

Extending the Chad "Standard Measurement" Example

This spreadsheet reemphasizes the need for ballot analysis standards by generalizing the chad analysis discussion to look at the effects of slight deviations in the accuracy of vote measurement methods.

Election profile

1,000,000	Voters (Combined turnout for both parties)
0.2500%	Turnout % Advantage (in favor of the Banner Party)
1.0000%	Error Rate for Measurement Method A
3.5000%	Error Rate for Measurement Method B

County political demographic

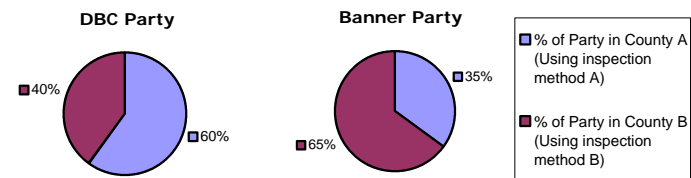
<u>DBC Party</u>	<u>Banner Party</u>	
60%	35%	% of Party in County A (Using inspection method A)
40%	65%	% of Party in County B (Using inspection method B)

Election results

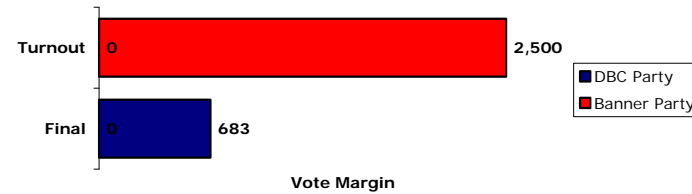
<u>DBC Party</u>	<u>Banner Party</u>	
498,750	501,250	Total Turnout
0	2,500	Turnout Advantage
299,250	175,438	County A Turnout
296,258	173,683	County A Totals (Method A)
199,500	325,813	County B Turnout
192,518	314,409	County B Totals (Method B)
488,775	488,092	Election Totals
683	0	Winning Margin
	-3,183	Vote loss due to varying cross-county standards

Election vote fallout summary

<u>DBC Party</u>	<u>Banner Party</u>	
2,993	1,754	County A Fallout
6,983	11,403	County B Fallout
9,975	13,158	Total Fallout



Election Results



Vote Fallout Summary

