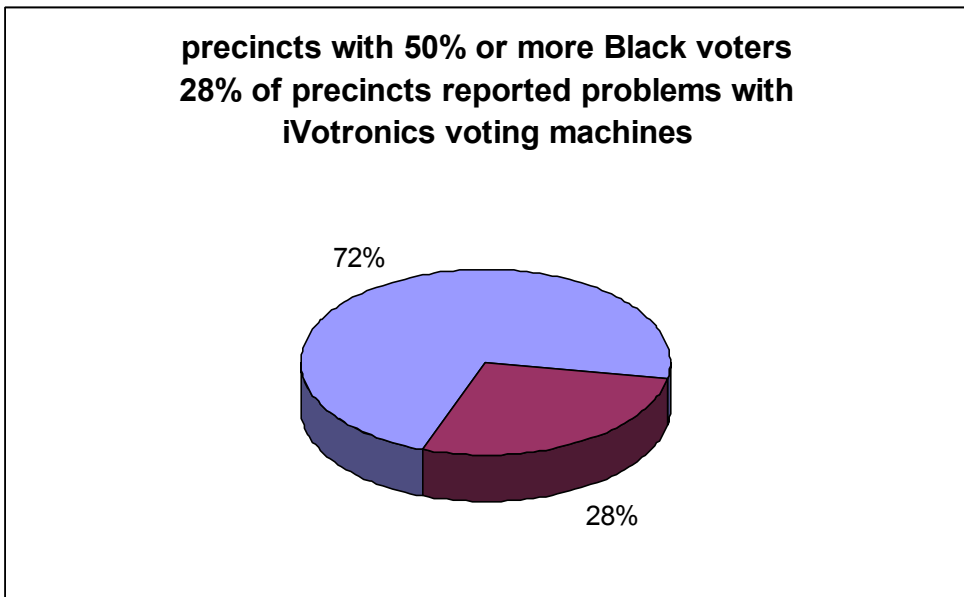
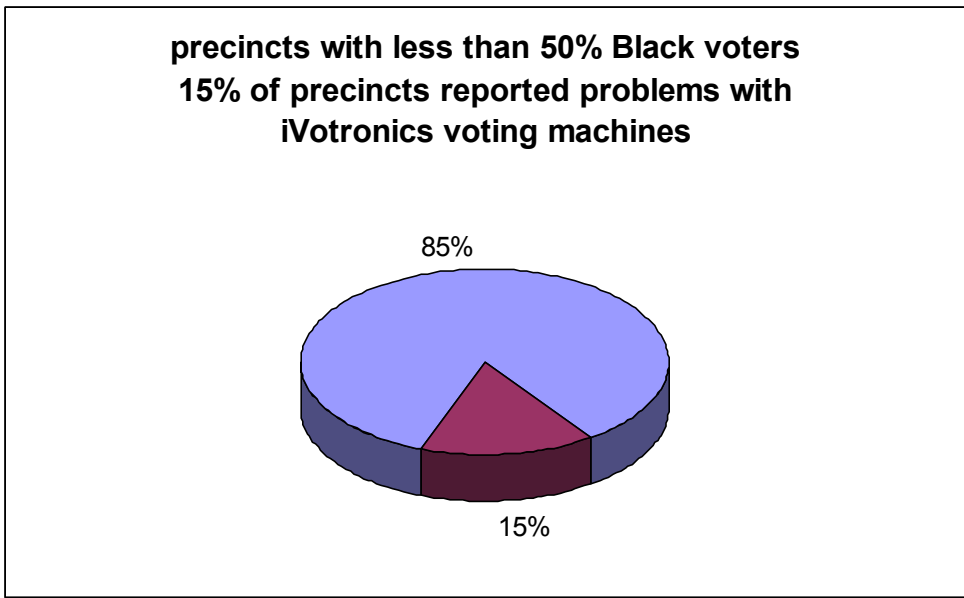


**Analysis of Data on Precincts
Reporting Problems with iVotronics
Voting Machines in
Miami-Dade County**

**Statistical analysis by Dr. Hugh Gladwin
Associate Professor
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Florida International University**

