

Sociodemographic and socio-political profile of candidate nursing professionals in the 2020 municipal elections

Perfil sociodemográfico e sociopolítico dos profissionais de enfermagem candidatos nas eleições municipais de 2020

Perfil sociodemográfico y sociopolítico de los profesionales de enfermería candidatos a las elecciones municipales de 2020

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RESUMO

Objetivo: Analisar o perfil socioeconômico e sociopolítico de profissionais de enfermagem que se candidataram nas eleições municipais de 2020. **Método:** Estudo exploratório, descritivo, comparativo e quantitativo, sendo os dados adquiridos no Tribunal Superior Eleitoral (TSE). **Resultados:** Foram identificados 8.605 profissionais de enfermagem, sendo que 54,5% (n=4.688) formada por técnicos e auxiliares de enfermagem e 45,5% (n= 3.917) de enfermeiros, 70,7% (n=6.081) eram de pessoas do sexo feminino, 36,5% (n=3.140) possuíam entre 40 a 49 anos, 48% (n=4.128) eram de cor/raça branca, 45,4% (n=3.906) eram casadas(os), 49,4% (n=4.253) possuíam ensino médio completo (EMC), 99,5% (n=8.566) eram brasileiros natos, 95,6% (n=8.230) concorreram ao cargo de vereador, 97,1% (n=8.356) não estavam concorrendo à reeleição, 97,1% (n=8.356) concorrendo na forma de partido político isolado e 8,9% (n=764) se elegeram pelo Movimento Democrático Brasileiro (MDB). **Considerações finais:** Foi identificada reduzida participação de profissionais de enfermagem no pleito eleitoral desenvolvido no ano de 2020.

Descritores: Política; Enfermeiras e Enfermeiros; Assistentes de Enfermagem; Governo Local.

ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze the socioeconomic and socio-political profile of nursing professionals who ran in the 2020 municipal elections. **Method:** Exploratory, descriptive, comparative and quantitative study, the data being acquired at the Superior Electoral Court (TSE). **Results:** 8.605 nursing professionals were identified, 54.5% (n=4.688) of nursing technicians and assistants and 45.5% (n=3.917) of nurses, 70.7% (n=6.081) were of female, 36.5% (n=3.140) were between 40 and 49 years old, 48% (n=4.128) were white, 45.4% (n=3.906) were married, 49.4% (n=4.253) had completed high school (EMC), 99.5% (n=8.566) were born Brazilians, 95.6% (n=8.230) ran for the position of councilor, 97.1% (n=8.356) were not running for re-election, 97.1% (n=8.356) running as an isolated political party and 8.9% (n=764) were elected by the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB). **Final considerations:** A reduced participation of nursing professionals in the electoral election developed in 2020 was identified.

Descriptors: Politics; Nurses and Nurses; Nursing Assistants; Local Government.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Analizar el perfil socioeconómico y sociopolítico de los profesionales de enfermería que se presentaron a las elecciones municipales de 2020. **Método:** Estudio exploratorio, descriptivo, comparativo y cuantitativo, siendo los datos adquiridos en el Tribunal Superior Electoral (TSE). **Resultados:** Se identificaron 8.605 profesionales de enfermería, 54,5% (n=4.688) de técnicos y auxiliares de enfermería y 45,5% (n=3.917) de enfermeras, 70,7% (n=6.081) fueron de las mujeres, el 36,5% (n=3.140) tenían entre 40 y 49 años, el 48% (n=4.128) eran blancas, 45,4% (n=3.906) estaban casadas, 49,4% (n=4.253) había completado la escuela secundaria (EMC), 99,5% (n=8.566) nacieron brasileños, 95,6% (n=8.230) se postuló para el cargo de concejal, 97,1% (n=8.356) no se postularon para la reelección, el 97,1% (n=8.356) se postuló como partido político aislado y el 8,9% (n=764) fueron elegidos por el Movimiento Democrático Brasileño (BMD). **Consideraciones finales:** Se identificó una reducida participación de los profesionales de enfermería en la elección electoral desarrollada en 2020.

Descritores: Política; Enfermeras y enfermeras; Auxiliares de enfermería; Gobierno local.

