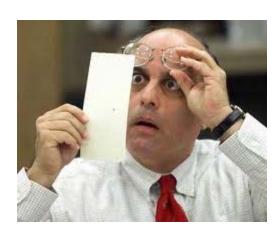
Do Voting Machine Cause Lost Votes?

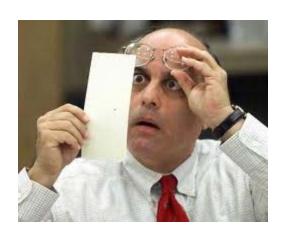
17.871

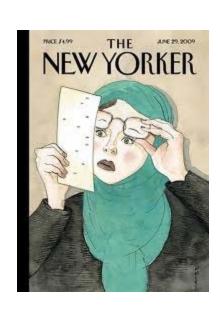
Spring 2013

2000 Presidential Election

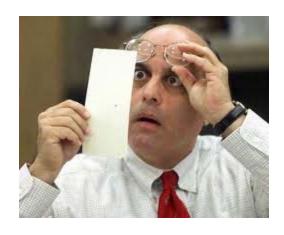


2000 Presidential Election

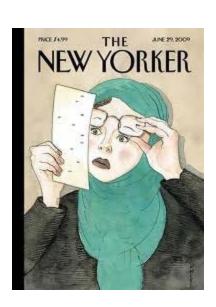


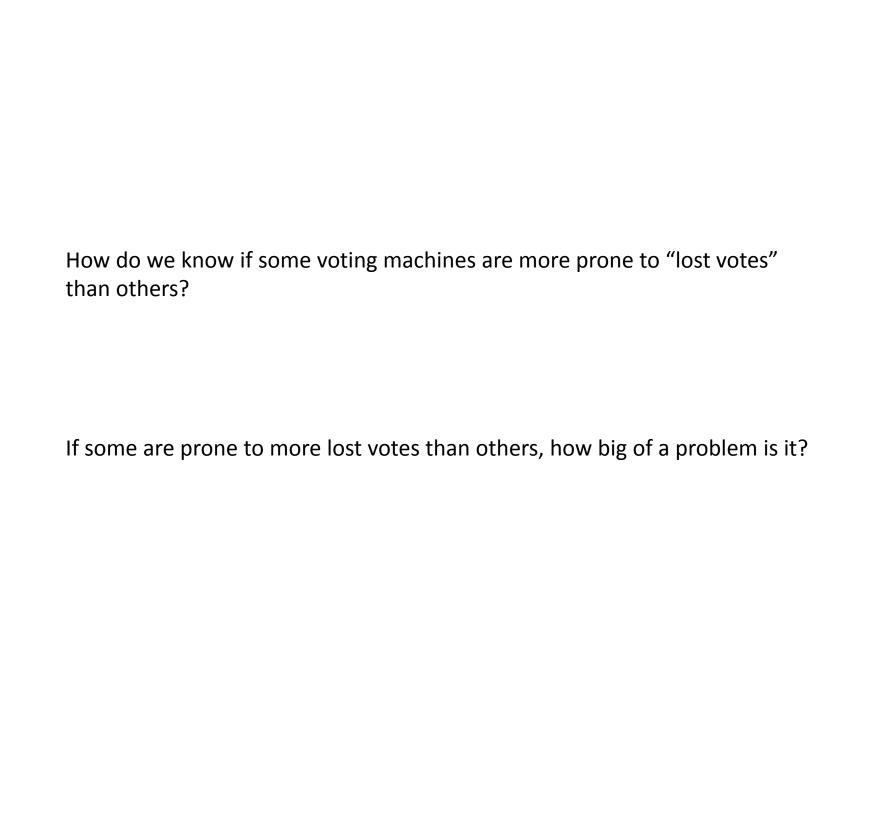


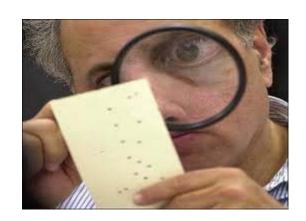
2000 Presidential Election











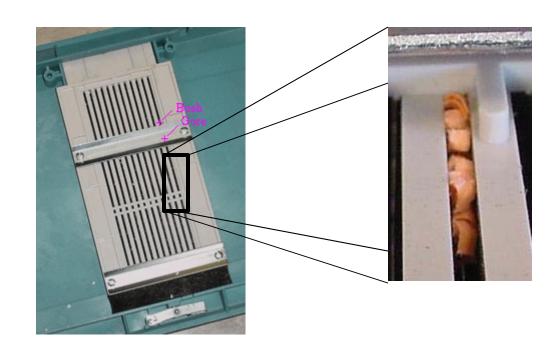
Law



Engineering



Engineering



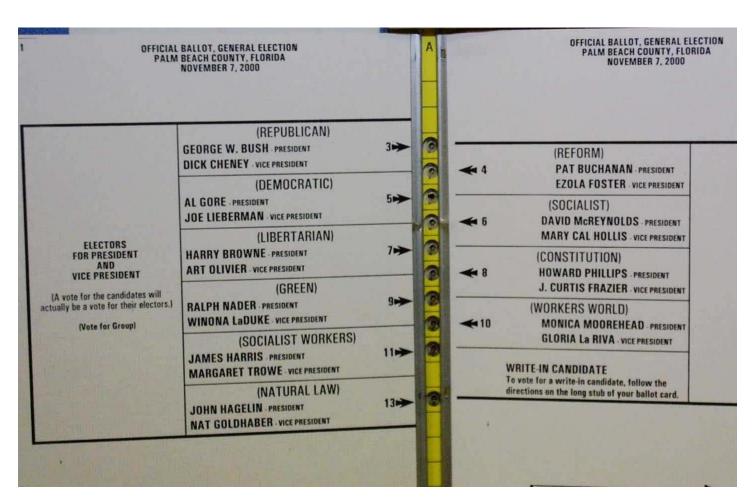
Engineering

Tech.	Under- vote pct.	Over-vote pct.	Lost vote pct.	Number of counties
Datavote (punch)	0.83%	6.10%	6.93%	9
Hand-count	0.65%	6.09%	6.74%	1
Lever	0.29%	0.09%	0.38%	1
Optical scan	0.31%	1.05%	1.36%	41
Votomatic (punch)	1.52%	2.42%	3.94%	15
Statewide	1.03%	1.91%	2.94%	67

Data sources:

Election returns: Florida Division of Elections Over- under-vote counts: NORC recount project Statistics, correlational

An Aside: The Butterfly Ballot Mattered