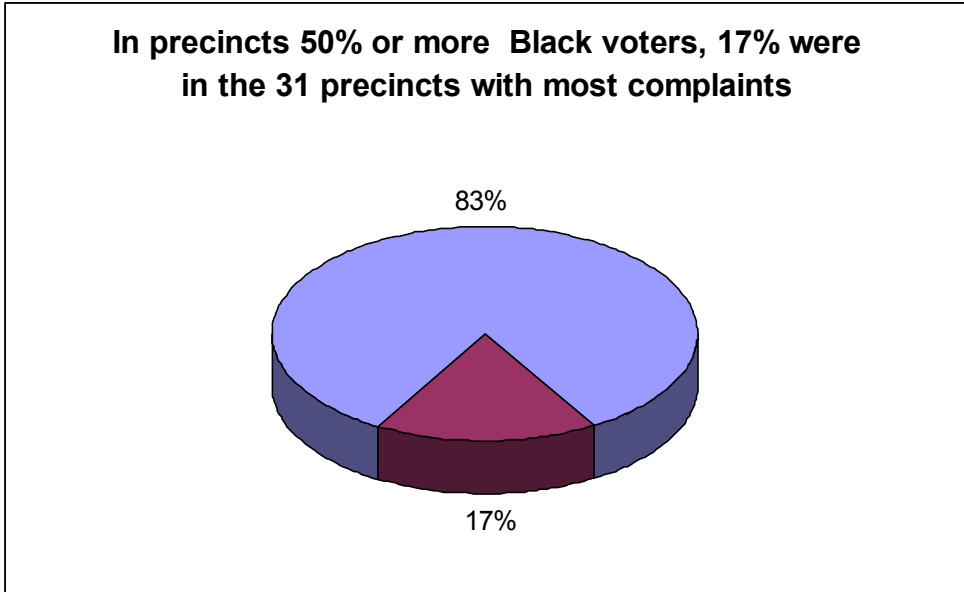
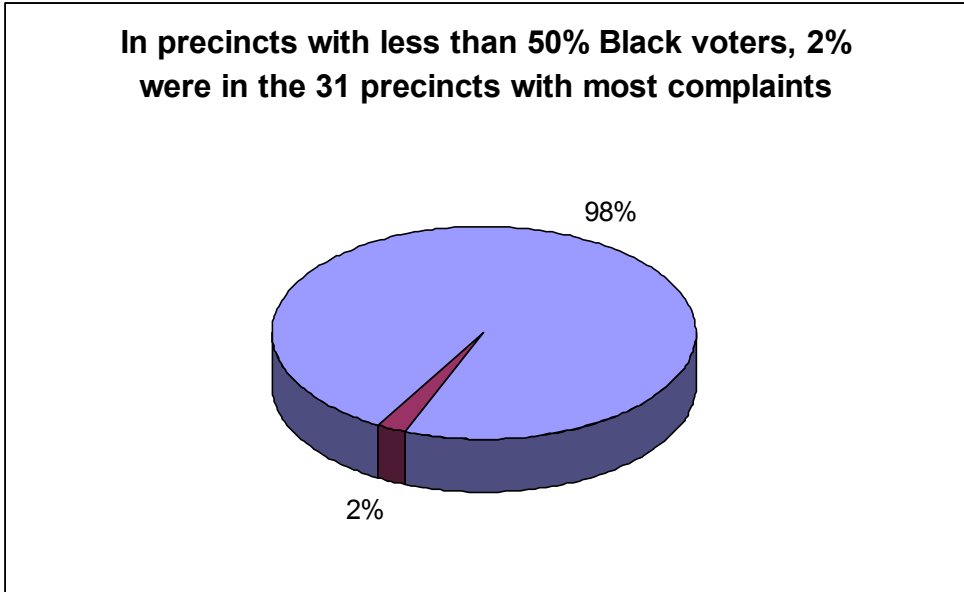
October 20, 2002

	Precincts with less than 50% Black voters		Precincts with 50% Black voters or more	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
No problems with iVotronics machines	358	84.6%	138	72.3%
Problems reported with machines	65	15.4%	53	27.7%



Probability that this difference could have occurred by chance = 0.00055

	Precincts with less than 50% Black voters		Precincts with 50% Black voters or more	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Not in 31 precincts with most problems	485	97.8%	98	83.1%
31 precincts with most problems reported	11	2.2%	20	16.9%



Probability that this difference could have occurred by chance = 0.000000149

Could the results be explained by income rather than race, in that polls in poorer areas might be staffed by less well trained workers?

To determine this, an analysis was done to determine whether average family income in precinct was a stronger predictor of the precinct reporting problems than percent Black voters registered in the precinct.

The first table below shows that % Black registered voters in precinct by itself is a statistically significant predictor (logistic regression analysis).

