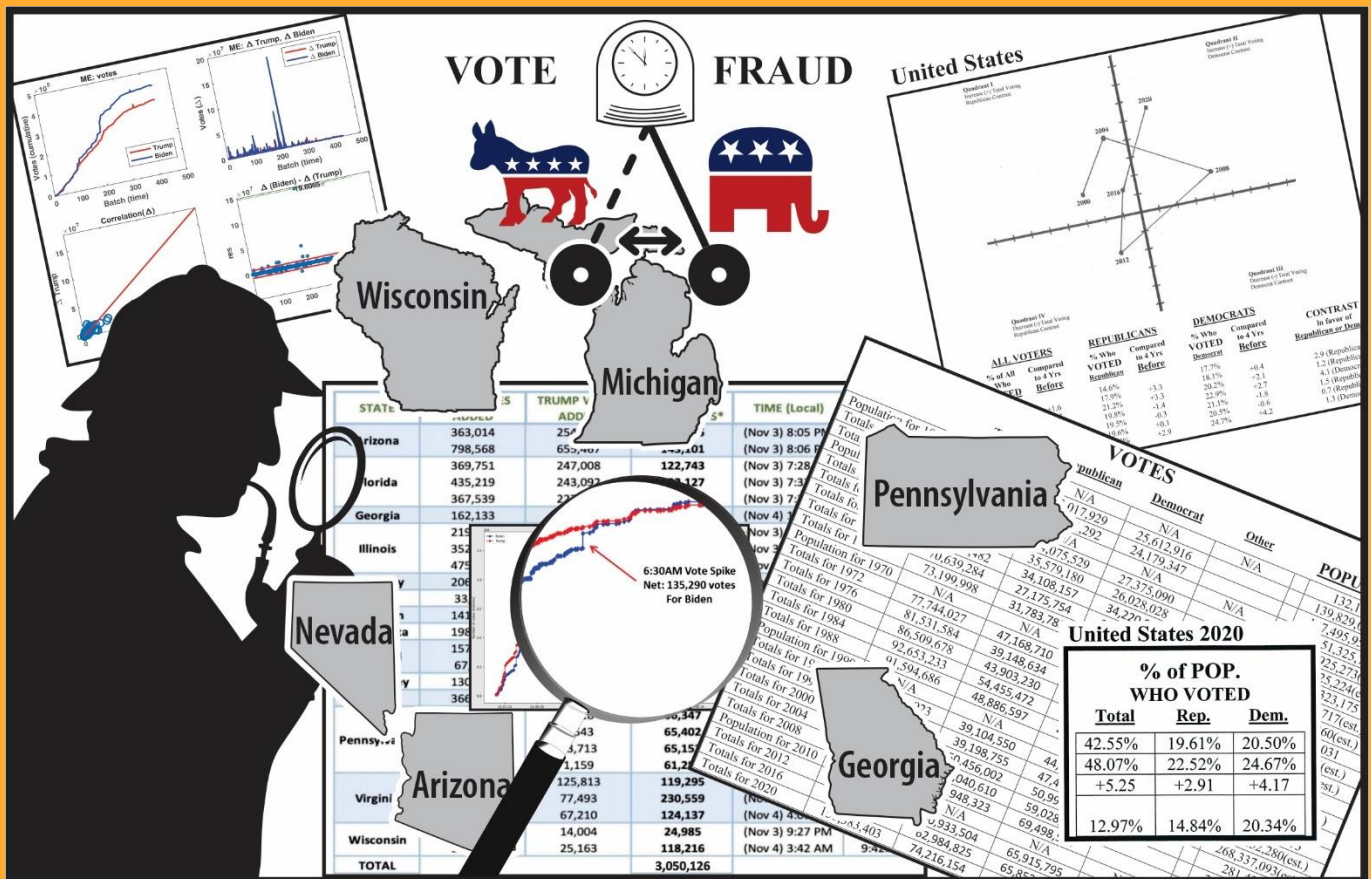# PART II of A
SPECIAL REPORT
on the
2020 Presidential Election Results

First Edition

Building upon Part I, this is a continuation of the investigation into election fraud of the 2020 Presidential Election. Here in this Special Report, we will consider the American Political Pendulum, and a comparison of "Red," "Blue," and "TossUp" States. We will also analyze election results in terms of "The Whole" – for all of the population – in order to come to some rather startling conclusions about 2020.

For Free and Fair Elections

ForFreeAndFairElections.com

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Shout It From the Mountain Tops:

*"Joe Biden and Nancy Pelosi want to throw people like me in jail for even daring to mention the election was **fraudulent**. I'm not only going to NOT shut-up, but I'm putting up billboards to let the whole world know what they have done. Rigging an American election is about the most despicable and low-down thing I can think of."*

- **Billy Parker**

Why I Am an Independent:

While I lean a little bit to the Right, I am a Moderate on many of the political issues. But when you usurp the Will of the People by possibly rigging an election, that is when you have motivated me to jump off the couch and take a stand. This is why I have become such an activist over this one issue. This is really important! I know our Freedoms, Democracy, and Republic itself are being held hostage and are in peril over the issue of voter integrity.

It may come as a surprise to some, I am not a registered Republican; but rather, I am an Independent. This is because I'm a "Free Thinker" and try to be a "Critical Thinker" as well. I had been a Republican at times in the past, but I actually changed my registration because of Donald Trump in the spring of 2016. I was embarrassed by how Trump acted during the primary season; I thought he was the "Rodney Dangerfield" of the Republican candidates. I even feared that he might shred the Constitution if he became President. I did however end up voting for Trump (but barely) in the General Election of that year. After he became President, I was pleasantly surprised. He did not become a dictator as feared, and he did indeed follow the Constitution as President. And he made the economy a fine-running machine.

Some have asked me why I'm not a Republican and have not changed my registration back. Well, I'll tell you why. Too many people from both political parties go crazy when they are in power; and I don't want to be associated with those lunatics; and after all, I'm a "Free Thinker" and don't want to be bound by one ideology. Seriously, people from either of the two major political parties become like the Nazi Brown-Shirts when they are in power.

I have always been a big fan and admirer of Ronald Reagan. But for my friends when growing up who were of the Democrat persuasion, I actually remember some labeling and accusing me of being a Nazi Brown-Shirt – simply because I liked and supported Reagan. Well look at the Democrats now and how they are acting.

When I was coming along, people would half-jokingly call Democrats "Communist." Well, I'll be damned if that is not now a true and accurate description. They have gone so far off the rail; I don't see how any sane American can support that party anymore. Their party seems to have been taken over by a bunch of extremists and Marxist in the past couple of decades. I have friends who are still registered Democrat, and I remind them what Reagan once said, "I didn't leave the Democrat Party, the Democrat Party left me." The Party has truly become radicalized and no longer supports Traditional American Values like Civil Liberties (what they used to be known for), Freedom, and the Free-Enterprise System.

And consider some of their proposals in just the recent past: Even before Joe Biden became president, there was talk of forming "Truth Commissions" by such notable Democrats as Robert Reich. David Atkins, a member of the California Democratic National Committee publicly spoke about "reprogramming all the people who voted for Trump" – and I believe even Elizabeth Warren might have even talked along these lines as well. And most recently, Attorney General Merrick Garland threatened to sick the FBI on parents who show up at school boards to protest what is being brainwashed into the heads of school children. The message is, these children no longer belong to the parents; but rather, they are now the property of the State, to do with them as they please. This is very reminiscent of Nazi Germany.

I do however remember a time, in not all that distant past, where in America you could agree to disagree with one another, and still be friends and be civil. And back in those good ole days, I also remember where we all tried to judge a person on the content of their character and not based upon groups or the color of one's skin. Boy, how things have changed!

Again, when you usurp the Will of the People by possibly rigging an election, that is when you have motivated me to jump off the couch and take a stand. This is ultimately the reason why I have written this report.

- **Billy Parker**

Comments from Peter Navarro:

"Absent a full investigation, we as a nation run the risk of institutionalizing a rigged electoral system with which a large segment of America will no longer have faith in. That's why clearing the air about the 2020 presidential election is not just about Donald J. Trump but rather about something much larger and of far more importance – the future of our election system, the public perception of that system, and ultimately the future of our free and democratic Republic."

Peter Navarro – Trump Administration

Introduction

In **Part I** of these series of **Special Reports**, we considered how a number of states had levels of fraud in the 12%, 13%, 14% and 15% range. And for a couple of states, we are led to believe that it's possibly as high as 25%. This involved a study of only fifteen (15) states. Our democracy is definitely under attack by unscrupulous and nefarious individuals – believed to be from within and outside of our borders.

    In the march towards examining all 50 states plus the District of Columbia, we are going to back up a little and go in a different direction in attempting to discover mass levels of voter fraud. Here in **Part II** of these series of **Special Reports**, our analysis of the 2020 election becomes an examination at the macro level, where we examine the total number of votes cast at both the national and state levels. Individual specific cases of irregularities and/or fraud at the micro level are largely set aside in this Special Report series. The examination here in this report involves a discussion that centers on the "American Political Pendulum" and how inconsistent the 2020 election was as compared to other elections in our modern era of American Politics. Along with the concept of the "Pendulum," we will consider the concept of analyzing election results in terms of the "Whole" – of all of the population, and not just who voted. We will also analyze the "Red," "Blue," and "TossUp" States and make comparisons. We begin now however with what I call "**The Rubik Cube of Election Data**."

Rubik Cube of Election Data

VOTES

	Total	Republican	Democrat	Others	POPULATION
Totals for 1944	47,977,063	22,017,929	25,612,916	346,218	139,829,061(est.)
Totals for 1948	48,793,535	21,991,292	24,179,347	2,622,896	147,495,952(est.)
Population for 1950	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	151,325,798
Totals for 1952	61,751,942	34,075,529	27,375,090	301,323	156,925,273(est.)
Totals for 1956	62,021,328	35,579,180	26,028,028	414,120	168,125,224(est.)
Totals for 1960	68,832,482	34,108,157	34,220,984	503,341	179,323,175
Totals for 1964	70,639,284	27,175,754	43,127,041	336,489	188,950,717(est.)
Totals for 1968	73,199,998	31,783,783	31,271,839	10,144,376	198,578,260(est.)
Population for 1970	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	203,392,031
Totals for 1972	77,744,027	47,168,710	29,173,222	1,402,095	208,022,786(est.)
Totals for 1976	81,531,584	39,148,634	40,831,881	1,551,069	217,284,295(est.)
Totals for 1980	86,509,678	43,903,230	35,480,115	7,126,333	226,545,805
Totals for 1984	92,653,233	54,455,472	37,577,352	620,409	235,411,432(est.)
Totals for 1988	91,594,686	48,886,597	41,809,476	898,613	244,277,059(est.)
Population for 1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	248,709,873
Totals for 1992	104,423,923	39,104,550	44,909,889	20,409,484	255,252,280(est.)
Totals for 1996	96,275,401	39,198,755	47,400,125	9,676,521	268,337,093(est.)
Totals for 2000	105,405,100	50,456,002	50,999,897	3,949,201	281,421,906
Totals for 2004	122,294,846	62,040,610	59,028,444	1,225,792	292,351,359(est.)
Totals for 2008	131,313,820	59,948,323	69,498,516	1,866,981	303,280,812(est.)
Population for 2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	308,745,538
Totals for 2012	129,085,410	60,933,504	65,915,795	2,236,111	312,893,255(est.)
Totals for 2016	136,669,237	62,984,825	65,853,516	7,830,896	321,188,689(est.)
Totals for 2020	158,383,403	74,216,154	81,268,924	2,898,325	329,484,123

The above table is just the beginning of the relevant data to consider – the tip of the iceberg. This table is only the summary – the totals for the nation at large. You also have this same set of data to consider for each of the 50 states plus the District of Columbia. To get a sense of all the numbers involved, just turn to see the Appendices at the back of this Special Report. It is really quite overwhelming; it's like swimming in a sea of numbers. With a toy "Rubik Cube," there are a total of 6 sides to the cube; but with this election Rubik Cube, there are many more sides to consider and to analyze. Some consider this amount of data to just be a big blob of numbers, an endless stream, "white noise or static snow," or even "The Matrix." How is anyone ever expected to make sense of it all and/or even be able to detect "fraud"?

But don't worry. In this Special Report, we will break these numbers down and make sense of it all. It is the aim here to use basic-level statistics, a level that most of us are familiar with and probably use in everyday life, in order to give meaning to these numbers. We will make comparisons of the averages, medians, and percentages. We will find the statistical anomalies that will show something was just not right about the 2020 Presidential Election, and thus was most likely a rigged and fraudulent election. We will make sense of all this data in an easy and understandable manner.

% of Population Who Voted:

In this Part II of the series, we are going to do something a little different. In Part I, we used the "Irregular" (some say the *fraudulent*) vote numbers in the various studies analyzed and then compared them with the Total Number of Votes Cast as reported by the Federal Election Commission, just like what is done when calculating the *Margins of Victory* numbers. Here in this Special Report series, we will go one step further and compare the election vote numbers to the population counts, for the nation and the individual states. While some studies make comparisons to the registered number of voters on the voter rolls, we will be making a comparison based upon U.S. Census data – the population. This is done for two reasons: One, the population number is the ultimate common denominator regarding studies involving the number of votes cast. Second, most studies involve the results of one election cycle compared to the results for a different time period and cycle; thus, there is a need to adjust the results for the increase in population. By dividing vote totals by the population to get a percentage, and using those percentages for comparison, then the numbers used are automatically adjusted for increases and decreases in the population. For instance with the state of Arizona, you can say that 22.4% of the population voted Republican in 2020 as compared to only 17.0% in 1960 – no need to make adjustments for the increase in population in order to make such a comparison.

One of the big differences in comparing election results to the population is that the percentages go way down. In the traditional method of comparing the number of votes received by a candidate to the total number of voters, the winner is usually the one who receives 50% plus One (1) of the total votes. But because we are now going to consider the total population, that comparison involves many more people who don't vote for one reason or another. The people who we will now add to and consider in our analysis but who are not voters include those under the age of 18, some of the elderly who may be "indefinitely confined" and can't vote, those who are not allowed to vote – like felons, and then there is the category of people who just don't care to participate and vote. As a consequence of all these other people added into our analysis, the percentage of the population who "votes for the winner" is then usually in the range of 16% to 23%. So, we will be dealing with much lower percentages than what we are customarily used to. But as a result of this change of looking at the total population in making this analysis, we will be able to come to some interesting conclusions regarding the 2020 Presidential election.

It needs to be noted, however, that the Census is conducted once every decennial – 10 years, and presidential elections are conducted every four (4) years. There is only a match-up for both of these happening at the same time once every six presidential vote cycles. But, the population is easily estimated for "off years" of the Census by a commonly used method called *Interpolation*. Therefore, we will be using estimated population numbers based upon Interpolation for years in which there is no Census count.

Also needed to be noted in our analysis going forward are "Other" parties and candidates. In the 2020 Presidential Election, according to the Federal Election Commission, there were a total of 35 candidates, including Donald Trump and Joe Biden, who ran in the various state elections for office of President of the United States; but Trump and Biden accounted for 98.17% of the total vote. For the chart shown of the "Rubik Cube of Election Data," we lumped all these "other" candidates under one column. Because of limited space involving the rest of the charts and tables used in this Special Report, we have eliminated this category of "Other" Candidates. Instead, we are limiting the reporting to "Total Votes," "Republican Votes," and "Democrat Votes." The "Other" number is however easily calculable, simply take Total Votes and subtract the Republican and Democrat totals.

Comparison of Voting Patterns:

In the above, we talk about making a comparison of election vote numbers to the population counts. Well there is another comparison that you will see throughout this Part II of the Special Report series. It is the comparison of the results for one election cycle to that of another. This will be shown with the many "charts" that are provided in this report.

It is almost universally agreed upon by statisticians who study election results that voters in the current election generally tend to vote like they did in the last election. Based upon this reasonable assumption, we are thereby able to analyze the results from one election cycle to another; and when there are differences, we must then ask ourselves the question of "WHY"? If there isn't a reasonable explanation (as in most cases there is), we must then consider the possibility that election fraud may have been involved.

The Parts in terms of the Whole:

In this Part II series, we become a little philosophical in finding answers to what happened in the 2020 Presidential Election. By analyzing the "% of the population who voted" for a political party, we are really analyzing "the Parts in terms of the Whole." This gives the reader a unique perspective in looking at the election results. While the shifts in the percentages are best described as a "pendulum" at work (which we will go into further details in the next two chapters), a good analogy for "the Parts in terms of the Whole" is the "**Yin and Yang**." This is a concept of dualism, where obviously opposite or contrary forces (may actually be complementary and interdependently connected) are at play when compared to the whole and how they may give rise to each other as they interrelate to one another in the natural world. With this "symbol" that I'm now using for our two-party system, one party is the "Yin" and the other is the "Yang." Each political party has similar characteristics (as being a part of the whole) which can be found from one election cycle to the next. And while I'm not arguing that the Republican and Democrat parties are "complementary and interdependent" to one another, the Yin and Yang does help to

symbolize that one party (at least in a multi-party system involving a free and open society) cannot be all of the whole or even greater of the whole.

Now consider the imagery of our multi-party system to that of Totalitarianism, like with a Communist country. Both systems of government when they hold elections are within the confines of the "Whole." With our system however, there are differences within this "Whole" to represent the multiple political parties – like what is symbolized with the "Yin and Yang." But under Totalitarianism, there is no division; it's like one big black dot or circle. Below is what I consider to symbolize the legitimate election of a Democracy compared to the illegitimate election under Totalitarianism:

How the "Whole" looks with a
Two-Party System in a Democracy

How the "Whole" looks
under Totalitarianism

But there are some notable differences in comparing our democratic multi-party system to the symbol of the "Yin and Yang." The two major political parties, as being the "Parts," are not equal in sizes and shapes to the "Whole." In the real world of politics, one side will often swell up in size and shape while the other side decreases; until at some point, the opposite side starts to get larger while the other side gets smaller – all within the confines of the "Whole." This is called the "pendulum effect."

Another difference in the real world of politics is that there is not just Two Parts to the Whole. There are numerous parts. There is the Republican Party, the Democrat Party, the "Other" Party category, and then there is the part of the whole that represents the portion of the population that doesn't or can't vote. Again, all these various parts must be within the confines of the "Whole."

"History" gives us an indication of what these "sizes and shapes" that represent the political parties should look like, with many times one political party getting larger at the expense of one of the other parties. But something really strange happened in 2020. Some of the "sizes and shapes" of the "Parts of the Whole" did not appear as one would have expected them to be. Two of the parts swelled up and got really big. And while there was another part that decreased in size to allow for this expansion (all within the confines of the "Whole"), I have to really question if this is indeed what really happened. I strongly suspect that instead there was some fraud that happened, that just made it appear that BOTH of these parts were able to swell up to their new size and shape. This will all become much more apparent by the end of Chapter 3 when we discuss the election results of both Joe Biden and Donald Trump – as a "% of the population who voted" and as in comparison to previous elections.

History of Modern Era of American Politics

The current Era of American politics is considered to have begun after the end of World War II and marked by the 1948 "Upset" Victory and Election of President Harry S. Truman.

Truman had been vice-president for only 82 days when he succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 12, 1945. Truman ran for re-election in 1948, but that election was different. It was considered a true and honest two-party contest. Prior to 1948, America had been basically a one-party government for the previous decade and a half under the Roosevelt administrations. Thus with 1948, it ushered in a competitive two-party governance, which we have been ever since.

There was another notable difference with this new era that started in 1948: Third-party candidacies became much more of a minor factor and variance to American politics. Sure, we have had major third-party candidates like with George Wallace and Ross Perot, but their take-away from the votes of the major two parties has been generally less severe and/or less frequent than the time period prior to FDR. Over the past 74 years, we have only had three times where there was a major upset to the two-party system. In 1968, George Wallace received 13.53% of the vote; in 1992, Ross Perot was a spoiler when he received 18.91% of the vote; but in 1996, Perot only received 8.40% of the vote.

These totals differ from the 32 years – from the turn of the century until when FDR was elected in 1932. During that short time period, we had more frequent (two major) challenges to the two-party system. In 1912 Theodore Roosevelt of the Progressive Party was a spoiler with 29.65% of the vote, where Woodrow Wilson then became President. And in 1924, Robert La Follette of the Progressive Socialist Party received 16.61% of the vote.

So with the 1948 election, America began a relatively more stable two-party government system, with less wild swings in the gains and losses of the political parties from one election cycle to the next. These gains and losses of the two parties have stabilized to the single and double-digit range; where in prior periods, political parties sometimes saw a triple-digit gain or loss over the previous election cycle. It has really, in my humble opinion, become much more of a stable political environment in this new era.

The Pendulum:

The constant back and forth movement measuring the gains and losses of the two parties is often referred to as the "political pendulum." *It is where the support for one political party increases; and at the same time, support decreases (often at the expense of) for the other party. And the level of support will increase until reaching a maximum point; where then, the support will begin to move in the opposite direction in favor of the other party, until reaching a maximum point again.*

In the following study/review of the modern era of American politics, we will consider the movement of the pendulum for each of the presidential election cycles since 1948. In this chapter, you will notice certain attributes of the pendulum that seem to be fairly consistent over the past 74 years; but in 2020, a couple really strange things (anomalies) happened. We will establish in this chapter that these anomalies involving the "pendulum" did in fact occur in 2020; and in the following chapters, we will consider and analyze these anomalies further.

The History:

We will now consider the History of the Modern Political Era, starting with the election of 1948 and going forward with every presidential cycle up to the election of 2020. Presented for each cycle is a chart of information followed by a narrative of interesting information about that particular election. As you go through the information, I ask that you pay particular attention to the percentage of the population who voted for each of the major two-party candidates, as shown on the last two columns of information presented in the charts. And also take note of the last row of these last two columns where the rate of increase/decrease for the two parties is calculated as a percentage. Let's now view this history, starting with 1948:

Presidential Election of 1948

|	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR POPULATION	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 1944	47,977,063	22,017,929	25,612,916	139,829,061	34.31%	15.75%	18.32%
Totals for 1948	48,793,535	21,991,292	24,179,347	147,495,952	33.08%	14.91%	16.39%
Difference	816,472	-26,637	-1,433,569	7,666,891	-1.23	-0.84	-1.93
% Difference Increase/Decrease	1.70%	-0.12%	-5.60%	5.48%	-3.58%	-5.33%	-10.53%

In one of the greatest election upsets in American history, incumbent President **Harry S. Truman** as the Democrat Candidate won the election with 49.55% of the vote, representing 16.39% of the population. **Thomas E. Dewey** was the Republican Candidate; and as the losing candidate, he received 45.07% of the vote, representing 14.91% of the population.

There were a couple of **"Other" Candidates** who ran for president that were on a majority of state ballots. They included the following: J. Strom Thurmond of the Dixiecrat Party received 1,175,930 votes or 2.41% of the total vote. Henry Wallace of the Progressive Party received 1,157,328 votes or 2.37% of the total vote. Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party received 139,569 votes or 0.29% (less than 1%) of the total vote. And there were a few other "minor" candidates who were able to get onto a handful of various state ballots. Combined, all of these other "minor" candidates accounted for only 150,069 votes or 0.31% (less than 1%) of the total vote.

Truman had ascended to the presidency in April 1945 after the death of Franklin Roosevelt. During the 1948 campaign, Strom Thurmond launched the "Dixiecrat" Party where they had hoped to win enough electoral votes to force a contingent election in the House of Representatives, which never materialized. And Henry Wallace launched the Progressive Party and challenged Truman's confrontational Cold War policies. [1]

"Dewey ran a low-risk campaign and largely avoided directly criticizing Truman. With the three-way split in the Democratic Party, and with Truman's low approval ratings, Truman was widely considered to be the underdog in the race, and virtually every prediction (with or without public opinion polls) indicated that Truman would be defeated by Dewey." [2] This is NOT in fact what happened, with Truman pulling a surprise victory. We all remember the famous picture of Truman grinning and holding up a copy of the newspaper with the erroneous headline saying "DEWEY DEFEATS TRUMAN."

