



23%, 6.4%, 41%

Percentages You Need to Know If an Election is Fraudulent

Raleigh, NC – In the 2020 General Election, the Federal Election Commission (FEC) reported that Joe Biden received 81.27 Million votes, Donald Trump received 74.22 Million votes, and there were 158.38 Million votes in total that were cast for ALL candidates running for President. Another important figure to consider is that the US Census reported that we had a population of 329.48 Million people in the year of 2020. When you divide the election results by the population count, you get a “percentage” showing the level of support by the total population for a particular candidate. Therefore and based upon numbers supplied by the government, **Joe Biden received support of the total population of 24.67%** (81.27 M. ÷ 329.48 M.); and **Donald Trump received support of the total population of 22.52%** (74.22 M. ÷ 329.48 M.). **The “Margin” – the difference in the two percentages was 2.15%** (24.67% – 22.52%). The **Voter Participation Rate (VPR)** represents the percentage of the population that voted; in 2020 it was **48.1%** (158.38 M. ÷ 329.48 M.). On the surface, these percentages may not seem to mean that much except that Biden’s percentages were greater than Trump’s percentages. But these percentages are rather telling when compared to other election cycles.

And if you want to know whether a national presidential election is fraudulent or not, then you need to also be aware of three different “indicator” percentages: **23%, 6.4% and 41%**. If these are out-of-whack, then there is a possibility of election fraud happening. In the 2020 election, all three “indicators” were widely out-of-whack!

By deriving a percentage and comparing one election cycle to another, we are able to come to some rather remarkable conclusions about the 2020 election. The organization of **ForFreeAndFairElections.com** did a comparison of the “percentages” for every general election for the past 75 years – since 1948, which is known as the Modern Era of American Politics. This modern era is the period of two-party governance in the United States (with the

prior FDR period being considered basically one-party governance). This study of the past 75 years allows for a historical perspective in order to develop election trends for past performance. From this “History,” we are able to then know what is normal and what is not. And 2020 was NOT normal by any stretch of the imagination!

It should be noted, however, that comparing election results to the population to derive a “percentage” is a little different than normally just analyzing election totals. In the traditional way of examining election results, the person who receives 50% plus One (1) of the vote is the one who wins a campaign; but here, we are considering the entire population. Percentages therefore go way down – when you throw into the mix of all the other people who don’t or can’t vote. Not only is everything reduced down to the ultimate common denominator of the population, but one is able to make comparisons from one election cycle to another without having to make adjustments for increases and decreases in population (it is done automatically with this method).

What Each of the Three Indicator Percentages Represent:

With a better understanding of how the percentages are derived, let’s now briefly consider the three above cited percentages that are possible indicators of election fraud. The first percentage of **23%** is the maximum level of support by the population that the winner receives in a decisive win and/or landslide victory. If you go much beyond that level (percentage), then that is an indication of voter fraud. The second percentage of **6.4%** is the median number for the “margin” – the difference between the winner and the loser of a presidential contest; along with this median comes a range of 3.15% to 8.65%. If the margin for an election is outside of this range, again with a decisive win and/or landslide victory, then that is an indication of voter fraud as well. The third percentage of **41%** is a benchmark (and not necessarily a maximum) level of Voter Participation Rate (VPR) – for all voters as compared

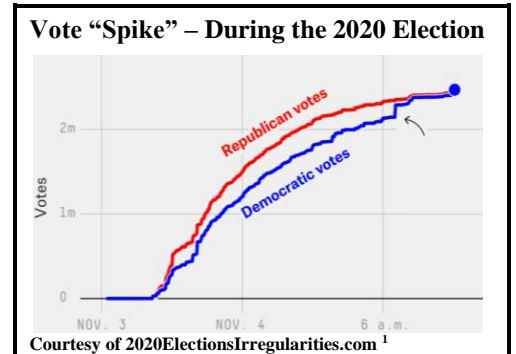
to the population. It too can be an indicator of voter fraud.

