

**What is a PRVT?**

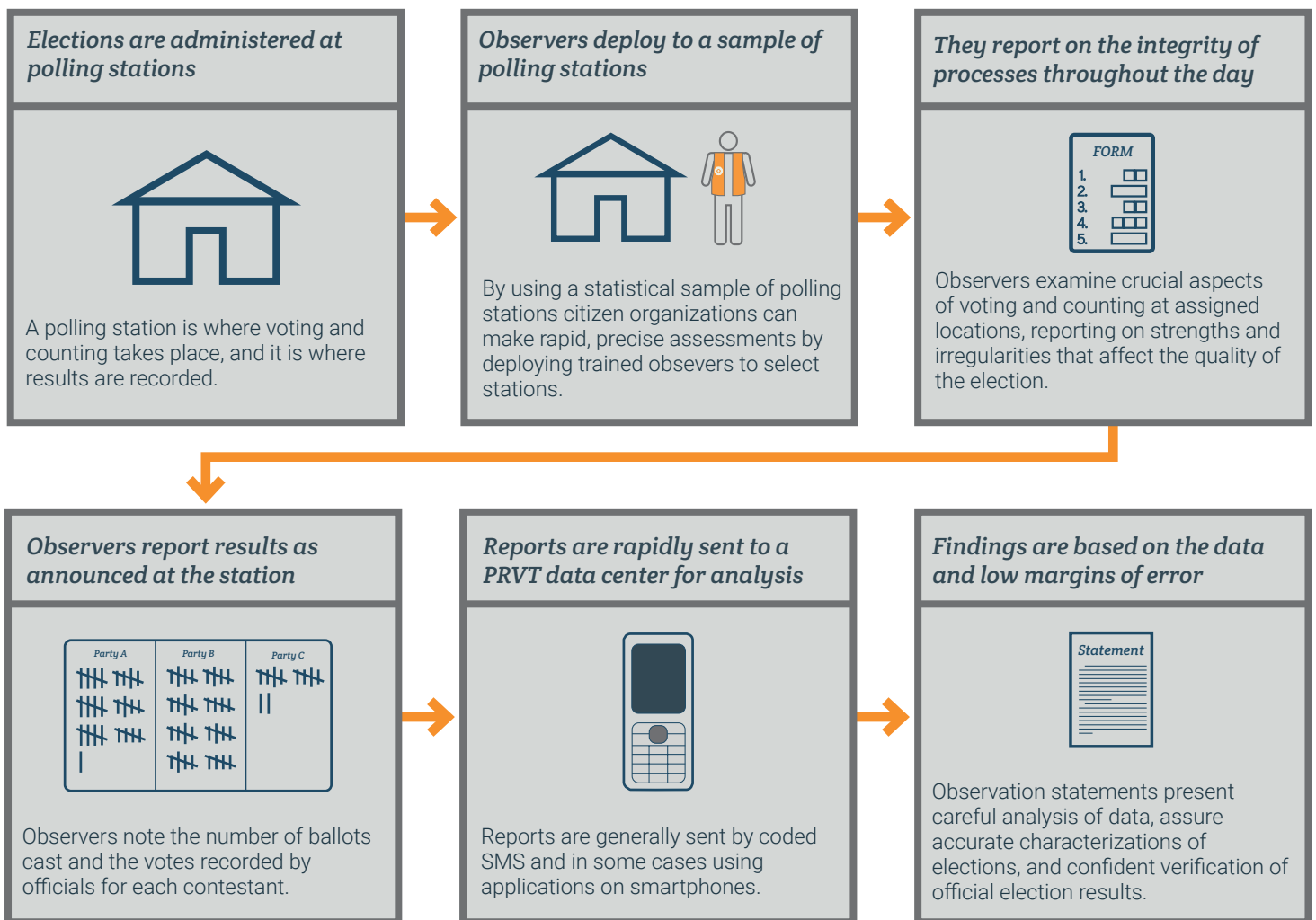
A PRVT is an advanced and proven election monitoring methodology that allows nonpartisan citizen observers to systematically assess the quality of opening, voting, closing, counting, and tabulation processes at a national scale. When appropriate, PRVTs enable nonpartisan citizen observer groups to quickly predict where the credible results of the election should fall. Unlike exit polls, PRVTs do not ask citizens how they voted; rather, they rely on trained observers collecting data at polling stations.