"Truman's surprise victory was the fifth consecutive presidential win for the Democratic Party, the longest winning streak for either party since the 1880 election. With simultaneous success in the 1948 congressional elections, the Democrats regained control of both houses of Congress, which they had lost in 1946. Thus, Truman's election confirmed the Democratic Party's status as the nation's majority party." [3]
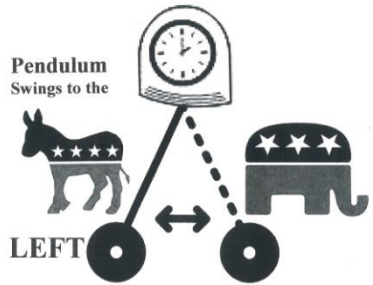
Comparing the results to the previous election in 1944, the Democrat vote decreased by -10.53% while the Republican vote decreased by only -5.33% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). While the Political Pendulum had firmly been in favor of the Democrats during the Roosevelt Administrations, it was starting to wane in this election. From the negatives (-) for the rate of increase of both parties, it is evident the Pendulum had hit its peak and was about to swing in the opposite direction; but for this election cycle, it was still in favor of the Democrats.

Presidential Election of 1952

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR POPULATION	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	**Republican**	**Democrat**	**POPULATION**	**Total**	**Rep.**	**Dem.**
Totals for 1948	48,793,535	21,991,292	24,179,347	147,495,952	33.08%	14.91%	16.39%
Totals for 1952	61,751,942	34,075,529	27,375,090	156,925,273	39.35%	21.71%	17.44%
Difference	12,958,407	12,084,237	3,195,743	9,429,321	+6.27	+6.80	+1.05
% Difference Increase/Decrease	26.56%	54.95%	13.22%	6.39%	18.95%	45.61%	6.41%

In 1952, **Dwight D. Eisenhower** as the Republican Candidate won a landslide victory, ending a string of Democrat Party wins that stretched back to 1932. Eisenhower won the election with 55.18% of the vote, representing 21.71% of the population. **Adlai Stevenson** was the Democrat Candidate; and as the losing candidate, he received 44.33% of the vote, representing 17.44% of the population. Only a total of 0.40% (less than 1%) of the vote total went to third-party candidates, but they included: Vincent Hallinan of the Progressive Party with 0.23%; Stuart Hamblen of the Prohibition Party with 0.12%; and Eric Hass of the Socialist-Labor Party with 0.05%.

Eisenhower had been a military general and was widely popular for his leadership in World War II. In the first televised presidential campaign, Eisenhower came across as very charismatic – in sharp contrast to Stevenson. The Democrat tried to separate himself from the unpopular Truman administration; he instead campaigned on the popularity of the "New Deal" (from the FDR era) and stoking fears of another Great Depression under a Republican administration. But Eisenhower retained his enormous popularity from the war, as seen with his campaign slogan "I Like Ike". Eisenhower was in fact victorious, and the Republicans also won control of both houses of Congress. [4]

Comparing the results to the previous election in 1948, the Republican vote saw the largest increase in the Modern Political Era. (And with the two major parties accounting for nearly 95% of the vote in the previous election, Eisenhower's victory results and party increases were NOT skewed by any major third-party influences.) The Republican Party increase was an eye-popping 45.61%! While the Democrat vote also increased by 6.41%, the adage of "A rising tide raises all boats" is pertinent in this situation. Eisenhower attracted so many voters that it even helped his political opponent! (Both of these rates of increase figures for the political parties are adjusted for increases in population.) For this election, the Political Pendulum swung decisively in favor of Republicans.

Presidential Election of 1956

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 1952	61,751,942	34,075,529	27,375,090	156,925,273	39.35%	21.71%	17.44%
Totals for 1956	62,021,328	35,579,180	26,028,028	168,125,224	36.89%	21.16%	15.48%
Difference	269,386	1,503,651	-1,347,062	11,199,951	-2.46	-0.55	-1.96
% Difference Increase/Decrease	0.44%	4.41%	-4.92%	7.14%	-6.25%	-2.53%	-11.24%

In 1956, **Dwight D. Eisenhower** as the Republican Candidate won a second landslide victory with 57.37% of the vote, representing 21.16% of the population. **Adlai Stevenson** was again the Democrat Candidate; and as the losing candidate, he received 41.97% of the vote, representing 15.48% of the population. Eric Hass of the Socialist-Labor Party also ran again; he received only 44,300 votes or 0.07% of the vote total.

Unusual about this race were the "Unpledged Electors" which represented 301,417 votes or 0.49% of the total vote. This is a complicated system of assigning votes for a candidate through the use of "electors" instead of for the actual candidate. As a result, a small number of votes went to neither Eisenhower nor Stevenson.

"Eisenhower, who had first become famous for his military leadership in World War II, remained widely popular. A heart attack in 1955 provoked speculation that he would not seek a second term, but his health recovered and he faced no opposition at the 1956 Republican National Convention. Stevenson remained popular with a core of liberal Democrats." [5]

Pendulum Swings to the RIGHT

Comparing the results to the previous election in 1952, there was a slight decrease with the Republican vote by -2.53% while the decrease with the Democrat vote was much more pronounced, being -11.24% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). Again with there being negatives (-) for both parties in the rate of increase, the Political Pendulum was starting to wane and had probably hit its peak; but for this election cycle at least, it still remained firmly in favor of Republicans.

Presidential Election of 1960

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 1956	62,021,328	35,579,180	26,028,028	168,125,224	36.89%	21.16%	15.48%
Totals for 1960	68,832,482	34,108,157	34,220,984	179,323,175	38.38%	19.02%	19.08%
Difference	6,811,158	-1,471,023	8,192,956	11,197,951	+1.49	-2.14	+3.60
% Difference Increase/Decrease	10.98%	-4.13%	31.48%	6.66%	4.04%	-10.11%	23.26%

In 1960, **John F. Kennedy** was the Democrat Candidate who won the election with 49.72% of the vote, representing 19.08 % of the population. **Richard M. Nixon** was the Republican Candidate; and as the losing candidate, he received 49.55% of the vote, representing 19.02% of the population. The election was an extremely close and tight race, with the majority of the states having only these two candidates at the top of the ticket. Only 0.07% of the total vote went to a third-party candidate, Eric Hass of the Socialist Labor Party. (As a comparison to 2020, "Other" Candidates totaled 1.83% of the vote, with a staggering 33 candidates in the various state races.)

Again in this election there was the use of "Unpledged Electors" which represented 610,409 votes or 0.42% (less than 1%) of the total vote. This is a complicated system of assigning votes for a candidate through the use of "electors" instead of for the actual candidate. This affected the election outcome in mostly the Southern States of Louisiana and Mississippi. As a result, a small number of votes went to neither Kennedy nor Nixon.

Pendulum Swings to the LEFT
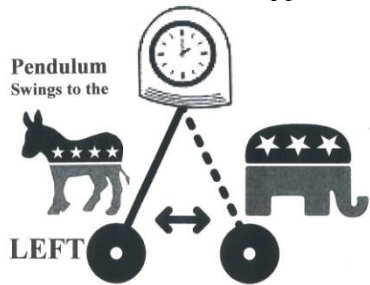
The 1960 election was different from the previous with the number of states admitted to the Union. With Alaska and Hawaii becoming states, this was the first election where all of the present-day 50 states participated. And it was the last election where the District of Columbia did not participate. [6]
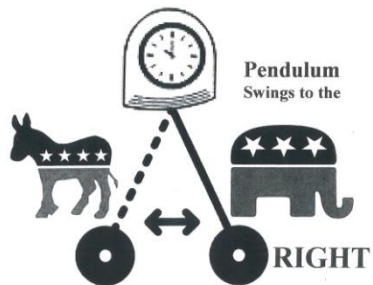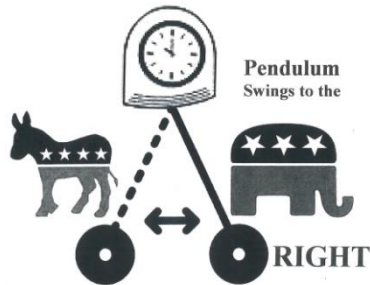
Comparing the results to the previous election in 1956, the Democrat vote surged by 23.26% while the Republican vote decreased by -10.11% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). For this election, the Political Pendulum swung in favor of Democrats.

Presidential Election of 1964

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 1960	68,832,482	34,108,157	34,220,984	179,323,175	38.38%	19.02%	19.08%
Totals for 1964	70,639,284	27,175,754	43,127,041	188,950,717	37.39%	14.38%	22.82%
Difference	1,806,802	-6,932,403	8,906,057	9,627,542	-0.99	-4.64	+3.74
% Difference Increase/Decrease	2.62%	-20.32%	26.03%	5.37%	-2.58%	-24.40%	19.60%

On November 22, 1963, following the assassination of John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson became President of the United States.

In the election of 1964, **Lyndon B. Johnson** was the Democrat Candidate who won the election with 61.05% of the vote, representing 22.82% of the population. Johnson carried 44 states, and this was the largest share of the popular vote of any candidate since the largely uncontested 1820 election.[7] **Barry Goldwater** was the Republican Candidate; and as the losing candidate, he received 38.47% of the vote, representing 14.38% of the population. Only 0.06% of the total vote went to a third-party candidate; Eric Hass ran again on the Socialist Labor Party. And there were some "Unpledged Electors" from the state of Alabama which represented 210,732 votes or 0.30% (less than 1%) of the total vote.

During the campaign, Johnson championed his passage of the Civil Rights Act (although, this would not have been possible without the support of the Republicans). He also advocated a series of anti-poverty programs collectively known as the "Great Society. Goldwater reluctantly opposed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as he felt

that Title II violated individual liberty and states' rights. Democrats successfully portrayed Goldwater as a dangerous extremist, most famously in the "Daisy" television advertisement. Also of note, the District of Columbia voted for the first time in this election. [8]
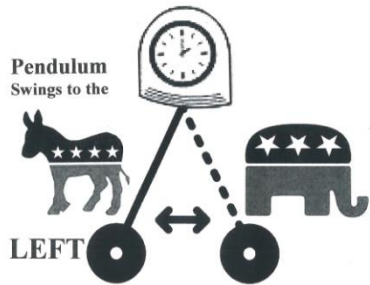
Comparing the results to the previous election in 1960, the Democrat vote surged yet again by 19.60% while the Republican vote decreased by a huge -24.40% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). For this election, the Political Pendulum remained in favor of Democrats.

Presidential Election of 1968

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 1964	70,639,284	27,175,754	43,127,041	188,950,717	37.39%	14.38%	22.82%
Totals for 1968	73,199,998	31,783,783	31,271,839	198,578,260	36.86%	16.01%	15.75%
Difference	2,560,714	4,608,029	-11,855,202	9,627,543	-0.53	+1.63	-7.07
% Difference Increase/Decrease	3.63%	16.96%	-27.49%	5.10%	-1.42%	11.34%	-30.98%

In 1968, **Richard M. Nixon** was the Republican Candidate who won the election with 43.42% of the vote in a 3-man race; this represented 16.01% of the population. With Lyndon Johnson not running, **Hubert Humphrey** was the Democrat Candidate and received 42.72% of the vote, representing 15.75% of the population. **George Wallace** from Alabama was a major third-party candidate; he ran as the nominee of the American Independent Party, where he received 13.53% of the vote. And while the above chart does not show it, Wallace received 9,901,118 votes, representing 4.99% of the population.

The election year of 1968 was tumultuous, to say the least. Lyndon Johnson had been the early front-runner for the Democrats but suspended his re-election campaign after only narrowly winning the New Hampshire primary. As the incumbent vice president, Hubert Humphrey emerged and later became the Democratic nominee, but only after sparking numerous anti-Vietnam war protests. This election year was marked by the assassination of Martin

Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy. There were anti-war and racial riots throughout the nation. Nixon ran on a campaign to restore law and order to the nation's cities and to provide new leadership in the Vietnam War. Alabama's Democratic governor, George Wallace, ran a campaign in favor of racial segregation. [9]
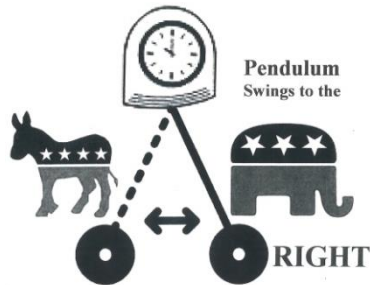
With a 3-man race, the Political Pendulum swung back in favor of the Republicans, and it is arguable that Wallace mainly took votes away from Democrats. While the Republican Party saw an increase of 11.34% in votes over the previous election; and the Democrat Party saw a dramatic decrease of -30.98% (both figures adjusted for the increase in population).

Presidential Election of 1972

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 1968	73,199,998	31,783,783	31,271,839	198,578,260	36.86%	16.01%	15.75%
Totals for 1972	77,744,027	47,168,710	29,173,222	208,022,786	37.37%	22.67%	14.02%
Difference	4,544,029	15,384,927	-2,098,617	9,444,526	+0.51	+6.66	-1.73
% Difference Increase/Decrease	6.21%	48.40%	-6.71%	4.76%	1.38%	41.16%	-10.98%

In 1972, **Richard M. Nixon** handily won re-election in a landslide victory as the Republican Candidate with 60.67% of the total vote, representing 22.67% of the population. Nixon carried 49 states while being the first Republican to sweep the South! **George McGovern** was the Democrat Candidate; and as the losing candidate, he received only 37.52% of the vote, representing 14.02% of the population. There were two other "minor" candidates: John Schmitz of the American Independent Party received 1,100,868 votes, representing 1.42% of the total vote cast. And John Hospers ran as the Libertarian, who received 3,674 votes – 0.00% of the total vote.
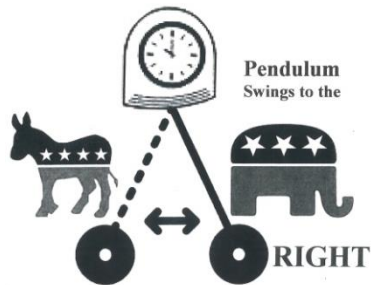
Comparing the results to the previous election in 1968, the Republican vote surged by 41.16%, while the Democrat vote decreased by -10.98% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). But these figures are partially skewed with the fact that there was no major third-party candidate as with the previous election. Nonetheless, the Political Pendulum swings even further in favor of the Republicans.

The political landscape however drastically changes within two years of this election. Vice President Spiro Agnew resigned in October of 1973 as a result of a corruption scandal, being replaced with Gerald Ford as the new vice president. And nearly a year later, Nixon resigns in August of 1974 as a result of the Watergate scandal. Gerald Ford becomes President of the United States and is the first president to take office without having been elected as either president or vice president.

Presidential Election of 1976

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 1972	77,744,027	47,168,710	29,173,222	208,022,786	37.37%	22.67%	14.02%
Totals for 1976	81,531,584	39,148,634	40,831,881	217,284,295	37.52%	18.02%	18.79%
Difference	3,787,557	-8,029,076	11,658,659	9,261,509	+0.15	-4.65	+4.77
% Difference Increase/Decrease	4.87%	-17.00%	39.96%	4.45%	0.40%	-20.51%	34.02%

In 1976, **Jimmy Carter** from Plains, Georgia won as the Democrat Candidate with 50.08% of the vote, representing 18.79% of the population. **Gerald Ford** as the incumbent Republican Candidate loses with 48.02% of the vote, representing 18.02% of the population. There were two "other" candidates in this race: Eugene McCarthy ran as an Independent and received 740,460 votes or 0.91% (less than 1%) of the vote total; and Roger MacBride ran as the Libertarian and received 172,557 votes or 0.21% of the vote total.

This election was largely affected by the Watergate scandal and the resignation of Richard Nixon. Carter's win represented the single Democratic victory during a period of Republican dominance of the presidency; he was the

first Democrat to win a presidential election since 1964 and the last until 1992. And with Gerald Ford losing the election, Ford then becomes the only president to never be elected to the office. [10]
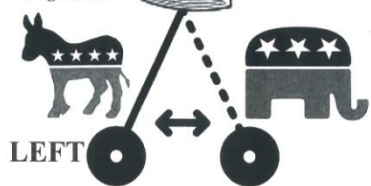
Comparing the results to the previous election in 1972, the Democrat vote surged by 34.02% while the Republican vote decreased by -20.51% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). In a remarkable fashion, the Political Pendulum swings in the opposite direction, in favor of Democrats.

Presidential Election of 1980

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 1976	81,531,584	39,148,634	40,831,881	217,284,295	37.52%	18.02%	18.79%
Totals for 1980	86,509,678	43,903,230	35,480,115	226,545,805	38.19%	19.38%	15.66%
Difference	4,978,094	4,754,596	-5,351,766	9,261,507	+0.67	+1.36	-3.13
% Difference Increase/Decrease	6.11%	12.14%	-13.11%	4.26%	1.79%	7.55%	-16.66%

In 1980, **Ronald Reagan** was the Republican Candidate who won the election with 50.75% of the vote, representing 19.38% of the population. **Jimmy Carter** lost re-election as the Democrat Candidate; and as the losing candidate, he received 41.01% of the vote, representing 15.66% of the population. There were two other candidates in this race as well: John Anderson ran as an Independent and received 5,719,850 votes or 6.61% of the vote; and Ed Clark ran as the Libertarian and received 921,128 votes or 1.06 of the vote total.

   "This was the second successive election in which the incumbent president was defeated, after Carter himself defeated Gerald Ford four years earlier in 1976. Additionally, it was the only second time, and the first in nearly 100 years that a Republican candidate defeated an incumbent Democrat. And due to the rise of Conservatism following Reagan's victory, some historians consider the election to be a political realignment that began with Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign in 1964." [11]

   Comparing the results to the previous election in 1976, the Republican vote increased by 7.55%, while the Democrat vote decreased by 16.66% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). For this election, the Political Pendulum swings back in favor of Republicans.

Pendulum Swings to the

RIGHT

Presidential Election of 1984

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 1980	86,509,678	43,903,230	35,480,115	226,545,805	38.19%	19.38%	15.66%
Totals for 1984	92,653,233	54,455,472	37,577,352	235,411,432	39.36%	23.13%	15.96%
Difference	6,143,555	10,552,242	2,097,237	8,865,627	+1.17	+3.75	+0.30
% Difference Increase/Decrease	7.10%	24.04%	5.91%	3.91%	3.06%	19.35%	1.92%

In 1984, **Ronald Reagan** won re-election in a landslide victory, carrying 49 of the 50 states, as the Republican Candidate. Reagan won with 58.77% of the total vote, representing 23.13% of the population. Former Vice President **Walter Mondale** (under Carter) was the Democrat Candidate. He only carried his home state of Minnesota and District of Columbia; and he received 40.56% of the total vote, representing 15.96% of the population. There was one other candidate in the race: David Bergland ran as the Libertarian, who received 228,111 votes or 0.25% (less than 1%) of the total vote.

   "Reagan was also the first president since Dwight D. Eisenhower to be re-elected while winning absolute popular vote majorities in both of his presidential campaigns." [12]

   Mondale tried to make Reagan's age an issue during the campaign. During the debate, Reagan responded: "I will not make age an issue of this campaign. I am not going to exploit, for political purposes, my opponent's youth and inexperience." In addition to having a sense of humor, Reagan was very popular with many of the American voters.

   Comparing the results to the previous election in 1980, the Republican vote surged by 19.35%, while the Democrat vote was flat with only a 1.92% increase (both figures adjusted for increases in population). For this election, the Political Pendulum remained firmly in favor of Republicans.

Pendulum Swings to the

RIGHT

Presidential Election of 1988

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	**Republican**	**Democrat**	**POPULATION**	**Total**	**Rep.**	**Dem.**
Totals for 1984	92,653,233	54,455,472	37,577,352	235,411,432	39.36%	23.13%	15.96%
Totals for 1988	91,594,686	48,886,597	41,809,476	244,277,059	37.50%	20.01%	17.12%
Difference	-1,058,547	-5,568,875	4,232,124	8,865,627	-1.86	-3.12	+1.16
% Difference Increase/Decrease	-1.14%	-10.23%	11.26%	3.77%	-4.73%	-13.49%	7.27%

In 1988, former Vice President **George H.W. Bush** (under Reagan) was the Republican Candidate who won the election with 53.37% of the vote, representing 20.01% of the population. **Michael Dukakis** was the Democrat Candidate; and as the losing candidate, he received 45.65% of the vote, representing 17.12% of the population. There were two "other" candidates in the race: Ron Paul ran as the Libertarian, who received 431,750 votes or 0.47% (less than 1%) of the total vote. An African-American woman, Lenora Fulani, ran as the nominee of the New Alliance Party; she and her lady running mate received 217,221 votes or 0.24 (less than 1%) of the total vote.

Pendulum Swings to the RIGHT
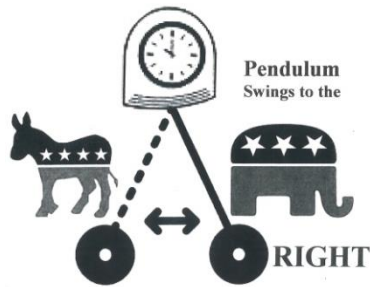
This election was considered "Reagan's 3rd Term" with Bush at the head of the ticket; but support for Bush was substantially less than that for Reagan. Comparing the results to the previous election in 1984, the Republican vote decreased by -13.49%, while the Democrat vote increased by 7.27% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). It is evident with this election that the Political Pendulum had reached its peak and was starting to wane – but still in favor of the Republicans for this election cycle. (The Pendulum rarely stays with one political party for more than 3 election cycles.)

Presidential Election of 1992

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	**Republican**	**Democrat**	**POPULATION**	**Total**	**Rep.**	**Dem.**
Totals for 1988	91,594,686	48,886,597	41,809,476	244,277,059	37.50%	20.01%	17.12%
Totals for 1992	104,423,923	39,104,550	44,909,889	255,252,280	40.91%	15.32%	17.59%
Difference	12,829,237	9,782,047	3,100,413	10,975,221	+3.41	-4.69	+0.47
% Difference Increase/Decrease	14.07%	-20.00%	7.42%	4.49%	9.09%	-23.44%	2.75%

In 1992, former Governor of Arkansas, **Bill Clinton** was the Democrat Candidate who won the election with 43.01% of the vote, representing 17.59% of the population. **George H.W. Bush** was the incumbent and the Republican Candidate; he lost with 37.45% of the vote, representing 15.32% of the population. There was a major disruption to the race with the "major" third-party candidacy of **Ross Perot**; he ran as an Independent where he received 18.91% of the vote. And while the above chart does not show it, Perot received 19,743,821 votes, representing 7.74% of the population. Andre Marrou ran as the Libertarian, who received 290,087 votes or 0.28% (less than 1%) of the total vote. And there were a number of other "minor" candidates who ran for president in a handful of various states which accounted for 375,659 votes or 0.36% (less than 1%) of the total vote.

