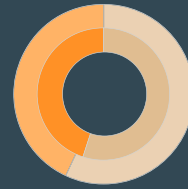


PARALLEL VOTE TABULATIONS



What is a PVT?

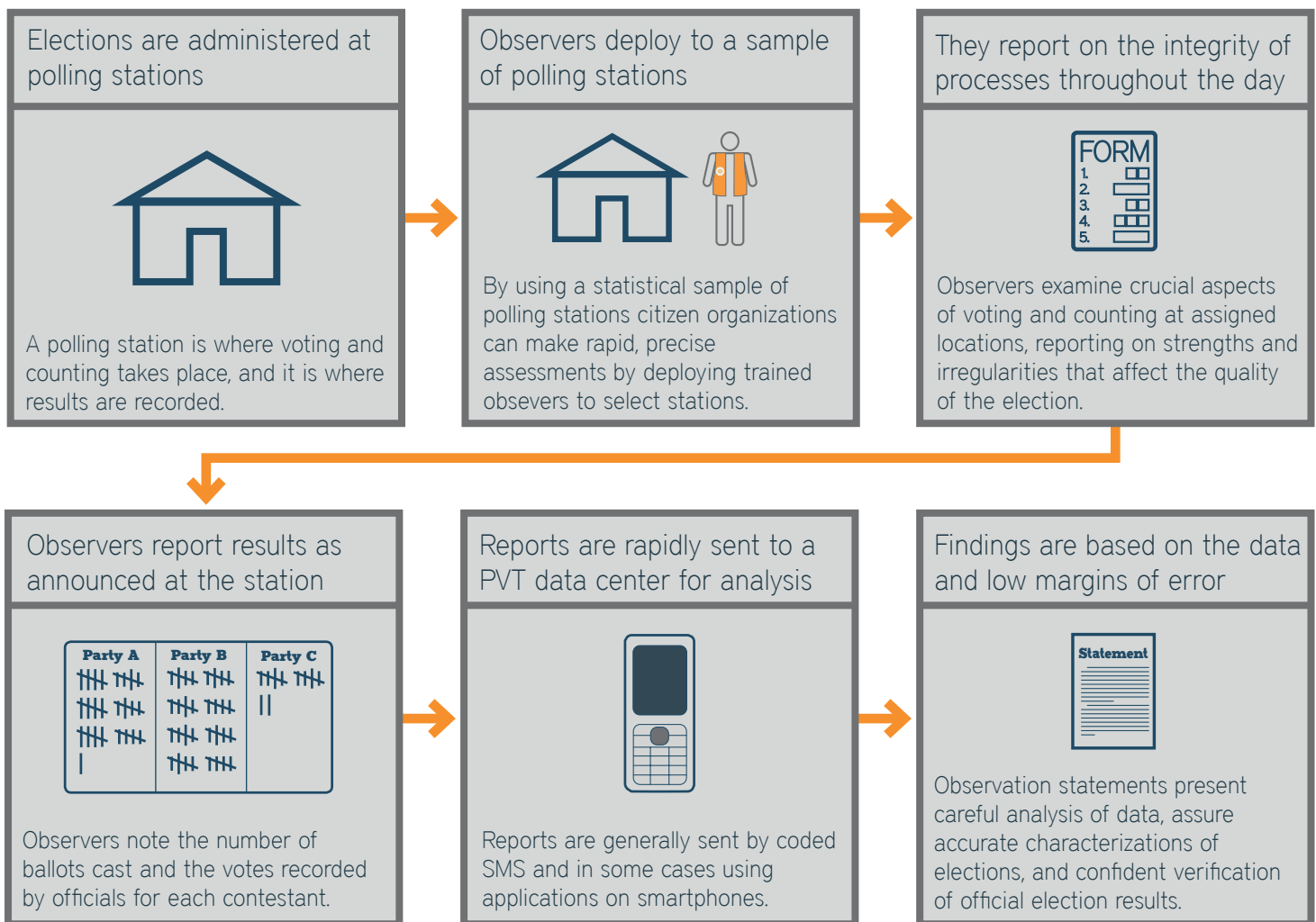
A Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT), sometimes called a Quick Count, is a proven methodology employed by nonpartisan citizen observers to independently verify official election results. A PVT is based on systematic assessment of voting and counting processes. Unlike exit polls, PVTs do not ask citizens how they voted, rather they rely on trained observers collecting data at polling stations.



Why do a PVT?