Introduction

According to some researchers, interested in the issue of politics and its representation, since ancient and immemorial times, for example, in ancient Greece, democracy can be constituted as a regime or system of government exercise, classified as “imperfect”, however, the human being, until now, has not managed to implement a more effective, efficient and effective form of organization and social management.¹ In this way, the exercise of citizenship, participation and political representation, is produced and processed with higher quality, through engagement with movements, associations, public bodies, positions and political responsibilities, preceded by participation in disputes with elections.¹⁻²

The word election, coming from the Latin verb “*eligere*”, that is, “to choose” and, by the noun “*electione*”, or by extension, “choice”, is constituted, in the different forms and democratic systems of representative government, while the by which legislators are chosen, in the positions of Councilors, Deputies and Senators, the Chief of the Executive Branch, in the positions of Mayors, Governors and President of the Republic and, in some other nations, other authorities of the public power.³ Thus, it is important to remember what is supported by the Federal Constitution of 1988 (CF 1988), when it defends inalienable and incorruptible rights, promulgating in its article number 14 that, “popular sovereignty will be exercised by universal suffrage and by direct and secret, with equal value for all, and, under the terms of the law, by means of I - plebiscite, II - referendum and III - popular initiative.⁴

According to the Superior Electoral Court (TSE), municipal elections are constituted as those, developed for the election process, for the posts of Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Councilors and, where applicable, Judges of Peace.⁵ In 2020, Brazilian municipal elections were held, comprising a universe of 557,406 candidacy records with the TSE, of which 96.1% (n = 535,927) were considered eligible to run for the electoral election in question and 3.9% (n = 21,479) were unable.⁶

In this way, it was also identified an evolution in the number of candidates regularly enrolled, with regard to the Electoral Election 2016 and the Election 2020, in the first, the universe of 496,927 candidates was registered and in the second, the amount of 557,406, pointing to an increase in the number of candidates put up for dispute in the aforementioned electoral processes.⁶

In this sense and, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) in the 5,570 municipalities that make up the Federative Republic of Brazil, there were 5,568 vacancies for the positions of “Mayor”, the universe of 19,352 candidates, implementing a proportion of approximately 3,48 candidate/vacancy and, for the positions of “Vice Mayor”, the number of 19,725 candidates was generated for the same 5,568 vacancies, producing the proportion of 3.54.^{7,8,9}

As for the position of “Councilman”, 58,112 vacancies were identified for 518,329 registered candidates, generating a proportion of 8.92 candidates/vacancies.^{8,9} Regarding the electorate, an evolution in their composition was also identified, when compared the last electoral elections, and in 2016, 144,088,912 people qualified for the voting process were counted, against 147,918,483 registered in 2020.^{9,10}

The TSE, as the highest legal instance of the Brazilian Electoral Justice, in

order to better organize the actions and methodologies related to the electoral election, constituted several documents guiding this important electoral process, establishing Resolution number 23.609 that “provides for the choice and registration of candidates for the elections”, and also Resolution number 23,611, which “provides for the general acts of the electoral process for the Elections 2020”.¹¹⁻¹² In a journalistic article dated 08/10/2012, the following are presented: reflections and analysis by Federal Deputy Nurses Rosane Ferreira from the state of Paraná (PR) and Carmen Zanotto from Santa Catarina (SC), arguing that the category has the need to elect a greater number of deputies, who are committed to the causes and flags nursing.¹³

It was also supported by these important representatives, the need to build a greater political force, to facilitate the conquest of the demands of this category, which at that time, already had a universe of more than 1.8 million professionals Nurses (ENF), Technicians (TEC) and Auxiliary (AUX).¹³ Regarding an issue dated 11/28/2018, it is recalled that it was developed at the 21st Brazilian Congress of Nursing Councils (21st CBCENF), discussions regarding the issue of political representativeness, exercised by professionals in this category who were in their respective cities as City Councilors, Mayors, District and State Deputies.¹⁴

Among other issues that came to be discussed in the aforementioned scientific professional nursing conclave, the highlight was the reduction of the professional workload from 40 to 30 hours a week, better working conditions, in addition to the increase in professional nurses, along with the representative bodies of the executive powers and legislative throughout Brazil.¹⁴ In this sense, it was constituted as objective of the present research, to analyze the socioeconomic and sociopolitical profile of the nursing professionals candidates, who were written to run for political position in the municipal elections, held in the year of 2020.

