The first step in this project was to gather crowd mapping data from Uchaguzi's website. To do this, I had to go to Uchaguzi's website and download the demographic data from the Commission on Revenue Allocation. I created Microsoft Excel spreadsheets that I was able to join to a Kenyan County shapefile and created the Uchaguzi data point shapefile. Lastly, I ran regression analyses for each of the demographics and county Uchaguzi report counts to find the correlation coefficient for each relationship. The results of this study show that total population and population density show strong correlations to Election Irregularity and Total Population and Population Density. It is clear that the violence after the 2007 election was not a coincidence, but rather the result of years of political changes and strong societal reactions.

II. Literature Review

The literature examined for this project is focused on the previous election. What happened in the last election and what were the causes of violence? According to Ndungu (2008), the counties that were the most densely populated in the country showed the highest number of election irregularities. The results of this study show that total population and population density show strong correlations to Election Irregularity. In addition, the analysis of the 2013 election data shows that there are weak to no correlations found between education rates, poverty rates, access to electricity data, and voter registration figures.

III. Methodology

1. The first step was to project crowd mapping data from Uchaguzi's website. This data was collected from citizen reports starting at 6:00AM on March 4, 2013, the opening of the polls, to exactly two days later at 6:00AM on March 6, 2013.
2. Next, I compiled an extremely labor-intensive extraction of each Uchaguzi page of interest into a Microsoft Excel file. An Excel file is based on the HTML code in the Uchaguzi database. First, I cross-referenced the data to find the 25 counties with the most reports per capita even though it is the 25th most populated county in the country. Interest, however, was much lower in Kenya's 2013 election than the 2007 election.
3. Then, the Microsoft Excel file that I created was transformed into ArcMap 10.1, a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping software.
4. I gathered Uchaguzi data points from the Virtual Kenya George Koonjoo, the World Policy Journal, New York Times, and Kibaki did not fulfill his constitutional change implementation promises (Karmung and Kloop 2008, 220). Additionally, the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) is said to have manipulated the votes in favor of the president (Kabukuru 2008, 21). According to Ndungu (2008), the counties that were the most densely populated in the country showed the highest number of election irregularities. The results of this study show that total population and population density show strong correlations to Election Irregularity. In addition, the analysis of the 2013 election data shows that there are weak to no correlations found between education rates, poverty rates, access to electricity data, and voter registration figures.

V. Conclusion

The results of this study show that total population and population density show strong correlations to Election Irregularity and Total Population and Population Density. It is clear that the violence after the 2007 election was not a coincidence, but rather the result of years of political changes and strong societal reactions. The results of this study show that total population and population density show strong correlations to Election Irregularity. In addition, the analysis of the 2013 election data shows that there are weak to no correlations found between education rates, poverty rates, access to electricity data, and voter registration figures.

Future research should be focused towards further streamlining the Kenyan democratic process. More demographic data, especially ethnic and land ownership data, could be discovered to better find out about the foundations of violence and electoral corruption in Kenya.

VII. Acknowledgements

Future research should be focused towards further streamlining the Kenyan democratic process. More demographic data, especially ethnic and land ownership data, could be discovered to better find out about the foundations of violence and electoral corruption in Kenya.

VIII. References