

2008/2012 Election Anomalies, Results, Analysis and Concerns

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Introduction:

Earlier this year, a small group of internet analysts discovered a serious statistical anomaly in the Republican primaries that gave an unfair advantage to a particular candidate. We joined this group of volunteers and upon further research we discovered that the anomaly was also present in the 2008 general election.

This statistical anomaly helped the leading candidate Mitt Romney win the Republican nomination in 2012 and John McCain gain votes against Barack Obama in 2008. The effect was subtle in 2008 and did not affect the final results; however this year's election could be reversed because it is a close race.

We urge everyone reading this paper to learn and help investigate this anomaly, as the will of the People, though this upcoming election may be in jeopardy. We expect that the technique will continue to be used, and cause illicit vote gains in the 10% range. We hope to raise awareness with election integrity people, political leaders, and county election administrators.

This document provides a short introduction to the problem. We have 4 other documents available (see end) ranging from a simple one page, no-math explanation of the anomaly to a thorough statistical analysis.

Our discovery:

Back in February 2012 during the South Carolina primaries, a keen observer noted that Republican candidate Mitt Romney had an unusual gain of votes in larger precincts. Analysts noted this effect violated expected statistics. Specifically, the percentage of votes in each precinct strangely increased as a function of precinct size (vote tally). The vote gain is correlated to precinct size, not the precinct location, be it in cities or rural areas. This anomaly is not apparent in other elections that don't include Republican candidates. In 2008, Mitt Romney had the benefit of this anomaly and then the gain switched to John McCain once Romney exited the campaign. The Democrat Party elections we looked at don't show this problem.

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We have attempted to explain this unusual effect through various socio-graphic distributions of voters, but to no avail. This substantial effect exceeds reasonable statistical bounds and we calculate that the probability of such election results happening by chance is beyond typical or even extreme.

In 2012, the trends are highly consistent with Romney making these strange vote gains in all 50 states, except Utah, and Puerto Rico. There is no selection bias on our part; it's pretty much like that everywhere.

Historically in other contests not involving GOP candidates, we found no significant correlation between precinct vote tally and the percentage success for each candidate. In other words, for most counties and states, the vote result is unrelated to the number of voters in a precinct. There are random variations between precincts, but no definite linear trend from small to large precincts.

The Cumulative Precinct Vote Tally Chart

To express this effect graphically we developed a type of chart called the “Cumulative Precinct Vote Tally” chart. The horizontal axis represents the running total of precinct vote counts from small to large precincts. Each precinct vote count is added to the previous running total from left to right. That’s why it’s called “cumulative.” The rightmost part of the chart represents the sum of all the votes for a particular election. The vertical axis is simply the percentage result for each candidate.

For example, let’s look at a normal (non-fraudulent) election in Figure 1: the 2012 Orange County California US Congress 46th district³ election won by US Rep. Loretta Sanchez. On the vertical axis are the candidate results and on the horizontal axis is the cumulative precinct size:

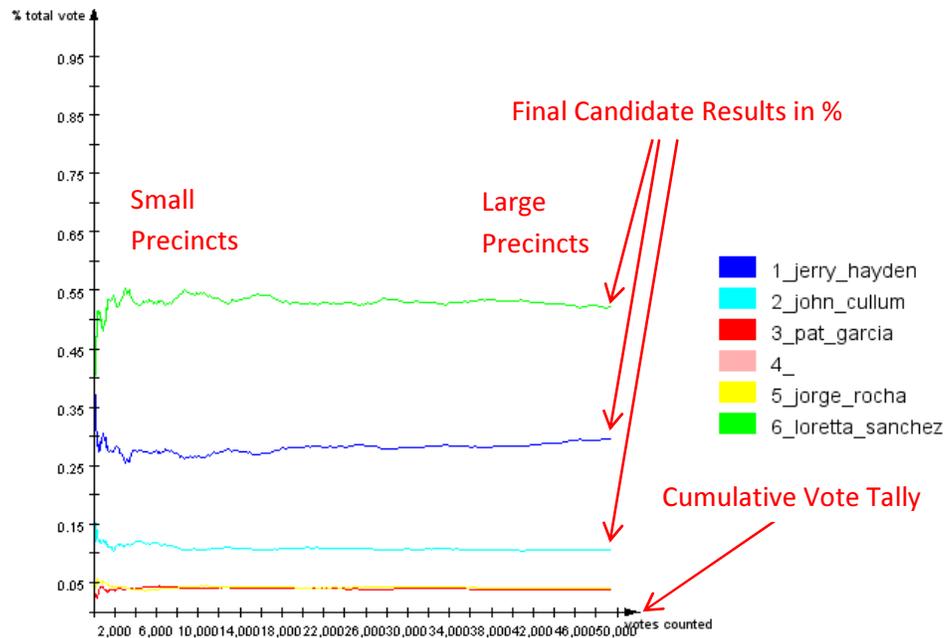


Figure 1: Orange Co. California, 46th Congr. District Cumulative Vote Tally chart, June 5, 2012⁴

This chart represents, in our opinion, a perfectly normal election, showing negligible bias trends.

All 2012 Democratic Party elections we analyzed “flat-lined”, indicating normal non-fraudulent elections. Any deviation slope on the chart from a flat line is suspect. We have many examples of “flat-lining” elections, described in our other documents.

³ Orange County Certified Statement of Vote Cast June 5, 2012

⁴ Data source: <http://www.ocvote.com/fileadmin/live/pri2012/sov.pdf>

In contrast, the Orange County California Republican presidential primary⁵ precinct results are charted in Figure 2 as a function of cumulative precinct size:

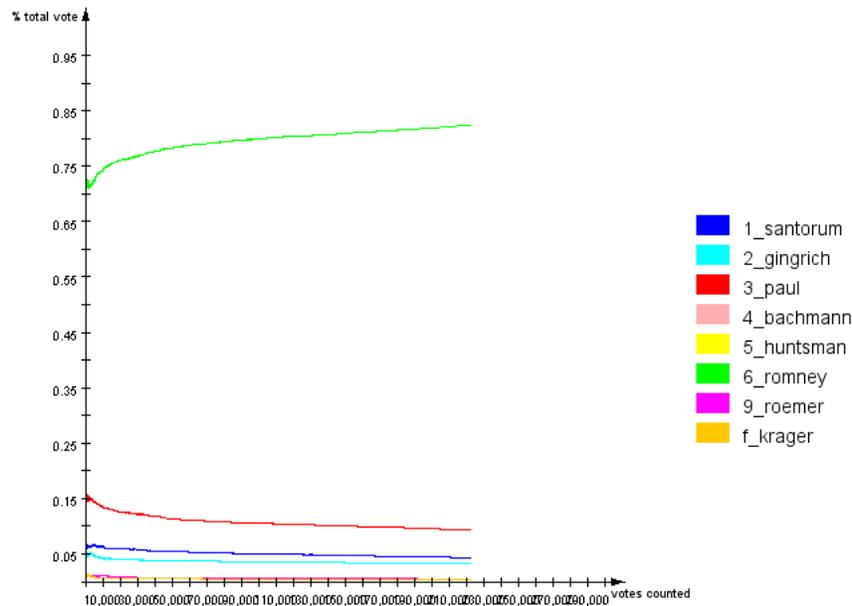


Figure 2: Orange Co. CA, Pres. Republican Primary, Cumulative Vote Tally chart, June 5, 2012⁶

The rightmost point on the plotted traces represents the final result and is read on the vertical Y-Axis of the chart for each candidate. The respective corresponding values are for each candidate: Romney: 82.41%, Paul: 9.27%, Santorum: 4.30%, Gingrich: 3.22%, Roemer: 0.47% and Krager: 0.33%.

Observe that candidate Romney benefits from a clear upward trend, negatively affecting the other candidates below. The votes gained by Romney are taken from the other candidates in the race, reducing their corresponding final percentage. We refer to this effect as “Vote Flipping”, which is an exchange of votes between candidates, while keeping the total number of votes intact.

The probability of such a statistical event happening by chance is a veritable mathematical impossibility. No one has yet provided an acceptable non-fraud explanation to explain such campaign effectiveness as a function of precinct size.

Our group’s volunteer analysts have observed consistent patterns in the 2012 Republican Primaries:

- When candidate Mitt Romney is on the ballot he always gains votes through Vote Flipping. (Except in the case of Utah and Puerto Rico).
- There is little to no vote gains in very small precincts. Vote Flipping appears to start between 5%-20% cumulative vote tally per precinct. We believe that this is a more efficient form of

⁵ Orange County Certified Statement of Vote Cast June 5, 2012

⁶ Data source: <http://www.ocvote.com/fileadmin/live/pri2012/sov.pdf>

fraud because fewer precincts need to be affected and it further reduces the chance of detection.

- The gain of votes increases linearly as a function of cumulative precinct size. This indicates a computer algorithm at play, rather than natural voter preference.
- Candidates with very low vote percentages are unaffected. This could be to prevent negative vote tallies.

Possibly of very high importance to investigators, whenever a county does not make use of a “Central Tabulator” machine, there is no Vote Flipping and the plot traces on the chart “flat-line”.