Method

It is an exploratory, descriptive, comparative study and characterized by a quantitative approach. For the preparation of this work, subsidies were purchased from the Electoral Data Repository (RDE), accessible at the electronic address [<https://www.tse.jus.br/eleicoes/estatisticas/repositorio-de-dados-eleitorais-1/repositorio-de-dados-eleitorais>], managed by the Superior Electoral Court (TSE) on the website [<https://www.tse.jus.br/>].

The information in question was extracted systematically in the second half of the month of November of the year 2020, (that is, between 11/15/2020 to 11/30/2020), aiming at making them more reliable, in relation to the instituted universe of candidates registered in the municipal electoral processes in question. As nursing professionals in this research, those governed by the Professional Nursing Practice Law (LEPE) number 7,498/86, regulated by Decree number 94,406 / 87, were constituted, the same being the Nurse (ENF), the Nursing Technician, Nursing (TEC) and Nursing Assistant (AUX).¹⁵⁻¹⁶

To proceed with the analysis process of the subsidies used in the construction of this research, the Microsoft Excel 2016® software, belonging to the Microsoft Office 2016® package, for Windows® was used. Descriptive statistical analysis was performed, with average (%) and standard deviation (SD) percentage calculations performed, and the results generated were presented in the form of three (03) explanatory tables and one (01) figure.

For the contextualization process of the generated evidence, computerized bibliographic surveys were carried out with electronic type databases, the same being the Virtual Health Library (VHL), Google Scholar (Google Scholar), the Legislative and Legal Information Network (LexML), Minerva-UFRJ, Saber-USP, the Institutional Repository of UnB (RIUnB), the Institutional Repository of the Federal University of São Carlos (RI-UFSCar), the Virtual Network of Libraries (Rede RVBI) and Theses- FIOCRUZ, thus acquiring articles from scientific journals, books, master's dissertations and elements related to Brazilian legislation such as laws, ordinances and government decree.

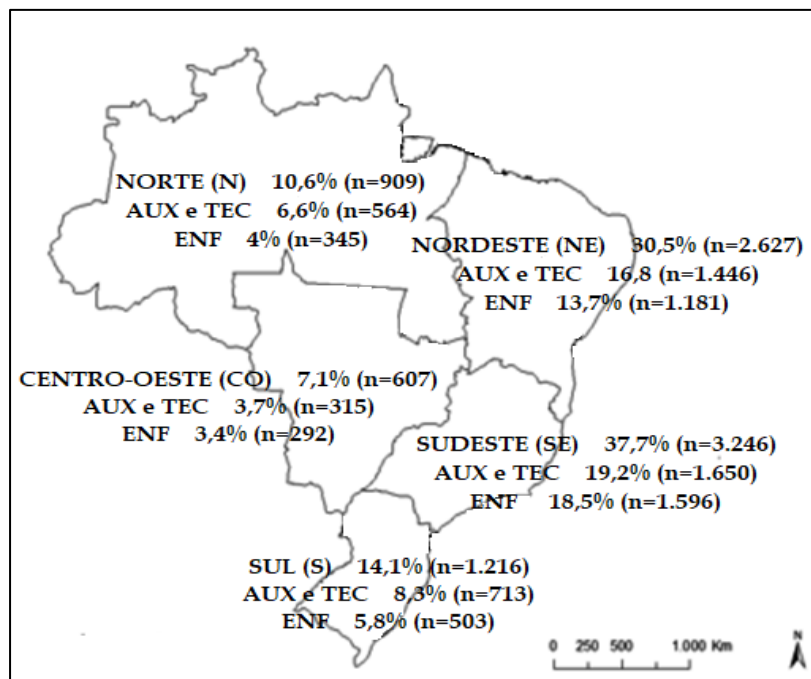
The references chosen for the implementation of this research are constituted as national and international, being the same in the languages "English" and "Portuguese". To facilitate the process of analysis and contextualization of the identified evidence, the research "Nursing Profile in Brazil" was used, which is the responsibility of the Federal Nursing Council (COFEN) in partnership developed with the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ) of the Ministry of Health (MS).^{17,18,19}

The present research is constituted as a precise, characterized and detailed diagnosis, about the situation of the universe of professionals constituting the nursing category, working in the Brazilian nation, in addition to the most significant and specific survey of this nature, carried out recently in Latin America.^{17,18,19} The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Results

In the process of organizing and analyzing the acquired data, it was possible to verify that the Southeast (SE) was the Brazilian region that registered the largest preponderance of nursing professionals registered to participate in the 2020 national election, as shown in figure 1. It was also verified that the SE region registered the greatest preponderance of AUX, TEC and ENF professionals registered to participate in the 2020 election.