Pendulum Swings to the LEFT
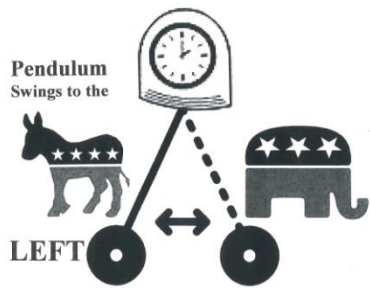
Ross Perot mainly took votes away from the Republican Party. The economic recession of 1992 and the third-party candidacy of Ross Perot are believed to be responsible for Bill Clinton being elected. But Ross Perot also brought many Americans, who otherwise would not have voted, into the electoral process and helped to increase the voter participation rate to higher than normal levels, as indicated with the 14.07% increase of the Total Vote.
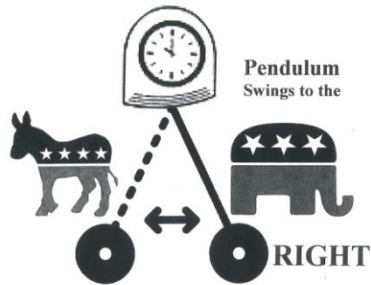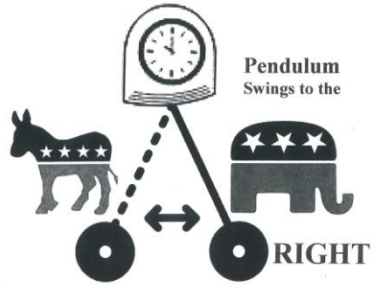
Comparing the results to the previous election in 1988, the Democrat vote increased by 2.75% while the Republican vote decreased by a whopping -23.44% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). For this election, the Political Pendulum had finally swung in favor of Democrats.

Presidential Election of 1996

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 1992	104,423,923	39,104,550	44,909,889	255,252,280	40.91%	15.32%	17.59%
Totals for 1996	96,275,401	39,198,755	47,400,125	268,337,093	35.88%	14.61%	17.66%
Difference	-8,148,522	94,205	2,490,236	13,084,813	-5.03	-0.71	+0.07
% Difference Increase/Decrease	-7.80%	0.24%	5.54%	5.13%	-12.30%	-4.63%	0.40%

In 1996, **Bill Clinton** won re-election as the Democrat Candidate, again with multiple contenders. Clinton won with 49.24% of the total vote, representing 17.66% of the population. **Bob Dole** was the Republican Candidate; and as the losing candidate, he received 40.71% of the vote, representing 14.61% of the population. **Ross Perot** ran again in this race under the Reform Party, but his effect of taking votes away from the major two parties was much less dramatic than before. While not showing on the chart above, Perot received 8,085,402 votes or 8.40% of the total vote, representing 3.01% of the population. In addition to Perot, there were two **"Other" Candidates** who ran and were on a majority of the state ballots: Ralph Nader of the Green Party received 685,297 votes or 0.71% (less than 1.0%) of the total vote; and Harry Browne ran as the Libertarian, who received 485,798 votes or 0.50% (less than 1.0%) of the total vote. And there were a number of other "minor" candidates who ran for president in a handful of various states which accounted for 420,024 votes or 0.44% (less than 1.0%) of the vote total.

Pendulum Swings to the LEFT
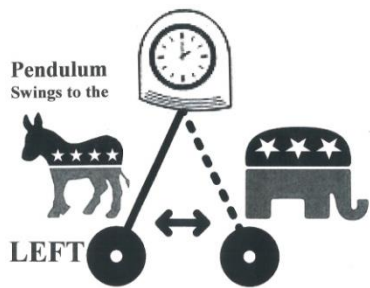
Perot received much less media attention in 1996 than what he received in 1992; and he was excluded from the presidential debates. Clinton became the first Democrat since FDR to win two straight presidential elections. And while there were multiple contenders in this election, the major two parties did account for 89.95% of the vote.

Comparing the results to the previous election in 1992, the Democrat vote narrowly increased by 0.40% while the Republican vote decreased by -4.63% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). For this election, the Political Pendulum remained in favor of Democrats.

Presidential Election of 2000

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 1996	96,275,401	39,198,755	47,400,125	268,337,093	35.88%	14.61%	17.66%
Totals for 2000	105,405,100	50,456,002	50,999,897	281,421,906	37.45%	17.93%	18.12%
Difference	9,129,699	11,257,247	3,599,772	13,084,813	+1.57	+3.32	+0.46
% Difference Increase/Decrease	9.48%	28.72%	7.59%	4.88%	4.38%	22.72%	2.60%

In 2000, **George W. Bush**, former Governor of Texas and son of the former President, was the Republican Candidate who won the election in the Electoral College but did not win the Popular Vote. Bush received 47.87% of the vote, representing 17.93% of the population. Former Vice President **Al Gore** (under Clinton) was the Democrat Candidate; he did not win the Electoral College but did win the Popular Vote with 48.38% of the vote, representing 18.12% of the population.

While this was a highly contentious election, the two major parties did account for 96.25% of the Total Vote. But there were a number of **"Other" Candidates** who were on a majority of the state ballots. These people include the following: Ralph Nader of the Green Party received 2,882,955 votes or 2.74% of the vote total; Bat Buchanan of the Reform Party received 448,895 votes or 0.43% of the vote total, Harry Bowne of the Libertarian Party received 384,431 votes or 0.36% of the vote total; Howard Phillips of the Constitution Party received 98,020 votes or 0.09% of the vote total; and John Hagelin of the Natural Law Party received 83,714 votes or 0.08% of the vote total. In addition, there were a number of other "minor" candidates who ran for president but they were on only a handful of various state ballots; these accounted for 51,186 votes or 0.05% of the vote total.

"[This] was the fourth of five American presidential elections, and the first in 112 years, in which the winning candidate lost the popular vote, and is considered one of the closest elections in US history, with longstanding controversy surrounding the ultimate results." [13] And we all remember the "hanging chads" in the disputed results in the state of Florida!

"On election night, it was unclear who had won, with the electoral votes of the state of Florida still undecided. The returns showed that Bush had won Florida by such a close margin that state law required a recount. A month-long series of legal battles led to the highly controversial 5-4 Supreme Court decision Bush v. Gore, which ended the recount. . . The recount having ended, Bush won Florida by 537 votes, a margin of 0.009%." [14]

Comparing the results in 2000 to the previous election in 1996, the Democrat vote slightly increased by 2.60% but the Republican vote greatly increased by 22.72% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). For this election, the Political Pendulum swung in favor of Republicans.
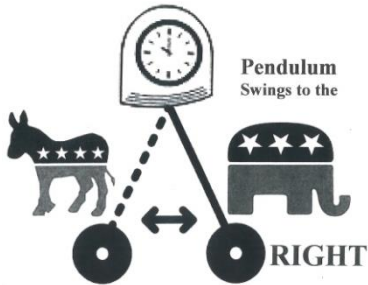
Presidential Election of 2004

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 2000	105,405,100	50,456,002	50,999,897	281,421,906	37.45%	17.93%	18.12%
Totals for 2004	122,294,846	62,040,610	59,028,444	292,351,359	41.83%	21.22%	20.19%
Difference	16,889,746	11,584,608	8,028,547	10,929,453	+4.38	+3.29	+2.07
% Difference Increase/Decrease	16.02%	22.96%	15.74%	3.88%	11.70%	18.35%	11.42%

In 2004, **George W. Bush** as the Republican Candidate won re-election with 50.73% of the vote, representing 21.22% of the population. **John Kerry** was the Democrat Candidate; and as the losing candidate, he received 48.27% of the vote, representing 20.19% of the population.

There were a number of **"Other" Candidates** who managed to be on a majority of state ballots for president and they include the following: Ralph Nader of the Independent/Reform Party; Michael Badnarik of the Libertarian Party, Michael Peroutka of the Constitution Party; and David Cobb of the Green Party. And there were a number of other "minor" candidates who were able to get onto a handful of various state ballots. With all those combined in the "Other" category, they only accounted for 1,225,792 votes or 1.00% of the vote total.

"Bush's popularity had soured early in his first term after the September 11, 2001 attacks, but his popularity declined between 2001 and 2004. Foreign policy was the dominant theme throughout the election campaign, particularly Bush's conduct of the War on Terrorism and the 2003 invasion of Iraq." [15]
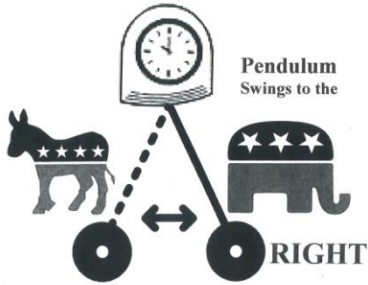
Comparing the results to the previous election in 2000, the Republican vote surged by a double digit increase to 18.35% while the Democrat vote surged also by a double digit increase to 11.42% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). With both parties increasing by double digits, this is definitely an anomaly in American Presidential politics and therefore a matter of suspicion. Notwithstanding, the Political Pendulum still remained in favor of Republicans for this election cycle.

Presidential Election of 2008

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 2004	122,294,846	62,040,610	59,028,444	292,351,359	41.83%	21.22%	20.19%
Totals for 2008	131,313,820	59,948,323	69,498,516	303,280,812	43.29%	19.77%	22.92%
Difference	9,018,974	-2,092,287	10,470,072	10,929,453	+1,46	-1,45	+2,73
% Difference Increase/Decrease	7.37%	-3.37%	17.74%	3.74%	3.49%	-6.83%	13.52%

In 2008, **Barack Obama** was the Democrat Candidate who won the election with 52.93% of the vote, representing 22.92% of the population. **John McCain** was the Republican Candidate; and as the losing candidate, he received 45.65% of the vote, representing 19.77% of the population.

There were a number of **"Other" Candidates** who managed to be on a majority of state ballots for president and they include the following: Ralph Nader of the Independent Party; Bob Barr of the Libertarian Party; and Cynthia McKinney of the Green Party. And there were a number of other "minor" candidates who were able to get onto a handful of various state ballots. With all those combined in the "Other" category, they only accounted for 1,866,981 votes or 1.42% of the vote total.

Being an eloquent and energetic speaker, Obama was considered a very charismatic challenger. Many however voted for him because of his race, with him becoming the first African-American president. (Although, Obama's roots were not that of Traditional "Black" America and those who struggled through the 1960's Civil Rights Era.)
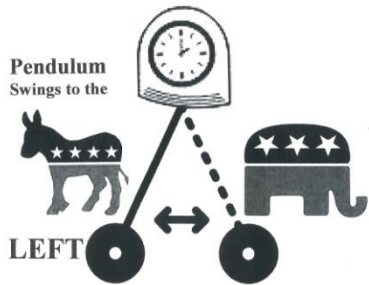
The 2008 campaign focused heavily on George Bush's unpopularity as a result of the Iraq War. And, the election campaign was strongly affected by the onset of a major financial crisis. These factors combined resulted in a decisive victory for Obama both in the Electoral College and the popular vote by a sizable margin.

Comparing the results to the previous election in 2004, the Democrat vote surged by 13.52% while the Republican vote decreased by -6.83% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). For this election, the Political Pendulum swung in favor of Democrats.

## Presidential Election of 2012

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 2008	131,313,820	59,948,323	69,498,516	303,280,812	43.29%	19.77%	22.92%
Totals for 2012	129,085,410	60,933,504	65,915,795	312,893,255	41.26%	19.47%	21.07%
Difference	-2,228,410	985,181	-3,582,721	9,612,443	-2.03	-0.30	-1.85
% Difference Increase/Decrease	-1.70%	1.64%	-5.16%	3.17%	-4.69%.	-1.52%	-8.07%

In 2012, **Barack Obama** as the Democrat Candidate won re-election with 51.06% of the vote, representing 21.07% of the population. **Mitt Romney** was the Republican Candidate; and as the losing candidate, he received 47.20% of the vote, representing 19.47% of the population.

There were a couple of **"Other" Candidates** who managed to be on a majority of state ballots for president and they include the following: Gary Johnson of the Libertarian Party and Jill Stein of the Green Party. There were a number of other "minor" candidates as well who were able to get onto a handful of various state ballots. With all those combined in the "Other" category, they accounted for 2,236,111 votes or 1.73% of the total vote.

This election campaign focused heavily on domestic issues such as federal budget deficits and debate around sound response to the "Great Recession." Also of concern was Obama's marquee legislative program, the Affordable Care Act, commonly called Obama-Care. Interestingly, this was the first presidential election since 1944 in which neither candidate had military experience. [16]

Comparing the results to the previous election in 2008, the Democrat vote dipped by -8.07% while the Republican vote decreased by only -1.52% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). Clearly, the support for Obama was starting to wane. With Republicans suffering fewer losses than Democrats, it is arguable that the Pendulum had hit its peak and was starting to begin to swing in the opposite direction – but for this election cycle, it was still in favor of the Democrats.
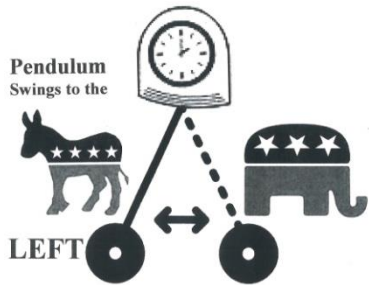
Presidential Election of 2016

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
Totals for 2012	129,085,410	60,933,504	65,915,795	312,893,255	41.26%	19.47%	21.07%
Totals for 2016	136,669,237	62,984,825	65,853,516	321,188,689	42.55%	19.61%	20.50%
Difference	7,583,827	2,051,321	-62,279	8,295,434	+1.29	+0.14	-0.57
% Difference Increase/Decrease	5.88%	3.37%	-0.09%	2.65%	3.13%	0.72%	-2.71%

In 2016, **Donald J. Trump** was the Republican Candidate who won the election in the Electoral College but did not win the Popular Vote. Trump received 46.09% of the vote, representing 19.61% of the population. **Hillary Clinton** was the Democrat Candidate; she did not win the Electoral College but did win the Popular Vote with 48.18% of the vote, representing 20.50% of the population. (But as we will see in Chapter 4, Hillary Clinton may have actually lost the popular vote as well. There seems to have been some sizable fraudulent votes cast in that election by Democrats.)

There were a number of **"Other" Candidates** who were on a majority of the state ballots as well. These people included the following: Gary Johnson of the Libertarian Party received 4,489,221 votes or 3.28% of the total vote. Jill Stein of the Green Party received 1,457,216 votes or 1.07% of the total vote. And Evan McMullin as an Independent received 731,788 votes or 0.54% of the total vote. In addition, there were a number of other "minor" candidates who managed to get onto a handful of various state ballots; these people accounted for 1,152,671 votes or 0.84% of the vote total.

Donald Trump was a successful businessman who had never entered the field of politics or served political office; he was therefore considered a political "outsider." Trump had only a slight increase with his party-base.

While a lot of voters were unsure about Trump, many were ready for a change after 8 years of Obama. Hillary Clinton was the first female presidential nominee of a major American political party. Many Americans had negative opinions of Mrs. Clinton, the wife of the former President Bill Clinton; therefore her support was considered lackluster and many considered her as a "bad" candidate. With this election not being a decisive win by either party, this was the fifth and most recent presidential election in which the winning candidate lost the popular vote.
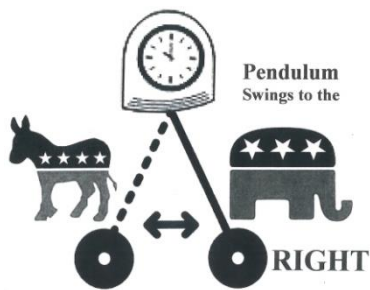
Comparing the results to the previous election in 2012, the Republican vote was slightly positive with a 0.72% increase, while the Democrat vote decreased by -2.71% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). For this election, the Political Pendulum is considered to have swung (barely) in favor of Republicans.

Presidential Election of 2020

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR POPULATION	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	**Republican**	**Democrat**	**POPULATION**	**Total**	**Rep.**	**Dem.**
Totals for 2016	136,669,237	62,984,825	65,853,516	321,188,689	42.55%	19.61%	20.50%
Totals for 2020	158,383,403	74,216,154	81,268,924	329,484,123	48.07%	22.52%	24.67%
Difference	21,714,166	11,231,329	15,415,408	8,295,434	+5.25	+2.91	+4.17
% Difference Increase/Decrease	15.89%	17.83%	23.41%	2.58%	12.97%	14.84%	20.34%

In 2020, **Donald J. Trump** as the incumbent and the Republican Candidate "officially" lost the election; however there is much dispute over the official vote numbers with indications of massive voter fraud. The United States Government officially reports that Trump lost re-election with 46.86% of the vote, representing 22.52% of the population. **Joe Biden** was the Democrat Candidate and he "officially" won the election with 51.31% of the vote, representing 24.67% of the population.

There were a couple of **"Other" Candidates** who were on a majority of the state ballots as well. These people included the following: Ms. Jo Jorgensen of the Libertarian Party received 1,865,724 votes or 1.18% of the total vote. Howie Hawkins of the Green Party received 405,035 votes or 0.26% of the vote total. Also, there were a number of other people who ran for president but were on only a handful of various state ballots; these other "minor" candidates accounted for 627,566 votes or 0.40% of the vote total. In addition to Trump and Biden, there were an astounding total of 33 "other" candidates who ran on the various state ballots for president in 2020.

"Officially," the election saw the highest voter turnout percentages since the election of 1900 (maybe even "forever" in terms of the percentage of the population who voted). Donald Trump received 11,231,329 more votes than he did in 2016. During his first term, Trump had many remarkable achievements, including having the best economy ever. He was able to do this even in light of constant attacks by the Left, including the Muller Investigation – what proved to be based upon a false "Russian Collusion" narrative; and later the Democrats in the House impeached the President on very questionable charges – a phone call.

Trump even made major in-roads into the Minority-Vote with his economic policies, with nearly all Americans in every social-economic and racial groups seeing dramatic increases in income and standard of living during the first 3 ½ years of his term – then the Covid-19 pandemic hit.

Central issues of the 2020 campaign included the public health and economic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and civil unrest in reaction to the police murder of George Floyd and other "Black" citizens. "The election saw a record number of ballots cast early and by mail due to the ongoing pandemic. Many more Democrats voted by mail compared to Republicans. As a result of a large number of mail-in ballots, some swing states saw delays in vote counting and reporting; this led to major news outlets delaying their projection of Biden and Harris as the president-elect and vice president-elect until the morning of November 7, three and a half days after the election." [17] There were 63 lawsuits in several states filed regarding the election results, which most were dismissed due to lack of standing. On January 7, 2021, one day after the citizen protest (which partially turned violent) at the Capitol Building, Donald Trump acknowledged the incoming administration, without actually mentioning Joe Biden by name.

Compared to 2016 and to other elections over the past century, the election results of 2020 were quite unusual; in fact, they can be considered an anomaly. The Republican vote substantially increased by double digits to 14.84% while at the same time, the Democrat vote also substantially increased by double digits to 20.34% (both figures adjusted for increases in population). Because of the potential of massive election fraud in this election, the direction of the Political Pendulum is very much a matter of debate.

ENDNOTES for Chapter 2

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[1, 2, & 3] **Wikipedia, "1948 United States presidential election";**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1948_United_States_presidential_election

[4] **Wikipedia, "1952 United States presidential election";**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1952_United_States_presidential_election

[5] **Wikipedia, "1956 United States presidential election";**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1956_United_States_presidential_election

[6] **Wikipedia, "1960 United States presidential election";**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1960_United_States_presidential_election

[7 & 8] **Wikipedia, "1964 United States presidential election";**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1964_United_States_presidential_election

[9] **Wikipedia, "1968 United States presidential election";**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1968_United_States_presidential_election

[10] **Wikipedia, "1976 United States presidential election";**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1976_United_States_presidential_election

[11] **Wikipedia, "1980 United States presidential election";**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1980_United_States_presidential_election

[12] **Wikipedia, "1984 United States presidential election";**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1984_United_States_presidential_election

[13 & 14] **Wikipedia, "2000 United States presidential election";**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2000_United_States_presidential_election

[15] **Wikipedia, "2004 United States presidential election";**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2004_United_States_presidential_election

[16] **Wikipedia, "2012 United States presidential election";**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_United_States_presidential_election

[17] **Wikipedia, "2020 United States presidential election";**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2020_United_States_presidential_election
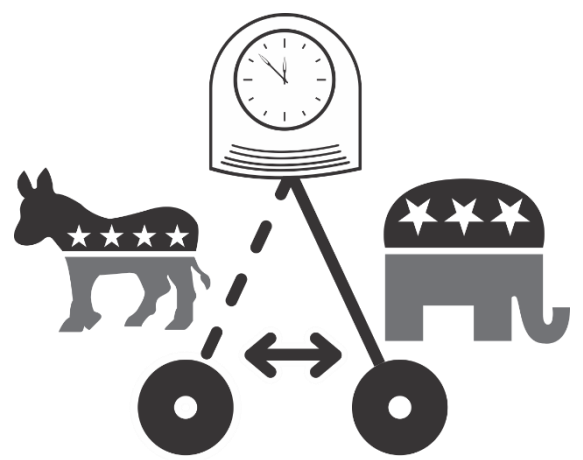
The American Political Pendulum

It is fun and interesting to go down memory lane and relive American political history. But there is an important point to the history lesson in the previous chapter. History provides a basis for determining what is normal or abnormal (an anomaly) regarding what happens in an election.

Analyzing election results in terms of the "Whole" – all of the population and not just the numbers of who voted, then one gets a better sense of the political pendulum being at work. And while this pendulum is in the abstract and therefore "invisible", we all know it is a major factor in an election. One can plainly see how movement shifts within the whole of the population – with the support for one political party "Increasing" while the support for the opposing party often "Decreases."

Also, did you notice how the pendulum often swings back and forth from one cycle to the next? And sometimes it swings to one side and stays for two and three cycles like when we have a popular president, but eventually, the pendulum will begin to swing back in the other direction, in favor of the other party.

The direction of the pendulum is partially dictated by who wins an election. It is also dictated by the rate of increase/decrease in the rate of support for the two political parties.

Performance of Past Winners and Losers:

In examining the HOWs and WHYs of the swings, we will first consider the performance of the winners and losers of American Presidential Elections. Below (and continuing onto the next page) is a summary list of winners and losers (based upon the percent of the population who voted) over the last 73 years:

Presidential Winners and Losers
(Percentages in Level of Support to Total Population)

	% of POPULATION WHO VOTED		
	Winner	Loser	Difference
Presidential Election Year of **1948** **Truman vs. Dewey**	D-16.39%	R-14.91%	1.48%
Presidential Election Year of **1952*** **Eisenhower vs. Stevenson**	R-21.71%*	D-17.44%	4.27%
Presidential Election Year of **1956*** **Eisenhower vs. Stevenson**	R-21.16%*	D-15.48%	5.68%
Presidential Election Year of **1960** **Kennedy vs. Nixon**	D-19.08%	R-19.02%	0.06%
Presidential Election Year of **1964*** **Johnson vs. Goldwater**	D-22.82%*	R-14.38%	8.44%
Presidential Election Year of **1968** **Nixon, Humphrey, & Wallace**	R-16.01%	D-15.75%	0.26%
Presidential Election Year of **1972*** **Nixon vs. McGovern**	R-22.67%*	D-14.02%	8.65%

Presidential Election Year of **1976** **Carter vs. Ford**	**D-18.79%**	**R-18.02%**	**0.77%**
Presidential Election Year of **1980** **Reagan vs. Carter**	**R-19.38%**	**D-15.66%**	**3.72%**
Presidential Election Year of **1984*** **Reagan vs. Mondale**	**R-23.13%***	**D-15.96%**	**7.17%**
Presidential Election Year of **1988** **Bush vs. Dukakis**	**R-20.01%**	**D-17.12%**	**2.89%**
Presidential Election Year of **1992** **Clinton, Bush, & Perot**	**D-17.59%**	**R-15.32%**	**2.27%**
Presidential Election Year of **1996** **Clinton, Dole, & Perot**	**D-17.66%**	**R-14.61%**	**3.05%**
Presidential Election Year of **2000** **Bush vs. Gore**	**R-17.93%**	**D-18.12%**	**-0.19%**
Presidential Election Year of **2004*** **Bush vs. Kerry**	**R-21.22%***	**D-20.19%**	**1.03%**
Presidential Election Year of **2008*** **Obama vs. McCain**	**D-22.92%***	**R-19.77%**	**3.15%**
Presidential Election Year of **2012** **Obama vs. Romney**	**D-21.07%**	**R-19.47%**	**1.60%**
Presidential Election Year of **2016** **Trump vs. Clinton**	**R-19.61%**	**D-20.50%**	**-0.89%**
Presidential Election Year of **2020** **Biden vs. Trump**	**D-24.67%**	**R-22.52%**	**2.15%**

Earlier we mentioned how election result percentages go way down when considering the whole of the population. Instead of the winner receiving 51 (plus) % of the vote, the percentages go down to around 20% for the winner under this method of analyzing results. It is worth mentioning that in Communist countries, where nearly everyone is required to vote and must vote for only one candidate, the winning candidate often receives the vote of 80% to 95% of the population. But in a "free and fair" election for a democracy like ours, the percentage of the population who votes for the "winner" is much lower – because there are at least two competing candidates for a race, and many "other" people as part of the population are thrown into the mix when calculating the winner under this method. (These "other" people can't or don't vote.)

