Conspicuously Excessive Votes in Presidential Elections in the United States of America in 2004CE and 2020CE

Stephen $\bar{Q}$. Lindopp*

Unaffiliated

(Dated: February 9, 2025)

Abstract

We examine national and state-specific voter count for excess, focusing on mid-mandate years, 2004CE and 2020CE, of the turbulent mandates (2000CE-2008CE, or Bush-I and Bush-II; and 2016CE-2024CE, or Trump-I and Biden). We define turbulent mandates using national voter count (V_t) vs. census data (C_t), during which $\Delta V/\Delta C \simeq 1$. We define excess operator $\hat{E}$ over a time-series of total national and state voters $\{V_i\}_{i=0,1\cdots}$ as negative of a symmetric second difference operator $E_i = \hat{E}V_i = V_i - \frac{1}{2}(V_{i+1}+V_{i-1})$, where i is the index of the election year. Its positive values mean excessive votes, while negative values mean disinterested voters. For 2004CE and 2020CE we find national execess as 4M(illions of voters) and 13M. We find their census-corrected values as 5M and 11M, respectively.

The excess analysis of the 2004CE election suggests two criteria for identifying outliers: 1., a threshold $\delta_V = 0.3$ M; and 2., the excess has to flip the state election vote, $|R_i - D_i| < \delta_V$, where $V_i = D_i + R_i$, are that state totals for the number of votes in that year for (R)epublicans and (D)emocrats. In 2004CE we identify two states as outliers: Ohio and Florida, which together accounted for 0.9M excessive votes. We refer to this behavior as anti-novelty: If excess were subtracted from the republican state winner vote count, the democrat candidate would have won the state.

The excess analysis of the 2020CE election using the same outlier threshold, identifies 13 outlier states. We show we can categorize them into three groups: 1., the *battleground* states (Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, and Pennsylvania), which have a total excess of voters of 1.4M; 2., the *apparently republican* states (Florida, North Carolina, and Texas), which have a total excess of voters of 2.4M; and 3., the *single-majority* states (R: Ohio; D: California, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Washington), which have a total excess of voters of 5.6M. To the first group we refer to as novelty (if excess were subtracted from the democrat state winner vote count, the republican candidate would have won the state). The second group demonstrates anti-novelty. The states in the third group exhibit diffuse excess, meaning that the excess is insufficient to change the outcome of the state election;

rather, this excess only affects the popular vote count.

We interpret our findings using correlation between the outlier-states and the politics of the day. We remark, were these excesses random fluctuations in voter numbers and preferences, such a correlation would have been unremarkable in magnitude or in political orientation.

2004CE: We surmise that if there had been actual voter injection by republicans, in its absence the Democrat challenger, Kerry, would have won the presidential election against the incumbent Republican, Bush. We recall, at that time Bush needed election victory to continue and expand the war effort against Iraq.

2020CE: We surmise that in the 2020CE elections, the republicans injected votes in at least, *apparently republican* and *battleground* group of states. In the former, it was done to affirm increasingly right-wing leaders, DeSantis in Florida and Abbott in Texas. In the latter, the goal was to secure those states for Trump, but they ultimately failed. Without republican interference in the 2020CE elections Trump would have been defeated in a landslide, with a vote tally of 150 to 388 in favor of Biden. This outcome would have effectively removed Trump from politics. Instead, the actions of republicans played out as a damage control in the *apparently republican* states, while in the *battleground* states they evolved into legal and illegal attacks on victorious democrat challenger, Biden, accusing him and the democrats of election fraud. All these actions paved the way for Trump's reprisal in 2024CE.

*Electronic address: sqlantinovelty@protonmail.com

I. INTRODUCTION

We live in strange times. The political future of the country, at least for the next two years, is uncertain because the rulling Republican party is changing rules in a manner that suggests they plan to remain in power indefinitely. This certainty in election outcome both present and future, is concerning. The purpose of this report is to provide a tentative explanation of how we arrived at this point.