Figure 1 - Distribution of the frequency of professional nursing candidates by category, Brazilian region and percentage, registered with the municipal elections in 2020 (n=8.605):*,**



Source: Adapted from TSE, 2020.

* The extracted data are faithful to the providing institution.

** Due to the political electoral process being constituted as something fast and in constant modification, the author declares the possibility of modification (s), decrease (s) or expansion (s) of the data presented in the present production.

The state of São Paulo (SP) was one of the other federative units, which registered the highest preponderance of professional nursing candidates, registered in the 2020 national election, registering a universe of 16% (n = 1,377), as found next to table 1. When analyzing the professional category, it was identified that Minas Gerais (MG) obtained the highest preponderance of AUX and TEC with 13.5% (n = 634) while, SP obtained the highest concentration of NFE with 19% (n = 744).

Table 1 - Distribution of the frequency of professional nursing candidates by category, federative units and percentage, registered with the municipal elections in 2020 (n = 8,605):*,**

UF	TOTAL f (%)	AUX and TEC f (%)	ENF f (%)
Sao Paulo (SP)	1.377 (16)	633 (13,5)	744 (19)
Minas Gerais (MG)	1.196 (13,9)	634 (13,5)	562 (14,3)
Bahia (BA)	738 (8,6)	443 (9,4)	295 (7,5)
Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	495 (5,8)	281 (6)	214 (5,5)
Parana (PR)	488 (5,7)	232 (4,9)	256 (6,5)
Rio Grande do Sul (RS)	449 (5,2)	311 (6,6)	138 (3,5)
Para (PA)	376 (4,4)	234 (5)	142 (3,6)
Maranhao (MA)	371 (4,3)	176 (3,8)	195 (5)
Pernambuco (PE)	355 (4,1)	181 (3,9)	174 (4,4)
Goiias (GO)	311 (3,6)	157 (3,3)	154 (3,9)
Ceara (CE)	304 (3,5)	159 (3,4)	145 (3,7)
Santa Catarina (SC)	279 (3,2)	170 (3,6)	109 (2,8)
Paraiba (PB)	234 (2,7)	123 (2,6)	111 (2,8)

Rio Grande do Norte (RN)	205 (2,4)	133 (2,8)	72 (1,8)
Piauí (PI)	196 (2,3)	98 (2,1)	98 (2,5)
Mato Grosso (MT)	193 (2,2)	103 (2,2)	90 (2,3)
Espírito Santo (ES)	178 (2,1)	102 (2,2)	76 (1,9)
Amazonas (AM)	174 (2)	99 (2,1)	75 (1,9)
Tocantins (TO)	142 (1,7)	91 (1,9)	51 (1,3)
Alagoas (AL)	123 (1,4)	66 (1,4)	57 (1,5)
Mato Grosso do Sul (MS)	103 (1,2)	55 (1,2)	48 (1,2)
Sergipe (SE)	101 (1,2)	67 (1,4)	34 (0,9)
Rondonia (RO)	87 (1)	48 (1)	39 (1)
Amapá (AP)	55 (0,6)	41 (0,9)	14 (0,4)
Acre (AC)	44 (0,5)	32 (0,7)	12 (0,3)
Roraima (RR)	31 (0,4)	19 (0,4)	12 (0,3)
Total	8.605 (100)	4.688 (100)	3.917 (100)

Source: Adapted from TSE, 2020.

* The extracted data are faithful to the providing institution.

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The socioeconomic profile of professional nursing candidates in the 2020 elections was 54.5% (n = 4,688) were AUX and TEC, 45.5% (n = 3,917) were NFE, 70.7% (n = 6,081) were female, 36.5% (n = 3,140) were between 40 and 49 years old, 48% (n = 4,128) were white / white, 45.4% (n = 3,906) were married, 49.4% (n = 4,253) had completed high school (EMC), 99.5% (n = 8,566) were native Brazilians, as shown in table 2.