Outagamie County, Wisconsin in Figure 3 is one such example:

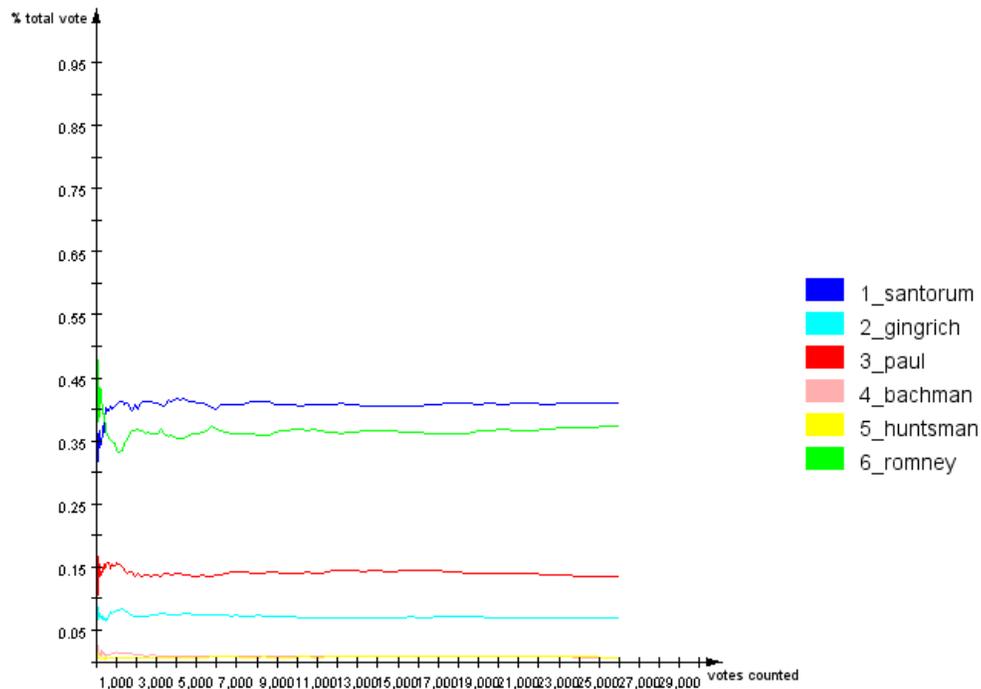


Figure 3: WI Outagamie County⁷ does not use a Central Tabulator, hence no Vote Flipping

It appears that the “Flipper” knows election procedures and security; most procedures are designed to prevent ballot box stuffing and to some extent multiple votes from the same person (using others ID, voting for the dead, etc.). The Flipper instead uses a technique that gets past these measures: The total number of votes for each precinct remains the same.

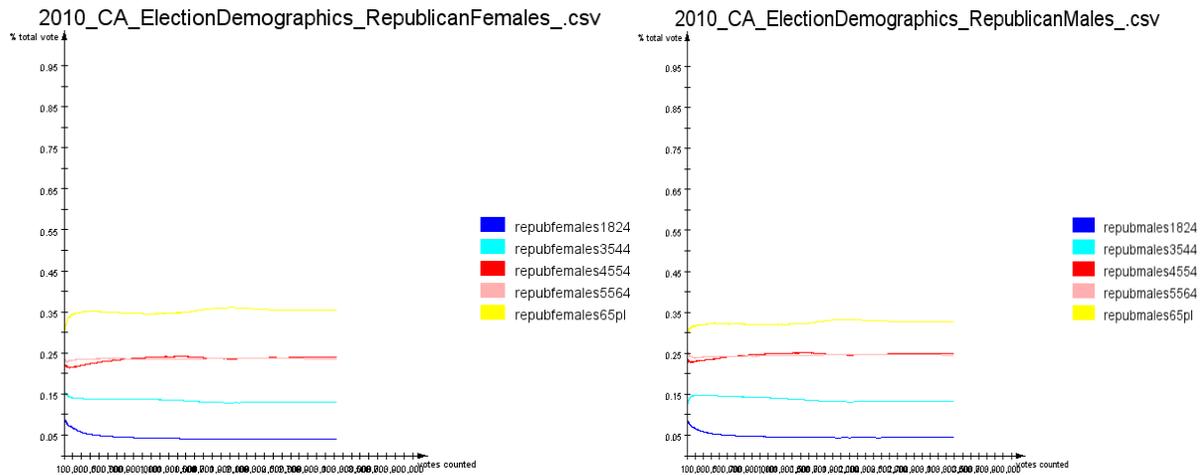
At this point of our analysis, the cause appears to originate with electronic voting equipment; the problem does not exist when manual methods are used. The individual voting machines terminals, the large central scanners or the central tabulators each or all could be the cause.

⁷ <http://www.outagamie.org/index.aspx?page=837>

Claims of Effect by External Causes: Demographics

The “demographic argument” is what most people use to try to explain the slopes in the Republican presidential candidate charts. To quell the demographics argument early on, a researcher suggested that demographics be charted directly as function of Cumulative Precinct Vote Tally, since precinct size, measured by vote tally is independent of demographics. The reasoning was that if demographics were relevant as a function of precinct size, they would be indicated as a trend on the cumulative charts.

Here are various demographic groups of Republican Males and Females. All show a consistent flat line:



Other arguments claimed that Mitt Romney received a larger percentage of the vote in larger precincts, because rich people live in large precincts and are more likely to vote for Romney, because they are rich. Besides the premise being false, such a demographic claim was investigated and failed. These chart traces are flat (Figure 4)

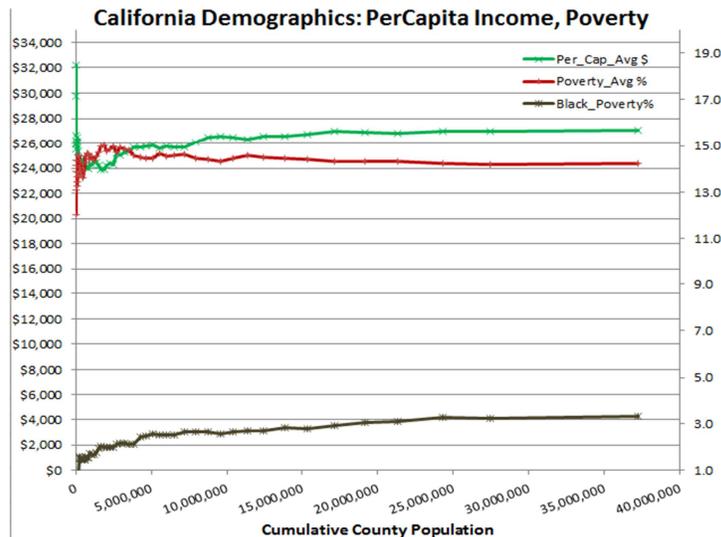


Figure 4: California Demographics of Per Capita Income as a function of Cumulative County Population⁸

Other demographic arguments were all were rejected as the cause of the unusual slopes favoring candidate Mitt Romney. A mysterious cause could be claimed, but no facts have been presented.

⁸ <http://swdb.berkeley.edu/data.html>

Iowa: A Perfect Example of the Alleged Election Fraud

The State of Iowa’s election results (Figure 5) are an excellent example of how Romney gained votes as a function of cumulative precinct size, while affecting five other candidates all together. The gain of votes to Romney was approximately 7%.

Looking at the unusual chart of Figure 5, one has to wonder if there is any reasonable explanation as to why Mitt Romney gains over all similarly minded Republican opponents, as a function of cumulative precinct size. In other words, are New Gingrich’s or Rich Santorum’s electoral demographics *that* different than Mitt Romney’s to warrant such wide differences results as a function of precinct size?

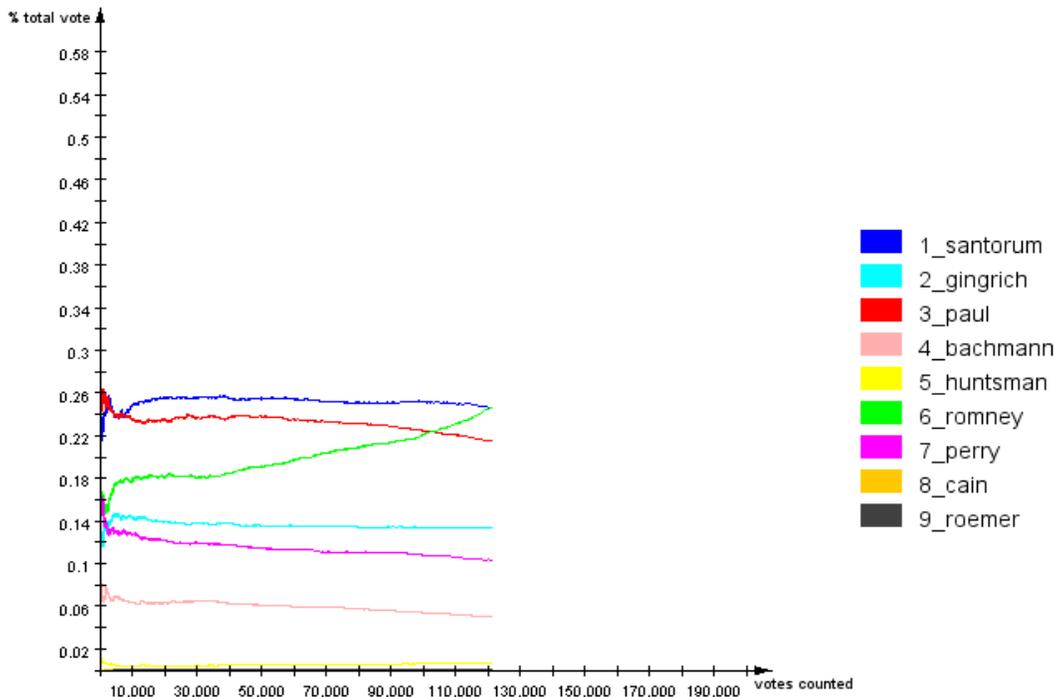


Figure 5: Iowa, Presidential Primaries, Republicans Cumulative Vote tally chart, Jan 3, 2012⁹