This report focuses on the election dynamics within the US electorate in the 21st century. The report is organized as follows:

- Firstly, we introduce data on vote count and population census. We use an incremental vote-vs-census curve to argue for two regimes in presidential mandates, the stable Obama-I and Obama-II (2008CE-2012CE and 2012CE-2016CE), which interspersed two turbulent regimes, Bush-I and Bush-II (2000CE-2004CE and 2004CE-2008CE), and Trump-I and Biden (2016CE-2020CE and 2020CE-2024CE).
- Next, we introduce the mathematical methods that we use in data analysis. When considering best practices for analyzing short sets of time-series data, we rely on short term linear regression with respect to time and census increment, as well as time-domain operators and their integrals.
- We then examine the total number of votes for two mid-regime election years, 2004CE and 2020CE, and compare their values.
- We analyze the data from 2004CE and establish outlier criteria. Using these critreai, we then analyze the data from 2020CE. We identify outlier states, and examine how this excess affected the tug-of-war between Republicans and Democrats.
- We develop two non-null hypotheses regarding the origin of excess votes in battle-ground and traditionally Republican states: The first hypothesis ,"Free for All," suggests that Democrats injected votes in battle-ground states, while Republicans did the same in traditionally Republican states. The second hypothesis, "Republicans Forever," proposes that Republicans injected votes in both groups of states. Based on the politics of the time, We hypothesize that the latter hypothesis is more likely than the former.

II. DATA

TABLE I Census data for population of the USA based on (Worldometer, 2024). The values which have ".00" as their decimal digits were interpolated using linear interpolation from available years.

Election Year (CE)	Census Count (Mill.)
2000	281.48
2004	292.00
2008	304.00
2012	317.00
2016	329.00
2020	339.44
2024	345.43

In the following, and for the rest of the report, when we refer to a "voter," we are assuming a citizen of the United States of America, who actually voted in the presidential election of that year, meaning a citizen who participated in the electrion process.

For our report, we utilize two types of data sets:

- The first data set includes the voter count per state from (Cable News Network (CNN), 2024; UC Santa Barbara, 2024), which are used to calculate national totals. It is important to note that (Cable News Network (CNN), 2024) for 2024CE is continuously updated, as states finalize their election processes.
- The second data set consists of USA census data for the years 2000CE-2024CE, obtained from (Worldometer, 2024). It should be mentioned that census data was not available for every election years, but rather conducted every five years. In cases where data was missing, we used linear interpolation based on time to estimate the population size for the election year. To indicate these interpolated values in the census data in Tab. (I), we have denoted them with ".00" for decimal places.

III. METHODS

We designate the voter data using the variable V_i, where index i refers to the ordinal number of election year. We designate the census count using the variable C_i, where the index i again refers to the ordinal number of the election year.

To emphasize the changes in census and voter dynamics we use the year 2000CE as the starting point. This is purely politically motivated considering the successes of the Clinton-I and Clinton-II mandates, with the most notable blemish left unmentioned. From this time comes "The New American Century" (Wikipedia, 2024), which became an ideological fact for the Republicans in the 21-st century, and particularly post 9/11 era.

A. Δ-operator

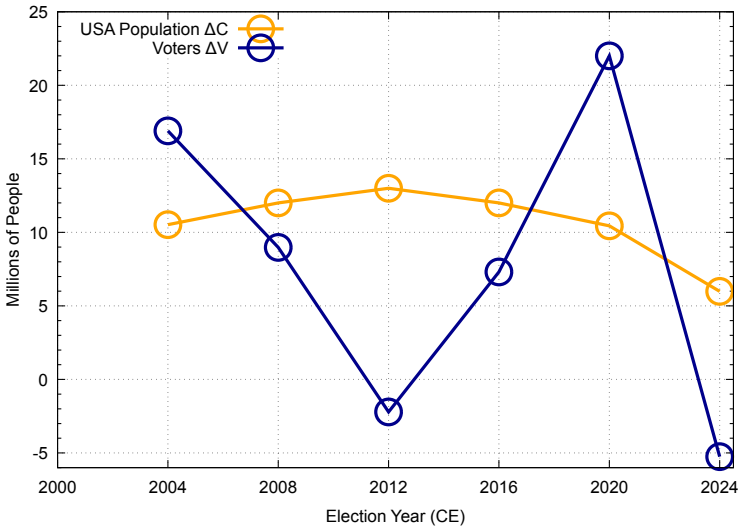

FIG. 1 ΔV and ΔC of average population and voter changes in the United States of America (USA) over election years 2000CE-2024CE.

The first quantity in our analysis is defined through backward-difference operator Δ, so that

$$\Delta C_i = C_i - C_{i-1}, \text{ and } \Delta V_i = V_i - V_{i-1}, \tag{1}$$

where the time-series are indexed through election years. In Fig. 1 we show ΔV and ΔC for the election years 2004CE through 2024CE.