Table 2 - Socio-economic and sociodemographic profile of the professional nursing candidates registered with the municipal electoral processes in the year 2020, Brazil (n = 8,605):*,**

Categories	f	%
Male		
Feminino	6.081	70,7
Masculino	2.524	29,3
Age		
40 a 49	3.140	36,5
30 a 39	2.320	27
50 a 59	2.065	24
18 a 29	519	6
60 a 69	514	6
70 a 79	42	0,5
80 a 89	4	0,0
90 a 99	1	0,0
Color/race		
White	4.128	48
Parda	3.364	39,1
Black	967	11,2
Not informed	89	1
Indigenous	37	0,4
Yellow	20	0,2

Marital Status		
Married	3.906	45,4
Singles	3.402	39,5
Divorced	962	11,2
Widows	218	2,5
Judicially Separated	117	1,4
Schooling		
Complete High School (CHS)	4.253	49,4
Complete Higher Education (CHE)	3.728	43,3
Incomplete Higher Education (IHE)	320	3,7
Complete Elementary School (CES)	159	1,8
Incomplete High School (IHS)	81	0,9
Incomplete Elementary Education (EFI)	36	0,4
Reads and writes	28	0,3
Nursing Categories		
nursing technicians and assistants	4.688	54,5
Nurses	3.917	45,5
Nationality		
Native Brazilian	8.566	99,5
Naturalized Brazilian	39	0,5
Total	8.605	100

Source: Adapted from TSE, 2020.

* The extracted data are faithful to the providing institution.

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Regarding the socio-political profile of the candidates in question, it was possible to verify that he was 95.6% (n = 8,230) ran for the position of councilor, 97.1% (n = 8,356) were not running for reelection, 97, 1% (n = 8,356) competed as an isolated political party and 8.9% (n = 764) were elected by the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB) party, as shown in table 3.

Table 3 - Socio-political profile of nursing professional candidates registered with the municipal electoral processes in 2020, Brazil (n=8.605):*,**

Categories	f	%
Political Position		
City Councilor	8.230	95,6
Vice Mayor	234	2,7
Mayor	141	1,6
Re-election		
No	8.356	97,1
Yes	249	2,9
Isolated party or coalition		
Isolated party	8.356	97,1
Coalition	249	2,9
Political Parties		
Brazilian Democratic Movement (BDM)	764	8,9
Social Democratic Party (SDP)	633	7,4
Progressives Party (PP)	630	7,3

Democrats (DEM)	514	6
Brazilian Social Democracy Party (BSDP)	494	5,7
Democratic Labor Party (DLP)	482	5,6
Liberal Party (PL)	471	5,5
Brazilian Socialist Party (BSP)	453	5,3
Republicans (REPUBLICANS)	446	5,2
Workers' Party (PT)	375	4,4
Brazilian Labor Party (BLP)	347	4
Liberal Social Party (PSL)	331	3,8
We can (CAN)	285	3,3
Christian Social Party (PSC)	276	3,2
Solidarity Party (SOLIDARITY)	272	3,2
Citizenship Party (CITIZENSHIP)	253	2,9
Party Forward (FORWARD)	252	2,9
Republican Social Order Party (RSOP)	219	2,5
Patriots Party (Patriots)	194	2,3
Green Party (GP)	186	2,2
Communist Party of Brazil (CP of B)	167	1,9
Christian Labor Party (CLP)	120	1,4
Brazilian Labor Renew Party (BLRP)	118	1,4
Sustainability Network (SN)	83	1
National Mobilization Party (NMP)	70	0,8
Socialism and Freedom Party (SFP)	64	0,7
Christian Democracy (DC)	63	0,7
Brazilian Women's Party (BWP)	37	0,4
New Party (NEW)	4	0,0
Brazilian Communist Party (BCP)	1	0,0
Socialist Party of Unified Workers (SPUW)	1	0,0
Total	8.605	100

Source: Adapted from TSE, 2020.

