,494	17,859	20,675	10,876	40,390	421,876	912,797	2,438,480	
<b>*Deputies</b>	12	1	1	0	1	21			

2004	PAN+PRD+CONV	PRI+PT+PVEM	Total Votes	Registered Voters	Participation
<b>%Votes</b>	44.00%	53.20%			44%
<b>Votes</b>	435,155	526,243	988,694	2,289,678	
<b>*Deputies</b>	13	20			

2001	PAN	PRI	PRD	PT	PVEM	CONV	PSN	PAS	Total Votes	Registered Voters	Participation
<b>%Votes</b>	41.40%	46.00%	5.10%	2.20%	1.80%	0.60%	0.20%	0.40%			nd
<b>Votes</b>	359,217	398,661	44,631	19,503	15,941	5,385	1,935	3,100	667,270	nd	
<b>*Deputies</b>	11	18	2		2						

## Municipal Election Results

2010 (PREP 90.49%)	PAN	PRD	PT	PVEM	CONV	PRI+PVEM+PANAL	PRI+ PANAL	STVP	Total Votes	Registered Voters	Participation
% Votación	38.34%	3.45%	1.97%	0	0.68%	9.92%	11.69%	29.64%			38.97%
Votación	384,373	34,567	19,742	4,974	6,851	99,433	117,159	297,208	1,002,595	2,572,626	
Municipios Ganados	2	0	0	0	0	34	6	3			

2007	PAN	PT	PVEM	ALTERNATIVA	PRD+CONV	PRI+PANAL	Total Votes	Registered Voters	Participation
%Votación	41.70%	1.40%	1.60%	0.20%	3.50%	48.90%			37.52%
Votación	381,742	13,108	14,653	2,253	32,472	447,620	915,027	2,438,480	
Municipios Ganados	18	0	1	0	1	47			

2004	PAN	PAN+ PRD+CONV	PRI+PT	PRI+PVEM	PRI+PVEM+PT	PRD	PT	PVEM	Total Votes	Registered Voters	Participation
%Votación	0.40%	46.10%	0.50%	0.10%	49.60%	0.30%	0.10%	0.30%			44.20%
Votación	4,010	456,010	4,826	819	490,396	3,132	710	2,989	989,204	2,289,678	
Municipios Ganados	0	21	2	1	41	1	0	1			

2001	PAN	ALIANZA	PRI	PRD	PT	PVEM	PSN	PAS	PCD	ALIANZA	Total Votes	Registered Voters	Participation
%Votación	41.30%	1.30%	46.30%	4.60%	2.60%	0.90%	0.20%	0.20%	0.40%	0.10%			43.20%
Votación	359,249	11,628	402,332	39,973	22,700	8,130	1,986	1,643	3,757	773	869,375	nd	
Municipios Ganados	14	4	47	2	0	0	0	0	0	0			

## REFERENCES:

The organization of these results is a work product of the MUND Group research team, based on the sources indicated below. In this series of reports/bulletins we have utilized only public and published material. Of course, there is information from non-public and non-published sources, but that is for use at another time. The observations we make are hypotheses developed to guide our initial follow up work.

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