The Vote Spikes:

Before going further into details of each of these three “indicator” percentages and what exactly happened in the 2020 election, we must first talk a little about the vote spikes that happened in the November 3rd 2020 election.

A vote spike is a sudden and dramatic increase in the vote count of a political candidate, often represented with a “straight upward line” on a graph. These are caused by what is called a “vote dump” – unusually large differentials between candidates, received/recorded at one time.

On average, one can expect jumps in the count of political candidates to be in the same order of magnitude for each candidate, especially for close races. Wild differences in magnitudes, and especially ones that favor a particular candidate, are signs of rare concurrencies, often with high improbabilities. They are the picture definition of a statistical anomaly. Yet this occurred repeatedly on Election Night and morning thereafter in 2020 – ALL in the favor of Joe Biden.



A 25-page study called the “**Election Spikes Report**” was done of these spikes during the time period mentioned by a group of unpaid volunteers, mainly that of accredited statisticians. The group provided detailed findings of the “where” and “when” of these unusual results for fourteen (14) states in the 2020 election – where the net “vote dumps” had a grand total of 3,050,126 “suspicious” ballots.²

The group also addressed the issue of chance or likelihood of the vote spikes happening naturally in the various states. For 11 of the 14 states, they found the “improbability” to have a range from a probability of 1 in 10²³ to a probability of 1 in 10¹¹⁷. In layman’s terms, this is like being dealt 10 royal flushes in a row; and at the top end of this range, it is like winning 14 Powerball wins in a row. Folks, this just doesn’t happen naturally or in a free and fair election!

The group of unpaid volunteers contends that these “spikes” are clearly irregularities and anomalies, but that they do not necessarily fall into the category and LEGAL definition of “fraud.” It is the opinion of the author of this article, however, that the vote spikes that happened in the 2020 election are believed to be clear examples of voter fraud and that the cheating was exclusively done by one political party, that of the Democrat Party – since ALL the spikes that took place were in favor of Joe Biden.


The Political Pendulum:

We have all heard of the “political pendulum.” This pendulum is “invisible;” but like electricity, we know that it exists. It swings in favor of one political party and against the other; sometimes going to one side for an election cycle and then swinging to the other side during the next cycle. And sometimes it will stay in favor of one political party for as much as three general election cycles; but eventually, the pendulum will begin to swing back in the other direction, in favor of the other party. Third-party candidates, however, can often have either a dampening or accelerating effect on the swing of the pendulum. The normal swings back and forth, however, are best witnessed when only a two-man race is involved.

While we talk about the political pendulum in an abstract sense (because it is “invisible”), we can actually see the effects of the pendulum at work, especially when election results are compared to the total population and expressed as a “percentage.” You can see the numbers SHIFT back and forth as a percentage from one election cycle to the next. With the numbers, you can see the support for one political party “increasing” while the support for the opposing party often “decreases.” This is not only exemplified with the percentages for the winner and loser but also with the “margin” – the difference between the two candidates.

The table at the top presents an example of the political pendulum swinging back and forth involving three (3) actual consecutive U. S. presidential general election cycles, where there was NOT a major third-party candidate involved, and where the election was considered free and fair. The first cycle is where the pendulum swung decisively in favor of the Republican. The second cycle involved an extremely competitive race where the pendulum did not swing much in either direction (with a very small margin).

And by the third election cycle, the pendulum swung decisively in the other direction in favor of the Democrat.

	% of POPULATION WHO VOTED		
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Margin</u>	<u>Democrat</u>
General Election Cycle #1	21.16%	5.68%	15.48%
General Election Cycle #2	19.02%	0.06%	19.08%
General Election Cycle #3	14.38%	8.44%	22.82%

The Seven (7) Decisive Wins and/or Landslide Victories:


During this Modern Era of American Politics (since 1948) but excluding the 2020 election (because the results are in question), there have been eighteen (18) presidential general elections that form the basis of the election analysis done by ForFreeAndFairElections.com.

In examining the “percentages” for each of the election cycles, they found that the “Winner” garnered the support of the population ranging from 16% to 23% (on a national level). But when there was a decisive win and/or landslide victory, then the percentage was between 21% and 23% – this is what happened in seven (7) of the eighteen cited general elections.