We make a political comment here. One ongoing political issue in the USA is "immigration," at least from the Republican point of view. The reader is reminded that in the USA, the growth of the population in simplistic terms is a result of mortality, birth rate, survivability and immigration policy and quotas. Please note that in the period 2000CE-2016CE the USA growth was 12±1 M per mandate, or $3 \pm \frac{1}{4}$ M/year. During Trump-I mandate this dropped to 10 M per mandate, and during Biden further down to 6 M per mandate. By that account, by 2024CE the USA growth is 8 M below anticipated or agreed-on rate. Secondly, during Biden mandate nobody spoke of population growth slow-down, and how much of that can be blamed on COVID. (Insurance News, 2024) By current estimates, more than 1 M Americans died of it - directly or indirectly, but this 8 M drop raises a question if a true figure is much greater, as some public health analysts allege. [1] This is not to say

[1] E.g., Dr. John Campbell comments on British Medical Journal paper on excess mortality in 2020CE-

that there is no immigration problem, but rather that it is much more complex than what Republicans are presenting to the public.

B. Integral of Δ

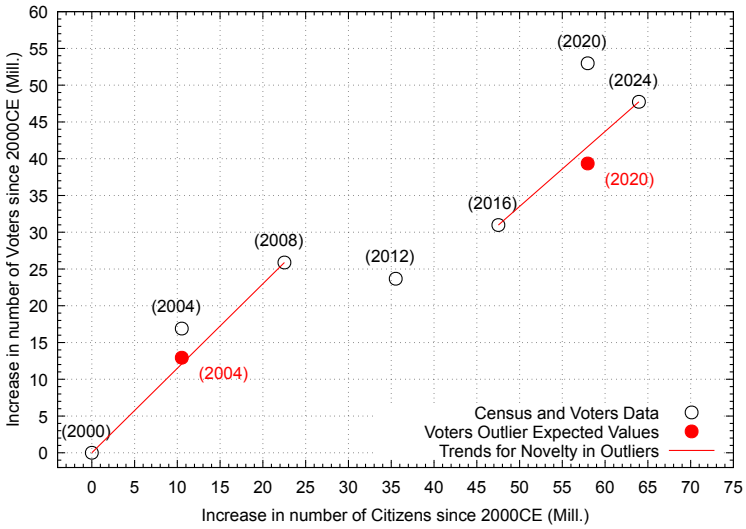

FIG. 2 Incremental changes in the USA population vs the incremental changes in total number of voters over the election years 2000CE-2024CE. For the purpose of analysis presented in this report, time-regression was used (red dots for years in question, 2004 and 2020) rather than the C-weighted regression (in which case the expected values would be on the red line - not shown so not to clutter the plot). Refer to Tab. (II) for values of each.

The second quantity in our analysis is the integral of ΔC and ΔV, which we define as

$$C_{i,0} = C_i - C_0, \text{ and } V_{i,0} = V_i - V_0. \tag{2}$$

For readers reference we show in Fig. 2 what we call a VC-plot, or the plot of $V_{i,0}$ vs. $C_{i,0}$, showing the increase in voter count since 2000CE vs. the increase in census count since 2000CE. In it, two regimes can be observed:

1. *Stable* regime, during which the number of voters changes very little compared to the change in the number of people. This regime occured during Obama-I and Obama-II mandates, from 2008CE to 2012CE and from 2012CE to 2016CE.

2022CE from his `youtube.com` channel, for which he uses a term "persistent excess mortality."

A tentative explanation for voter behavior could be that everything is going well, and voters feel no motivation to change it. On the contrary, it could also be true that the government is oppressive, and strongly discourages people from voting. This can be relatively easily established by comparing the issues discussed in public opinion to acceptable human rights norms. E.g., Obama can easily be distingushed from the president of Russian Federation Putin, (for instance, in terms of democratic representation or tolerance, such as imprisoning and killing political opponents, versus exposing Russian interference in the 2016CE elections in public media) or from Texas Governer Abbott (for example, degrading women's human rights to being political and then abolishing them).

2. *Turbulent* regimes, during which the number of votes increased in proportion to the increase in population, occured during the Bush-I and Bush-II mandates (2000CE-2004CE and 2004CE-2008CE), and then during the Trump-I and Biden mandates (2016CE-2024CE).