Table 1 interestingly highlights that Romney’s support in 2012 was essentially the same as in 2008:

	Iowa 2008	Iowa 2012	Delta
Romney	30,021	30,015	0.02%
Paul	11,841	26,219	121.43%
Turnout	119,188	122,255	2.57%

Table 1 2008 vs. 2012 Vote Differences between Romney and Paul

⁹ Data source: Google fusion <https://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?dsrcid=2475248>

Vote Gained / Votes Lost results for all 50 states

Figure 6 charts the Vote Gained / Votes Lost results for all 50 states with a horizontal bar chart. Because candidate Romney has *gained* votes in the process, his count is shown in **green**. The other eight candidates who have lost votes to Romney are shown in **red**. The total number of votes exchanged between the candidates is approximately 1,233,576 votes. This is the best estimate that our team of analysts has been able to calculate. The calculation method is explained in the next section.

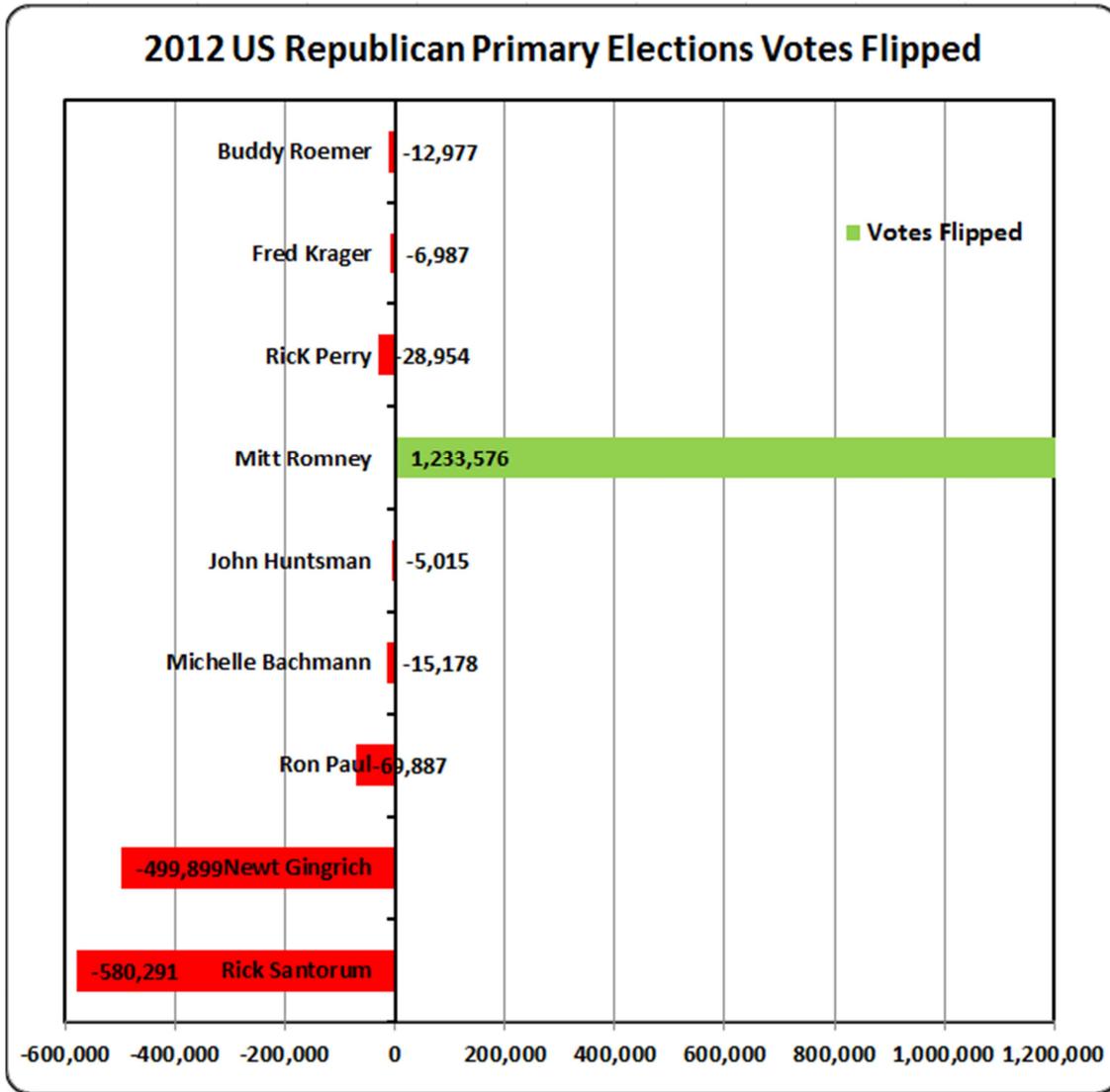


Figure 6: 2012 Republican Primary Elections Votes Flipped

Figure 7 describes the method by which we determine the number of votes that were gained or lost for each candidate. The method is very conservative and uses a wide baseline to determine the zero-point, the base point from which flipped votes are counted.

The very first 5% of the chart is rejected because these are very small precincts display a lot of variability. Next a base value is established between 5% and 20% of the precincts. The results for each candidate are collected and the median value is calculated. This calculation provides the fairest possible base to start the count of gained/lost votes.

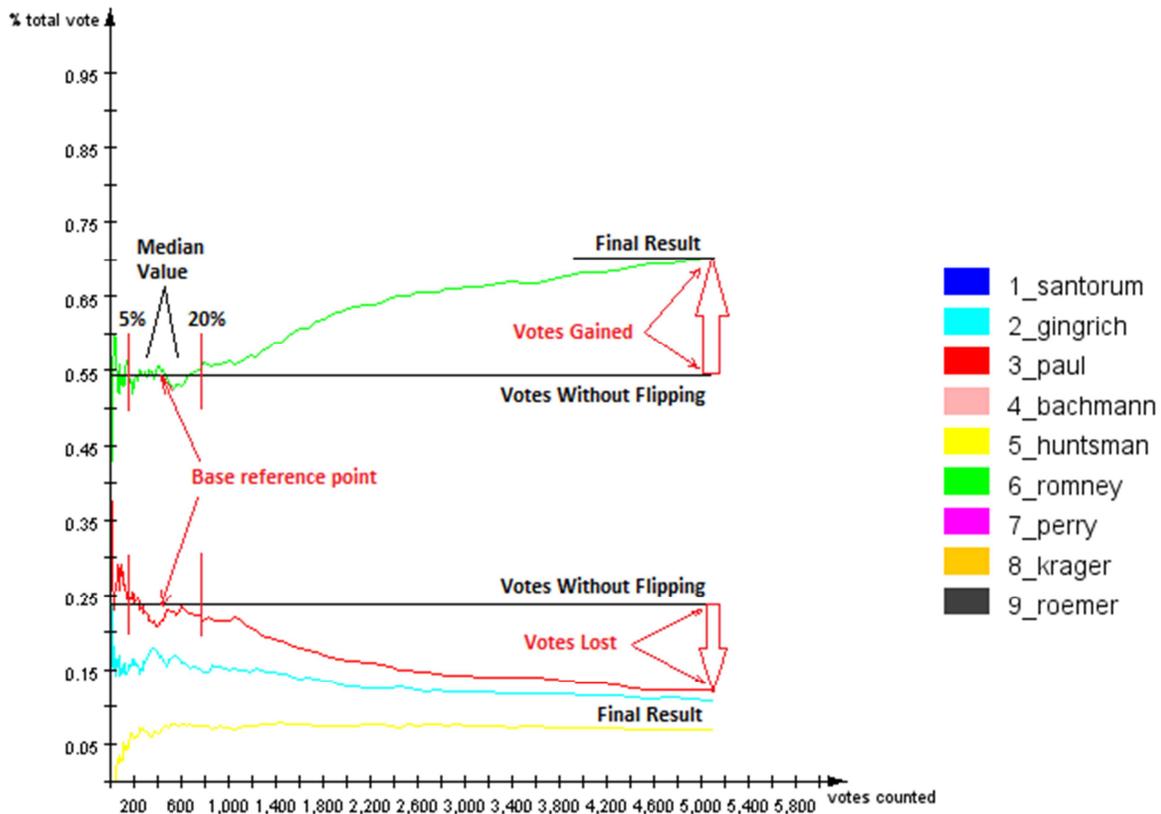


Figure 7 Method used to estimate the number of votes gained/lost by each candidate

The base value (at the base reference point) for each candidate is subtracted from the final result (at the rightmost point of the chart) of each candidate to produce the Vote Gained or Votes Lost result. This process is automated by a computer program that generates these statistics every time a chart is made. There is no manual human estimate that could skew the results individually for each chart. The same method is used automatically for all states.