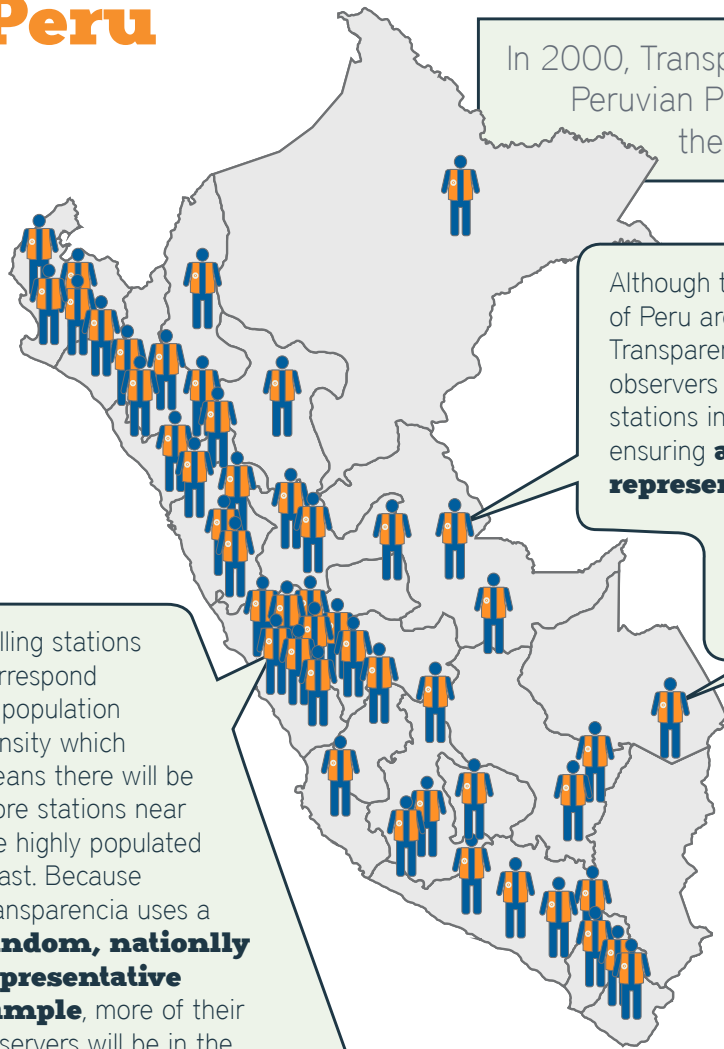
PVTs, properly done by citizen groups, reduce uncertainty from the election environment by providing careful analysis of observer findings. They most frequently confirm official results and increase public confidence in well run elections. Where PVTs expose fraud, or identify problems in the process, they provide an objective basis for understanding the negative effects and for seeking peaceful resolution of complaints. PVTs, thus, reduce potentials for political conflict.

HERE'S HOW THEY WORK



Example: Peru

In 2000, Transparencia fielded **1,200** PVT observers for the Peruvian Presidential Election. This graphic is based on their deployment of observers and their findings.



Although the eastern regions of Peru are sparsely populated, Transparencia still deployed observers to remote polling stations in its sample. By ensuring **a nationally representative sample**,

Transparencia could accurately analyze the process throughout the entire country.

Polling stations correspond to population density which means there will be more stations near the highly populated coast. Because Transparencia uses a **random, nationally representative sample**, more of their observers will be in the coastal area.

PVTs CAN

Confirm Results

Mitigate Potential Violence



Deter or Expose Fraud



TYPES OF PVT DATA

Process

PVTs examine the integrity of the voting and counting processes. Without an understanding of this data, the adding of results could be based on fraud, such as stuffed ballot boxes or dishonest recording of votes.



Missing Materials

Data could indicate, for example, that 34% of polling stations did not receive their voter lists.



Party Agents

Data could indicate that at 92% of polling stations, agents from all parties signed official results.

Results

PVTs can project, with precision, voting results and voter turnout, as well as identify the absence or magnitude of problems with voting and counting. This can reinforce confidence and identify needed improvements.



Vote Results

PVT data could, for example, project that Party A received 55% of the vote while Party B received 42%.



Turnout

Data could, for example, project voter turnout at 66.2%.

BEYOND PVTs

Systematic election observation, including through PVTs, increases citizen participation, enhances political and governmental accountability and provides a basis for advocacy. In addition, the skills that networks and organizations develop for PVTs can be employed outside of elections.