Since both Joe Biden and Donald Trump both received support of the total population at or above 23%, then we should mainly concern ourselves with the seven (7) election cycles where there was a decisive win and/or landslide victory. By extraction from the data representing all eighteen general elections and reducing them down for only the seven pertinent election cycles, you get the below table of information:

Maximum 23% for Winner:

From the below table, we have historical evidence that 23% seems to be the limit and maximum percentage that the winner of a presidential contest, on a national level, can receive in the level of support of the total population. Over the past 75 years, we

	% of POPULATION WHO VOTED		
	<u>Winner</u>	<u>Loser</u>	<u>Margin</u>
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%

Details of ALL general elections, plus 2020, can be found on the website,
ForFreeAndFairElections.com.

have bumped up against this barrier on seven different occasions. Reagan was the only one to pierce this level, but barely; he received 23.13% support of the total population in his re-election win of 1984. Therefore, there is strong statistical evidence and correlation that 23% is the maximum level. This 23% is a benchmark and to go much beyond it (like 1-2% or more) is truly an anomaly – giving rise to possible nefarious activities of election fraud. **Joe Biden, based upon his reported numbers, was at an astounding 24.67%!**

The Margin – The Median of 6.4%, along with the Range: The “Margin” is a little different of an indicator than the one we just talked about. Before there was strong correlation and support for one number (23%) – for the winner; but with the margin, there is actually quite a bit of variance involved.

In formulating the statistics for the margin, we first throw out for one election cycle. That is the one involving the 2004 election of Bush vs. Kerry where the margin was 1.03%. There is a question of possible election fraud in that election as well – in addition to 2020. In 2004, there was a dramatic (and unusual) increase in the total level of “ballots” cast. (For a further explanation about what happened in 2004, see the section below about “Benchmark for Voter Participation Rate.”)

Ranking the margins from highest to lowest, the following are the statistics of the remaining six election cycles:

Nixon72	8.65%
Johnson64	8.44%
Reagan84	7.17%
Eisenhower56	5.68%
Eisenhower52	4.27%
<u>Obama08</u>	<u>3.15%</u>
Range:	3.15% - 8.65%
Average:	6.23%
Median:	6.43%

When averaging the two middle figures of 7.17% and 5.68%, you get the median amount of 6.4%; and the average for the six election cycles is 6.2%. The range is 3.15% to 8.65%.

Since there is considerable variance (the range) in these numbers, one should consider the implications of using only the median number. One should be open to a wider possibility of numbers when considering the appropriate margin for an election under examination and analysis. Only when the margin is outside the expected and historical “range” (in this case, it is 3.15% – 8.65%) can this be a

reliable indicator of voter fraud. A margin of only 2.15%, as with the 2020 election, should certainly raise eyebrows!

Note about Small Margins: This is not to say that “Margins” can never be very small, say 1.0% or less. They often are; but not with this type of election scenario. Margins are often very low when there is a lackluster and/or very competitive campaign – not where one side hits the maximum benchmark of 23% support of the population. An example of having a low margin was the campaign of Carter vs. Ford in 1976. Jimmy Carter as winner received the support of only 18.79% of the population, Gerald Ford as loser received the support of 18.02% of the population, and the margin was a very small 0.77%.

The Numbers in 2020:

As noted before, Joe Biden received a support level of **24.67%**, Donald Trump at **22.52%**, with a “Margin” of only **2.15%**. Compared to past elections, something very unusual happened in the 2020 Presidential Election!

Notice how Joe Biden outperformed ALL presidential candidates over the past 75 years with an astonishing percentage. He simply blows away all other contenders in election history, even Eisenhower in 52 & 56, Nixon in 72, Reagan in 84, and even Obama in 08. Really?

We all saw it with our own eyes during the campaign season. 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. Yet, we are to believe that he really won the election!

