



# Session: Partners and Funders

Jennie Barker

*June 12, 2025*

## INTRODUCTION

**These fields cover the authors' partners and funders.**

This helps users of the library to understand the ethical decisions made by the authors in their research.



# Agenda

## Partners and funders

1. Number of organizations
2. Organization role, type, and country



# 1. Number of organizations

- **Definition:** The number of organizations supporting the study
  - This includes **unnamed/anonymous** organizations
  - This also includes the authors' institutional affiliations
  - If there are two separate organizations mentioned that fall under the same umbrella organization, include both:
    - World Bank
    - SIEF
  - **Do not** include institutions that offered feedback on the paper
    - Interested in financial and logistical support



# Walk through: Oforu 2019

- Look at title for author affiliation
- Look at acknowledgements for names of organizations
- Verify in text of paper, especially research design sections

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I thank my research partners in Ghana: the Center for Democratic Development and Coalition of Domestic Election Observers. Emmanuel Asante, E. Gyimah-Boadi, Franklin Oduro, and Regina Amanfo were generous with their time to discuss aspects of the project during my several visits to Ghana. I also thank officials at the Ghana District Assemblies' Common Fund Administration for providing data on legislators' Constituency Development Fund. I received comments on an earlier version of this paper from participants at seminars at the Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law and the Center for African Studies at Stanford. I am grateful for helpful comments from Omer Ali, Graeme Blair, Sarah Brierley, Darin Christensen, Brian Crisp, Larry Diamond, Justin Fox, Barbara Geddes, Chad Hazlett, Galen Murray, Daniel Posner, Michael Thies, Margit Tavits, Andrea Vilán, and five anonymous referees. This research benefits from my prior research with Joseph Asunka, Sarah Brierley, Miriam Golden, and Eric Kramon on Ghana's 2012 elections. The initial study was approved by UCLA IRB# 12-001543 on October 26, 2012, and the follow-up by UCLA IRB# 15-001142 on August 7, 2015. Funding for the initial study came from the U.K.'s Ghana office of the Department for International Development and an NSF Grant for Rapid Response Research (SES-1265247) [Miriam Golden (PI)]. Replication files are available at the American Political Science Review Dataverse: <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/W8HUKY>.

## Do Fairer Elections Increase the Responsiveness of Politicians?

GEORGE KWAKU OFOSU *Washington University in St. Louis*

I thank my research partners in Ghana: the Center for Democratic Development and Coalition of Domestic Election Observers. Emmanuel Asante, E. Gyimah-Boadi, Franklin Oduro, and Regina Amanfo were generous with their time to discuss aspects of the project during my several visits to Ghana. I also thank officials at the Ghana District Assemblies' Common Fund Administration for providing data on legislators' Constituency Development Fund. I received comments on an earlier version of this paper from participants at seminars at the Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law and the Center for African Studies at Stanford. I am grateful for helpful comments from Omer Ali, Graeme Blair, Sarah Brierley, Darin Christensen, Brian Crisp, Larry Diamond, Justin Fox, Barbara Geddes, Chad Hazlett, Galen Murray, Daniel Posner, Michael Thies, Margit Tavits, Andrea Vilán, and five anonymous referees. This research benefits from my prior research with Joseph Asunka, Sarah Brierley, Miriam Golden, and Eric Kramon on Ghana's 2012 elections. The initial study was approved by UCLA IRB# 12-001543 on October 26, 2012, and the follow-up by UCLA IRB# 15-001142 on August 7, 2015. Funding for the initial study came from the U.K.'s Ghana office of the Department for International Development and an NSF Grant for Rapid Response Research (SES-1265247) [Miriam Golden (PI)]. Replication files are available at the American Political Science Review Dataverse: <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/W8HUKY>.



# Ofosu 2019: 6 organizations

- Washington University in St. Louis
- Center for Democratic Development
- Coalition of Domestic Election Observers
- Ghana District Assemblies' Common Fund Administration
- U.K.'s Ghana office of the Department for International Development
- NSF Grant for Rapid Response Research





## II. Partner Type


- **Definition:** The type of organization
  - Federal or national government
  - Sub-national administrative unit
  - Government statistical agency
  - National funding agency
  - For-profit organization
  - Non-profit organization, charitable foundation, or NGO
  - Academic or research institution
  - Bilateral or multilateral international organization
  - Other







# Ofosu 2019

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1. Washington University in St. Louis
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  3. Coalition of Domestic Election Observers
  4. Ghana District Assemblies' Common Fund Administration
  5. U.K.'s Ghana office of the Department for International Development
  6. NSF Grant for Rapid Response Research

1. **Academic or research institution**
2. **Non-profit organization, charitable foundation, or NGO**
3. **Non-profit organization, charitable foundation, or NGO**
4. **Federal or national government**
5. **Bilateral or multilateral organization**
6. **National funding agency**



## III. Partner Role

**Definition:** The role(s) or contribution(s) of the organization in the study

- Author affiliation
- Research design
- Intervention implementation
- Data provision
- Data collection
- Data analysis
- Funding
- Material donation or product access
- Other
- Not stated







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1. **Author affiliation**
2. **Not stated**
3. **Intervention implementation**
4. **Data provision**
5. **Funding**
6. **Funding**



constituencies (Asunka et al. 2019). Using this design, we first assigned a regionally representative sample of 60 constituencies to one of three election observation intensities (IO): *low* (30%) (13 constituencies), *medium* (50%) (24), and *high* (80%) (23). The IO is the proportion of a fixed percentage (30%) of polling centers in a constituency to deploy monitors. Second, within these constituencies, CODEO deployed about 1,300 observers to the sampled polling stations with probabilities determined by the first-stage randomly assigned saturation. The observers stayed at their assigned sta-




## IV. Partner Country

- **Definition:** The country of the organization
  - The country often differs than that of the study
  - Use the country office that was involved in the project
    - World Bank vs. World Bank Country Office Nigeria





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1. **United States**
2. **Ghana**
3. **Ghana**
4. **Ghana**
5. **Ghana (not the UK)**
6. **United States**

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Thank you  
for listening



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