   A possible explanation could be that real or perceived threats in political life strongly motivate citizens to excercise in their political rights. Making a political observation, Democrats tend to identify real threats (for example, what did Trump mean when he said to a conclaive of religulous people that "[2024] will be the last year they need to vote?"). In contrast, Republicans tend to invent threats to put population in psychotic state, to which then they promote their candidates as "messiah"-like. As most of Americans are in some level indoctrinated by christianity, which by itself is an apocalyptic religion in which a second "messiah" is featured, this turns what would otherwise be a rational discussion about the next president into religous-intolerance infused screamfest.

   Messianic delusions aside, we refer to these mandates as turbulent in analogy with physical systems. As is common knowledge, turbulence is wasteful of energy because the system goes around in circles (in its phase space), rather than moving in some direction (as in, tries to achieve something or reach new level). So, on a long time scale it is apparent that these turbulence-causing political events are short-lived. The only issue is what "short" means: E.g., in the case of Abbot, we can say with certainty that women will regain their human rights. The question is just when, and at what

cost. (The Texas Tribune, 2024)

C. How to measure excess votes?

TABLE II Amount of vote excess in years 2004CE and 2020CE.

Election Year (CE)	Time series Excess (Mill.)	C-weighted Excess (Mill.)	VC-slope Excess	VC-slope C-weighted Excess
2004	4.0	4.8	-	-
2020	13.6	11.4	12.6	10.1

For this report we measure excess using an operator $\hat{E}$, defined as

$$\hat{E}V_i = -\frac{1}{2}\,\Delta^2\, V_i = V_i - \frac{V_{i-1} + V_{i+1}}{2}, \tag{3}$$

which is nothing but negative of a symmetric second derivate of a time series. Alternatively, one can arrive at the same quantity using the following heuristic. Let us assume that in a series V_{i-1}, V_i, and V_{i+1} we want to estimate how much V_i differed from its anticipated value. Linear prediction for V_i, denoted as $\hat{V}_i$, is calculated as the mid-point $\hat{V}_i = \frac{1}{2}\,(V_{i-1} + V_{i+1})$, then $V_i - \hat{V}_i$ becomes a measure of how much the i-th value differs from the expected value (using a linear interpolation anchored on the surounding values).
Lastly, the way we use excess vote count in our analysis is to first identify turbulent regimes, and then find excess votes in the intermediate 2004CE and 2020CE election years. This we put in Tab. (II).

It is important to note that the excess analysis is used exclusively for interpolation, where past elections are evaluated based on what occurred in elections before and after them.

Our first finding is the amount of excess votes in the intermediate years of turbulent mandates, both of which are calculated in Tab "Analysis" of the spreadsheet, Sec. 2.1 and 2.2. E.g., in 2004CE the amount of national voter excess was 4-5 M, which is greater than the difference in popular vote of 3 M votes, 62 M for the Republican vs. 59 M for the Democrat.

D. Census Correction

We mention that the time-series measure of excess votes can be corrected for census behavior. We refer to this as the C-weighted excess votes. As mentioned in the previous section, $\hat{E} \equiv -\frac{1}{2}\,\Delta^2$ is a measure of excess votes based on the time-series data, and assumes a linear model for expectations in intermediate years.

A linear model can also be established from the VC-plot for the boundary years of turbulent regimes, allowing us to calculate the expected voter value in intermediate years. E.g, for finding the excess of V_2 using this method, we first find $\hat{V}_2^C$ as a linear interpolation between (C_1, V_1) and (C_3, V_3) for C_2, as follows

$$\hat{V}_2^C = \frac{V_3 - V_1}{C_3 - C_1} \cdot (C_2 - C_1) + V_1 = \left(\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta C}\right)_{3,1} \cdot (C_2 - C_1) + V_1, \tag{4}$$

where the C-weighted excess becomes

$$E_2^C = V_2 - \hat{V}_2^C = V_2 - \frac{C_2 - C_1}{C_3 - C_1} \cdot V_3 - \frac{C_3 - C_2}{C_3 - C_1} \cdot V_1. \tag{5}$$

Obviously, if C_i follow the same linear model as V_i, that is, have the same growth rate, then the two novelties are identical.

In Fig. 2 we illustrate the difference between time-series and C-weighted excess for the election years 2004CE and 2020CE. These differences are also displayed in Tab. (II).

In the following analysis, we can utilize the difference between C-weighted excess and time-series excess as a measure for the excess uncertainy.

We do not use the C-weighted excess on the state level, as it adds complexity to calculations without providing any tangible benefits.