And while the political pendulum swung to heights in favor of Biden that it has never been reached before, look at what happened with the numbers for Donald Trump. Trump also reached landslide victory territory as well with the pendulum. It is like the pendulum swung to the maximum level in both directions at the same time. I contend that this is NOT possible – it defies the laws of physics! Again with the very low margin of only 2.15%, outside the expected range, this also indicates something very “fishy” happened in the 2020 election.

Benchmark of 41% for Voter Participation Rate (VPR):

Another indicator to help detect a problem with elections is the Voter Participation Rate (VPR). One of two possible methods

(and being the most direct method) for calculating this percentage is by taking the Total Number of Votes cast for President and dividing them by the population count.

An increase in the level of the VPR, however, does not necessarily mean “voter fraud” with this indicator – it really depends upon the situation. In contrast to the two other indicators (the Winning Percentage and Margin) which are separate components of the “Whole,” the VPR is the “Whole” – the sum of all the numbers. It represents all of the voters for all of the candidates! And as such, it is truly a different type of indicator than the previous two. One needs to be careful in using it however – because “voter fraud” might be only one of several possibilities to cause an increase. This indicator is best when used in combination with other factors and indicators.

Traditionally, the VPR for presidential general elections in the United States has been from 36.9% to 39.4% (a 2.5% range) for a two-man race and on a national level. For five (5) decades, from 1952 to 2000, this was the range for the VPR, with 39.4% being the maximum. Only with the third-party candidacy of Ross Perot in 1992 were we able to pierce through this barrier. In that year, we reached an all-time high in the VPR of **40.91% in 1992** (an election considered a free and fair election with no funny business). For this reason, **41% (rounded) is considered a benchmark.**

Suddenly in the 2004 general election of Bush vs. Kerry, this 2.5% range in the VPR “magically” jumped and increased by 4% of the population to a NEW 2.0% range, being 41.3% to 43.3%. Little is there to explain such a dramatic increase overnight in our election system, except maybe for the possibility of voter fraud. If this was the beginning of the institutionalization of voter fraud, here’s another shocker. From already very high levels, the **VPR took another astonishing 5% of the population jump in 2020** from the previous 2016 level – to **an incredible, and some say an unimaginable, 48.1%**. This is clearly above the benchmark level of 41%, and some believe this to be an example of “Inflation at the Ballot Box.”

Again, an increase in the VPR does not necessarily indicate voter fraud. At a level of 40% or below, there is usually not a problem; and with this general level, a slight up-tick usually means simply that more people voted – and not any type of voter fraud happening. At a level of 50%, however, then there certainly should be concern and raised eyebrows. And at a level of 60% and above, then there is a very high probability

of voter fraud occurring – which happened with a number of individual states in the 2020 election. At that level, everything hits their possible legal limits regarding Eligible Voters, Voter Registrations, and Ballots Received to Registration. In essence and simply put, the higher the VPR is over the benchmark of 41%, then the more likely of voter fraud!

It needs to be mentioned that there is a second method of calculating the VPR using the three variables of Eligible Voters, Voter Registrations, and Ballots Received to Registration. (This method is an alternative to just taking the total votes cast and dividing by the population). This “other” method, however, actually involves very in-depth and complex issues. A full discussion of this alternative method is not practical in this “brief” article (it would in fact make for a complete article by itself). This second method reveals serious problems with our voting system. Alarm bells should be going off everywhere regarding the possible “inflation” (voter fraud) in our system! For more information about this most important indicator, please read the [Supplemental to the Part II of A Special Report](#) series found on the website of [ForFreeAndFairElections.com](#). This is a “must read” for anyone concerned about voter integrity!

Number of Out-of-Place Ballots:

Models can be made to project what the numbers for an election ought to be. Depending upon various “likely” scenarios for the 2020 election, there seems to be **between 15 Million and 25 Million ballots** that were “Out-of-Place” – based upon the historical trends and plugging in the percentages mentioned here. The majority of this 15 – 25 Million range were clearly “fraudulent;” but a portion of these “out-of-place” ballots may have actually been legitimate, caused possibly by the polarization of the voting electorate. For a deeper discussion of the election models, based on various scenarios, and of the polarization of the American Voter, again refer to the [Supplemental to the Part II of A Special Report](#) series found on the website of [ForFreeAndFairElections.com](#).