A 2012 Republican Primary Example of Votes Lost

Figure 8 displays a specific example of votes lost through Vote Flipping for candidate Newt Gingrich. Note that the scale is from -250,000 to +450,000, a total range of 700,000 votes.

Candidate Gingrich was very strong in states such as Florida, Georgia and South Carolina and it is where he suffered the most losses through this effect.

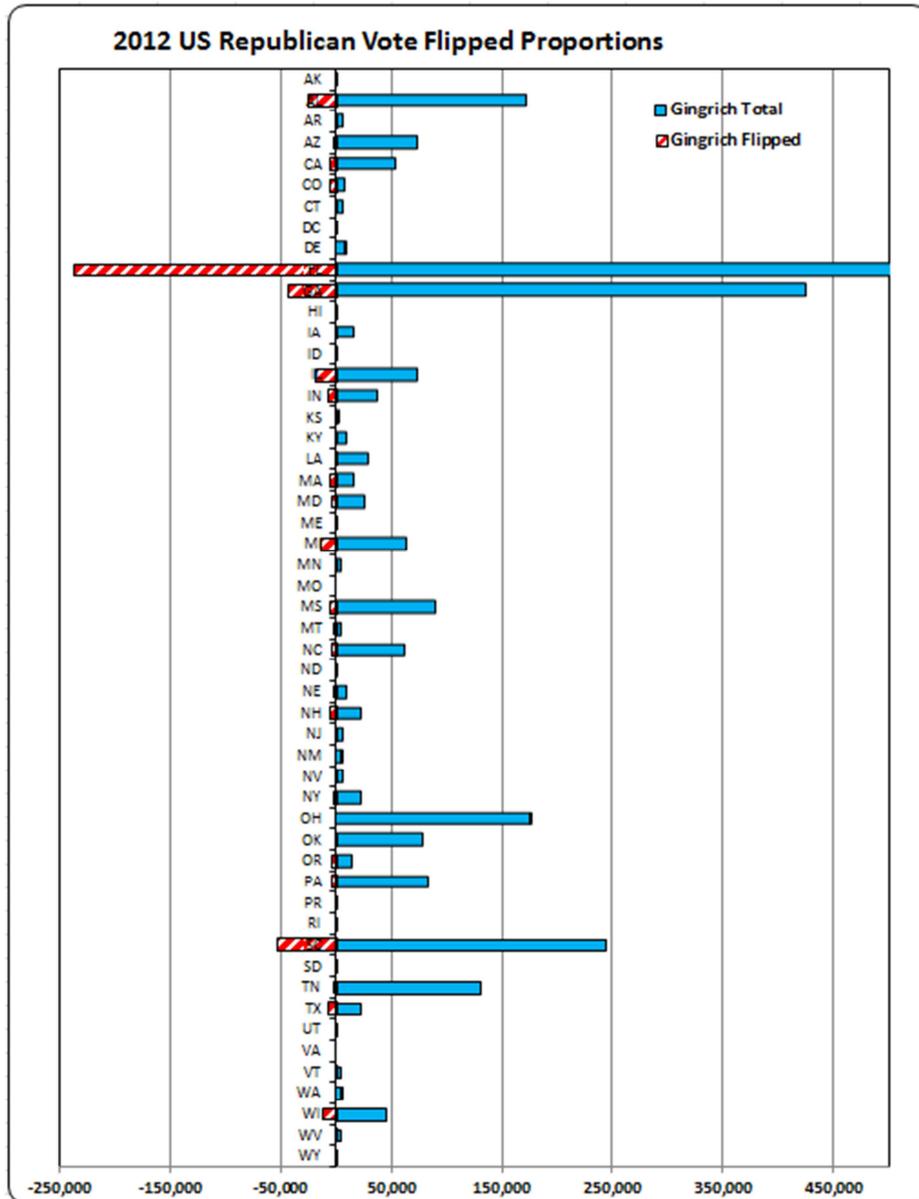


Figure 8: 2012 Republican Primaries, Candidate Newt Gingrich Vote Flip proportions

Prior Years

These 2008 charts (Figure 9 & 10) should be of great interest to Democrats. They show Barak Obama losing thousands of votes to John McCain though this anomaly and further evidenced specifically in Cuyahoga County, OH. Again, we need to emphasize that there is no reasonable explanation (other than Election Fraud) for such a nearly perfect linear relationship between precinct size and candidate success.

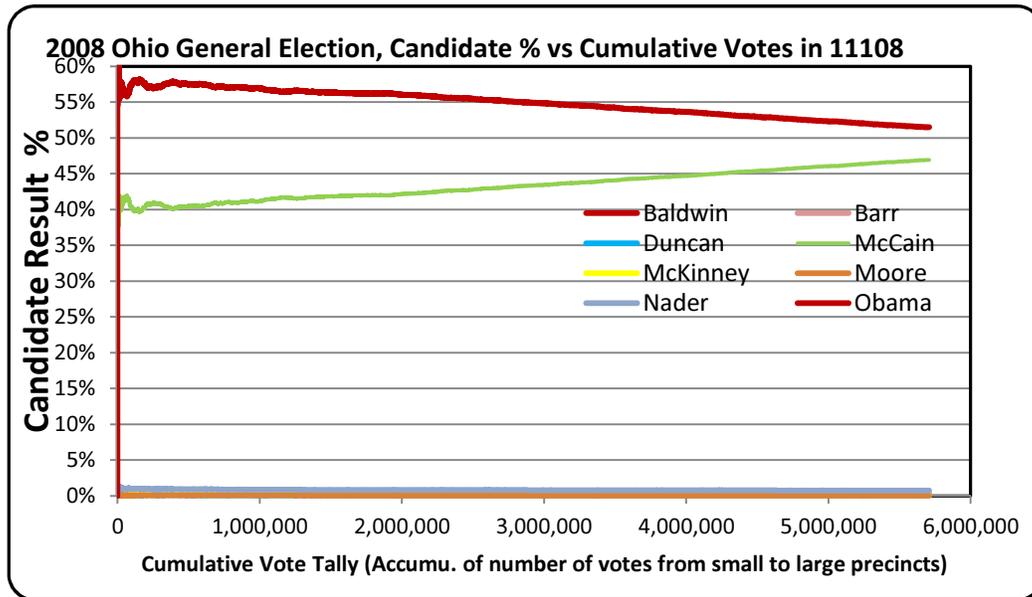


Figure 9: 2008 Ohio General Election, Candidate % vs Cumulative Votes in 11108 Precincts

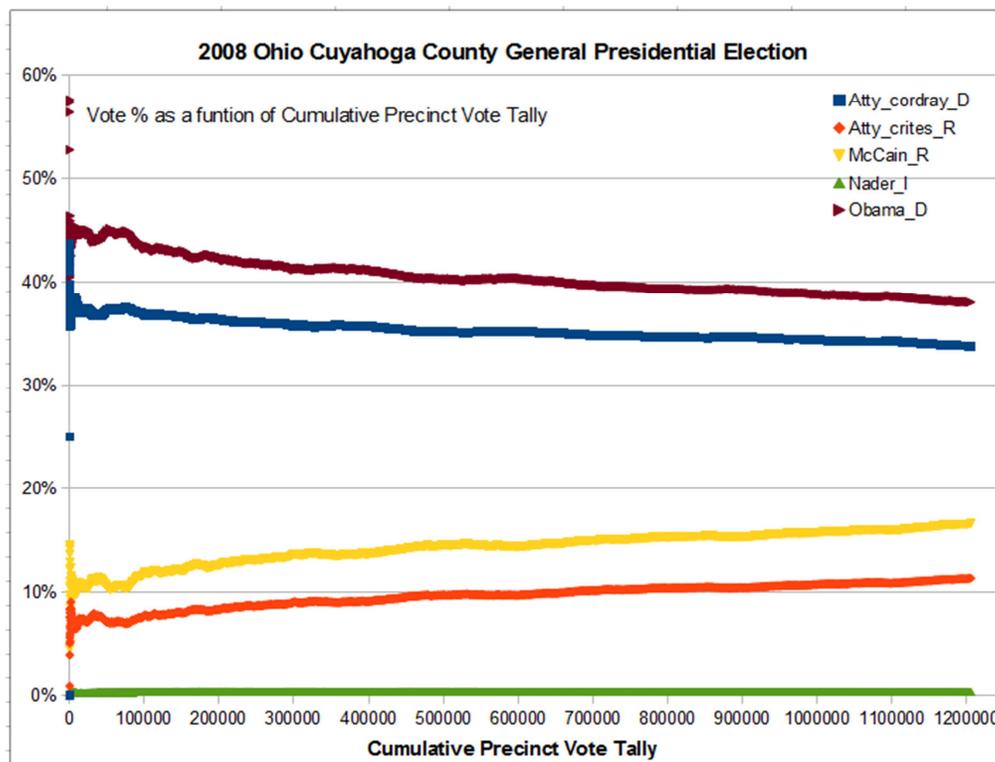


Figure 10: Ohio Cuyahoga County General Presidential Election

Figure 11 depicts the same 2008 election as Figure 10, but instead shows the ratio of votes between McCain and Obama. Note when the precinct vote count reaches approximately 350 votes, the strange anomaly's effect comes into play. The chart should settle to a horizontal line at a value of approx. 0.24 but does not.