	Probability effect occurred by chance.	
% Black registered voters in precinct	.001	Statistically significant predictor

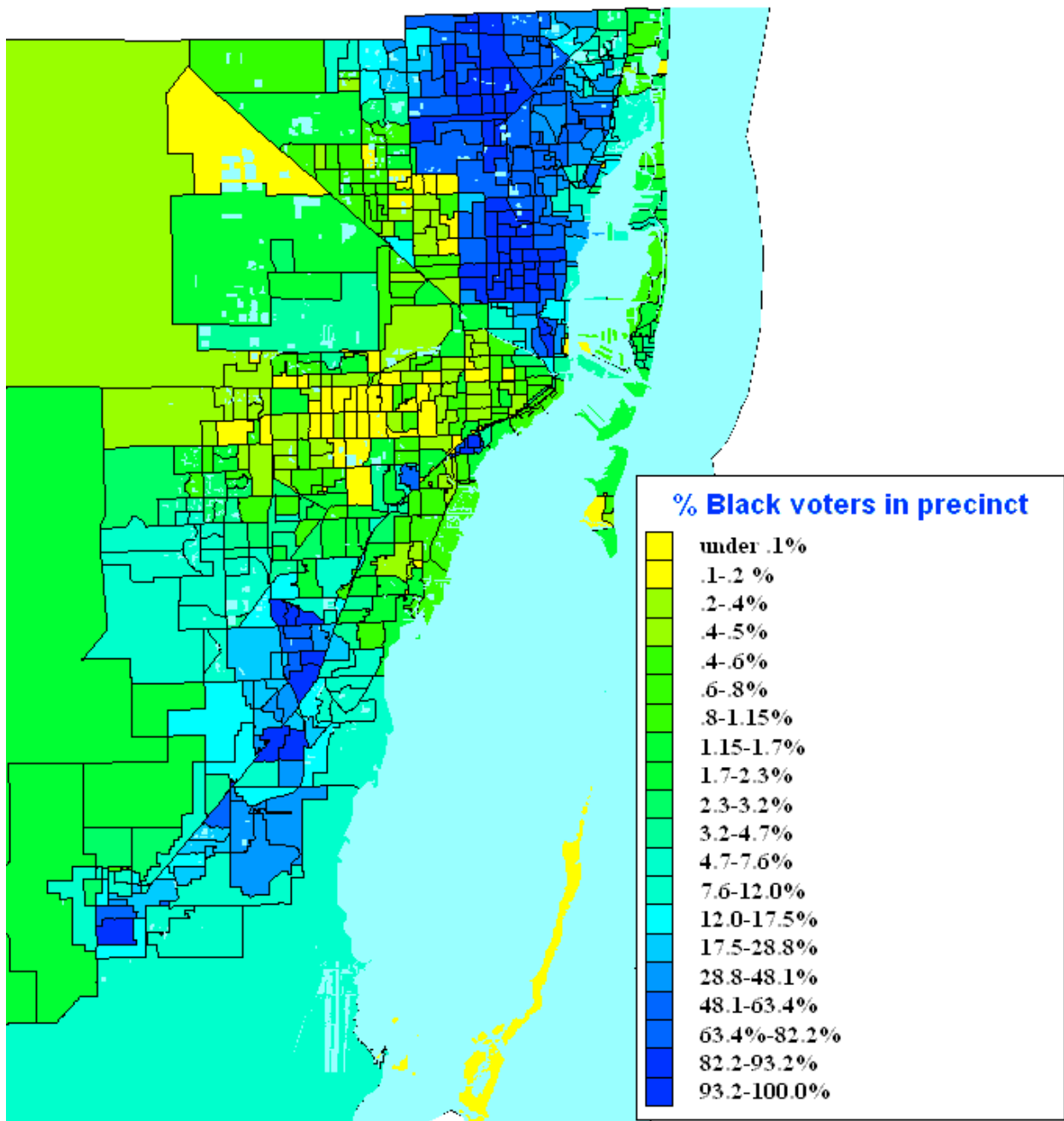
% Black registered voters in precinct as a predictor of whether the precinct reported problems with iVotronics voting machines

The next step was to include average family income in precinct along with % Black registered voters in precinct in the analysis. If average family income was the more important predictor, it would replace % Black as the most significant predictor. The table below shows that it does not: it is not significant and has very little effect on the significance of % Black

	Probability effect occurred by chance.	
Average family income in precinct (1990 census)	.490	Not a statistically significant predictor
% Black registered voters in precinct	.003	Statistically significant predictor

Average family income in precinct and % Black registered voters in precinct as predictors of whether the precinct reported problems with iVotronics voting machines

Conclusion: Income levels in precincts are not a factor in voting machine problems, but race clearly is.



Precincts reporting problems with iVotronics machines