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Discussion

With regard to the question of the reduced number of nursing professionals registered to run for a political seat in the 2020 election, a correlation was identified with what is proposed by the scientific literature, when it is defended by some researchers who, characteristics and issues are identified that point out the political fragility of nursing professionals and nurses, when analyzed through socio-historical contexts²⁰. In this way and, historically, this finding may be related to nursing being constituted as a professional category perceived as politically recent, being the same classified as "modern nursing", after the mobilizations, social engagement and political militancy implemented by its matriarch, Florence Nightingale .^{21,22,23}

In relation to the greater preponderance of nursing professionals enrolled in the 2020 electoral elections belonging to the Southeast (SE), it was identified in the scientific literature that this fact is related to this region being constituted as the most populous, when compared with the others.²⁴ On the other hand, the aforementioned phenomenon is also related because of this region, having the highest number of professionals in this category, regularly enrolled and enjoying

their labor rights, according to data presented by COFEN, between the months of September and October of the year from 2020.^{25,26}

Regarding the federative unit (UF) of São Paulo (SP) to be the one that among the other Brazilian states, registering the greatest preponderance of nursing professionals registered in the electoral elections of 2020, a scientific correlation was identified, when it was proposed that he it is the most populous in relation to the others.²⁴ This way, and for other researchers, the states of São Paulo (SP), Rio de Janeiro (RJ) and Minas Gerais (MG) respectively, are those that historically and hegemonically registered the higher frequency of training of agents that make up this functional and active category of health.^{27,28}

As for the nursing professionals registered in the 2020 election, if they constitute themselves as their greatest preponderance of women, a correlation is found with what is exposed in the scientific literature when it is argued that it is mostly made up of women, accounting for approximately 77% .²⁷ As for other researchers, it can historically be argued that, with the creation of the School of Nurses of the National Department of Public Health, currently designated as the Anna Nery School of Nursing at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. January (EEAN / UFRJ), founded in the early 1920s, male people were being pushed away from nursing more strongly.^{27,28,29}

This process was developed, based on the implantation of the Anglo-American educational model in Brazil, which has become a standard for other schools that have been instituted since then.^{27,29} It should not be forgotten that the nursing profession in Brazil In the past, it was intended exclusively for female people and, in this sense, this condition remained approximately until the 70s of the last century.^{27,28,29}

Regarding the greater preponderance identified of nursing professionals competing for political office, in the electoral election of 2020, aged between 40 and 49 years, a disagreement was identified with the Nursing Profile Survey in Brazil, which pointed out as more frequent professionals with 31 to 35 years old, computing a universe of 20.3% (n = 366,165) .^{25,27} As exposed by the important research cited, the age group 41 to 45 years old registered the universe of 13.2% (n = 238,731) nursing professionals and the age group from 46 to 50 years old the amount of 10.7% (n = 193,835), respectively.^{18,27,28}

In this context, some researchers argue that nursing is a labor category that is in a process that can be characterized as "rejuvenation", as it is found that in it, 40% of its contingent is aged between 36-50 years , 38% were 26-35 years old, and 2% were over 61 years old.^{19,27,28} Another important issue related to the referred labor category is that, 61.7% of the total, registered a universe of 1 million and 100 thousand workers who were up to 40 years old, which points to the conclusion that the referred team of professionals was predominantly young, and that 1/4 was up to 30 years old.^{19,27,28}

With regard to the greater preponderance of nursing professionals registered in the electoral election of 2020 declaring to be of white race / color, a correlation with the scientific literature was identified, as shown in the Continuous National Sample Survey (Continuous PNAD) presented in 2016, when it is argued that this contingent represented 44.2% of the total Brazilian population, accounting for the universe of 90.9 million people.³⁰ For some researchers, nursing professionals belonging to the categories of AUX and TEC, who represent 44.5% declare to be brown, 37.6% white and 12.9% race / black.²⁸

In this context, it can also be verified that, if the nursing professionals who

declared to be brown and black are added, it will be counting the amount of 57.4%²⁸ Regarding the category that analyzed the civil status of the nursing professionals, it was identified correlation with what is supported by the scientific literature, as, according to the same, in the Nursing Profile in Brazil research, implemented in 2013 by COFEN / FIOCRUZ, a universe of 1,804,535 professionals was regularly registered, of which , 40.7% (n = 734,319) declared that they were married and 38% (n = 685,249) were single.³¹