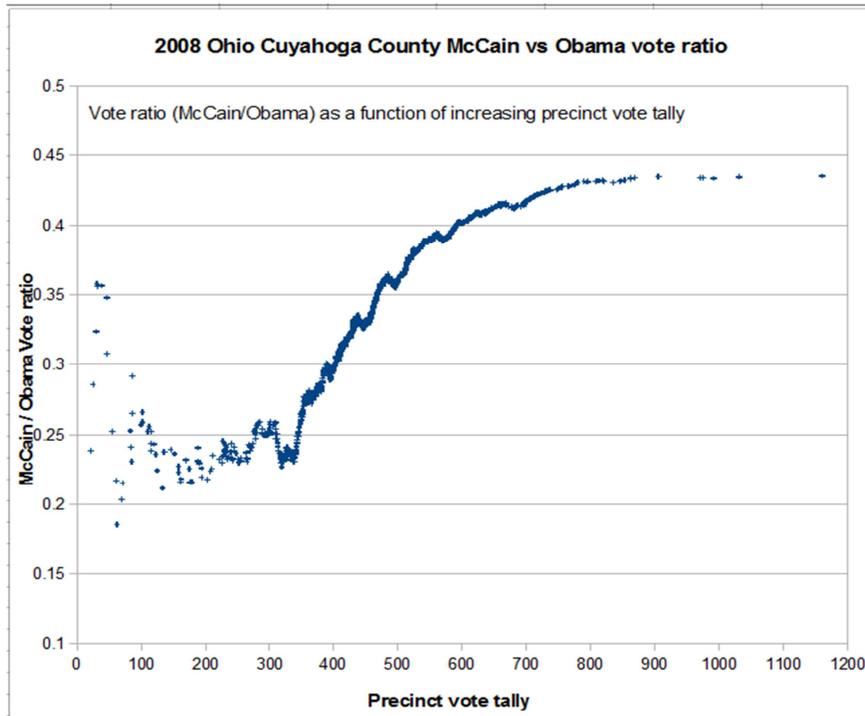


Figure 11: 2008 Ohio Cuyahoga County McCain Vs. Obama vote ratio (X-Axis: Votes)

While investigating Cuyahoga County we attempted to determine if there was any measurable “republicanness” as a function of precinct size to account for Figure 11’s trend. No correlation was found.

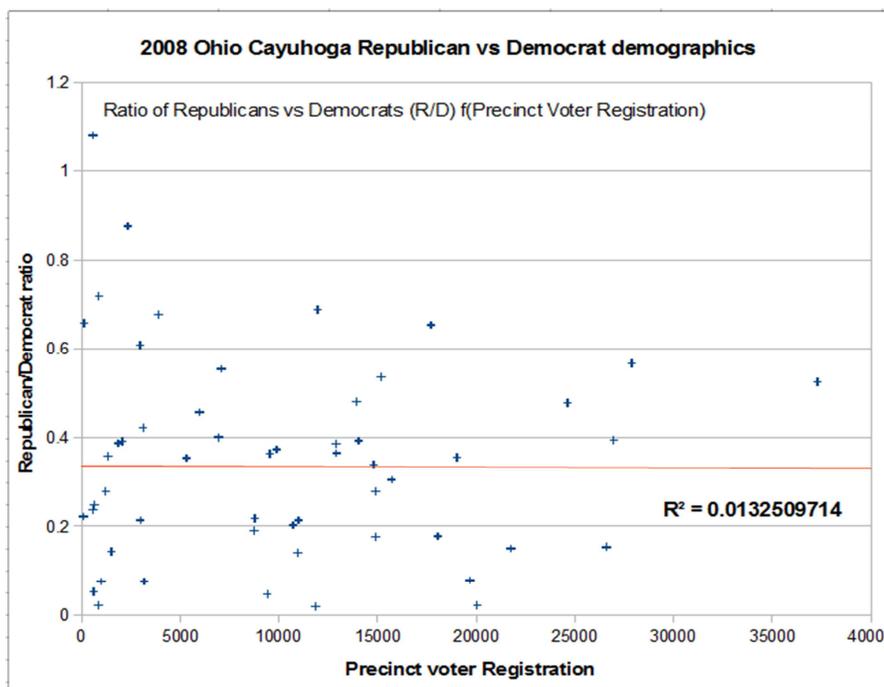


Figure 12: 2008 Ohio Cuyahoga Republican Vs. Democrat Voter Registration (X-Axis: Voter Registrations)

Additional 2008 elections have been analyzed. Consider the primary and the general election from Dallas, Texas's largest county here in Figure 13; Republican John McCain took votes away from close contender Mike Huckabee in the primary and then did so against Barak Obama in the general election of Figure 14. Again, the election's final result was not affected, but with a much closer election as is expected in 2012, the presidential choice could be determined algorithmically by a computer rather than by voters.

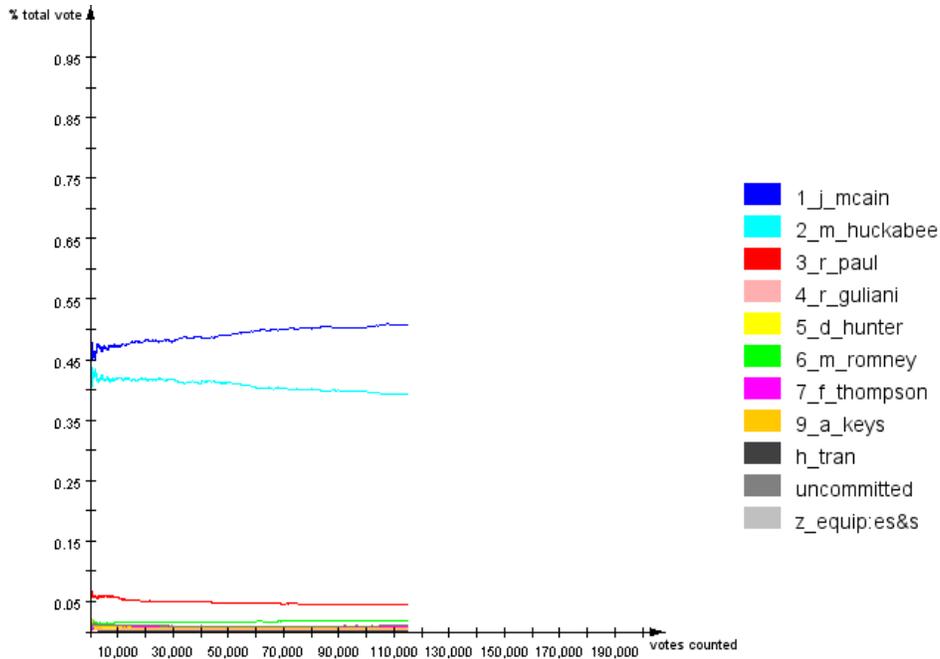


Figure 13: 2008 Texas Dallas County, Primary, Republicans

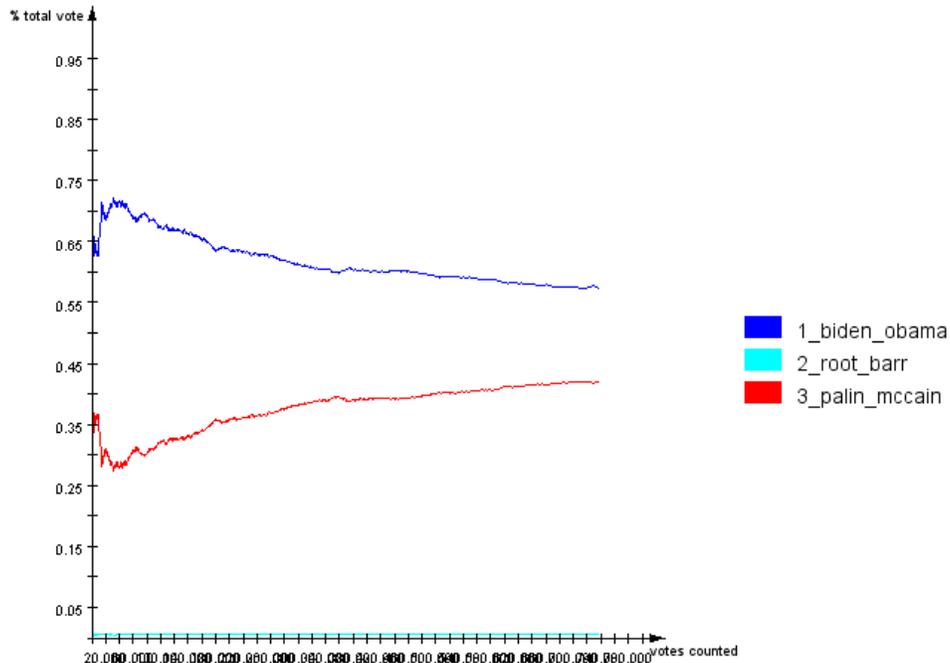


Figure 14: 2008 Texas Dallas County, General Election

Here are several more 2008 elections:

