

Election Forensics Toolkit preloaded vote data information
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This document lists some of the key variables in each of the datasets that are preloaded in the Election Forensics Toolkit

(http://electionforensics.ddns.net:3838/EFT_USAID/). For an introduction to how to use the Toolkit website see the **Tutorial** at the website's **Help** button. For a fuller description of the elections in the set of elections originally analyzed for the USAID-funded grant (Hicken and Mebane, 2014) that supported the original development of the website, see "A Guide to Election Forensics" (Hicken and Mebane, 2015) and "Election Forensics Toolkit DRG Center Working Paper" (Mebane, 2015). This document describes features only of the preloaded vote data and not the preloaded geographic data.

The elections originally analyzed for the IIE/USAID grant include: **Afghanistan 2014 initial** (president); **Afghanistan 2014 runoff** (president); **Albania 2013** (parliament); **Bangladesh 2001** (parliament); **Cambodia 2013** (parliament); **Kenya 2013** (president); **Libya 2014** (parliament); **Libya 2014 Fem** (parliament); **South Africa 2014** (parliament); and **Uganda 2006** (president).

The following legend describes key features of the vote data that are internally preloaded for each of the named elections. The type of the observations is described, then for each kind of election the **Level** to be selected is described. Following that are the names of the variables to use to identify the leading parties or candidates (these can be used for example when selecting **Candidates/Parties**). If a variable exists that measures the number of eligible voters for each observation (to be used for **Total Registered**), it is named. If a variable exists that measures the number of ballots for each observation (to be used for **Total Votes**), it is named.

Afghanistan 2014 initial: polling station observations

- president (initial round)
level: All
leading: Dr..Abdullah.Abdullah, Dr..Mohammad.Ashraf.Ghani.Ahmadzai
N voters: —
N ballots: —

Afghanistan 2014 runoff: polling station observations

- president (runoff round)
level: All
leading: Ghani
N voters: —
N ballots: —

Albania 2013: polling station observations

- parliament

level: QARKU
leading: Leading
N voters: NVoters
N ballots: NValid

Bangladesh 2001: polling station observations

- parliament
level: CONSTTID
leading: Votes
N voters: NVoters
N ballots: NValid

Cambodia 2013: polling station observations

- parliament
level: province
leading: All Leaders
N voters: —
N ballots: —

Kenya 2013: ward observations

- president
level: All
leading: TNA
N voters: registered
N ballots: valid

Libya 2014: polling station observations

- parliament
level: DistCode
leading: Leading
N voters: —
N ballots: —

Libya 2014 Fem: polling station observations

- parliament
level: DistCode
leading: Leading
N voters: —

N ballots: —

South Africa 2014: polling station observations

- parliament national
level: All
leading: N.Leading
N voters: N.Voters
N ballots: N.Valid
- parliament provincial
level: P.PROVINCE
leading: P.Leading
N voters: P.Voters
N ballots: P.Valid

Uganda 2006: polling station observations

- president
level: All
leading: YOWERI, winner
N voters: RegVoters
N ballots: Valid

References

- Hicken, Allen and Walter R. Mebane, Jr. 2014. “Development of an Election Forensics Toolkit: Using Subnational Data to Detect Anomalies.” IIE/USAID subaward #DFG-10-APS-UM.
- Hicken, Allen and Walter R. Mebane, Jr. 2015. “A Guide to Election Forensics.” Working paper for IIE/USAID subaward #DFG-10-APS-UM, “Development of an Election Forensics Toolkit: Using Subnational Data to Detect Anomalies”.
- Mebane, Jr., Walter R. 2015. “Election Forensics Toolkit DRG Center Working Paper.” Working paper for IIE/USAID subaward #DFG-10-APS-UM, “Development of an Election Forensics Toolkit: Using Subnational Data to Detect Anomalies”.