Summation:

History tells us, 23% is the maximum level of support that a presidential candidate can garner from the total population. Donald Trump is reported as receiving close to this level at 22.52%. Joe Biden blows off the doors of all other presidential candidates

over the past 75 years with a performance of 24.67% support level of the total population. These unrealistic numbers by Biden are questionable compared to the maximum barrier of 23%.

The 2020 election saw a margin of only 2.15%. This too is unrealistic for an election where a contender is at or near the 23% level of support. The median margin is 6.4% with the lower range being 3.15%. Again the 2020 election did not meet a basic criterion of what should be expected regarding the margin.

The Voter Participation Rate of 48.1% smashes through the benchmark rate of 41%. This one indicator should be setting off alarm bells all over the nation that we

have a most serious problem.

For More Info:

The website of [ForFreeAndFairElections.com](#) provides videos and reports on a wide variety of election integrity issues. The website provides for further details of all the subject matters covered in this article, along with a detailed discussion of various methods for voter fraud that took place, including “vote spikes,” “switched votes,” and “phantom voters.”



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Footnotes:

¹ Graph of Vote Spike: Webpage [2020ElectionIrregularities.com](#), “Statistical Anomalies,” <https://2020electionirregularities.com/statistical-anomalies/>

² [Election Spikes Report: Presidential Election Startling Vote Spikes 1-2-21 \(rev 6-22-21\)](#), Contributors: **Eric Quinnell** (Engineer); **Stan Young** (Statistician); **Tony Cox** (Statistician); **Tom Davis** (IT Expert); **Ray Blehar** (Government Analysis, ret’d); **John Droz, Jr** (Physicist); and **Anonymous Experts**, https://election-integrity.info/Vote_Spikes_Report.pdf

Reports Available

[www.ForFreeAndFairElections.com](#)

Part I of A Special Report on the 2020 Presidential Election Result:

Part I of A Special Report on the 2020 Presidential Election Result: From reliable sources, first half of this Special Report is a look at individual cases of voter fraud in the 2020 election. Second half of report involves a discussion of the two main documented studies of voter irregularities published within the first few months of the election. One was a detailed accounting of 26 different categories of voter fraud for the six Battleground states by Peter Navarro (ranking member of the Trump Administration) – where the narrowly alleged Biden “victory” margins were dwarfed by the number of potentially illegal ballots. The second study was the [Election Spike Report](#) authored by a group of accredited statisticians – where documented unusually high levels of “vote dumps” (with actual time stamps) happened in 14 states – ALL in favor of Joe Biden. These vote spikes totaled 3,050,126 ballots.

After determining a ratio of vote spikes to the total potentially illegal ballots in these two documented studies, we were then able to calculate an estimated number of what is believed to be 9.6 Million “fraudulent” ballots for 15 states.

Part II of A Special Report on the 2020 Presidential Election Result:

Part II of A Special Report on the 2020 Presidential Election Result: This Special Report is a “macro” look at voter fraud in the 2020 election, involving election results and population counts, at the national and state level – tables are provided, in some cases, all the way back to 1948 – for a historical trend involving “percentages” that can be compared from one election cycle to another. The “American Political Pendulum” is proven, with concrete numbers, showing how it swings back and forth between election cycles. And we end the report with an election model of what is believed to be the “real” numbers of the election – providing for up to 25 Million “Out-of-Place” Ballots.

Supplemental to Part II of A Special Report on the 2020 Presidential Election Result:

Supplemental to Part II of A Special Report on the 2020 Presidential Election Result: With Part II being such a huge collection of election data, this [Supplemental](#) is an update and extension of that data. In discovering an alternative method of calculating the “Voter Participation Rate,” we learn about the possible institutionalization (since 2004) of voter fraud in our voting system – a most serious problem. We cover 12 possible “likely” scenarios with the 2020 election – Trump wins them all. Also, the “Polarization of the American Voter” is considered.