Many Columns Are Bad

	Number of b		
Technology	1	2	Total
Datavote (punch)	7.09%	6.73%	6.93%
	(7)	(2)	(9)
Hand-count		6.74% (1)	6.74% (1)
Lever	0.38% (1)		0.38% (1)
Optical scan	0.89%	7.03%	1.36%
	(27)	(14)	(41)
Votomatic (punch)	2.91%	8.07%	3.94%
	(13)	(2)	(15)
Total	2.06%	7.81%	2.94%
	(48)	(19)	(67)

	Machine in 2000				
Machine in 1996:	Votomatic	Lever	Opscan	DRE	Total
Votomatic	-0.52% (171)		-1.96% (179)	-0.40% (8)	-0.98% (365)
Lever	-0.69% (2)	-0.08% (114)	-0.24% (65)	0.66% (111)	0.03% (294)
Opscan			-1.42% (74)	-0.84% (1)	-1.33% (75)
DRE				-1.92% (35)	
Total	-0.92% (215)	-0.08% (119)	-1.29% (616)	-0.94% (65)	-0.81% (1,402)

(Quasi-) Experimental

Note: the table isn't complete, although the totals in the columns and rows reflect the entire table

Some points relevant to 17.871

- Political science can provide a service to society by framing questions causally, and reducing complicated matters to clear observables.
- Addressing important questions of public policy requires creative combinations of insight, data, and method.