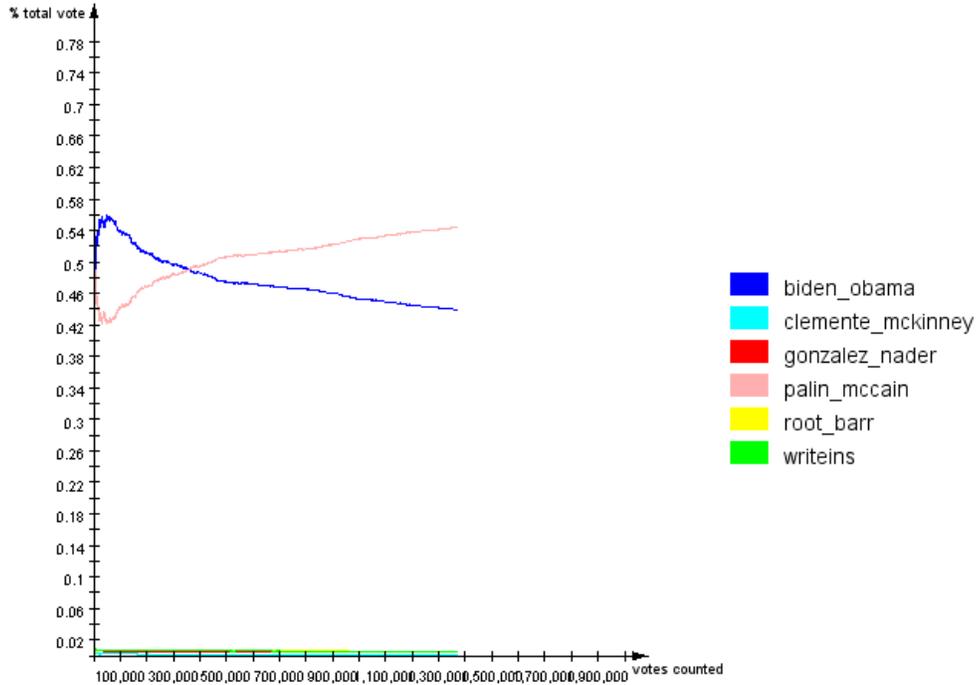


Figure 15: 2008 AZ Maricopa County General Elections

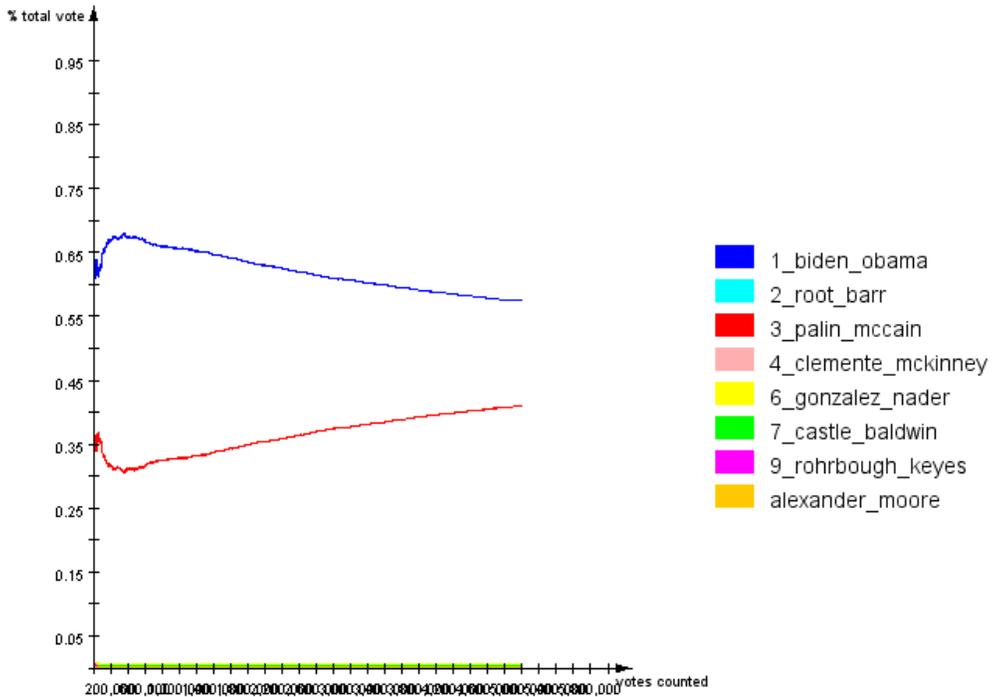


Figure 16: 2008 MI Entire State General Presidential Elections (Excluding Absentees)

Here are two interesting charts from the 2008 General in FL. Most charts demonstrating rigging produce a similar severe slope:

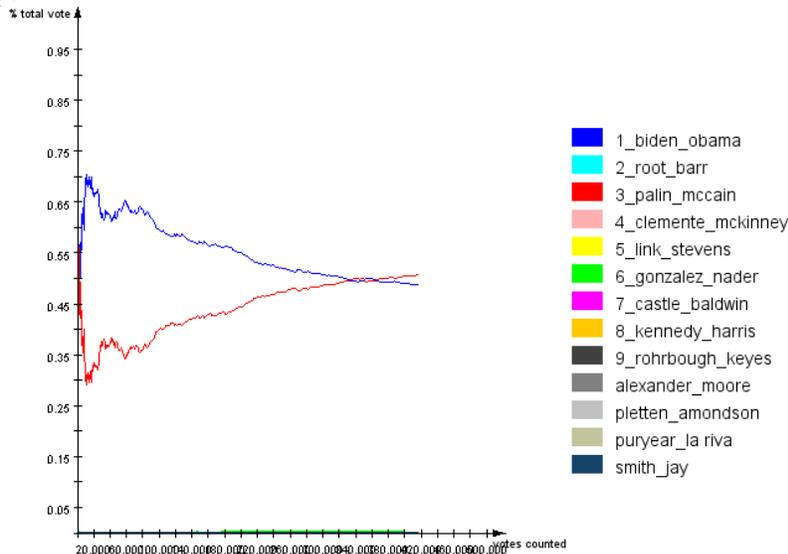


Figure 17: 2008 FL Duval County General Elections

However, Palm Beach County in Florida (2008) it is as flat as can be. It is suspected that the perpetrators were not able to have access to the voting equipment in order to implant the alleged nefarious software.

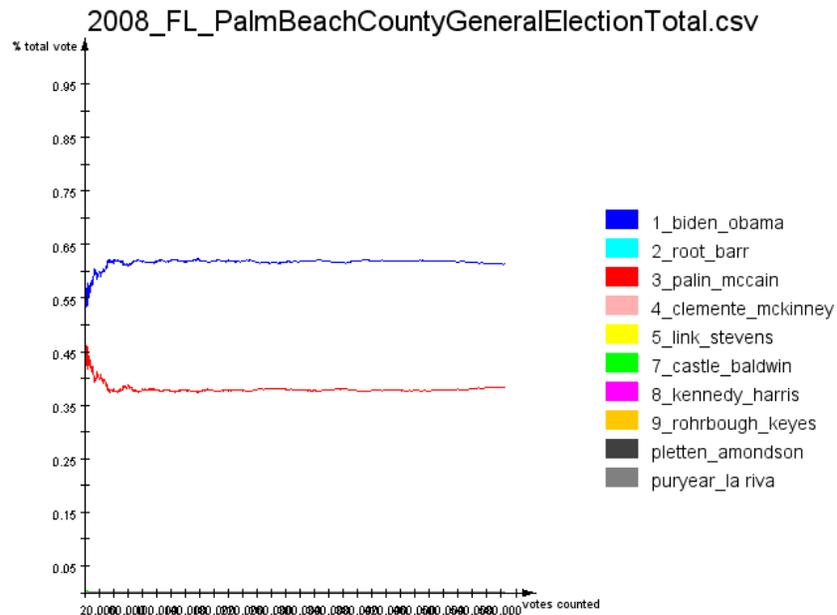


Figure 18 2008 FL Palm Beach County General Election

Note: The minor curve on the left 10% of the above chart (Figure 18) is caused by very small precincts, which don't have enough votes to represent the expected final results. Obama received 63% of the vote in this case, but that percentage cannot be represented with a small precinct with only 10 voters. In extremely small precincts with for example only two votes, the above results average out to 50%/50% (one vote each), which explains the 50% origin value at the left-most point on the chart.

As a rule, you can generally ignore the unusual curve shapes and oscillations in the first 10-20% left part of the chart. What indicates vote flipping anomalies, are long chart traces with slopes.