From the above table (but excluding the figures for 2020), we find the level of support for the winner of an American election ranges from 16.01% to 23.13% of the population. Many times in very close elections like that of Truman vs. Dewey in 1948 or Carter vs. Ford in 1976, the winner was in the 16% to 19% range. But when there is a decisive win or even a "landslide" victory by a candidate, the numbers are then pushed up to the 22% and 23% level. (These decisive wins are signified with an asterisk (*) after the election year for the above table.) **In fact, 23% seems the maximum percentage number that a winner of an election is able to muster and/or to garner support from the total population.** And when these decisive victories do occur, **the difference (the "Margin") between the winner and loser is around 6.5%.** (See "Noted Exception to Percentages Presented" at end of this chapter.) This is all very important in understanding the improbability that happened in 2020.

We are somehow supposed to believe that Joe Biden received the voting support of 24.67% of the population – which blows away all other contenders over the past 73 years! Are we to really believe that Biden was able to outperform Ike Eisenhower's two landslide wins in the 1950s where he won 21.71% and 21.16% support of the population? And he beat Lyndon Johnson's landslide win in 1964 with 22.82% support of the population? How about Richard Nixon's huge re-election landslide victory of 1972 where he garnered support of 22.67% of the population? And how about the king of landslide victories; do you mean that Biden was even able to outperform Ronald Reagan's decisive re-election victory in 1984 where 23.13% of the population supported Reagan? Although not technically landslide victories (because of the number of states that the loser was able to win), the two elections of George Bush in 2004 and Barack Obama in 2008 were in fact decisive wins, with the level of support by the population being 21.22% and 22.92%, respectfully. Astonishingly, Biden even outperformed Obama's results in 2008?

I do not believe that this is what really happened in 2020! As I stated in Part I of these Special Report series, "We all saw it with our own eyes. When Donald Trump held campaign rallies, he attracted tens of thousands of people. Joe Biden, on the other hand, conducted a campaign mostly 'from the basement of his home;' and when he did hold rallies, he was barely able to attract more than a handful of people." This right there should tell you what really happened! The election in 2020 was a sham and a FRAUD!
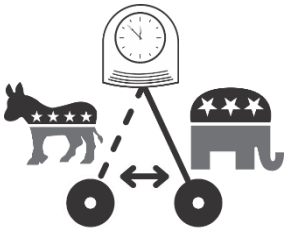
Now let's further consider the unlikely swing(s) in the "pendulum" with this improbability scheme. With 23% of the population being about the maximum level of support, Joe Biden not only surpasses this level, but his opponent – Donald Trump is also able to get the pendulum to swing in his favor as well – in landslide victory territory with an astounding 22.52% support of the population. It is like the pendulum swung to the maximum height in both directions, at the same time! I contend this is NOT POSSIBLE. It defies reality, logic, and even the laws of nature. FRAUD is the only explanation!

% Difference of Increase/Decrease:

The political pendulum can also be expressed in terms of the <u>rate</u> of increase/decrease as a percentage (%) in the level of support by the population for the party vote from one election cycle to the next. This value is calculated by taking the difference in the level of support ("% of population who voted" for a political party) for one election cycle and that of the previous one. This "Difference" figure is shown on the third row in each of the charts that are provided for the election cycles since 1948. And for the columns we are concerned with (the last two), this "Difference" figure has a plus (+) or minus (-) associated with it. We then take this "Difference" and divide it by the results of the previous election, in order to measure the rate of increase/decrease. This newly calculated "% Difference of Increase/Decrease" figure is expressed on the bottom row of the election cycle charts. (And it is worth noting that this final bottom-line number is an <u>amplification</u> of the "Difference" figure as calculated on the third row of the charts.)

   This rate of increase/decrease indicator will either confirm the winner of the election or will show where the level of support has peaked, starting to wane, and to begin to move in the opposite direction. This indicator is best used when viewed in terms of both candidates – consider numbers of both candidates, in combination to one another.

   The Pendulum usually swings in favor of a political party when the numbers are positive (+), and the numbers are either flat or negative (-) for the opposing party. And when both numbers are negative (-) or only slightly positive (+), this is an indicator that the Pendulum is starting to "wane" and has hit its peak. This is often a good <u>predictor</u> that the Pendulum is about to swing in the opposite direction for the next election cycle.

Now let's see how this plays out in real life. From the charts in the *History* section of Chapter 2, the below table is a summarized list of the rate of increase/decrease for support of the political parties for the past 73 years:

The American Political Pendulum
(Rate of Increase/Decrease in Level of Support to Total Population)

	Increase/Decrease in % of Population Who Voted Republican or Democrat (Compared to election 4 Years Before)	
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>
Presidential Election Year of **1948** **Truman vs. Dewey**	**-5.33%**	**-10.53%**
Presidential Election Year of **1952** **Eisenhower vs. Stevenson**	**+45.61%**	**+6.41%**
Presidential Election Year of **1956** **Eisenhower vs. Stevenson**	**-2.53%**	**-11.24%**
Presidential Election Year of **1960** **Kennedy vs. Nixon**	**-10.11%**	**+23.26%**
Presidential Election Year of **1964** **Johnson vs. Goldwater**	**-24.40%**	**+19.60%**
Presidential Election Year of **1968** **Nixon, Humphrey, & Wallace**	**+11.34%**	**-30.98%**
Presidential Election Year of **1972** **Nixon vs. McGovern**	**+41.16%**	**-10.98%**
Presidential Election Year of **1976** **Carter vs. Ford**	**-20.51%**	**+34.02%**
Presidential Election Year of **1980** **Reagan vs. Carter**	**+7.55%**	**-16.66%**
Presidential Election Year of **1984** **Reagan vs. Mondale**	**+19.35%**	**+1.92%**
Presidential Election Year of **1988** **Bush vs. Dukakis**	**-13.49%**	**+7.27%**
Presidential Election Year of **1992** **Clinton, Bush, & Perot**	**-23.44%**	**+2.75%**
Presidential Election Year of **1996** **Clinton, Dole, & Perot**	**-4.63%**	**+0.40%**
Presidential Election Year of **2000** **Bush vs. Gore**	**+22.72%**	**+2.60%**
Presidential Election Year of **2004*** **Bush vs. Kerry**	**+18.35%**	**+11.42%**
Presidential Election Year of **2008** **Obama vs. McCain**	**-6.83%**	**+13.52%**
Presidential Election Year of **2012** **Obama vs. Romney**	**-1.52%**	**-8.07%**

Presidential Election Year of **2016** **Trump vs. Clinton**	+0.72%	-2.71%
Presidential Election Year of **2020*** **Biden vs. Trump**	+14.84%	+20.34%

From this table, did you notice what happens when a party has a relatively "big" win – where there is a double-digit gain in the rate of increase? The other party is flat and sees only a small gain in the single digits or sometimes actually sees a decrease – either a small or big decrease. This is how the pendulum works in a two-party system where there aren't any "major" third-party contenders. But for the years where Wallace and Perot entered the field, the percentage increase gains for the party vote in the following election escalated considerably (because many people in the following election came back home to their political party). This is evident with Nixon seeing a hefty 41.16% gain in 1972; this huge increase was, in part, the result of Nixon not having to split the vote with Wallace again, like he had to do in 1968; thus those voters came home to the Republican Party in '72. And in 1992, the Republican saw a huge decrease of -23.44% at the hands of Perot entering the race. The Republicans never recovered until 2000 – when Perot was no longer a factor.*

For a two-party system (not affected by a third-party candidacy), we can therefore make the following two rules regarding the political pendulum:

Rule #1: When a political party wins big in an election as demonstrated with a double-digit percentage gain (adjusted for population increases/decreases), then the opposing political party will only experience modest gains at best, in the single digits, or more likely have losses in the single or double-digits.

Rule #2: When a political party loses big in an election as demonstrated with a double-digit percentage loss (adjusted for population increases/decreases), then the opposing political party will experience a gain, as a percentage, either in the single or double-digits.

What happened in 2020 was a violation of these rules and was therefore an anomaly. In 2020, both political parties experienced double-digits gains (adjusted for population increases). The Republicans saw a +14.84% increase in votes; and at the same time, the Democrats saw a remarkable +20.34% increase as well. Folks, this just doesn't happen in American politics. The only logical explanation is that massive fraud took place in the election where one side stuffed the ballot box.

This anomaly did however happen once before in 2004, when the Democrat challenger, John Kerry, ran against the incumbent, George W. Bush. In that election, Bush and the Republicans saw a +18.35% gain in the rate of increase in voter support, and Kerry also saw a +11.42% gain with his party vote as well. I strongly suspect some voter fraud as having been taking place in that election. In consideration of Kerry's nefarious activities over the years and collaborating with our enemies on a number of occasions, I wouldn't put anything past that individual.

*Here's an interesting tidbit: In the early part of the twentieth century, consider the rate of increase/decrease in party vote for the election following when Theodore Roosevelt ran as a Third Party Candidate in 1912 – when he took 29.65% of the vote, mostly from the Republican candidacy of William Taft. In the following election of 1916, when all those voters came back home to the party, the Republican saw an increase gain of around **145%** (not adjusted for changes in increase for population). This shows the exact extent of what a "major" third-party candidacy can have on a two-party system. (But even with this huge increase in the Republican vote, it was still not enough to overcome the margins of the re-election win of Woodrow Wilson.)

The Yin and Yang – Parts of the Whole:

In the Introduction – Chapter 1, the analogy of the **Yin and Yang** was used in describing the "Parts" (the portion of support by the population given to the various political parties) in comparison and in terms of the "Whole" (the total of the population). We came to realize that the sum of the "Parts" is equal to the "Whole." But for the presidential election in 2020, the "sizes and shapes" of the Parts in relation to the Whole was not what one would expect in a free and fair election. In fact, when you add up the parts (of what they should be), they are greater than the whole.

(100% of Whole)
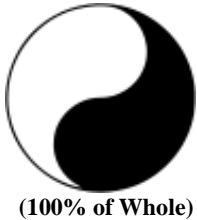
Consider when one side of this "Whole" swells up to represent 23% of the population like in a landslide victory, then the other side decreases to around 16.5% - this is a historical fact. And in these decisive-win scenarios, there is around 60.5% of the population who doesn't vote – because they don't bother or can't legitimately vote. So when you add up the percentages of the separate parts in this likely scenario, you get 100% (23.0% + 16.5% + 60.5%) representing the total.

But 2020 was a different story! With what should have been the likely percentage of the population who doesn't vote as being around 60.5%, then the numbers for 2020 just don't add up to a "Whole" – or 100%. While the calculated actual number for 2020 is 51.96% for the non-voting portion, this is not what one might have expected, with History being our guidance. **Over the past 73 years** (with the exception of 2020), the percentage of the population who does not vote in a presidential election ranges from **56.71%** (in 2008) to **66.92%** (in 1948), with the average being **61.39**, and the median being **62.05%**.

With Joe Biden "reported" as receiving support of 24.67% of the population and Donald Trump at 22.52%, let's consider the likely possibilities with the various totals of who doesn't vote with the chart on the next page:

Range	% Who Does Not Vote		Joe Biden		Donald Trump		Total (Can Not be Over 100%)
Low	56.71%	+	24.67%	+	22.52%	=	103.90%
High	66.92%	+	24.67%	+	22.52%	=	114.11%
Average	61.39%	+	24.67%	+	22.52%	=	108.58%
Median	62.05%	+	24.67%	+	22.52%	=	109.24%

Again, the sum of the "Parts" cannot be greater than or less than the "Whole;" and in this case, the "Whole" equals 100% of the population. But when you consider for 2020 what *should be* the value for the percentage of the population who doesn't vote, then the totals for all the parts (the "Whole") exceed 100% in all the various scenarios – making the assumption that the percentage of the population who doesn't vote as being between 56.71% and 66.92%. As one can see, Joe Biden receiving support of 24.67% of the population and at the very same time Donald Trump receiving support of 22.52% should make for a very unlikely possibility.

In 2020, there were an extraordinary "high" number of ballots cast. And some would argue, a "too high" of a number that is even possible! For the "Whole" to equal 100% of the population, the percentage of people who don't vote would have to go way down to an unlikely **51.96%**.

This example of the numbers not matching up for the "Whole" is just one more anomaly to have happened in 2020; and I would therefore argue that it is another example of ELECTION FRAUD.

Noted Exception to Percentages Presented:

It is important to note that the percentages and figures (unless otherwise indicated) presented in this chapter and for most other sections of this report are for the nation at large; individual states, however, often differ from the national figure presented. The national percentages presented is like an AVERAGE for all the states, with about half of the states being above the average and about half of the states being below. But the individual state numbers can in fact vary greatly, especially for states that represent strongholds for either of the two major political parties.

It is reported in this chapter, "**23% seems the maximum percentage number that a winner of an election is able to muster and/or to garner support from the total population . . . the difference (the "Margin") between the winner and loser is around 6.5%.**" While this is certainly an "average" for most of the states, there are exceptions to the maximum rule of 23% (and to that of the "Margin" as well). Since there is doubt, however, about the percentages for the 2020 election in general, below is a "sample" of the winning percentages of some of the individual states, for elections prior to 2020. In alphabetical order, the lists of sample states are as follows:

State/District	Winning Party/Year	% of Pop		State/District	Winning Party/Year	% of Pop
Colorado	Democrat in 2008	26.4%		Minnesota	Democrat in 2008	30.1%
Connecticut	Democrat in 2008	28.2%		Nebraska	Republican in 2004	29.2%
Delaware	Democrat in 2008	29.2%		New Hampshire	Democrat in 2008	29.6%
Dis. Of Columbia	Democrat in 2008	41.3%		North Dakota	Republican in 2004	30.0%
Idaho	Republican in 2004	29.2%		Oregon	Democrat in 2008	27.7%
Illinois	Democrat in 2008	26.8%		Rhode Island	Democrat in 2008	28.2%
Iowa	Republican in 2016	25.7%		South Dakota	Republican in 2004	29.9%
Kentucky	Republican in 2016	27.0%		Utah	Republican in 2004	27.1%
Maine	Democrat in 2008	32.0%		Vermont	Democrat in 2008	35.2%
Maryland	Democrat in 2012	28.8%		West Virginia	Republican in 2016	27.0%
Massachusetts	Democrat in 2016	29.5%		Wisconsin	Democrat in 2008	29.8%
Michigan	Democrat in 2008	29.0%		Wyoming	Republican in 2004	32.1%

For all of the percentages for all the states (plus DC) for many election cycles, please refer to **Appendix II** at the end of the report.

CHAPTER 4

Red, Blue, and TossUp States

This journey to investigate election fraud in the 2020 Presidential Election has taken me down a number of rabbit holes – investing much time and energy, sometimes with fruitful results and sometimes not. One such endeavor involved a hypothesis of mine that vote increases for the Democrat Party in the 2020 election would be significantly different when comparing them based upon "Red," "Blue," and "TossUp States." After all, if a political party was going to try to steal an election, wouldn't they likely first go after the low hanging fruit – trying to rig the election and concentrate most of their efforts in the "TossUp" states, where the margin of victory would be very close? I thought the percentage of the population in the "TossUp" states who voted Democrat would be much higher than either the solidly "Blue" and "Red" states. So I started to compare election results for these three different categories. Now, I'm getting a little ahead of myself in telling that I did NOT find what I expected, but what I did find were some very strange anomalies which, I believe, points to the 2020 election as being rigged.

Criteria for Red, Blue, and TossUp States:

In order to do this investigative endeavor, I had to first determine which states were solidly "Red" or "Blue" and which ones were basically "TossUp" states. For this determination, I used the *Margins of Victory* from the prior election of **2016** (found in Appendix I). And I used the criteria of the margin being less than and up to 10.0% as the determination of a "TossUp" state. (This 10.0% amount is considered a very high bar for determining a "TossUp" state, but there is a reason for this, which I will go into shortly.) Every state with Republican or Democrat margins above 10.0% was tagged as a solid "Red" or "Blue" state respectively. With this being the basis for my categorizing, the following is what I discovered:

Victory Margins in the 2016 Presidential Election

TossUp States (Margin of Victory ≤ 10.0%)

Arizona	3.50% Margin	(Republicans)	**New Hampshire**	0.37% Margin	(Democrats)
Colorado	4.91% Margin	(Democrats)	**New Mexico**	8.21% Margin	(Democrats)
Florida	1.20% Margin	(Republicans)	**North Carolina**	3.66% Margin	(Republicans)
Georgia	5.13% Margin	(Republicans)	**Ohio**	8.13% Margin	(Republicans)
Iowa	9.41% Margin	(Republicans)	**Pennsylvania**	0.72% Margin	(Republicans)
Maine	2.96% Margin	(Democrats)	**Texas**	8.99% Margin	(Republicans)
Michigan	0.23% Margin	(Republicans)	**Virginia**	5.32% Margin	(Democrats)
Minnesota	1.52% Margin	(Democrats)	**Wisconsin**	0.77% Margin	(Republicans)
Nevada	2.42% Margin	(Democrats)			

Solid Red States (all Republicans)

Alabama	27.73% Margin	**Louisiana**	19.64% Margin	**South Carolina**	14.27% Margin
Alaska	14.73% Margin	**Mississippi**	17.83% Margin	**South Dakota**	29.79% Margin
Arkansas	26.92% Margin	**Missouri**	18.64% Margin	**Tennessee**	26.01% Margin
Idaho	31.77% Margin	**Montana**	20.42% Margin	**Utah**	18.08% Margin
Indiana	19.17% Margin	**Nebraska**	25.05% Margin	**West Virginia**	42.07% Margin
Kansas	20.60% Margin	**North Dakota**	35.73% Margin	**Wyoming**	46.29% Margin
Kentucky	29.84% Margin	**Oklahoma**	37.08% Margin		

Solid Blue States (all Democrats)

California	30.11% Margin	**Illinois**	17.06% Margin	**Oregon**	10.98% Margin
Connecticut	13.64% Margin	**Maryland**	26.42% Margin	**Rhode Island**	15.51% Margin
Delaware	11.37% Margin	**Massachusetts**	27.20% Margin	**Vermont**	26.41% Margin
Dist. Of Col.	86.78% Margin	**New Jersey**	14.10% Margin	**Washington**	15.71% Margin
Hawaii	32.18% Margin	**New York**	22.49% Margin		

One must consider that demographics are constantly changing. But it turns out that there wasn't much difference in 2016 with respect to these three broad categories as with what actually happened in 2020, especially with the threshold for "TossUp" states being at such a high bar of 10.0%. While the margins have changed (sometimes greatly), the list of states for each of these three categories has in fact remained fairly consistent over the last several election cycles.

Even going back two decades to the election of 2000, there have been only a few changes as to which states fall into each of these categories. There has been NO state that went from solid "Red" to solid "Blue" or vice-versus. The only changes were where a state went in or out of the "TossUp" category. The noted changes from 2016 and going all the way back to the year 2000 are as follows:

   Georgia in 2000 was solidly "Red" with a margin of 11.69%; North Carolina was solidly "Red" with a margin of 12.83%; and Texas was solidly "Red" with a margin of 21.32%.

And in 2000, Louisiana was in the "TossUp" category with a margin of 7.68% for Republicans; Missouri was a "TossUp" with a margin of 3.34% for Republicans; Oregon was a "TossUp" with a margin of only 0.44% for Democrats; Tennessee was a "TossUp" with a margin of 3.86% for Republicans; Washington was a "TossUp" with a margin of 5.58% for Democrats; and West Virginia was a "TossUp" with a margin of 6.32% for Republicans.

As for states that actually FLIPPED from 2000 to 2016, there were very few of them – all in the "TossUp" category. They are as follows:

Colorado in 2000 was Republican with a margin of 8.36%; Michigan was Democrat with a margin of 5.13%; Nevada was Republican with a margin 3.55%; Pennsylvania was Democrat with a margin of 4.17%; Virginia was Republican with a margin of 8.04%; and Wisconsin was Democrat with a margin of only 0.22%.

There is a very important reason why I am noting these (mostly marginal) changes that have occurred to these three categories over the past 20 years. In making analysis in order to detect anomalies for the 2020 election, it is necessary to compare the same list of states as a category from one election cycle to another – without the list of states constantly changing (thus the reason for the high bar of 10% for a "TossUp" state). Therefore the reader needs to be cognizant that there have been some changes over time, but most have been minor, with very few states moving from one category to another. And again, the reason we are using the 2016 results is because I thought the list of "TossUp" states would likely be used and targeted by nefarious actors in attempting to rig an election in 2020.

In moving forward with my analysis, I will therefore use the same list of states as shown on the previous page for the "**TossUp**," solid "**Red**," and solid "**Blue**" states as found for the **2016 Presidential Election cycle**. And furthermore, it is noted the number of states in each of these three categories are as follows:

- **TossUp States** (Margin of Victory ≤ 10.0%): **17 States**
- **Solid Red States** (Republican Majority): **20 States**
- **Solid Blue States** (Democrat Majority): **13 States + DC**

Analysis of the three Categories:

In order to make analysis of these three categories of states, we will use the same format of presenting data as used in the *"History"* section of Chapter 2. But instead of having only one (1) chart for all of the voters for an election cycle, we will now divide the data into three (3) charts – one for each of the categories of states. And we will get the totals used for each of the three charts based upon the data found in **Appendix II** – election results and population data for each of the individual 50 states, plus the District of Columbia. The data for the three charts used for this analysis is the summation of the individual state data found in Appendix II.

Our analysis of the three categories of states is heavily reliant upon the rate of increase/decrease of the percent (%) of the population who voted for the two major parties, as found on the last row of the last two columns of the charts – under the heading of "% Difference of Increase/Decrease." While there is much data presented in the charts, we are mainly interested in the bottom line figures, which are made in bold print and highlighted. Another tool for analyzing this data is the consideration of the range in deviation for the values for the three categories of states. This information is presented at the bottom of each of the three-sets of charts in each of the following tables, again in bold print and highlighted.