**Why Do a PRVT?**

PRVTs, 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 PRVTs 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. PRVTs, thus, reduce potentials for political conflict.

**HERE'S HOW THEY WORK**

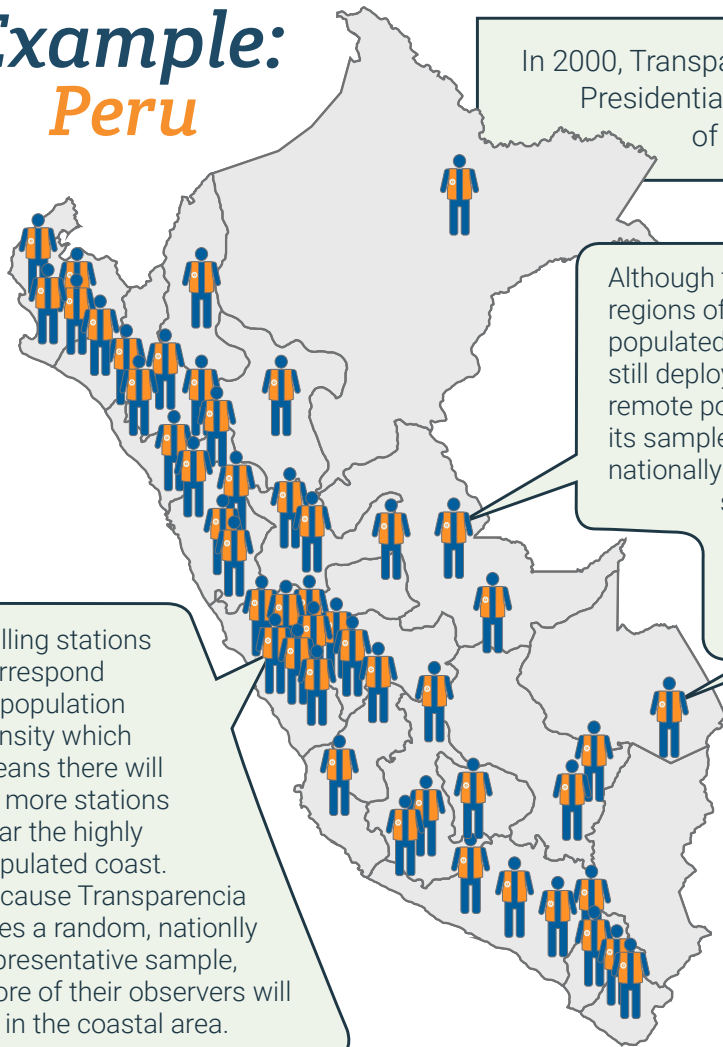


## PRVTs? Not PVTs?

The methodologies are the same: just the name has changed. Previously, the election observation community referred to this systematic observation methodology as Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT). That acronym is no longer reflective of the comprehensive election day monitoring conducted by citizen observers today. It's more accurate and less confusing to refer to these systematic monitoring efforts as Process and Results Verification for Transparency (PRVT).

## Example: Peru

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



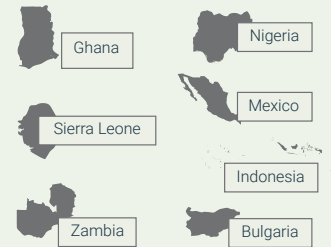
Although the eastern regions of Peru are sparsely populated, Transparencia still deployed observers to remote polling stations in its sample. By ensuring a nationally representative sample, Transparencia could accurately analyze the process throughout the entire country.

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.

## PRVTs Can

Confirm  
Results

Mitigate  
Potential Violence



Deter or Expose  
Fraud



## TYPES OF PRVT DATA

### Process

PRVTs 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

PRVTs 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

PRVT 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 PRVTs

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