Before proceeding, we would like to make another observation regarding voter behavior based on analogy. According to linear regression, for the Bush-I and Bush-II mandates (2000CE-2004CE and 2004CE-2008CE), the growth rate voter vs. census was

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta C}\right)_{2000CE-2008CE} = 1.15, \tag{6}$$

while for Trump-I and Biden mandate (2016CE-2020CE and 2020CE-2024CE), this dropped to

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta C}\right)_{2016CE-2024CE} = 1.02. \tag{7}$$

Assuming that rate Eq. (6) accurately represents American voter behavior, it suggests that in 2024CE instead of the observed 153 M voters, there should have been 155 M voters. If we extrapolate this further, the amount of excess in the electrion year 2020CE decreases by 1 M in absolute value, as shown in Tab. (II). When we combine the effects of C-weighted excess, and a 2 M increase in the total for 2024CE, this reduces the excess votes from 11 M to 10 M.

IV. RESULTS

This report is accompanied by a spreadsheet *Presidential_Election_Data_2000_to_2024.xlsx*, which contains national census data, national and state vote data, and all the vote excess calculations referred to in this report.

It is important to note that we are referring to the excess in an absolute sense, meaning in the number of votes, and not in their percentage with respect to the state population. This is because our intention is to examine the injected number of voters from the perspective of an agent committing it: on a national level they would not be interested in injecting a few thousand votes, if they can get away with millions.

Based on our findings so far, we see that the national voter excess is big enough to change the outcome of elections in 2004CE and 2020CE. For that reason we examine each of the years on state level.

Next we look at the data for the 2004CE election.

V. EXCESS VOTES IN 2004CE

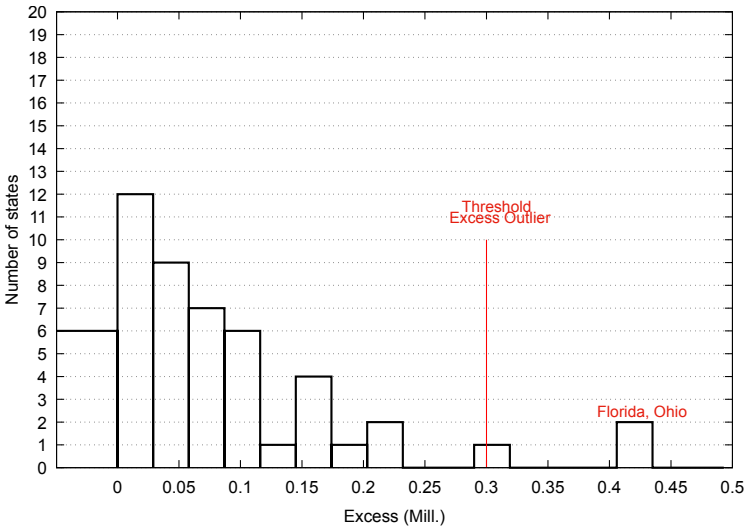

FIG. 3 Histogram of excess votes between 50 states with a count of states for each 0.05 M-wide bin. Notice a continuous approximately unimodal distribution of excess below $\delta_V = 0.3$ M threshold for 48 states, and two outliers with a 0.1 M gap further out, namely, Florida and Ohio.

We refer the reader to the spreadsheet *Presidential_Election_Data_2000_to_2024.xlsx*, Tab "Analysis," Sec. 3.1., in which we calculate the excess votes in the year 2004CE. We plot

the histogram of distribution of excess votes vs. state count in Fig. 3. In anticipation of what follows, we choose the smallest outlier threshold δ_V,

$$\delta_V = 0.3 \text{ M}, \tag{8}$$

that clearly separates the 48 states from the two states outlier. In theory, any value between 0.3 M and 0.4 M would suffice, as the gap between two groups of states is 0.1 M wide.

For 0.3 M-threshold for excess vote outlier, there are two states which we list in Tab. (III), namely Ohio and Florida, each with 0.42 M excess votes. Elementary outlier metrics, e.g., *z-scores* presented in Sec. 3.2 of the spreadsheet, suggests that for the other 48 states the average vote excess was 0.06 M with standard deviation of 0.08 M. The *z-score* of the two outliers was found to be 4.9, well above the threshold δ_V's *z-score* of 3.2.