The 2020 and 2016 Presidential Election Results:

In taking a look at the "TossUp," "Red," and "Blue" states, we analyze both the 2020 and 2016 Presidential Election Results. We do this for both elections in order to draw a comparison – to determine what is normal and abnormal. Let's start with our analysis with what happened in this past election involving the three categories of states:

A Comparison of the <u>2020</u> Presidential Election Results
For "TossUp," "Red," and "Blue" States

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
The 17 "TossUp" States:							
Totals for 2016	63,979,266	31,112,603	29,555,752	146,031,940	43.81%	21.31%	20.24%
Totals for 2020	77,609,983	36,741,892	36,717,706	151,282,172	51.30%	24.29%	24.71%
Difference	13,630,717	5,629,289	7,161,954	5,250,232	+7.49	+2.98	+4.47
% Difference Increase/Decrease	21.30%	18.09%	24.23%	3.60%	17.10%	**13.98%**	**22.08%**
The 20 Solid "Red" States:							
Totals for 2016	26,374,989	15,506,894	9,216,903	63,417,236	41.59%	24.45%	14.53%
Totals for 2020	30,732,019	17,693,759	11,441,655	64,798,572	47.43%	27.31%	17.66%
Difference	4,357,030	2,186,865	2,224,752	1,381,336	+5.84	+2.86	+3.13
% Difference Increase/Decrease	16.52%	14.10%	24.14%	2.18%	14.04%	**11.70%**	**21.54%**

The 13 Solid "Blue" States + DC:							
Totals for 2016	46,346,515	16,365,328	27,080,861	111,759,512	41.47%	14.64%	24.23%
Totals for 2020	53,941,401	19,705,503	33,109,564	113,403,359	47.57%	17.38%	29.20%
Difference	7,594,886	3,340,175	6,025,703	1,643,847	+6.10	+2.74	+4.97
% Difference Increase/Decrease	16.39%	20.41%	22.26%	1.47%	14.71%	**18.72%**	**20.51%**

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Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease of the Republican Vote: **7.02%**

Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease of the Democrat Vote: **1.57%**

</div>

In 2020, the Republican vote increased by 13.98% for the "TossUp" states, 11.70% for the solid "Red" states, and 18.72% for the solid "Blue" states. This gives a range or deviation of 7.02% for the three categories, with the Republicans doing exceptionally well in the solid "Blue" states. And this is what one would expect! One would not expect all three categories to have the same rate of increase. For instance, if you are a Republican and living in a solid "Blue" state – where your candidate is the underdog a competitive race, then you are more apt to make sure you go vote. But if on the other hand, you are a Republican and living in a solid "Red" state – where you know your candidate is likely to win sizably, then you might not take time to vote, especially if there are other time-pressing obligations, like with family.

The Democrat vote however had a much closer range: It increased by 22.08% for the "TossUp" states, 21.54% for the solid "Red" states, and 20.51% for the solid "Blue" states. I find this such a close deviation of 1.57% rather strange. It appears as if the vote may possibly be "managed" by a central source – maybe the vote is being "rigged." But as to actually classifying this close range as an "anomaly," I must point out that a similar situation happened on the Republican side in the 2004 election where the deviation (range) then was 1.34%. (For details of that election, see Appendix III).

Since all things are relative, we need to see what happened in other election cycles to determine if what happened in 2020 was normal or not. For comparison, let's now take a look at the 2016 election results, when broken down to the three categories of states. Here are those numbers:

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A Comparison of the <u>2016</u> Presidential Election Results
For "TossUp," "Red," and "Blue" States

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	VOTES			**ELECTION YEAR**	**% of POP. WHO VOTED**		
	Total	**Republican**	**Democrat**	**POPULATION**	**Total**	**Rep.**	**Dem.**
The 17 "TossUp" States:							
Totals for 2012	60,472,212	29,664,076	29,910,074	140,781,711	42.96%	21.07%	21.25%
Totals for 2016	63,979,266	31,112,603	29,555,752	146,031,940	43.81%	21.31%	20.24%
Difference	3,507,054	1,448,527	-354,322	5,250,229	+0.85	+0.24	-1.01
% Difference Increase/Decrease	5.80%	4.88%	-1.18%	3.73%	1.98%	**1.14%**	**-4.75%**
The 20 Solid "Red" States:							
Totals for 2012	25,311,639	14,931,353	9,997,260	62,033,878	40.80%	24.07%	16.12%
Totals for 2016	26,374,989	15,506,894	9,216,903	63,417,236	41.59%	24.45%	14.53%
Difference	1,063,350	575,541	-780,357	1,383,358	+0.79	+0.38	-1.59
% Difference Increase/Decrease	4.20%	3.85%	-7.81%	2.23%	1.94%	**1.58%**	**-9.86%**
The 13 Solid "Blue" States + DC:							
Totals for 2012	43,238,573	16,340,875	26,009,968	110,075,666	39.28%	14.85%	23.63%
Totals for 2016	46,346,515	16,365,328	27,080,861	111,759,512	41.47%	14.64%	24.23%
Difference	3,107,942	24,453	1,070,893	1,683,846	+2.19	-0.21	+0.60
% Difference Increase/Decrease	7.19%	0.15%	4.12%	1.53%	5.58%	**-1.41%**	**2.54%**

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Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease of the Republican Vote: **2.99%**

Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease of the Democrat Vote: **12.40%**

</div>

What happened in 2016 was completely different from what happened in 2020 in regards to the rate of increase in party vote.

In 2016, the Republican vote increased by only 1.14% for the "TossUp" states, only 1.58% for the solid "Red" states, and decreased by -1.41% for the solid "Blue" states. This gives a narrow range or deviation of 2.99%. And while this range is small, it is actually within the scope (range) of what is considered "normal." The range or deviation for these three categories of states for all the presidential election cycles since 2000 is generally between 3.0% and 8.0%. Since 2000, there have been two times when a political party fell below this range, three times when they were above this range, and basically seven times when they were within this 3 to 8 range. (For the particulars of the other election cycles, see Appendix III.) While one would expect some deviation in the rate of

increase for the three categories, you would however, expect all three to generally move in the same direction. But this is not what we find in the 2016 election with either the Republican or Democrat vote.

Regarding the Republican vote, one category went in the negative (-) direction while the other two categories went in the positive (+) direction. But this has to be taken in context, and thus this situation is really not all that abnormal, especially in light of the very slim level of deviation (range) and also considering that the rate of increase in the vote was basically flat, around zero (0) – so it is extremely easy for one category to be negative while the others are positive.

The Democrat vote in 2016, however, tells a bit of a different story! It decreased by -4.75% for the "Toss-Up" states, a big decrease by -9.86% for the solid "Red" states, and increased by 2.54% for solid "Blue" states. And the deviation between the three categories of states was a huge 12.40% – the largest of all election cycles since 2000 for both parties (where we compare one election cycle to only the previous one). With the categories going in different directions and there being such a large range, I have to really question what happened in 2016 on the Democrat side. Isn't it strange that Hillary Clinton did really badly with the Democrat vote in the solid "Red" states (where she would be the underdog) but actually pulled out a gain in the rate of increase for the solid "Blue" states? It makes one wonder if there was some cheating going on in those states where the "machine" is controlled by the Democrats. When one discounts the "fraudulent" vote that may have likely happened, then maybe Hillary didn't really win the popular vote in that election after all!

The results for the "TossUp," "Red," and "Blue" states for the 2016 election are presented here to give the reader some sense as to what happens in other election cycles. The results for 2020 are, however, of primary concern in this Part II of the Special Report series. While it is not deemed necessary to analyze and provide the results for 2000, 2004, 2008, and 2012, they are provided in the **Appendix III** section of this report.

Comparison of Party Vote Patterns:

Since both candidates in 2020 seemed to have done exceptionally well (at or above the 23% "maximum" support level), let's take a look at just the individual party vote in comparison to other election cycles since 2000 where that same party experienced a "decisive" win. Let's start with the Republican vote pattern.

In 2004, the Republicans experienced a decisive win with the re-election of George Bush. In order to see if Donald Trump's results in 2020 were "normal," we can compare Trump's Republican vote to Bush's Republican vote for the three categories of "TossUp," "Red," and "Blue" states. Again, there is a lot of data presented in the following charts; but for this analysis, we are only interested in the next-to-last column where data is given for the Republican vote, which is in bold print and highlighted.

(It should be noted that at the bottom of the three-sets of charts, we do NOT give the "Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease" for the opposing party – since we are looking for examples where a political party did exceptionally well and to compare their vote patterns. With the election-year cycles selection, this therefore would not be a good matchup for the opposing party for comparison. You can however, easily calculate the deviation (range) for the opposing party, if interested, from the information presented. We simply are not placing emphasis on what the "other" party was doing in this section of our analysis.)

A Comparison of the <u>Republican</u> Vote Patterns
For "TossUp," "Red," and "Blue" States

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
The 17 "TossUp" States:							
Totals for 2004	55,738,172	29,290,558	25,998,590	128,876,937	43.25%	22.73%	20.17%
Totals for 2020	77,609,983	36,741,892	36,717,706	151,282,172	51.30%	24.29%	24.71%
Difference	21,871,811	7,451,334	10,719,116	22,405,235	+8.05	+1.56	+4.54
% Difference Increase/Decrease	39.24%	25.44%	41.23%	17.38%	18.61%	**6.86%**	22.51%
The 20 Solid "Red" States:							
Totals for 2004	24,503,339	14,623,014	9,639,302	58,413,269	41.95%	25.03%	16.50%
Totals for 2020	30,732,019	17,693,759	11,441,655	64,798,572	47.43%	27.31%	17.66%
Difference	6,228,680	3,070,745	1,802,353	6,385,303	+5.48	+2.28	+1.16
% Difference Increase/Decrease	25.42%	21.00%	18.70%	10.93%	13.06%	**9.11%**	7.03%
The 13 Solid "Blue" States + DC:							
Totals for 2004	42,053,335	18,127,018	23,390,552	105,061,177	40.03%	17.25%	22.26%
Totals for 2020	53,941,401	19,705,503	33,109,564	113,403,359	47.57%	17.38%	29.20%
Difference	11.888,066	1,578,485	9,719,012	8,342,182	+7.54	+0.13	+6.94
% Difference Increase/Decrease	28.27%	8.71%	41.55%	7.94%	18.84%	**0.75%**	31.18%

Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease of the Republican Vote: **8.36%**

In the previous comparisons of both parties for the elections of 2020 and 2016, there is, as one would expect, some level of deviation in the rate of increase/decrease between the three categories of states. But in this analysis of trying to isolate only the vote patterns of one party, the deviation between one category of states to the next should be very small, since we are comparing apples to apples. The rate of increase should be very similar across the board, since it is comparing Republican vote to Republican vote under similar election conditions – where the candidate did exceptionally well and is very popular with the party base.

In the above charts, we see that Donald Trump outperformed George Bush. He received a very close level in the rate of increase for the "Toss-Up" and solid "Red" states regarding the Republican vote, with both moving in unison at 6.86% and 9.11% increase, respectively. But the rate of increase fell remarkably when it came to the category of solid "Blue" states with a flat rate of only 0.75% increase. From the *"History"* section in Chapter 2, we saw where Donald Trump received total support (from all the states) of 22.52% of the population and George Bush received total support of 21.22% of the population. So we would therefore expect Trump to outperform Bush in this comparison of the different categories of states. What is of interest, however, is why the rate fell for the solid "Blue" states? I find this a bit strange. Is it possible that Trump did in fact do better in this category for 2020, but the numbers just don't show it? With those states being controlled by the Democrat "machine," maybe there was some cheating involved and even the switching of votes taking place. You decide!

Now let's take a look at the individual party vote involving just the Democrat Party. Joe Biden is "reported" by the Federal Election Commission" as having a decisive win in 2020 with the highest level of votes in American history – with 81+ million votes. And comparing the results to the percent (%) of the population who voted, then Joe Biden received the astounding level of 24.67% support - the highest level in modern history! (Yeah, and I have a bridge I want to sell you too.) Comparing these numbers to the last time the Democrat party had a decisive win takes us back to the election of 2008, where Barack Obama won his first election. By all measures, that was a historic win for the Democrats. The economy had gone in the tank for the Republicans; and with Obama being popular and charismatic, he was elected as the first "Black" president with decisive margins. And it showed with 22.92% support of the population! Let's now compare Biden's numbers to Obama's numbers involving the three categories of states with the below table:

A Comparison of the <u>Democrat</u> Vote Patterns
For "TossUp," "Red," and "Blue" States

	Total	VOTES Republican	Democrat	ELECTION YEAR POPULATION	% of POP. WHO VOTED Total	Rep.	Dem.
The 17 "TossUp" States:							
Totals for 2008	60,516,447	28,704,921	31,062,715	135,063,375	44.81%	21.25%	23.00%
Totals for 2020	77,609,983	36,741,892	36,717,706	151,282,172	51.30%	24.29%	24.71%
Difference	17,093,536	8,036,971	5,654,991	16,218,797	+6.49	+3.04	+1.71
% Difference Increase/Decrease	28.25%	28.00%	18.21%	12.01%	14.48%	14.31%	7.43%
The 20 Solid "Red" States:							
Totals for 2008	26,051,169	14,612,957	11,060,139	60,367,892	43.15%	24.21%	18.32%
Totals for 2020	30,732,019	17,693,759	11,441,655	64,798,572	47.43%	27.31%	17.66%
Difference	4,680,850	3,080,802	381,518	4,430,680	+4.28	+3.10	-0.66
% Difference Increase/Decrease	17.97%	21.08%	3.45%	7.34%	9.92%	12.80%	-3.60%
The 13 Solid "Blue" States + DC:							
Totals for 2008	44,746,204	16,629,445	27,376,626	107,849,626	41.49%	15.42%	25.38%
Totals for 2020	53,941,401	19,705,503	33,109,564	113,403,359	47.57%	17.38%	29.20%
Difference	9,195,197	3,076,058	5,732,938	5,553,733	+6.08	+1.96	+3.82
% Difference Increase/Decrease	20.55%	18.50%	20.94%	5.15%	14.65	12.71%	15.05%
Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease of the Democrat Vote:							18.65%

There are a remarkable number of things that seem to be an anomaly with this set of charts with Biden being compared to Obama. For the "TossUp" states, there is a 7.43% increase; for the solid "Red" states, there is a -3.60% decrease; and for the solid "Blue" states, there is an astounding 15.05% in the rate of increase. And for the level of deviation for these three categories, there is an astounding 18.65% in range.

For one thing, one would expect all these numbers should be moving in unison, since we are comparing apples to apples – with just the Democrat vote patterns. But this is not what we are finding. The "Red" states are moving in the opposite direction from the "TossUp" and solid "Blue" states. And there is even a huge difference between the "TossUp" states at a rate of 7.43% and the solid "Blue" states at a rate of 15.05%. And with the huge deviation of 18.65% for all three categories, this is over twice the level of what we found when comparing the Republican vote patterns. One has to really wonder what in the heck is going on here. Do you mean that Biden, while campaigning from the basement of his house, was able to outperform Obama in his historic win? And why do the Democrats in solid "Red" states not show their support for their candidate as in other states? With him being the

"underdog" in their state and presumably such a popular candidate, they would have certainly made sure to go vote for the man! And with the rate of increase being at such a high level for the solid "Blue" states, which are controlled by the Democrat "Machine," it makes you wonder if just a little bit more cheating went on in those particular states? And with the rate of "Increase/Decrease" actually going down in the solid "Red" states involving the Democrat vote, it makes you wonder if perhaps that was the "real" pattern for the other two categories of states as well? If anything, one can conclude something very strange indeed went on with the Democrat vote in 2020!

Stepping Back from this Analysis:

These irregularities involving the categories of "TossUp," "Red," and "Blue" states are a perfect example of "statistical anomalies alone involving voting results are not proof of voter fraud but such circumstances can definitely point to situations that merit closer examination." In stepping back from this particular analysis involving these three categories of states, I have to admit that I don't know for sure why these irregularities happened. It could be a result, at least in part, of the changing demographics. In this analysis, we made comparisons of one election cycle to another for as far back as 20 years – that is a long time and demographics do change somewhat over time. Or these irregularities might in fact be the result of just plain fraud. You decide! And as I said in the beginning of this chapter, my investigation into the election fraud of 2020 has taken me down a number of rabbit holes, sometimes with fruitful results and sometimes not. I thought these findings however, were rather interesting and backed up with a solid set of numbers, so I decided to include them in this Part II of the Special Report series. If anything, I think this section involving the different categories of states certainly raises a number of questions about what happened in 2020.

Conclusion

In Chapter 1, we began to realize how important it is to view the election results in terms of the "Whole" – to consider all of the population and not just those who vote. We also started to more fully realize the effect that the "Pendulum" has on our elections – with how it swings back and forth and what is the maximum height for these swings. And based upon learning that the maximum level of support that a candidate can garner from the population is right around 23.0%, we are now able to come to some definite conclusions about the 2020 election – about what Donald Trump's numbers should be and how many fraudulent votes Joe Biden received.

Remember in Chapter 3 on pages 16 and 17 where we gave the summarized results for the winners and losers along with the margins in terms of "% of population who voted" for every election cycle since 1948. On that table, we put an asterisk (*) for those elections that represented a decisive win for the winning candidate. From that table in Chapter 3, the following table is presented with the election cycles with only the asterisks, along with the 2020 results also.

Presidential Winners and Losers
(in Decisive Wins and/or Landslide Victories)

	% of POPULATION WHO VOTED		
	Winner	Loser	Difference
Presidential Election Year of **1952*** **Eisenhower vs. Stevenson**	R-21.71%*	D-17.44%	4.27%
Presidential Election Year of **1956*** **Eisenhower vs. Stevenson**	R-21.16%*	D-15.48%	5.68%
Presidential Election Year of **1964*** **Johnson vs. Goldwater**	D-22.82%*	R-14.38%	8.44%
Presidential Election Year of **1972*** **Nixon vs. McGovern**	R-22.67%*	D-14.02%	8.65%
Presidential Election Year of **1984*** **Reagan vs. Mondale**	R-23.13%*	D-15.96%	7.17%
Presidential Election Year of **2004*** **Bush vs. Kerry**	R-21.22%*	D-20.19%	1.03%
Presidential Election Year of **2008*** **Obama vs. McCain**	D-22.92%*	R-19.77%	3.15%
Presidential Election Year of **2020** **Biden vs. Trump**	D-24.67%	R-22.52%	2.15%

From the above table, we are able to provide the statistics below for the winning percentages of the seven decisive wins and/or landslide victories in our modern era of American politics (along with the margins – the % Difference in Winners and Losers) along with what is based upon as reported by the Federal Election Commission to have happened in 2020. These percentages, on a national level, are all in terms of the percent of the population who voted.

We are therefore able to calculate the statistics of the maximum percentages for the winners and for the margins. Starting with the highest percentage in each category, here are their rankings and statistics:

Winning Percentages:		**Winning Margins** (% Difference in Winner and loser)**:**	
Reagan84	23.13%	Nixon72	8.65%
Obama08	22.92%	Johnson64	8.44%
Johnson64	22.82%	Reagan84	**7.17%**
Nixon72	**22.67%**	Eisenhower56	**5.68%**
Eisenhower 52	21.71%	Eisenhower52	4.27%
Bush04	21.22%	Obama08	3.15%
Eisenhower56	21.16%		
Range:	21.16% - 23.12%	Range:	3.15% - 8.65%
Average:	22.23%	Average:	6.23%
Median:	22.67%	Median:	6.43%

Note there are only six (6) entries for the "Winning Margins." This is because the margin between Bush and Kerry in 2004 is thrown out – because it is believed that there was an excessive level of fraudulent votes cast for John Kerry in that election.

With history being a guide and based upon the Median numbers determined from prior elections, we can now make certain reasonable assertions and assumptions regarding the 2020 Presidential Election.

   Note: Again, the percentages used on the previous page are for the nation at large – an AVERAGE, so to speak, for all 50 states, plus DC. (Individual states do however vary and go above the 23% rule.)

What President Trump's Real Numbers Probably Were:

With the alleged number reported by the Federal Election Commission, we were able to calculate that Donald Trump received support by 22.52% of the population (which is extremely close to the median number of 22.67% that of what Nixon received in 1972). But for argument sakes, let's assume that this was just a tad bit low for Trump, and the actual number was slightly over the "magical" number of 23.0% (Trump had huge support and was able to attract tens of thousands at his campaign rallies.) So let's assume he received between one-half to a full percentage point higher in the level of support of the population who voted for him; this would thus put him somewhere at the 23.02% to 23.52% level regarding support of the total population. This translates to **Donald Trump** receiving somewhere **between 75,847,245 and 77,494,666 votes**. The Federal Election Commission however reported Trump as receiving only 74,216,154 votes.

   Now there has been a lot of talk from this past election of the switching of votes by the voting machines that were used. While I do personally believe there was a considerable level of cheating by this method, I do not believe it to have been at the level that some have alleged. Now please don't get me wrong here. I do in fact believe there to be a major problem with the voting machines and the hacking into them. I just believe the majority of the cheating did not occur with "switching of votes" but rather, the machines were mainly used to possibly add fraudulent votes to the system – "phantom voters" and/or the "DIGITAL BALLOT BOX STUFFING in order to fabricate an outcome!" Again, we have seen time after time and based upon historical results, the maximum level of support for a winning candidate, in a free and open society with a democracy such as ours, is right around 23.0% of the population. Donald Trump is already at the 22.52% level; this doesn't leave much room for a whole lot of "switching of votes." So I therefore conclude the "switching of votes" that were taken away from Trump were in the range of 1,631,091 and 3,278,512 votes – the difference between what I calculate as Trump should have received in total votes and what the Federal Election Commission "reports" him as receiving.

How Many Fraudulent* Votes Are Estimated for Joe Biden:

Based on the vote totals that Donald Trump received and using the "Winning Margins" of election cycles where there was a decisive win and/or landslide victory, we can also now reasonably calculate what Joe Biden's numbers probably were and how many possible fraudulent votes were cast in the 2020 Presidential Election.

   For these calculations, we start with the number of votes that **Donald Trump** is believed to have received. Here we will use the higher of the two calculated and estimated figures – **77,494,666 votes** (with 3,278,512 votes being "switched"). We then calculate what Donald Trump's margin should have been based upon the median value for the "Winning Margins" as shown on the previous page. With the median value being **6.43%**, we next multiply this by the population. This marginal difference is thus calculated as **21,185,829** (6.43% of 329,484,123 people). We then subtract this from the above Trump estimated total to then get the number of votes that Joe Biden probably really did receive. We therefore can reasonably believe that **Joe Biden likely only received 56,308,837** (77,494,666 – 21,185,829) **legitimate votes**.

   Therefore and based upon the "reported" number of votes that Joe Biden received, then the **fraudulent* number** of votes cast in the 2020 Presidential Election for Biden were **24,960,087** (81,268,924 – 56,308,837). What a shame for a democracy that was once the gold standard for holding elections!

Comparing the Fraudulent* Vote Numbers:

In Part I of these Special Report series, we calculated an estimated number of fraudulent votes for the 15 states analyzed – states for which we had some reliable numbers to indicate fraud. In that report, we calculated the number to be **9,582,612** for the **15 states** analyzed. With the population totals known for all individual 50 states in this report, we know that the population for those 15 states, when calculated, represents **38.79919%** (127,837,157 ÷ 329,484,123) of the total nation's population. By taking the fraudulent vote number for the 15 states – 9,582,612 and dividing it by 0.3879919, then we get a total of **24,697,969** as the Fraudulent Vote Number for the entire nation that Joe Biden received in the 2020 Presidential Election results.

Therefore, **Joe Biden's Fraudulent* Vote Numbers** as calculated from two totally different approaches and methodologies in Part I and Part II of the Special Report series are as follows:

From **Approach A** (Part I of Special Report):	**24,697,969**
From **Approach B** (Part II of Special Report):	**24,960,087**

A pretty close number!

   When I used to work as a real estate appraiser, we used up to three different approaches for valuation in order to estimate the dollar value for a piece of real estate. Whenever several of the approaches indicated the same value, we then knew we likely had a strong appraisal report for the estimation of value. Well, here we have two totally different approaches and methodologies being used in calculating the number of fraudulent votes that Joe Biden received in the 2020 Presidential Election; and they both point to basically the same number. This is a pretty strong indication indeed that we are coming up with the correct number!