In the census conducted by COFEN / FIOCRUZ in 2010, it was pointed out that the nursing category had a universe of 1,449,583 professionals regularly enrolled and of these, 49.29% (n = 714,487) declared they were single and 34.66% (n = 502,487) were married, which indicates a change in the profile of the labor agents under analysis, between the temporary periods in question.³² Regarding the educational level, which identified the highest prevalence of nursing professionals , having completed high school (EMC), a correlation was identified with what is defended by the scientific literature when it is exposed that approximately 57.7% have this education, which is required to work in the respective jobs under analysis .²⁸

On the other analytical level, the phenomenon that approximately 5.7% of AUX and TEC draws attention, that is, about 79 thousand professionals have less than the education required to exercise these jobs in the scientific praxis in question.³³ In this sense, it is possible that this fact under analysis is directly or indirectly related to what in the past was known as “nursing attendants” or practitioners, who were placed in the position of AUX, without the need for proof.³³

On the other hand, a very relevant data refers to the question that, more than 34.3%, that is, 1/3 of the AUX and TEC declared that they are attending or have already completed complete higher education (ESC), and in this way, this universe of approximately 470 thousand workers, have the required education, aiming to work with these jobs.^{27,28} Another phenomenon that draws attention in the analysis process is that approximately 31.4%, that is, 1/3 of the contingent of professionals ENF took the TEC or AUX course before purchasing the ESC.^{27,28}

On the other hand, among more than 130 thousand ENF professionals, who had the possibility of completing the AUX and / or TEC course before completing higher education, that is, approximately 86.1% declared having performed some nursing activity.²⁸ context, it can be concluded that a significant portion of approximately 31.4% of this workforce (FT) is made up of ex-AUX professionals or ex-TEC who have considerable experience in nursing praxis.^{27,28}

In the category that identified that the greater preponderance of nursing professionals registered for participation in the 2020 election, had Brazilian nationality, a correlation was identified with the scientific literature, when it is argued that the absolute majority of the nursing team regularly registered with the Regulatory councils for professional practice is composed of native Brazilians.^{27,28} However, for some researchers, it is interesting that approximately 2,000 nursing professionals had the time, a foreign national, since of them who make up the FT, about 14% come from from Uruguay, 12.6% are from Peru, 8.5% are from Portugal, 7.4% are from Guinea Bissau and 7.2% are from France.²⁷

On the other hand, it is also interesting to point out that, among the aforementioned nursing professionals naturalized in Brazil, the presence of eighteen (18) nations belonging to the various continents also stands out, a phenomenon that helps in the composition of the Brazilian nursing FT, being

they South America with approximately 33.3% (n = 6), Europe with 27.8% (n = 5), Central America with 11.1% (n = 2), Africa with 11.1% (n = 2), Asia with 11.1% (n = 2) and North America with 5.6% (n = 1).^{27,28}

Regarding the political position category, it was found that councilor was the one who registered the greatest preponderance, being the same in common with what is found in the literature, when it is exposed that according to data made available by the Superior Electoral Court (TSE), in Elections in 2020, 58,114 were disputed by a universe of 518,329 candidates, with a candidate / vacancy ratio of 8.92.³⁴

Another fact that draws attention, when comparing the 2016 Electoral Election with that of 2020, is that there was an evolution in the number of registered candidates, increasing the number from 496,927 to 557,406 related to the political positions of Mayor, Vice-Mayor and Councilman. ³⁴ Historically in Brazil, the first city council was installed in 1532, in the hereditary captaincy by Martin Afonso de Souza, where the first Brazilian village was founded, currently known as the city of São Vicente, located on the coast of the state of SP, becoming known as the "Vincencian Chamber".³⁴

In this sense, the councilor is constituted as the political agent elected during the process known as electoral election for a term of four (04) years, receiving the investiture of a legitimate representative of society and, having the role of being the bridge between the population and the Mayor.³⁵ Etymologically, the origin of the term "councilman" is related to the sense of analyzing, evaluating and also verifying and, in this sense, he is responsible for making complaints of irregularities, supervising the accounts of the local Executive Branch, drafting laws, in addition to performing administrative functions in the city council where it operates.³⁵