Other Political Party's Elections

Besides several Democratic Party elections shown previously, the elections of other parties have been analyzed to determine if this Vote Flipping anomaly was present. Elections in 2008 and 2012 were evaluated and they all flat-line beautifully, as expected. Here are several obvious examples:

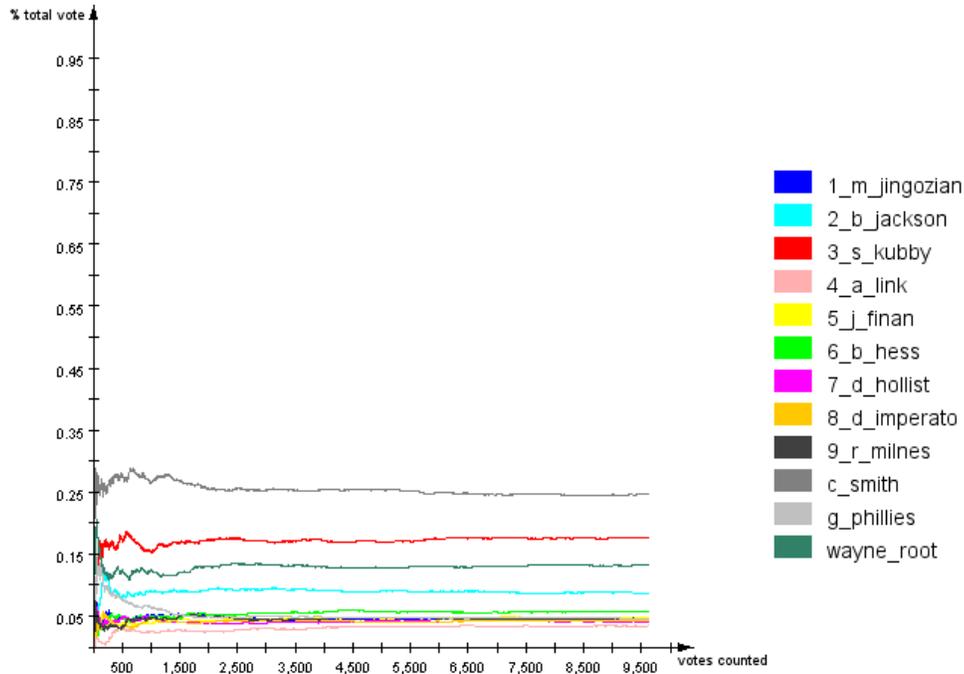


Figure 19: 2008 CA All Counties Pres. Primaries Libertarian Party

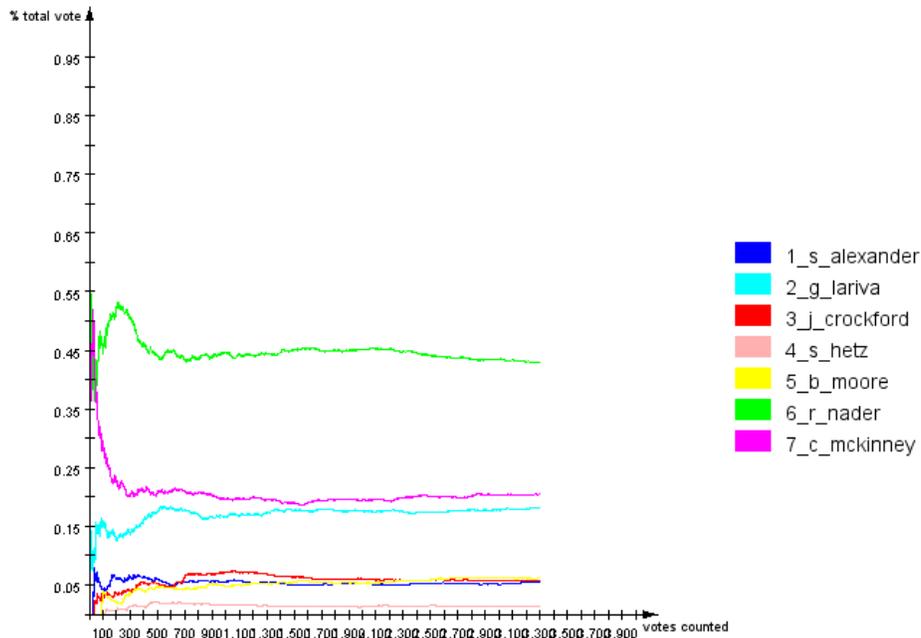


Figure 20: 2008 CA All Counties Pres. Primaries Peace And Freedom Party

Local Central Committee and State senator elections:

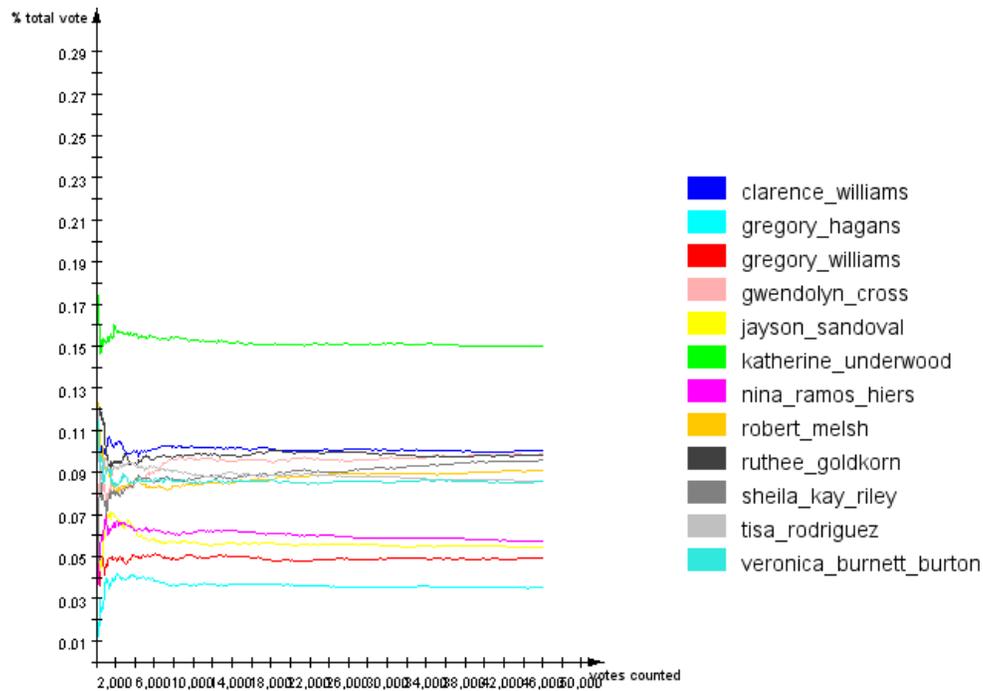


Figure 21: 2012 CA Democratic Central Committee 61th District

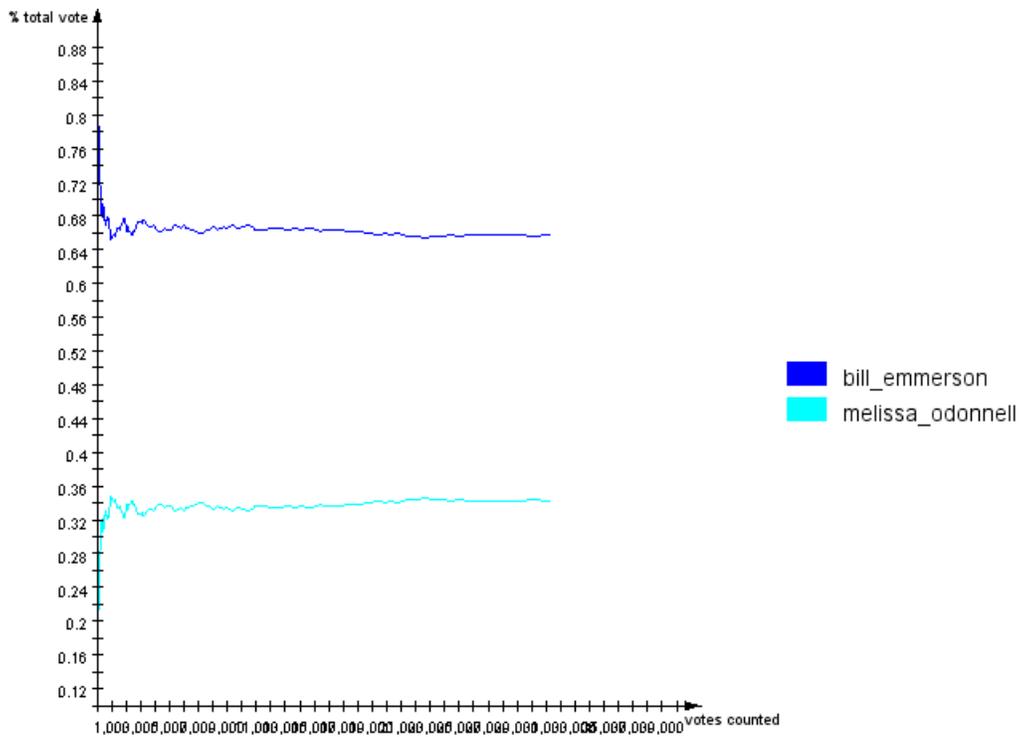


Figure 22: 2012 California State Senator 23 rd. District

Reproducing Our Results

Reproducing these results and charting additional elections is easy. A rudimentary knowledge of MS Excel is all it takes, although other analysis methods and the use of dedicated statistics software packages are encouraged.

Very IMPORTANT: To get reliable results, you must use Precinct-Level results. Precinct-level results are the vote results at each precinct, collected in one file for an entire county or city. Approximately half of the counties in the US provide that type of data on their websites. It may be necessary to request precinct-level results in electronic format, from your county administrator if they are not available on your county’s website.

Using precinct-level results, especially when thousands of precincts are available per county, you remove virtually all effects of voter demographics which could influence the county’s chart results. There are many more precincts in cities, which tend to keep precinct sizes (vote tally) reasonably even. It is very unlikely that demographics vary appreciably as a function of precinct size although there could be exceptions if the precinct sizes were kept large and re-districting based on demographics was used. The fraud, if any will come out in the charts.