   This probability of both matching is like what happened with the 9/11 attacks. When the first plane hit the Twin Towers, many questioned whether it was possibly an "accident." But when the second airplane hit, there was no doubt that it was an act of terrorism. Well in this case, what are the chances of coming up with basically the same

numbers? Is there any doubt that 2020 was a FRAUDULENT ELECTION when the numbers come up the same when applying analysis from completely different sources and methods?

Donald Trump says that he won by a "Landslide." I tend to have to agree with his assessment!

These are therefore my conclusions.

Billy Parker
American Patriot

* In the upcoming "**Supplemental**" **Report**, this term of "**Fraudulent Votes**" is changed to "**Out-of-Place Votes**" – as compared to the Historical Election Trends and Percentages.

Suffix

Glenn Beck used to always say on his television program on the FOX News Channel some ten years ago that "The Truth will set you Free." And I know Jesus is quoted as saying this as well in the Bible (for example, John 8:32). Well, I don't necessarily know if the truth will set anyone free. My experience in life is that the "Truth" usually makes a lot of people really mad – they can't handle the Truth. I have a younger half-brother on my Father's side of the family who really hates me, simply because I speak the truth about family scandals and about what I consider to be the truth involving religion. And my step-mother hates both me and my Mother for speaking the truth about events that happened long ago, which basically boils down to my Mother just defending herself and trying to keep her children from being taken away. Some reason to hate!

 The Democrats hate it when we on the Right speak about the 2020 Presidential Elections as being fraudulent. In fact some will go as far as to try to put you in jail if you speak the truth about what happened. There has been a huge nation-wide dragnet to throw participants of the January 6th rally in jail. Some of these jailed defendants did not commit any violence and/or even trespass in the Capitol Building – they were just standing outside with their protest signs. They were simply at the wrong place at the wrong time. These people are fellow patriots who had come to Washington on a cold winter day to express their conscience – to speak the Truth in what they saw as the 2020 election being fraudulent.

I hate when people lie, cheat and steal. The Democrats did all three of these in this past election; in particular, they "cheated." This issue of cheating is very personal with me. I find that it is something that hurts and destroys; and it strikes to the very core of my being.

 The ramifications of cheating go deep. From my own personal experience, "cheating" can have terrible, far-reaching, and unintended consequences. It can, and often does, destroy lives. For instance, when you cheat a man out of his wages, you put that person in the embarrassing position of not being able to pay his bills, possibly ruining his credit, or even worse, it may put that person in bankruptcy. I know a little about all of this. In my previous profession involving real estate, I have been cheated out of anywhere from a month to a year's worth of income by clients – on several occasions throughout my working career. Usually when people cheat you, they think nothing of it (as maybe you deserved it); they don't stop to consider the ramifications of their actions.

 Both of my parents, in major ways, were "cheated" in life. My mother was adopted at the age of 15 months into the home of a couple who lived on and was part of a "family" farm in a small rural community of Eastern North Carolina. My mother's adopted father was one of several "sons" who helped to run this "family" farm. After the death of my mother's father (my grandfather) when she was around 10 years old, my Mother and her mother (my grandmother) could no longer hold up their end of working the family farm, and they therefore moved into the nearby town of Kinston. My mother attended public school while my grandmother found employment as a seamstress – they truly became "poor" after her father's death. Later her father's family offered my mother and grandmother what amounted to a "token" value for their share of the family farm. The fact that my mother had been adopted as an infant was used as the reasoning for this injustice.

 And on my father's side of the family, my father even died from the anger that was caused by him being "cheated" – out of the 13 best years of his life while managing a "family" warehouse. My father took a huge (about 50%) cut in pay in order to build the business and to pay off a prior indebtedness. Years later when it came time to sell the warehouse property, nearly everyone in the family received a portion of the proceeds – except for my father. The reasoning behind this cruel injustice was in retribution and circumstances surrounding my father's third marriage; and this involved the highly contentious court battle over my child-custody case as well. (I am the product of my father's second marriage, and my parents separated when I was only 2 years old.) If you knew all the details to this very sad story – exactly how a number of people were cheated (including myself), it would really break your heart and make a grown man cry!

In 1978, M. Scott Peck came out with *The Road Less Traveled* – a #1 best seller. My mother cited a number of main points from this book a decade ago, when writing a letter to the courts involving the settlement of my father's estate. What she had to say in that letter is very pertinent to what the Democrats have done in this past election. My mother writes:

> "[The author, Scott Peck] talked about the importance of discipline – our growth as human beings and accepting responsibility for decisions. He mentions people who refuse to consider their actions of unfairness which brings misery and pain to others. . . He says that while most people are conscious of their wrong doings on some level, others are "militantly ignorant." They refuse consciousness and hide from their conscience through self deception.
>
> "He goes on to say these people deceive themselves with an <u>intent</u> of avoiding guilt and they maintain a self image of perfection. They deceive others as a consequence of their own self deception and they project their evil sins onto very specific targets (scapegoats) while appearing normal to everyone else. They hate with the pretense of love and they abuse emotional power. They can maintain a high level of respectability and they lie incessantly in order to do so. They are completely unable to think from the viewpoint of their victims and they have a covert intolerance of criticism and any other retribution from others. These people know introspectively that they are wrong and that their deeds are evil, but they somehow manage to put themselves in a position of *moral superiority* and put the focus of evil on others. This evil comes out in the form of what Peck calls a <u>character</u> <u>disorder</u>."

I know Joe Biden, Nancy Pelosi, and many other Democrats believe they have really gotten away with something in the rigging of an American Election. But they haven't! We all see through what they have done. They have in fact done great harm to the nation, and even to themselves. Consider the huge spike in inflation we are now witnessing. Consider also the likely economic collapse that is now in the cards for us; and when it comes, the U.S.

Dollar will collapse and our money will become almost worthless. How about the humiliating and absolute boondoggle withdrawal from Afghanistan! Our ranking and respectability on the World Stage has been greatly compromised and diminished – for decades to come. None of this would be happening if Donald Trump was still president. All this goes back to a fraudulent election where the Democrats "cheated."
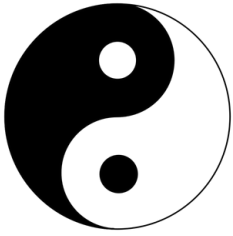
In Chapter 1, I mentioned the **Yin and Yang** – a concept of dualism, where obviously opposite or contrary forces may actually be complementary and interpedently connected are at play when compared to the whole. The version of this symbol that I used back in that portion of this Special Report series to represent both the Republican and Democrat Parties was NOT the version with the two little "eyes" (the taijitu symbols). According to the philosophy of the Yin and Yang, everything has both a yin and yang aspects (for instance, shadows cannot exist without light). Wikipedia states: "Either of the two major aspects may manifest more strongly in a particular object, depending on the criterion of the observation. The yin yang (i.e. taijitu symbol) shows a balance between two opposites with a portion of the opposite element in each section."

As noted in Chapter I, I did not want to argue at that time that the Republican and Democrat Parties are "complementary and interdependent" to one another. In fact, I argued the opposite as being the case. In reality, this was not completely accurate on my part, because the two parties are in fact very much interwoven and interconnected in our democratic society – we are all in this boat together. When you do harm to one, you do harm to others, and eventually to one's own self – what goes around comes around.

I know Democrats are often willing to do anything and everything to win elections. But we must consider "spiritually" what it means to win at all cost – this quest to be victorious. I would argue that it is more important to do the right thing over winning. Once you stoop to cheating, you have lost any moral high-ground; instead of "winning," you have in fact actually lost the contest.

I believe we are all spiritual god-beings, children of God; Jesus even said as much in the scriptures. I will go a step further and say that on a spiritual level, we are all basically equal no matter if we are male or female, black or white (the only difference is our level of experience that our souls have – some are older than others). And since we are all spiritual beings, I therefore believe we are all interconnected on this spiritual plane. We are all brothers and sisters. So it is therefore important for us to do what is right regarding the treatment of others. Our Lord taught us to love one another, and this includes "not cheating."

Again, when you hurt others, you are in fact hurting yourself as well. When will our Democrat brothers and sisters ever realize this?

Appendix I

Party Votes, Percentages (%), and Victory Margins for National, All 50 States, & D.C.

For Presidential Election Years 2016 and 2020

Presidential Election Year 2016

	Republican (Donald Trump)			Democrat (Hillary Clinton)			Margin of Victory		
	Votes	**%**		**Votes**	**%**		**Votes**	**%**	**In Favor Of:**
Alabama	1,318,255	62.08%		729,547	34.36%		588,708	27.73%	(Republicans)
Alaska	163,387	51.28%		116,454	36.55%		46,933	14.73%	(Republicans)
Arizona	1,252,401	48.08%		1,161,167	44.58%		91,234	3.50%	(Republicans)
Arkansas	684,872	60.57%		380,494	33.65%		304,378	26.92%	(Republicans)
California	4,483,810	31.62%		8,753,788	61.73%		4,269,978	30.11%	(Democrats)
Colorado	1,202,484	43.25%		1,338,870	48.16%		136,386	4.91%	(Democrats)
Connecticut	673,215	40.93%		897,572	54.57%		224,357	13.64%	(Democrats)
Delaware	185,127	41.72%		235,603	53.09%		50,476	11.37%	(Democrats)
Dist. Of Col.	12,723	4.07%		282,830	90.48%		270,107	86.78%	(Democrats)
Florida	4,617,886	49.02%		4,504,975	47.82%		112,911	1.20%	(Republicans)
Georgia	2,089,104	50.77%		1,877,963	45.64%		211,141	5.13%	(Republicans)
Hawaii	128,847	30.03%		266,891	62.22%		138,044	32.18%	(Democrats)
Idaho	409,055	59.26%		189,765	27.49%		219,290	31.77%	(Republicans)
Illinois	2,146,015	38.76%		3,090,729	55.83%		944,714	17.06%	(Democrats)
Indiana	1,557,286	56.82%		1,033,126	37.91%		524,160	19.17%	(Republicans)
Iowa	800,983	51.15%		653,669	41.74%		147,314	9.41%	(Republicans)
Kansas	671,018	56.65%		427,005	36.05%		244,013	20.60%	(Republicans)
Kentucky	1,202,971	62.52%		628,854	32.68%		574,177	29.84%	(Republicans)
Louisiana	1,178,638	58.09%		780,154	38.45%		398,484	19.64%	(Republicans)
Maine	335,593	44.87%		357,735	47.83%		22,142	−2.96%	(Democrats)
Maryland	943,169	33.91%		1,677,928	60.33%		734,759	26.42%	(Democrats)
Massachusetts	1,090,893	32.81%		1,995,196	60.01%		904,303	27.20%	(Democrats)
Michigan	2,279,543	47.50%		2,268,839	47.27%		10,704	0.23%	(Republicans)
Minnesota	1,322,951	44.92%		1,367,716	46.44%		44,765	1.52%	(Democrats)
Mississippi	700,714	57.94%		485,131	40.11%		215,583	17.83%	(Republicans)
Missouri	1,594,511	56.77%		1,071,068	38.14%		523,443	18.64%	(Republicans)
Montana	279,240	56.17%		177,709	35.75%		101,531	20.42%	(Republicans)
Nebraska	495,961	58.75%		284,494	33.70%		211,467	25.05%	(Republicans)
Nevada	512,058	45.50%		539,260	47.92%		27,202	2.42%	(Democrats)
New Hampshire	345,790	46.61%		348,526	46.98%		−2,736	0.37%	(Democrats)
New Jersey	1,601,933	41.35%		2,148,278	55.45%		546,345	14.10%	(Democrats)
New Mexico	319,667	40.04%		385,234	48.26%		−65,567	8.21%	(Democrats)
New York	2,819,534	36.52%		4,556,124	59.01%		1,736,590	22.49%	(Democrats)
North Carolina	2,362,631	49.83%		2,189,316	46.17%		173,315	3.66%	(Republicans)
North Dakota	216,794	62.96%		93,758	27.23%		123,036	35.73%	(Republicans)
Ohio	2,841,005	51.69%		2,394,164	43.56%		446,841	8.13%	(Republicans)
Oklahoma	949,136	65.32%		420,375	28.93%		528,761	37.08%	(Republicans)
Oregon	782,403	39.09%		1,002,106	50.07%		219,703	10.98%	(Democrats)
Pennsylvania	2,970,733	48.18%		2,926,441	47.46%		44,292	0.72%	(Republicans)
Rhode Island	180,543	38.90%		252,525	54.41%		71,982	15.51%	(Democrats)
South Carolina	1,155,389	54.94%		855,373	40.67%		300,016	14.27%	(Republicans)
South Dakota	227,721	61.53%		117,458	31.74%		110,263	29.79%	(Republicans)
Tennessee	1,522,925	60.72%		870,695	34.72%		652,230	26.01%	(Republicans)
Texas	4,685,047	52.23%		3,877,868	43.24%		807,179	8.99%	(Republicans)
Utah	515,231	45.54%		310,676	27.46%		204,555	18.08%	(Republicans)
Vermont	95,369	30.27%		178,573	56.68%		83,204	26.41%	(Democrats)
Virginia	1,769,443	44.41%		1,981,473	49.73%		212,030	−5.32%	(Democrats)
Washington	1,221,747	36.83%		1,742,718	52.54%		520,971	15.71%	(Democrats)
West Virginia	489,371	68.50%		188,794	26.43%		300,577	42.07%	(Republicans)
Wisconsin	1,405,284	47.22%		1,382,536	46.45%		22,748	0.77%	(Republicans)
Wyoming	174,419	68.17%		55,973	21.88%		118,446	46.29%	(Republicans)
United States	**62,984,825**	**46.09%**		**65,853,516**	**48.18%**		**2,868,691**	**2.10%**	(Democrats)

Presidential Election Year 2020

	Republican (Donald Trump)			Democrat (Joe Biden)			Margin of Victory		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%	In Favor Of:
Alabama	1,441,170	62.03%		849,624	36.57%		591,546	25.46%	(Republicans)
Alaska	189,951	52.83%		153,778	42.77%		36,173	10.06%	(Republicans)
Arizona	1,661,686	49.06%		1,672,143	49.36%		10,457	0.31%	(Democrats)
Arkansas	760,647	62.40%		423,932	34.78%		336,715	27.62%	(Republicans)
California	6,006,429	34.32%		11,110,250	63.48%		5,103,821	29.16%	(Democrats)
Colorado	1,364,607	41.90%		1,804,352	55.40%		439,745	13.50%	(Democrats)
Connecticut	714,717	39.19%		1,080,831	59.26%		366,114	20.07%	(Democrats)
Delaware	200,603	39.77%		296,268	58.74%		95,665	18.97%	(Democrats)
Dist. Of Col.	18,586	5.40%		317,323	92.15%		298,737	86.75%	(Democrats)
Florida	5,668,731	51.22%		5,297,045	47.86%		371,686	3.36%	(Republicans)
Georgia	2,461,854	49.24%		2,473,633	49.47%		11,779	0.24%	(Democrats)
Hawaii	196,864	34.27%		366,130	63.73%		169,266	29.46%	(Democrats)
Idaho	554,119	63.84%		287,021	33.07%		267,098	30.77%	(Republicans)
Illinois	2,446,891	40.55%		3,471,915	57.54%		1,025,024	16.99%	(Democrats)
Indiana	1,729,519	57.02%		1,242,416	40.96%		487,103	16.06%	(Republicans)
Iowa	897,672	53.09%		759,061	44.89%		138,611	8.20%	(Republicans)
Kansas	771,406	56.21%		570,323	41.56%		201,083	14.65%	(Republicans)
Kentucky	1,326,646	62.09%		772,474	36.15%		554,172	25.94%	(Republicans)
Louisiana	1,255,776	58.46%		856,034	39.85%		399,742	18.61%	(Republicans)
Maine	360,737	44.02%		435,072	53.09%		74,335	9.07%	(Democrats)
Maryland	976,414	32.15%		1,985,023	65.36%		1,008,609	33.21%	(Democrats)
Massachusetts	1,167,202	32.14%		2,382,202	65.60%		1,215,000	33.46%	(Democrats)
Michigan	2,649,852	47.84%		2,804,040	50.62%		154,188	2.78%	(Democrats)
Minnesota	1,484,065	45.28%		1,717,077	52.40%		233,012	7.11%	(Democrats)
Mississippi	756,764	57.60%		539,398	41.06%		217,366	16.55%	(Republicans)
Missouri	1,718,736	56.80%		1,253,014	41.41%		465,722	15.39%	(Republicans)
Montana	343,602	56.92%		244,786	40.55%		98,816	16.37%	(Republicans)
Nebraska	556,846	58.22%		374,583	39.17%		182,263	19.06%	(Republicans)
Nevada	669,890	47.67%		703,486	50.06%		33,596	2.39%	(Democrats)
New Hampshire	365,660	45.36%		424,937	52.71%		59,277	7.35%	(Democrats)
New Jersey	1,883,274	41.40%		2,608,335	57.33%		725,061	15.94%	(Democrats)
New Mexico	401,894	43.50%		501,614	54.29%		99,720	10.79%	(Democrats)
New York	3,244,798	37.75%		5,230,985	60.86%		1,986,187	23.11%	(Democrats)
North Carolina	2,758,775	49.93%		2,684,292	48.59%		74,483	1.35%	(Republicans)
North Dakota	235,595	65.11%		114,902	31.76%		120,693	33.36%	(Republicans)
Ohio	3,154,834	53.27%		2,679,165	45.24%		475,669	8.03%	(Republicans)
Oklahoma	1,020,280	65.37%		503,890	32.29%		516,390	33.09%	(Republicans)
Oregon	958,448	40.37%		1,340,383	56.45%		381,935	16.08%	(Democrats)
Pennsylvania	3,377,674	48.84%		3,458,229	50.01%		80,555	1.16%	(Democrats)
Rhode Island	199,922	38.61%		307,486	59.39%		107,564	20.77%	(Democrats)
South Carolina	1,385,103	55.11%		1,091,541	43.43%		293,562	11.68%	(Republicans)
South Dakota	261,043	61.77%		150,471	35.61%		110,572	26.16%	(Republicans)
Tennessee	1,852,475	60.66%		1,143,711	37.45%		708,764	23.21%	(Republicans)
Texas	5,890,347	52.06%		5,259,126	46.48%		631,221	5.58%	(Republicans)
Utah	865,140	58.13%		560,282	37.65%		304,858	20.48%	(Republicans)
Vermont	112,704	30.67%		242,820	66.09%		130,116	35.41%	(Democrats)
Virginia	1,962,430	44.00%		2,413,568	54.11%		451,138	10.11%	(Democrats)
Washington	1,584,651	38.77%		2,369,612	57.97%		784,961	19.20%	(Democrats)
West Virginia	545,382	68.62%		235,984	29.69%		309,398	38.93%	(Republicans)
Wisconsin	1,610,184	48.82%		1,630,866	49.45%		20,682	0.63%	(Democrats)
Wyoming	193,559	69.94%		73,491	26.55%		120,068	43.38%	(Republicans)
United States	**74,216,154**	**46.86%**		**81,268,924**	**51.31%**		**7,052,770**	**4.45%**	(Democrats)

Appendix II

Voting and Population History for National, All 50 States, & D.C.

For Presidential Election Years 1960, 1980 and Each Cycle of 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2016, & 2020

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.

Alabama:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	564,478	237,981	318,303	3,266,740	17.3%	7.3%	9.7%
1980	1,341,929	654,192	636,730	3,893,888	34.5%	16.8%	16.4%
1996	1,534,349	769,044	662,165	4,284,495	35.8%	17.9%	15.5%
2000	1,666,272	941,173	692,611	4,447,100	37.5%	21.2%	15.6%
2004	1,883,449	1,176,394	693,933	4,580,154	41.1%	25.7%	15.2%
2008	2,099,819	1,266,546	813,479	4,713,209	44.6%	26.9%	17.3%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,779,736	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	2,074,338	1,255,925	795,696	4,808,095	43.1%	26.1%	16.5%
2016	2,123,372	1,318,255	729,547	4,864,814	43.6%	27.1%	15.0%
2020	2,323,282	1,441,170	849,624	4,921,532	47.2%	29.3%	17.3%

Alaska:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	60,762	30,953	29,809	226,167	26.9%	13.7%	13.3%
1980	158,445	86,112	41,842	401,851	39.4%	21.4%	10.4%
1996	241,620	122,746	80,380	596,176	40.5%	20.6%	13.5%
2000	285,560	167,398	79,004	626,932	45.5%	26.7%	12.6%
2004	312,598	190,889	111,025	660,252	47.3%	28.9%	16.8%
2008	326,197	193,841	123,594	693,571	47.0%	27.9%	17.8%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	710,231	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	300,495	164,676	122,640	714,416	42.1%	23.1%	17.2%
2016	318,608	163,387	116,454	722,787	44.1%	22.6%	16.1%
2020	359,530	189,951	153,778	731,158	49.2%	26.0%	21.0%

Arizona:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	398,491	221,241	176,781	1,302,161	30.6%	17.0%	13.6%
1980	873,945	529,688	246,843	2,718,215	32.2%	19.5%	9.1%
1996	1,404,405	622,073	653,288	4,544,470	30.9%	13.7%	14.4%
2000	921,781	472,940	422,768	5,130,632	18.0%	9.2%	8.2%
2004	2,012,585	1,104,294	893,524	5,635,186	35.7%	19.6%	15.9%
2008	2,293,475	1,230,111	1,034,707	6,139,740	37.4%	20.0%	16.9%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,392,017	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	2,299,254	1,233,654	1,025,232	6,597,894	34.8%	18.7%	15.5%
2016	2,604,657	1,252,401	1,161,167	7,009,647	37.2%	17.9%	16.6%
2020	3,387,326	1,661,686	1,672,143	7,421,401	45.6%	22.4%	22.5%

Arkansas:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	428,509	184,508	215,049	1,786,272	24.0%	10.3%	12.0%
1980	837,582	403,164	398,041	2,286,435	36.6%	17.6%	17.4%
1996	884,262	325,416	475,171	2,544,330	34.8%	12.8%	18.7%
2000	921,781	472,940	422,768	2,673,400	34.5%	17.7%	15.8%
2004	1,054,945	572,898	469,953	2,770,407	38.1%	20.7%	17.0%
2008	1,086,617	638,017	422,310	2,867,414	37.9%	22.3%	14.7%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,915,918	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	1,069,468	647,744	394,409	2,938,839	36.4%	22.0%	13.4%
2016	1,130,676	684,872	380,494	2,984,680	37.9%	22.9%	12.7%
2020	1,219,069	760,647	423,932	3,030,522	40.2%	25.1%	14.0%

California:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	6,506,578	3,259,722	3,224,099	15,717,204	41.4%	20.7%	20.5%
1980	8,587,063	4,524,858	3,083,661	17,558,072	48.9%	25.8%	17.6%
1996	10,019,484	3,828,380	5,119,835	32,226,997	31.1%	11.9%	15.9%
2000	10,965,856	4,567,429	5,861,203	33,871,648	32.4%	13.5%	17.3%
2004	12,421,353	5,509,826	6,745,485	35,224,571	35.3%	15.6%	19.1%
2008	13,561,900	5,011,781	8,274,473	36,577,494	37.1%	13.7%	22.6%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	37,253,956	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	13,038,547	4,839,958	7,854,285	37,676,780	34.6%	12.8%	20.8%
2016	14,181,595	4,483,810	8,753,788	38,522,429	36.8%	11.6%	22.7%
2020	17,500,881	6,006,429	11,110,250	39,368,078	44.5%	15.3%	28.2%

		VOTES		ELECTION YEAR	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	**Republican**	**Democrat**	**POPULATION**	**Total**	**Rep.**	**Dem.**