Relevant to the Syllabus (to come)

Statistics

TABLE 3

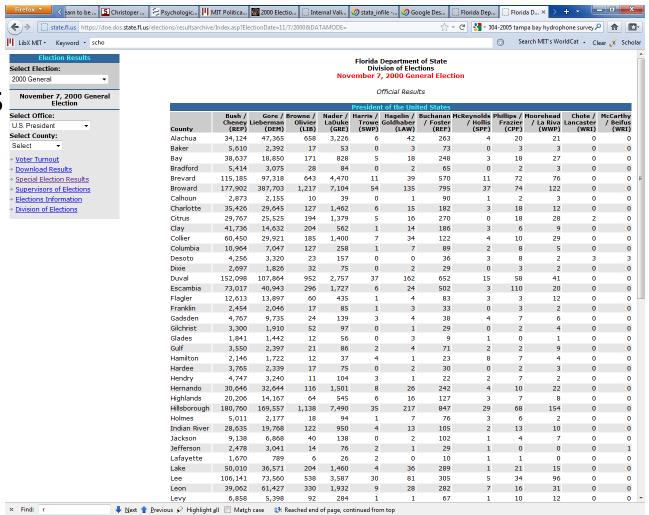
Residual Vote Multivariate Analysis, Presidential, Gubernatorial, and Senatorial Elections, 1988–2000

	Fixed-effects estimates		No fixed effects, explicit controls		
	President	Gov. & senator	President	Gov. & senator	
Equipment effects:					
Punch card	.0082	0030	.0077	021	
	(.0015)	(.0018)	(.0005)	(.001)	
Lever machine	Excluded equip.	Excluded equip.	Excluded equip.	Excluded equip	
	category	category	category	category	
Paper	014	014	0012	022	
	(.002)	(.003)	(.0014)	(.002)	
Optical scan	0045	014	.00071	032	
	(.0014)	(.002)	(.00070)	(.001)	
Electronic	.0022	012	.0080	0097	
(DRE)	(.0015)	(.002)	(.0010)	(.0013)	
Shift in tech.	.0010	0004	.00005	0021	
	(.0007)	(.0010)	(.00067)	(.0013)	
Log (turnout)	.0095	.031	0004	.0005	
and (ramoun)	(.0026)	(.003)	(.0001)	(.0002)	
Gov. or Sen. on	0011	004	003	.005	
ballot	(.0007)	(.001)	(.001)	(.001)	
Senator	(3007)	.008	(.001)	.009	
Schalor		(.001)		(.001)	
Percent Over 65		(.001)	.047	.104	
rercent Over 65					
Percent 18-24			(.008) 012	(.009) .027	
Percent 18-24					
			(.009)	(.010)	
Percent White			030	045	
_			(.002)	(.003)	
Percent	_		.011	.005	
Hispanic			(.004)	(.005)	
Median Income		_	002	001	
(10,000s)			(.001)	(.001)	
Constant	11	29	.025	.027	
	(.03)	(.03)	(.002)	(.016)	
N	8,982	11,625	8,982	11,625	
R ²	.79	.74	.14	.43	
Fixed effect:	$Year \times State$	$Year \times State$	$Year \times State$	Year × State	
(not shown)	County	County			
Number of	3,346	2,245	_	_	
categories					
F test	F(3345,5572)	F(2244,9318) =	_	_	
	= 2.971	3.705			
	(p < .0001)	(p < .0001)			

Relevant to the Syllabus (to come)

Statistics

Mechanics



Relevant to the Syllabus (to come)

- Statistics
- Mechanics
- Project



Postlude



Postlude



Postlude



A Massachusetts Institute of Technology analysis determined that blacks and Hispanics waited nearly twice as long in line to vote on average than whites. Florida had the nation's longest lines, at 45 minutes, followed by the District of Columbia, Maryland, South Carolina and Virginia, according to Charles Stewart III, the political science professor who conducted the analysis.

Postlude II



Postlude II

Charles Stewart III, a political scientist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a Pew adviser, said that high provisional ballot rates were an important signal of potential trouble.

Multimedia or n, WASH. ORE.

"Nationwide, a bit over 1 percent of voters are given a provisional ballot," he said. "In Arizona in 2008, the rate was 6.5 percent. In the battleground state of Ohio, it was 3.6 percent. While these numbers may seem small, in a recount or election dispute, they would be huge."