Never use state-level data, which is based on county summaries. That data is too coarse and the large demographic variations within a state will mask the fraud and affect the results. To chart an entire state, collect all the individual county data in a spreadsheet and produce a chart from that entire data set. Data for several states has been collected by our team and we will be glad to provide you with this data.

Also be sure to remove the totals from the data set as you will surely get unusual and incorrect looking charts. Here is the format to enter the data in Excel: (The precinct names can be replaced by numbers)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	COUNTY_MUNICIPALITY_Precinct	Biden_Obama	Palin_McCain	Clemente_McKinn	Root_Barr	Alexander_M	Puryear	La Ri Gonzalez_Nader
2	Adams_Adams_1002_Wards 1 & 2	405	235	1	4	0	0	7
3	Adams_Big Flats_1004_	314	169	0	1	0	0	7
4	Adams_Colburn_1006_	67	54	2	0	0	0	4
5	Adams_Dell Prairie_1008_Wards 1 & 2	446	345	0	2	0	0	3
6	Adams_Easton_1010_Wards 1 & 2	269	184	2	6	0	0	6
7	Adams_Jackson_1012_	293	220	2	1	0	0	1
8	Adams_Leola_1014_	51	95	1	1	0	0	1
9	Adams_Lincoln_1016_	86	73	0	2	0	0	1
10	Adams_Monroe_1018_	149	107	1	0	0	0	0
11	Adams_New Chester_1020_Wards 1 & 2	268	132	0	0	0	0	2
12	Adams_New Haven_1022_	238	142	0	1	0	0	0
13	Adams_Preston_1024_Wards 1 - 3	421	233	1	1	0	0	5
14	Adams_Quincy_1026_Wards 1 & 2	428	205	1	0	0	0	3
15	Adams_Richfield_1028_	50	26	0	0	0	0	0
16	Adams_Rome_1030_Wards 1 - 5	903	920	0	7	0	0	15
17	Adams_Springville_1032_Wards 1 & 2	308	240	1	1	0	0	5
18	Adams_Strongs Prairie_1034_Wards 1 & 2	372	250	0	0	0	0	2
19	Adams_Friendship_1126_	192	103	1	0	0	0	4
20	Adams_Adams_1201_Wards 1 - 5	539	229	3	0	0	0	10
21	Adams_Wisconsin Dells_1291_Ward 5	7	12	0	0	0	0	0
22	Ashland_Agenda_2002_	120	127	0	2	0	0	4
23	Ashland_Ashland_2004_	200	91	0	1	0	0	7

Table 2: Excel Data Input Format

Once the data is entered in Excel, apply the following methodology to produce a chart.

1. Get the number of votes per candidate in tabular form

County	Precinct	C # 1	C # 2	C # 3	Total
Zing	Prec 01	3	7	12	22
Zing	Prec 02	4	9	14	27
Zing	Prec 03	5	8	11	24
Zing	Prec 04	4	10	14	28

2. Sort by Precinct Vote Tally

County	Precinct	C # 1	C # 2	C # 3	Total
Zing	Prec 01	3	7	12	22
Zing	Prec 03	5	8	11	24
Zing	Prec 02	4	9	14	27
Zing	Prec 04	4	10	14	28

3. Create Cumulative vote counts

County	Precinct	C # 1	C # 2	C # 3	Total	Cumulative			
						C # 1	C # 2	C # 3	Total
Zing	Prec 01	3	7	12	22	3	7	12	22
Zing	Prec 03	5	8	11	24	8	15	23	46
Zing	Prec 02	4	9	14	27	12	24	37	73
Zing	Prec 04	4	10	14	28	16	34	51	101

5. Create Cumulative % of Total Ballot

County	Precinct	C # 1	C # 2	C # 3	Total	Cumulative				ToT
						C # 1	C # 2	C # 3	Total	Cum
Zing	Prec 01	3	7	12	22	3	7	12	22	21.8%
Zing	Prec 03	5	8	11	24	8	15	23	46	45.5%
Zing	Prec 02	4	9	14	27	12	24	37	73	72.3%
Zing	Prec 04	4	10	14	28	16	34	51	101	100.0%

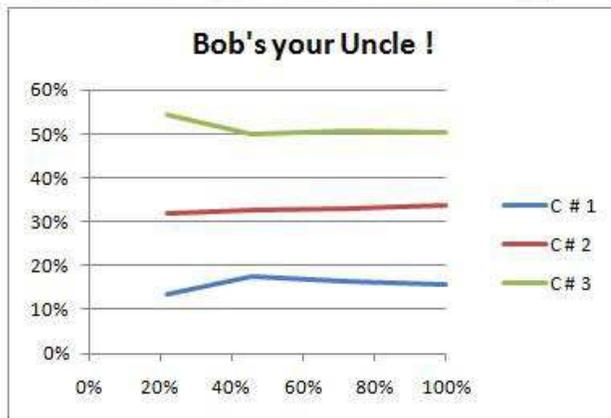
21.8% = 22/101
45.5% = 46/101, etc...

4. Create Candidates' cumulative vote shares

County	Precinct	C # 1	C # 2	C # 3	Total	Cumulative				ToT	Cumulative %		
						C # 1	C # 2	C # 3	Total	Cum	C # 1	C # 2	C # 3
Zing	Prec 01	3	7	12	22	3	7	12	22	21.8%	13.6%	31.8%	54.5%
Zing	Prec 03	5	8	11	24	8	15	23	46	45.5%	17.4%	32.6%	50.0%
Zing	Prec 02	4	9	14	27	12	24	37	73	72.3%	16.4%	32.9%	50.7%
Zing	Prec 04	4	10	14	28	16	34	51	101	100.0%	15.8%	33.7%	50.5%

13.6% = 3 / 22, 31.8% = 7 / 22, ...
17.4% = 8/46, etc...

5. Plot Tot Cum as X-axis vs Candidates Cumulative % as Y-axis in a scatter chart



6. Celebrate with abandon and tell us what you see!

Figure 23: Analysis Methodology

Conclusion

This document exposes what may very well be the greatest case of election fraud ever to occur in US history. It is relatively simple to see that a large number of votes are being exchanged (flipped) for the benefit of Republican candidates McCain and Romney and in all cases never the reverse.

It is encouraged that people reproduce these results, and analyze other county elections and publish the results. Example spreadsheets from your county may already be produced if you need them. Just write us a request. Show those results to your county's election representatives and ask for an explanation or make a request for them to investigate the anomaly.

Cumulative vote tally charts, made with precinct-level data should in virtually all cases settle to a smooth horizontal line. If there is a consistent slope in the results, it is quite likely there is a serious problem of election fraud which requires further investigation.

This vote result anomaly is likely to continue for the November 2012 General Election. Further investigations are necessary to pin-point the exact cause and find the perpetrators well before November 2012.

The full collaboration of other analysts is necessary. It is also necessary to solicit the aid of County and State election administrators, registrars, County Clerks who will provide the required information to complete the investigation. Law enforcement will need to be involved and cyber-crime analysts will have to be consulted.

Whatever the exact cause and who the perpetrators are, there appears to be a definite, concerted effort to disenfranchise American voters.

This is not a large conspiracy involving a complex network of perpetrators. Such an alleged election fraud could be accomplished by only a single, highly clever computer programmer with access to voting machine software updates.

Sincerely;

Francois Choquette and James Johnson

September 2012, California

Francois.Choquette@gmail.com

Further Reading:

- 1) Election Fraud: Detecting and Deterring Electoral Manipulation
[By R. Michael Alvarez, Thad E. Hall, Susan D. Hyde](#)
- 2) Witness To a Crime: A Citizen's Audit of an American Election
[By Richard Hayes Phillips <http://witnessstoacrime.com/>](#)
- 3) Proving Election Fraud: Phantom Voters, Uncounted Votes, and the National Exit Poll
[By Richard Charnin](#)
- 4) The Forensics of Election Fraud: Russia and Ukraine
[By Mikhail Myagkov, Peter Ordeshook and Dimitri Shakin](#)
- 5) What Happened in Ohio: A Documentary Record of Theft And Fraud in the 2004 Election
[By Bob Fittrakis, Steve Rosenfeld, Harvey Wasserman](#)
- 6) Upcoming Dec. 2012: "Rigged", by [Dr. Cass Ingram](#)
- 7) Website: The Evidence: http://www.votescam.org/the_evidence
- 8) Website: [Bev Harris' Black Box Voting: <http://www.blackboxvoting.org/>](#)

For further reading of our work, more documents are available:

- 1) A very simple explanation of Vote Flipping, with no math.
Download: https://www.sugarsync.com/pf/D150257_4054156_6445630
- 2) A description, with little or no math but plenty of charts of the overall voter and delegate disenfranchisement in the 2012 Republican primaries.
Download: https://www.sugarsync.com/pf/D150257_4054156_6445636
- 3) A detailed statistical analysis, to spur further the research and help pin-point the cause.
Download: https://www.sugarsync.com/pf/D150257_4054156_6445638
- 4) An earlier detailed description of the anomaly, with more charts and analysis
Download: https://www.sugarsync.com/pf/D150257_4054156_7578894