Colorado:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	736,246	402,242	330,629	1,753,947	42.0%	22.9%	18.9%
1980	1,184,415	652,264	367,973	2,889,964	41.0%	22.6%	12.7%
1996	1,510,704	691,848	671,152	3,898,514	38.8%	17.7%	17.2%
2000	1,741,368	883,748	738,227	4,301,261	40.5%	20.5%	17.2%
2004	2,130,330	1,101,255	1,001,732	4,592,435	46.4%	24.0%	21.8%
2008	2,401,462	1,073,629	1,288,633	4,883,609	49.2%	22.0%	26.4%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,029,196	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	2,569,518	1,185,243	1,323,101	5,184,901	34.6%	12.8%	20.8%
2016	2,780,247	1,202,484	1,338,870	5,496,310	36.8%	11.6%	22.7%
2020	3,256,980	1,365,607	1,804,352	5,807,719	56.1%	23.5%	31.1%

Connecticut:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	1,222,383	565,813	657,055	2,535,234	48.2%	22.3%	25.9%
1980	1,406,285	677,210	541,732	3,107,576	45.3%	21.8%	17.4%
1996	1,392,614	483,109	735,740	3,358,185	41.5%	14.4%	21.9%
2000	1,459,525	561,094	816,015	3,405,565	42.9%	16.5%	23.7%
2004	1,578,769	693,826	857,488	3,472,978	45.5%	20.0%	24.7%
2008	1,646,797	629,428	997,772	3,540,391	46.5%	17.8%	28.2%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,574,097	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	1,558,960	634,892	905,083	3,570,679	43.7%	17.8%	25.3%
2016	1,644,920	673,215	897,572	3,563,842	46.2%	18.9%	25.2%
2020	1,823,857	714,717	1,080,832	3,557,006	51.3%	20.1%	30.4%

Delaware:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	196,683	96,373	99,590	446,292	44.1%	21.6%	22.3%
1980	235,668	111,252	105,754	594,338	39.7%	18.7%	17.8%
1996	270,845	99,062	140,355	736,627	36.8%	13.4%	19.1%
2000	327,622	137,288	180,068	783,600	41.8%	17.5%	23.0%
2004	375,190	171,660	200,152	829,334	45.2%	20.7%	24.1%
2008	412,412	152,374	255,459	875,067	47.1%	17.4%	29.2%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	897,934	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	413,921	165,484	242,584	915,709	45.2%	18.1%	26.5%
2016	443,814	185,127	235,603	951,259	46.7%	19.5%	24.8%
2020	504,346	200,603	296,268	986,809	51.1%	20.3%	30.0%

District of Columbia:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	N/A	N/A	N/A	763,956	N/A	N/A	N/A
1980	173,889	23,313	130,231	638,333	27.2%	3.7%	20.4%
1996	185,726	17,339	158,220	585,995	31.7%	3.0%	27.0%
2000	201,894	18,073	171,923	572,059	35.3%	3.2%	30.1%
2004	227,586	21,256	202,970	583,948	39.0%	3.6%	34.8%
2008	265,853	17,367	245,800	595,837	44.6%	2.9%	41.3%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	601,723	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	293,764	21,381	267,070	623,942	47.1%	3.4%	42.8%
2016	311,268	12,723	282,830	688,379	45.2%	1.8%	41.1%
2020	344,356	12,586	317,323	712,816	48.3%	2.6%	44.5%

Florida:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	1,544,176	795,476	748,700	4,951,560	31.2%	16.1%	15.1%
1980	3,687,026	2,046,951	1,419,475	9,746,324	37.8%	21.0%	14.6%
1996	5,303,794	2,244,536	2,546,870	14,764,597	35.9%	15.2%	17.2%
2000	5,963,110	2,912,790	2,912,253	15,982,378	37.3%	18.2%	18.2%
2004	7,609,810	3,964,522	3,583,544	17,109,951	44.5%	23.2%	20.9%
2008	8,390,744	4,045,624	4,282,074	18,237,524	46.0%	22.2%	23.5%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	18,801,310	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	8,474,197	4,163,447	4,237,756	19,387,710	43.7%	21.5%	21.9%
2016	9,420,039	4,617,886	4,504,975	20,560,511	45.8%	22.5%	21.9%
2020	11,067,456	5,668,731	5,297,045	21,733,312	50.9%	26.1%	24.4%

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.

Georgia:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	733,349	274,472	458,638	3,943,116	18.6%	7.0%	11.6%
1980	1,597,467	654,168	890,733	5,463,105	29.2%	12.0%	16.3%
1996	2,299,071	1,080,843	1,053,849	7,503,158	30.6%	14.4%	14.0%
2000	2,596,804	1,419,720	1,116,230	8,186,453	31.7%	17.3%	13.6%
2004	3,301,875	1,914,254	1,366,149	8,786,933	37.6%	21.8%	15.5%
2008	3,924,486	2,048,759	1,844,123	9,387,413	41.8%	21.8%	19.6%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,687,653	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	3,900,050	2,078,688	1,773,827	9,892,126	43.7%	21.5%	21.9%
2016	4,114,732	2,089,104	1,877,963	10,301,071	45.8%	22.5%	21.9%
2020	4,999,960	2,461,854	2,473,633	10,710,017	46.7%	23.0%	23.1%

Hawaii:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	184,705	92,295	92,410	632,772	29.2%	14.6%	14.6%
1980	303,287	130,112	135,879	964,691	31.4%	13.5%	14.1%
1996	360,120	113,943	205,012	1,170,214	30.8%	9.7%	17.5%
2000	367,951	137,845	205,286	1,211,537	30.4%	11.4%	16.9%
2004	429,013	194,171	231,708	1,271,043	33.8%	15.3%	18.2%
2008	453,568	120,566	325,871	1,330,548	34.1%	9.1%	24.5%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,360,301	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	434,697	121,015	306,658	1,369,642	31.7%	8.8%	22.4%
2016	428,937	128,847	266,891	1,388,324	30.9%	9.3%	19.2%
2020	574,469	196,864	366,130	1,407,006	40.8%	14.0%	26.0%

Idaho:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	300,450	161,597	138,853	667,191	45.0%	24.2%	20.8%
1980	437,431	290,699	110,192	943,935	46.3%	30.8%	11.7%
1996	491,719	256,595	165,443	1,179,071	41.7%	21.8%	14.0%
2000	501,621	336,937	138,637	1,293,953	38.8%	26.0%	10.7%
2004	598,447	409,235	181,098	1,403,405	42.6%	29.2%	12.9%
2008	655,122	403,012	236,440	1,512,856	43.3%	26.6%	15.6%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,567,582	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	652,274	420,911	212,787	1,619,448	40.3%	26.0%	13.1%
2016	690,255	409,055	189,765	1,723,181	40.1%	23.7%	11.0%
2020	868,014	544,119	287,021	1,826,913	47.5%	29.8%	15.7%

Illinois:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	4,757,409	2,368,988	2,377,846	10,081,158	47.2%	23.5%	23.6%
1980	4,749,721	2,358,049	1,9381,413	11,426,518	41.6%	20.6%	17.3%
1996	4,311,391	1,587,021	2,341,744	12,023,817	35.9%	13.2%	19.5%
2000	4,742,123	2,019,421	2,589,026	12,419,293	38.2%	16.3%	20.8%
2004	5,274,322	2,345,946	2,891,550	12,583,829	41.9%	18.6%	23.0%
2008	5,522,371	2,031,179	3,419,348	12,748,364	43.3%	15.9%	26.8%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,830,632	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	5,242,014	2,135,216	3,019,512	12,782,012	41.0%	16.7%	23.6%
2016	5,536,424	2,146,015	3,090,729	12,684,771	43.6%	16.9%	24.4%
2020	6,033,744	2,446,891	3,471,915	12,587,530	47.9%	19.4%	27.6%

Indiana:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	2,135,360	1,175,120	952,358	4,662,498	45.8%	25.2%	29.4%
1980	2,242,033	1,255,656	844,197	5,490,224	40.8%	22.9%	15.4%
1996	2,135,824	1,006,693	887,424	5,864,755	36.4%	17.2%	15.1%
2000	2,199,302	1,245,836	901,980	6,080,485	36.2%	20.5%	14.8%
2004	2,468,002	1,479,438	969,011	6,241,812	39.5%	23.7%	15.5%
2008	2,751,054	1,345,648	1,374,039	6,403,139	43.0%	21.0%	21.5%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,483,802	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	2,624,534	1,420,543	1,152,887	6,538,032	40.1%	21.7%	17.6%
2016	2,734,958	1,557,286	1,033,126	6,646,493	41.1%	23.4%	15.5%
2020	3,933,121	1,729,519	1,242,416	6,754,953	44.9%	25.6%	18.4%

| | | VOTES | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.

Iowa:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	1,273,810	722,381	550,565	2,757,537	46.2%	26.2%	20.0%
1980	1,317,661	676,026	508,672	2,913,808	45.2%	23.2%	17.5%
1996	1,234,075	492,644	620,258	2,866,496	43.1%	17.2%	21.6%
2000	1,315,563	634,373	638,517	2,926,324	45.0%	21.7%	21.8%
2004	1,506,908	751,957	741,898	2,974,336	50.7%	25.3%	24.9%
2008	1,537,123	682,379	829,904	3,022,349	50.9%	22.6%	27.5%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,046,355	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	1,582,180	730,617	822,544	3,069,796	51.5%	23.8%	26.8%
2016	1,566,031	800,983	653,669	3,116,679	50.2%	25.7%	21.0%
2020	1,690,871	897,672	759,061	3,163,561	53.4%	28.4%	24.0%

Kansas:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	928,825	561,474	363,213	2,178,611	42.6%	25.8%	16.7%
1980	979,795	566,812	326,150	2,363,679	41.5%	24.0%	18.8%
1996	1,074,300	583,245	387,659	2,604,080	41.3%	22.4%	14.9%
2000	1,072,218	622,332	399,276	2,688,418	39.9%	23.1%	14.9%
2004	1,187,756	736,456	434,993	2,754,298	43.1%	26.7%	15.8%
2008	1,235,872	699,655	514,765	2,820,178	43.8%	24.8%	18.3%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,853,118	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	1,159,971	692,634	440,726	2,865,255	40.5%	24.2%	15.4%
2016	1,184,402	671,018	427,005	2,889,530	41.0%	23.2%	14.8%
2020	1,372,303	711,406	570,323	2,913,805	47.1%	24.4%	19.6%

Kentucky:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	1,124,462	602,607	521,855	3,038,156	37.0%	19.8%	17.2%
1980	1,294,627	635,274	616,417	3,660,777	35.4%	17.4%	16.8%
1996	1,388,708	623,283	636,614	3,899,180	35.6%	16.0%	16.3%
2000	1,544,187	872,492	638,898	4,041,769	38.2%	21.6%	15.8%
2004	1,795,882	1,069,439	712,733	4,160,808	43.2%	25.7%	17.1%
2008	1,826,620	1,048,462	751,985	4,279,847	42.7%	24.5%	17.6%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,339,367	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	1,797,212	1,087,190	679,370	4,366,944	41.1%	24.9%	15.6%
2016	1,924,149	1,202,971	628,854	4,422,097	43.5%	27.0%	14.2%
2020	2,136,768	1,326,646	772,474	4,477,251	47.7%	29.6%	17.3%

Louisiana:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	807,891	230,980	407,339	3,257,022	24.8%	7.1%	12.5%
1980	1,548,591	792,853	708,453	4,205,900	36.8%	18.9%	16.8%
1996	1,783,959	712,586	927,837	4,369,375	40.8%	16.3%	21.2%
2000	1,765,656	927,871	792,344	4,468,976	39.5%	20.8%	17.7%
2004	1,943,106	1,102,169	820,299	4,494,734	43.2%	24.5%	18.3%
2008	1,960,761	1,148,275	782,989	4,520,493	43.4%	25.4%	17.3%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,533,372	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	1,994,065	1,152,262	809,141	4,555,761	43.8%	25.3%	17.8%
2016	2,029,032	1,178,638	780,154	4,600,540	44.1%	25.6%	17.0%
2020	2,148,062	1,255,776	856,034	4,645,318	46.2%	27.0%	18.4%

Maine:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	421,767	240,608	181,159	969,265	43.5%	24.8%	18.7%
1980	523,011	238,522	220,974	1,124,660	46.5%	21.2%	19.6%
1996	605,897	186,378	312,788	1,256,125	48.2%	14.8%	24.9%
2000	651,817	286,616	319,951	1,274,923	51.1%	22.5%	25.1%
2004	740,752	330,201	396,842	1,296,298	57.1%	25.5%	30.6%
2008	731,163	295,273	421,923	1,317,673	55.5%	22.4%	32.0%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,328,361	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	713,180	295,276	403,306	1,332,717	53.5%	21.9%	30.3%
2016	747,927	335,593	357,735	1,341,429	55.8%	25.0%	26.7%
2020	819,461	360,737	435,072	1,350,141	60.7%	26.7%	32.2%

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	**Republican**	**Democrat**	**POPULATION**	**Total**	**Rep.**	**Dem.**

Maryland:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	1,055,349	489,538	565,808	3,100,689	34.0%	15.8%	18.2%
1980	1,540,496	680,606	726,161	4,216,975	36.5%	16.1%	17.2%
1996	1,780,870	681,530	966,207	5,090,479	35.0%	13.4%	19.0%
2000	2,025,480	813,797	1,145,782	5,296,486	38.2%	15.4%	21.6%
2004	2,386,678	1,024,703	1,334,493	5,487,312	43.5%	18.7%	24.3%
2008	2,631,596	959,862	1,629,467	5,678,139	46.3%	16.9%	28.7%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,773,552	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	2,707,327	971,869	1,677,844	5,830,002	46.4%	16.7%	28.8%
2016	2,781,446	943,169	1,677,928	5,942,902	46.8%	15.9%	28.2%
2020	3,037,030	976,414	1,985,023	6,055,802	50.2%	16.1%	32.8%

Massachusetts:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	2,469,480	976,750	1,487,174	5,148,578	48.0%	19.0%	28.9%
1980	2,524,298	1,057,631	1,053,802	5,787,037	44.0%	18.4%	18.4%
1996	2,556,785	718,107	1,571,763	6,216,028	41.1%	11.6%	25.3%
2000	2,702,984	878,502	1,616,487	6,349,097	42.6%	13.8%	25.5%
2004	2,912,388	1,071,109	1,803,800	6,428,510	45.3%	16.7%	28.1%
2008	3,080,985	1,108,854	1,904,097	6,507,923	47.3%	17.0%	29.3%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,547,629	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	3,167,767	1,188,314	1,921,290	6,616,818	47.9%	18.0%	29.0%
2016	3,325,046	1,090,893	1,995,196	6,755,196	49.2%	16.1%	29.5%
2020	3,631,402	1,167,202	2,382,202	6,893,574	52.7%	16.9%	34.6%

Michigan:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	3,318,097	1,620,428	1,687,269	7,823,194	42.4%	20.7%	21.6%
1980	3,909,725	1,915,225	1,661,532	9,262,078	42.2%	20.7%	17.9%
1996	3,848,844	1,481,212	1,989,653	9,681,185	39.8%	15.3%	20.6%
2000	4,232,501	1,953,139	2,170,418	9,938,444	42.6%	19.7%	21.8%
2004	4,839,252	2,313,746	2,479,183	9,916,522	48.8%	23.3%	25.0%
2008	5,001,766	2,048,639	2,872,579	9,894,601	50.6%	20.7%	29.0%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,883,640	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	4,730,961	2,115,256	2,564,569	9,900,223	47.8%	21.4%	25.9%
2016	4,799,284	2,279,543	2,268,839	9,933,389	48.3%	22.9%	22.8%
2020	5,539,302	2,649,852	2,804,040	9,966,555	55.6%	26.6%	28.1%

Minnesota:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	1,541,887	757,915	779,933	3,413,864	45.2%	22.2%	22.8%
1980	2,051,953	873,241	954,174	4,075,970	50.3%	21.4%	23.4%
1996	2,192,640	766,476	1,120,438	4,701,727	46.6%	16.3%	23.8%
2000	2,438,685	1,109,659	1,168,266	4,919,479	49.6%	22.6%	23.7%
2004	2,828,387	1,346,695	1,445,014	5,073,257	55.8%	26.5%	28.5%
2008	2,910,369	1,275,409	1,573,354	5,227,036	55.7%	24.4%	30.1%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,303,925	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	2,936,561	1,320,225	1,546,167	5,374,608	54.6%	24.6%	28.8%
2016	2,944,813	1,322,951	1,367,716	5,515,975	53.4%	24.0%	24.8%
2020	3,277,171	1,484,065	1,717,077	5,657,342	57.9%	26.2%	30.4%

Mississippi:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	298,171	73,561	108,362	2,178,141	13.7%	3.4%	5.0%
1980	892,620	441,089	429,281	2,520,638	35.4%	17.5%	17.0%
1996	893,857	439,838	394,022	2,736,081	32.7%	16.1%	14.4%
2000	994,184	572,844	404,614	2,844,658	34.9%	20.1%	14.2%
2004	1,152,145	684,981	458,094	2,893,714	39.8%	23.7%	15.8%
2008	1,289,865	724,597	554,662	2,942,769	43.8%	24.6%	18.8%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,967,297	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	1,285,584	710,746	562,949	2,967,195	43.3%	24.0%	19.0%
2016	1,209,357	700,714	485,131	2,966,990	40.8%	23.6%	16.4%
2020	1,313,759	756,764	539,398	2,966,786	44.3%	25.5%	18.2%

		VOTES		**ELECTION YEAR**	**% of POP. WHO VOTED**		
	Total	**Republican**	**Democrat**	**POPULATION**	**Total**	**Rep.**	**Dem.**

Missouri:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	1,934422	962,221	972,201	4,319,813	44.8%	22.3%	22.5%
1980	2,094,824	1,074,181	931,182	4,916,686	42.7%	21.8%	18.9%
1996	2,158,065	890,016	1,025,935	5,403,956	39.9%	16.5%	19.0%
2000	2,359,892	1,189,924	1,111,138	5,595,211	42.2%	21.3%	19.9%
2004	2,731,364	1,455,713	1,259,171	5,752,697	47.5%	25.3%	21.9%
2008	2,925,205	1,445,814	1,441,911	5,910,184	49.5%	24.5%	24.4%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,988,927	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	2,757,323	1,482,440	1,223,796	6,021,451	45.8%	24.6%	20.3%
2016	2,808,605	1,594,511	1,071,068	6,086,500	46.1%	26.2%	17.6%
2020	3,025,962	1,718,736	1,253,014	6,151,548	49.2%	27.9%	20.4%

Montana:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	277,579	141,841	134,891	674,767	41.1%	21.0%	20.0%
1980	363,952	206,814	118,032	786,690	46.3%	26.3%	15.0%
1996	407,261	179,652	167,922	860,943	47.3%	20.9%	19.5%
2000	410,997	240,178	137,126	902,195	45.6%	26.6%	15.2%
2004	450,445	266,063	173,710	937,083	48.1%	28.4%	18.5%
2008	490,302	242,763	231,667	971,971	50.4%	25.0%	23.8%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	989,415	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	484,048	267,928	201,839	1,007,647	48.0%	26.6%	20.0%
2016	497,147	279,240	177,709	1,044,112	47.6%	26.7%	17.0%
2020	603,674	343,602	244,786	1,080,557	55.9%	31.8%	22.7%

Nebraska:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	613,095	380,553	232,542	1,411,330	43.4%	27.0%	16.5%
1980	640,854	419,937	166,851	1,569,825	40.8%	26.8%	10.6%
1996	677,415	363,467	236,761	1,658,112	40.9%	21.9%	14.3%
2000	697,019	433,862	231,780	1,711,263	40.7%	25.4%	13.5%
2004	778,186	512,814	254,328	1,757,294	44.3%	29.2%	14.5%
2008	801,281	452,979	333,319	1,803,325	44.4%	25.1%	18.5%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,826,341	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	794,379	475,064	302,081	1,846,583	43.0%	25.7%	16.4%
2016	844,227	495,961	284,494	1,893,068	44.6%	26.2%	15.0%
2020	956,383	556,846	374,583	1,937,552	49.7%	28.7%	19.3%

Nevada:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	107,267	52,387	54,880	285,278	37.6%	18.4%	19.2%
1980	247,885	155,017	66,666	800,493	31.0%	19.4%	8.3%
1996	464,279	199,244	203,974	1,679,687	27.6%	11.9%	12.1%
2000	608,970	301,575	279,978	1,998,257	30.5%	15.1%	14.0%
2004	829,587	418,690	397,190	2,279,175	36.4%	18.4%	17.4%
2008	967,848	412,827	533,736	2,560,092	37.8%	16.1%	20.8%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,700,551	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	1,014,918	463,367	531,373	2,788,093	36.4%	16.6%	19.1%
2016	1,125,385	512,058	539,260	2,963,176	38.0%	17.3%	18.2%
2020	1,405,376	669,890	703,486	3,138,259	44.8%	21.3%	22.4%

New Hampshire:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	295,761	157,989	137,772	606,921	48.7%	26.0%	22.7%
1980	383,999	221,705	108,864	929,610	41.7%	24.1%	11.8%
1996	499,175	196,532	246,214	1,185,172	42.1%	16.6%	20.8%
2000	569,081	273,559	266,348	1,235,786	46.1%	22.1%	21.6%
2004	677,738	331,237	340,511	1,268,060	53.4%	26.1%	26.9%
2008	710,970	316,534	384,826	1,300,333	54.7%	24.3%	29.6%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,316,470	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	710,972	329,918	369,561	1,326,431	53.6%	24.9%	27.9%
2016	744,296	345,790	348,526	1,346,353	55.3%	25.7%	25.9%
2020	806,205	365,660	424,937	1,366,275	59.0%	26.8%	31.1%

		VOTES		ELECTION YEAR	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	**Republican**	**Democrat**	**POPULATION**	**Total**	**Rep.**	**Dem.**

New Jersey:

Year	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	2,773,111	1,363,324	1,385,415	6,066,782	45.7%	22.5%	22.8%
1980	2,975,684	1,546,557	1,147,364	7,364,823	40.4%	21.0%	15.6%
1996	3,075,807	1,103,078	1,652,329	8,414,350	36.6%	13.1%	19.6%
2000	3,187,226	1,284,173	1,788,850	8,414,350	37.9%	15.3%	21.3%
2004	3,611,691	1,670,003	1,911,430	8,565,368	42.2%	19.5%	22.3%
2008	3,868,237	1,613,207	2,215,422	8,716,385	44.4%	18.5%	25.4%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,791,894	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	3,640,292	1,477,568	2,125,101	8,809,989	41.3%	16.8%	24.1%
2016	3,874,046	1,601,933	2,148,278	8,846,180	43.8%	18.1%	24.3%
2020	4,549,353	1,883,274	2,608,335	8,882,371	51.2%	21.2%	29.4%

New Mexico:

Year	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	311,107	153,733	156,027	957,023	32.7%	16.2%	16.4%
1980	456,237	250,779	167,826	1,302,894	35.0%	19.2%	12.9%
1996	556,074	232,751	273,495	1,697,455	32.8%	13.7%	16.1%
2000	598,605	286,417	286,783	1,819,046	32.9%	15.7%	15.8%
2004	756,304	376,930	370,942	1,915,099	39.5%	19.7%	19.4%
2008	830,158	346,832	472,422	2,011,152	41.3%	17.2%	23.5%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,059,179	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	783,758	335,788	415,335	2,068,607	37.9%	16.2%	21.1%
2016	798,319	319,667	385,234	2,087,463	38.2%	15.3%	18.5%
2020	923,965	401,894	501,614	2,106,319	43.9%	19.1%	23.8%

New York:

Year	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	7,291,079	3,446,419	3,830,085	16,782,304	43.4%	20.5%	22.8%
1980	6,201,959	2,893,831	2,728,372	17,558,072	35.3%	16.5%	15.5%
1996	6,316,129	1,933,492	3,756,177	18,582,056	34.0%	10.4%	20.2%
2000	6,821,999	2,403,374	4,107,697	18,976,457	35.9%	12.7%	21.6%
2004	7,391,036	2,962,567	4,314,280	19,137,115	38.6%	15.5%	22.5%
2008	7,640,931	2,752,771	4,804,945	19,297,773	39.6%	14.3%	24.9%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,378,102	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	7,081,159	2,490,431	4,485,741	19,369,837	36.6%	12.9%	23.2%
2016	7,721,453	2,819,534	4,556,124	19,353,306	39.9%	14.6%	23.5%
2020	8,594,826	3,244,798	5,230,985	19,336,776	44.4%	16.8%	27.1%

North Carolina:

Year	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	1,368,556	655,420	713,136	4,556,155	30.0%	14.4%	15.7%
1980	1,855,833	915,018	875,635	5,881,766	31.6%	15.6%	14.9%
1996	2,515,807	1,107,849	1,225,938	7,481,043	33.6%	14.8%	16.4%
2000	2,911,262	1,631,163	1,257,692	8,049,313	36.2%	20.3%	15.6%
2004	3,501,007	1,961,166	1,525,849	8,643,781	40.5%	22.7%	17.7%
2008	4,310,789	2,128,474	2,142,651	9,238,249	46.7%	23.0%	23.2%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,535,483	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	4,505,372	2,270,395	2,178,391	9,748,551	46.2%	23.3%	22.3%
2016	4,741,564	2,362,631	2,189,316	10,174,687	46.6%	23.2%	21.5%
2020	5,524,804	2,758,775	2,684,292	10,600,823	52.1%	26.0%	25.3%

North Dakota:

Year	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	278,431	154,310	123,963	682,446	44.0%	24.4%	19.6%
1980	301,545	193,695	79,189	652,717	46.2%	29.7%	12.1%
1996	266,411	125,050	106,905	640,840	41.6%	19.5%	16.7%
2000	288,256	174,852	95,284	642,200	44.9%	27.2%	14.8%
2004	312,833	196,651	111,052	654,356	47.8%	30.0%	17.0%
2008	316,621	168,601	141,278	666,513	47.5%	25.3%	21.2%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	672,591	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	322,627	188,163	124,827	691,135	46.7%	27.2%	18.1%
2016	344,360	216,794	93,758	728,222	47.3%	29.8%	12.9%
2020	361,819	235,595	114,902	765,309	47.3%	30.8%	15.0%

		VOTES		ELECTION YEAR	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.