According to the precept of the CF 1988, in its article number 14, may apply for councilor, whoever is literate, has Brazilian nationality, enjoys the full exercise of political rights, has been affiliated to a political party for more than a year, has at least 18 years of age on election day, has had an electoral domicile in the constituency for at least one year, and is also listed electorally.⁴ In its chapter IV, which talks about the municipalities and in article number 29, it is supported by the Brazilian Magna Carta that the "election of the Mayor, the Vice-Mayor and the Councilors, for a term of four (4) years, by means of a direct and simultaneous election held throughout the country."⁴

In the last fifteen (15) elections held between the years 1950-2002, to run for a political seat at the Chamber of Federal Deputies in Brazil, it was found that the majority of parliamentarians ran for reelection, representing an average of approximately 68% .^{36, 37} For some researchers interested in the phenomenon of re-election, the development of time limitation as a form of certainty against the exceptional powers of the incumbent is perceived as positive points in the exercise of power, notably perceived by the political systems of the presidential type.^{38,39}

Also pointed out as positive points related to the phenomenon of reelection of political office through the electoral election, the expansion of the possibility of "personalizing the exercise of power", in addition to the perpetuation of the performance of the administrative position.^{38,39} In this sense, there are the intentionality on the part of the political agent in question, to remain in the exercise of command in the political position, thus conditioning the agenda of the elected official in his first term, or even encouraging him to use it in a

characterized way as “abusive”, especially in the course of the electoral process.^{37,38,39}

Regarding the category that analyzed the presentation of political parties in the form of isolates or in the development of coalitions, it was identified from the scientific literature that they are of paramount importance for candidacies in proportional and / or majority elections.^{40,41} In this sense and, in relation to what is defended with respect to party coalitions, political parties use a number of strategies, among which can be mentioned, the formation of various types of coalitions, to obtain resources such as votes, positions and even policies.⁴¹

In this way, the realization of the union between the political parties, constitutes itself as a highly complex theme, mainly, if it takes into account the large number of existing party subtitles, as is the case in Brazil, mainly in a context where, the majority of them is founded only, for the purpose of collecting monetary type.^{40,41} In relation to the MDB being the political party that registered the greatest preponderance of nursing professionals, who ran for political office in the electoral elections of 2020, a correlation was found with what is shown in the literature, when it is argued that the said party legend reached the largest number of affiliates, accounting for the universe of approximately 2,166,146 in November of that year.⁴²

According to data extracted from the TSE, the MDB also received the highest number of votes, accounting for the universe of approximately 10.9 million in the municipal elections of 2020.^{42,43} The MDB, previously designated as Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movement (PMDB), in the electoral election of 2020 elected the largest number of mayors (802), vice-mayors (673) and councilors (7,237), constituting themselves as the Brazilian political association with the largest preponderance of vacancies in the said political positions.⁴³

Final considerations

The realization of this research verified the reduced number of candidates belonging to the category of nursing, who disputed the electoral election of 2020. In this way, it is verified the need to rethink strategies, devices and policies, which will allow the qualitative and quantitative expansion of the universe of nursing professionals, participants in disputes in Brazilian municipal electoral elections.

Although the present study has limitations in its construction and development, it was possible to gain a greater understanding of the political process and also, in relation to the registration of nursing professionals in the analyzed municipal election. The reduced number of records for participation and active engagement of professionals belonging to the nursing category in electoral elections, can weaken their representation, along with the instances where the routes and directions to be taken are discussed and decided by all agents and institutions. constituents of the health field and also of the whole society.

The phenomenon analyzed in the present research, possibly has a direct and indirect relationship with the existing difficulties of the referred professionals in the health sector, in approving old claims of the category, as is the case of reducing the workload, increasing wages, salaries and bonuses, in addition to improving professional working conditions.

The importance of the participation of professionals belonging to the nursing category in the political dispute processes at the municipal, state and national dimensions is justified as an efficient way to safeguard the inalienable right to health, to defend the public health system and to expand guarantees defense of all vulnerable members of society. It is also up to the various supervisory bodies for the professional exercise and defense of the nursing category, to rethink methodologies and articulations that contribute to the increase in the number of their professionals in the municipal electoral political processes throughout Brazil.

Other studies and research that intend to analyze the registration process for the participation of nursing professionals in municipal, state and federal electoral elections should be encouraged, aiming to allow the generation of greater knowledge in relation to this theme, which is the current and disturbing one. for greater growth and development of this labor category.

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