Ohio:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	4,161,859	2,217,611	1,944,248	9,706,397	42.9%	22.8%	20.0%
1980	4,283,603	2,206,543	1,752,414	10,797,630	39.7%	20.4%	16.2%
1996	4,534,434	1,859,883	2,148,222	11,150,730	40.7%	16.7%	19.3%
2000	4,705,457	2,351,209	2,186,190	11,353,140	41.4%	20.7%	19.3%
2004	5,627,908	2,859,768	2,741,167	11,426,486	49.3%	25.0%	24.0%
2008	5,708,350	2,677,820	2,940,044	11,499,831	49.6%	23.3%	25.6%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,536,504	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	5,580,847	2,661,437	2,827,709	11,567,847	48.2%	23.0%	24.4%
2016	5,496,487	2,841,005	2,394,164	11,630,532	47.3%	24.4%	20.6%
2020	5,922,202	3,154,834	2,679,165	11,693,217	50.6%	27.0%	22.9%

Oklahoma:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	903,150	533,039	370,111	3,328,284	27.1%	16.0%	11.1%
1980	1,149,708	695,570	402,026	3,025,290	38.0%	23.0%	13.3%
1996	1,206,713	582,315	488,105	3,328,626	36.3%	17.5%	14.7%
2000	1,234,229	744,337	474,276	3,450,654	35.8%	21.6%	13.7%
2004	1,463,758	959,792	503,966	3,570,933	41.0%	26.9%	14.1%
2008	1,462,661	960,165	502,496	3,691,212	39.6%	26.0%	13.6%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,751,351	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	1,334,872	891,325	443,547	3,797,237	35.2%	23.5%	11.7%
2016	1,452,992	949,136	420,375	3,889,010	37.4%	24.4%	10.8%
2020	1,560,699	1,020,280	503,890	3,980,783	39.2%	25.6%	12.7%

Oregon:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	776,421	408,060	367,402	1,768,687	43.9%	23.1%	20.8%
1980	1,181,516	571,044	564,890	2,633,105	44.9%	21.7%	17.4%
1996	1,377,760	538,152	649,641	3,189,768	43.2%	16.9%	20.4%
2000	1,533,968	713,577	720,342	3,421,399	44.8%	20.9%	21.1%
2004	1,836,782	866,831	943,163	3,585,269	51.2%	24.2%	26.3%
2008	1,827,864	738,475	1,037,291	3,749,139	48.8%	19.7%	27.7%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,831,074	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	1,789,270	754,175	970,488	3,913,161	45.7%	19.3%	24.8%
2016	2,001,336	782,403	1,002,106	4,077,334	49.1%	19.2%	24.6%
2020	2,374,321	958,448	1,340,383	4,241,507	56.0%	22.6%	31.6%

Pennsylvania:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	5,006,541	2,439,956	2,556,282	11,319,366	44.2%	21.6%	22.6%
1980	4,561,501	2,261,872	1,937,540	11,863,895	38.4%	19.1%	16.3%
1996	4,506,118	1,806,169	2,215,819	12,121,290	37.2%	14.9%	18.3%
2000	4,913,119	2,281,127	2,485,967	12,281,054	40.0%	18.6%	20.2%
2004	5,769,590	2,793,847	2,938,095	12,449,584	46.3%	22.4%	23.6%
2008	6,013,272	2,655,885	3,276,363	12,618,114	47.7%	21.0%	26.0%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,702,379	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	5,753,670	2,680,434	2,990,274	12,718,554	45.2%	21.1%	23.5%
2016	6,165,478	2,970,733	2,926,441	12,750,904	48.4%	23.3%	23.0%
2020	6,915,283	3,377,674	3,458,229	12,783,254	54.1%	26.4%	27.1%

Rhode Island:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	405,535	147,502	258,032	859,488	47.2%	17.2%	30.0%
1980	416,072	154,793	198,342	947,154	43.9%	16.3%	20.9%
1996	390,284	104,683	233,050	1,003,464	38.9%	10.4%	23.2%
2000	409,112	130,555	249,508	1,048,319	39.0%	12.5%	23.8%
2004	437,134	169,046	259,765	1,050,018	41.6%	16.1%	24.7%
2008	471,766	165,391	296,571	1,051,717	44.9%	15.7%	28.2%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,052,567	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	446,049	157,204	279,677	1,053,479	42.3%	14.9%	26.5%
2016	464,144	180,543	252,525	1,055,302	44.0%	17.1%	23.9%
2020	517,757	199,922	307,486	1,057,125	49.0%	18.9%	29.1%

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR POPULATION	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	Republican	Democrat	POPULATION	Total	Rep.	Dem.

South Carolina:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	386,688	188,558	198,129	2,382,594	16.2%	7.9%	8.3%
1980	890,083	441,207	427,560	3,121,820	28.5%	14.1%	13.7%
1996	1,149,457	573,458	504,051	3,801,888	30.2%	15.1%	13.3%
2000	1,382,717	785,937	565,561	4,012,012	34.5%	19.6%	14.1%
2004	1,617,730	937,974	661,699	4,257,353	38.0%	22.0%	15.5%
2008	1,920,969	1,034,896	862,449	4,502,694	42.7%	23.0%	19.2%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,625,364	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	1,964,118	1,071,645	865,449	4,743,899	41.4%	22.6%	18.3%
2016	2,103,027	1,155,389	855,373	4,980,970	42.2%	23.2%	17.2%
2020	2,513,329	1,385,103	1,091,541	5,218,040	48.2%	26.5%	20.9%

South Dakota:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	306,487	178,417	128,070	689,514	45.0%	26.2%	18.8%
1980	327,703	198,343	103,855	690,768	47.4%	28.7%	15.0%
1996	323,826	150,543	139,333	731,308	44.3%	20.6%	19.1%
2000	316,269	190,700	118,804	754,844	41.9%	25.3%	15.7%
2004	388,215	232,584	149,244	778,578	49.9%	29.9%	19.2%
2008	381,975	203,054	170,924	802,313	47.6%	25.3%	21.3%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	814,180	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	363,815	210,610	145,039	829,887	43.8%	25.4%	17.5%
2016	370,093	227,721	117,458	861,302	43.0%	26.4%	13.6%
2020	422,609	261,043	150,471	892,717	47.3%	29.2%	16.9%

Tennessee:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	1,051,792	556,577	481,453	3,567,089	29.5%	15.6%	13.5%
1980	1,617,616	787,761	783,051	4,591,120	35.2%	17.2%	17.1%
1996	1,894,105	863,530	909,146	5,364,444	35.3%	16.1%	16.9%
2000	2,076,181	1,061,949	981,720	5,689,283	36.5%	18.7%	17.3%
2004	2,437,319	1,384,375	1,036,477	5,952,012	40.9%	23.3%	17.4%
2008	2,599,749	1,479,178	1,087,437	6,214,741	41.8%	23.8%	17.5%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,346,105	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	2,458,577	1,462,330	960,709	6,454,251	38.1%	22.7%	14.9%
2016	2,508,027	1,522,925	870,695	6,670,542	37.6%	22.8%	13.1%
2020	3,053,851	1,852,475	1,143,711	6,886,834	44.3%	26.9%	16.9%

Texas:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	2,311,084	1,121,310	1,167,567	9,579,677	24.1%	11.7%	12.2%
1980	4,541,651	2,510,705	1,881,147	14,229,191	31.9%	17.6%	13.2%
1996	5,611,644	2,736,167	2,459,683	19,305,816	29.1%	14.2%	12.7%
2000	6,407,637	3,799,639	2,433,746	20,851,820	30.7%	18.2%	11.7%
2004	7,410,765	4,526,917	2,832,704	22,569,316	32.8%	20.1%	12.6%
2008	8,077,795	4,479,328	3,528,633	24,286,813	33.3%	18.4%	14.5%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	25,145,561	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	7,993,851	4,569,843	3,308,124	25,988,601	30.8%	17.6%	12.7%
2016	8,969,226	4,685,047	3,877,868	27,674,680	32.4%	16.9%	14.0%
2020	11,315,056	5,890,347	5,259,126	29,360,759	38.5%	20.1%	17.9%

Utah:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	374,709	205,361	169,248	890,627	42.1%	23.1%	19.0%
1980	604,222	439,687	124,266	1,461,037	41.4%	30.1%	8.5%
1996	655,629	361,911	221,633	2,029,041	32.8%	17.8%	10.9%
2000	770,754	515,096	203,053	2,233,169	34.5%	23.1%	9.1%
2004	927,844	663,742	241,199	2,445,455	37.9%	27.1%	9.9%
2008	952,370	595,030	327,670	2,657,742	35.8%	22.4%	12.3%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,763,885	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	1,017,440	740,600	251,813	2,861,084	35.6%	25.9%	8.8%
2016	1,131,430	515,231	310,676	3,055,481	37.0%	16.9%	10.2%
2020	1,488,289	865,140	560,282	3,249,879	45.8%	26.6%	17.2%

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	**Republican**	**Democrat**	**POPULATION**	**Total**	**Rep.**	**Dem.**

Vermont:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	167,824	98,131	69,186	389,881	42.9%	25.2%	17.7%
1980	213,207	94,598	81,891	511,456	41.7%	18.5%	16.0%
1996	258,449	80,352	137,894	590,399	43.8%	13.6%	23.4%
2000	294,308	119,775	149,022	608,827	48.3%	19.7%	24.5%
2004	312,309	121,180	184,067	615,593	50.7%	19.7%	29.9%
2008	325,046	98,974	219,262	622,393	52.2%	15.9%	35.2%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	625,741	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	299,290	92,698	199,239	625,262	47.9%	14.8%	31.9%
2016	315,067	95,369	178,573	624,305	50.5%	15.3%	28.6%
2020	367,428	112,704	242,820	623,347	58.9%	18.1%	39.0%

Virginia:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	771,449	404,521	362,327	3,966,949	19.4%	10.2%	9.1%
1980	1,866,032	989,609	752,174	5,346,818	34.9%	18.5%	14.1%
1996	2,416,642	1,138,350	1,091,060	6,722,052	36.0%	16.9%	16.2%
2000	2,739,447	1,437,490	1,217,290	7,078,515	38.7%	20.3%	17.2%
2004	3,198,367	1,716,959	1,454,742	7,447,519	42.9%	23.1%	19.5%
2008	3,723,260	1,725,005	1,959,532	7,816,522	47.6%	22.1%	25.1%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,001,024	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	3,854,489	1,822,522	1,971,820	8,118,932	47.5%	22.4%	24.3%
2016	3,984,631	1,769,443	1,981,473	8,354,747	47.7%	21.2%	23.7%
2020	4,460,524	1,962,430	2,413,568	8,590,563	51.9%	22.8%	28.1%

Washington:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	1,241,572	629,273	599,298	2,853,214	43.5%	22.1%	21.0%
1980	1,742,394	865,244	650,193	4,132,156	42.2%	20.9%	15.7%
1996	2,253,837	840,712	1,123,323	5,483,149	41.1%	15.3%	20.5%
2000	2,487,433	1,108,864	1,247,652	5,894,121	42.2%	18.8%	21.2%
2004	2,859,084	1,304,894	1,510,201	6,226,289	45.9%	21.0%	24.3%
2008	3,036,878	1,229,216	1,750,848	6,558,456	46.3%	18.7%	26.7%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,724,540	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	3,125,516	1,290,670	1,755,396	6,918,354	45.2%	18.7%	25.4%
2016	3,317,019	1,221,747	1,742,718	7,305,983	45.4%	16.7%	23.9%
2020	4,087,631	1,584,651	2,369,612	7,693,612	53.1%	20.6%	30.8%

West Virginia:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	837,781	395,995	441,786	1,860,421	45.0%	21.3%	23.7%
1980	737,715	334,206	367,462	1,949,644	37.8%	17.1%	18.8%
1996	636,459	233,946	327,812	1,802,397	35.3%	13.0%	18.2%
2000	648,124	336,475	295,497	1,808,344	35.8%	18.6%	16.3%
2004	755,887	423,778	326,541	1,826,204	41.4%	23.2%	17.9%
2008	713,451	397,466	303,857	1,844,064	38.7%	21.6%	16.5%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,852,994	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	607,438	417,655	238,269	1,839,353	33.0%	22.7%	13.0%
2016	714,423	489,371	188,794	1,812,070	39.4%	27.0%	10.4%
2020	794,731	545,382	235,984	1,784,787	44.5%	30.6%	13.2%

Wisconsin:

	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	1,729,082	895,175	830,805	3,951,777	43.8%	22.7%	21.0%
1980	2,273,221	1,088,845	981,584	4,705,767	48.3%	23.1%	20.9%
1996	2,196,169	845,029	1,071,971	5,174,913	42.4%	16.3%	20.7%
2000	2,598,607	1,237,279	1,242,987	5,363,675	48.4%	23.1%	23.2%
2004	2,997,007	1,478,120	1,489,504	5,492,999	54.6%	26.9%	27.1%
2008	2,983,417	1,262,393	1,677,211	5,622,324	53.1%	22.5%	29.8%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,686,986	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	3,068,434	1,407,966	1,620,985	5,716,120	53.7%	24.6%	28.4%
2016	2,976,150	1,405,284	1,382,536	5,774,387	51.5%	24.3%	23.9%
2020	3,298,041	1,610,184	1,630,866	5,832,655	56.5%	27.6%	28.0%

| | VOTES | | | ELECTION YEAR | % of POP. WHO VOTED | | |
| | **Total** | **Republican** | **Democrat** | **POPULATION** | **Total** | **Rep.** | **Dem.** |

Wyoming:

Year	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	140,782	77,451	63,331	330,066	42.7%	23.5%	19.2%
1980	176,713	110,700	49,427	469,557	37.6%	23.6%	10.5%
1996	211,571	105,388	77,934	477,704	44.3%	22.1%	16.3%
2000	218,351	147,947	60,481	493,782	44.2%	30.0%	12.2%
2004	243,428	167,629	70,776	521,720	46.7%	32.1%	13.6%
2008	254,658	164,958	82,868	549,657	46.3%	30.0%	15.1%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	563,626	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	249,061	170,962	69,286	567,366	43.9%	30.1%	12.2%
2016	255,849	174,419	55,973	574,847	44.5%	30.3%	9.7%
2020	276,765	193,559	73,491	582,328	47.5%	33.2%	12.6%

United States:

Year	Total	Republican	Democrat	Population	Total	Rep.	Dem.
1960	68,832,482	34,108,157	34,220,984	179,323,175	38.4%	19.0%	19.1%
1980	86,509,678	43,903,230	35,480,115	226,545,805	38.2%	19.4%	15.7%
1996	96,275,401	39,198,755	47,400,125	268,337,093	35.9%	14.6%	17.7%
2000	105,405,100	50,456,002	50,999,897	281,421,906	37.5%	17.9%	18.1%
2004	122,294,846	62,040,610	59,028,444	292,351,359	41.8%	21.2%	20.2%
2008	131,313,820	59,948,323	69,498,516	303,280,812	43.3%	19.8%	22.9%
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	308,745,538	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	129,085,410	60,933,504	65,915,795	312,893,255	41.3%	19.5%	21.1%
2016	136,669,237	62,984,825	65,853,516	321,188,689	42.6%	19.6%	20.5%
2020	158,383,403	74,216,154	81,268,924	329,484,123	48.1%	22.5%	24.7%

Appendix III

A Comparison of the 2000, 2004, 2008, & 2012
Presidential Election Results
For "TossUp," "Red," and "Blue" States

A Comparison of the <u>2000</u> Presidential Election Results For "TossUp," "Red," and "Blue" States

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR POPULATION	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep.</u>	<u>Dem.</u>
The 17 "TossUp" States:							
Totals for 1996	41,699,772	17,687,984	19,904,672	115,734,430	36.03%	15.28%	17.20%
Totals for 2000	45,913,814	23,272,443	21,143,611	122,690,500	37.42%	18.97%	17.23%
Difference						+3.69	+0.03
% Difference Increase/Decrease						24.15%	0.17%
The 20 Solid "Red" States:							
Totals for 1996	20,015,510	9,268,722	8,822,252	54,176,802	36.94%	17.11%	16.28%
Totals for 2000	21,353,570	11,981,080	8,744,852	56,458,648	37.82%	21.22%	15.49%
Difference						+4.11	-0.79
% Difference Increase/Decrease						24.02%	-4.85%
The 13 Solid "Blue" States + DC:							
Totals for 1996	34,550,101	12,128,960	18,791,290	98,671,528	35.02%	12.29%	19.04%
Totals for 2000	37,527,481	14,893,767	20,848,861	102,272,758	36.69%	14.56%	20.39%
Difference						+2.27	+1.35
% Difference Increase/Decrease						18.47%	7.09%

Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease of the Republican Vote: **5.68%**

Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease of the Democrat Vote: **11.91%**

A Comparison of the <u>2004</u> Presidential Election Results For "TossUp," "Red," and "Blue" States

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR POPULATION	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Rep.</u>	<u>Dem.</u>
The 17 "TossUp" States:							
Totals for 2000	45,913,814	23,272,443	21,143,611	122,690,500	37.42%	18.97%	17.23%
Totals for 2004	55,738,172	29,290,558	25,998,590	128,876,937	43.25%	22.73%	20.17%
Difference						+3.76	+2.91
% Difference Increase/Decrease						19.82%	16.89%
The 20 Solid "Red" States:							
Totals for 2000	21,353,570	11,981,080	8,744,852	56,458,648	37.82%	21.22%	15.49%
Totals for 2004	24,503,339	14,623,014	9,639,302	58,413,269	41.95%	25.03%	16.50%
Difference						+3.81	+1.01
% Difference Increase/Decrease						17.95%	6.52%
The 13 Solid "Blue" States + DC:							
Totals for 2000	37,527,481	14,893,767	20,848,861	102,272,758	36.69%	14.56%	20.39%
Totals for 2004	42,053,335	18,127,018	23,390,552	105,061,177	40.03%	17.25%	22.26%
Difference						+2.69	+1.87
% Difference Increase/Decrease						18.48%	9.17%

Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease of the Republican Vote: **1.34%**

Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease of the Democrat Vote: **10.37%**

A Comparison of the <u>2008</u> Presidential Election Results
For "TossUp," "Red," and "Blue" States

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR POPULATION	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	**Republican**	**Democrat**		**Total**	**Rep.**	**Dem.**
The 17 "TossUp" States:							
Totals for 2004	55,738,172	29,290,558	25,998,590	128,876,937	43.25%	22.73%	20.17%
Totals for 2008	60,516,447	28,704,921	31,062,715	135,063,375	44.81%	21.25%	23.00%
Difference						-1.48	+2.83
% Difference Increase/Decrease						**-6.51%**	**14.03%**
The 20 Solid "Red" States:							
Totals for 2004	24,503,339	14,623,014	9,639,302	58,413,269	41.95%	25.03%	16.50%
Totals for 2008	26,051,169	14,612,957	11,060,139	60,367,892	43.15%	24.21%	18.32%
Difference						-0.82	+1.82
% Difference Increase/Decrease						**-3.28%**	**11.03%**
The 13 Solid "Blue" States + DC:							
Totals for 2004	42,053,335	18,127,018	23,390,552	105,061,177	40.03%	17.25%	22.26%
Totals for 2008	44,746,204	16,629,445	27,376,626	107,849,626	41.49%	15.42%	25.38%
Difference						-1.83	+3.12
% Difference Increase/Decrease						**-10.61%**	**14.02%**

Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease of the Republican Vote: **7.33%**

Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease of the Democrat Vote: **3.00%**

A Comparison of the <u>2012</u> Presidential Election Results
For "TossUp," "Red," and "Blue" States

	VOTES			ELECTION YEAR POPULATION	% of POP. WHO VOTED		
	Total	**Republican**	**Democrat**		**Total**	**Rep.**	**Dem.**
The 17 "TossUp" States:							
Totals for 2008	60,516,447	28,704,921	31,062,715	135,063,375	44.81%	21.25%	23.00%
Totals for 2012	60,472,212	29,664,076	29,910,074	140,781,711	42.96%	21.07%	21.25%
Difference						-0.18	-1.75
% Difference Increase/Decrease						**-0.85%**	**-7.61%**
The 20 Solid "Red" States:							
Totals for 2008	26,051,169	14,612,957	11,060,139	60,367,892	43.15%	24.21%	18.32%
Totals for 2012	25,311,639	14,931,353	9,997,260	62,033,878	40.80%	24.07%	16.12%
Difference						-0.14	-2.20
% Difference Increase/Decrease						**-0.58%**	**-12.01%**
The 13 Solid "Blue" States + DC:							
Totals for 2008	44,746,204	16,629,445	27,376,626	107,849,626	41.49%	15.42%	25.38%
Totals for 2012	43,238,573	16,340,875	26,009,968	110,075,666	39.28%	14.85%	23.63%
Difference						-0.57	-1.75
% Difference Increase/Decrease						**-3.70%**	**-6.90%**

Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease of the Republican Vote: **3.12%**

Deviation (range) in the Increase/Decrease of the Democrat Vote: **5.11%**