As is known, the winner of that election year was incumbent Republican Bush over Democrat challenger Kerry, with the final electoral vote tally of 286 to 251. As can be seen from the table, the amount of excess votes in these two outlier states is sufficient that, if removed from the winner, switches their electoral votes from Republican to Democrat, and the national electoral vote tally of 239 to 298.

TABLE III Excess votes in the 2004CE elections.

State (Electoral Votes)	Voter Count Republicans (Mill.)	Voter Count Democrats (Mill.)	D - R (Mill.)	Time-series Excess (Mill.)	Declared Winner
Florida (27)	3.965	3.584	-0.38	0.43	Republican
Ohio (20)	2.860	2.741	-0.12	0.43	Republican

In conclusion, in 2004CE we see a correlation where the two outliers in the federal vote excess were crucial for the incumbent staying as the President of the USA.

VI. EXCESS VOTES IN 2020CE

For the 2020CE elections, in anticipation of what follows (in physics parlance, this is referred to as *self-consistency*) we posit the vote excess threshold to be the same as for the 2004CE, that is, $\delta_V = 0.3$ M. We show the histogram of excess votes distribution Fig. 4 and notice their distribution to be different from the 2004CE data in Fig. 3.

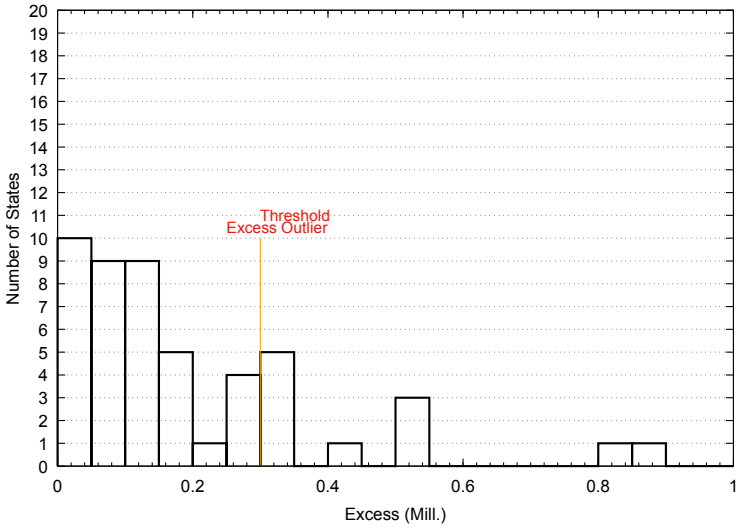

FIG. 4 Histogram of excess votes between 50 states with a count of states for each 0.05 M-wide bin. Using the same δ_V threshold established for 2004CE, we find 13 states, which we sort into three groups, see main body of text.

We find 13 states as outliers. As presented in the spreadsheet *Presidential_Election_Data_2000_to_2024.xlsx*, Sec. 3.3, for the remaining 37 states the average excess was 0.12 M with a standard deviation of 0.08 M. The fact that the standard deviation did not change remarkably between the two elections of interest suggests that the choice of δ_V was correct, or self-consistent. The increase in average regular excess votes between the 2004CE and 2020CE elections, from 0.06 M (or 3.0 M total) to 0.12 M (or 4.1 M total) almost exactly matches increase in the total voter count, from 122 M to 158 M (!sic!), or $158/122 \simeq 1.30$ compared to $4.1/3.0 \simeq 1.29$.

Here, the following comment is due. Were we to follow the 2020CE logic, we would use as a threshold $\delta'_V = 0.36$ M. What prevents us is a comparison with 2004CE, where in the bin just below the threshold there was a single state. Using δ'_V puts 5 states into the bin just below threshold suggesting that the excessive votes may have propagated to the states below the threshold δ'_V. While the 2004CE-histogram clearly reveals two distributions of excess votes, the 2020CE-histogram reveals entirely new excess vote distribution. We interpret 2020CE as a down-scaled 2004CE distribution shifted to the right by 0.05 M, meaning that the approximate number of outliers could be as big as $51 \cdot (1 - 28/38) \simeq 19$ states. Here, 28 (38) is the total number of states in 2020CE (2004CE) with excess votes below 0.1 M (0.15 M) In other words, δ_V overestimates the actual threshold for the outliers, rather than

underestimates. The actual threshould is more likely smaller, something like 0.25 M or so.

Nonetheless, as we show in the spreadsheet *Presidential_Election_Data_2000_to_2024.xlsx*, the 13 outlier states can be divided into three groups:

1. "Battle-ground" states

   We present their voter behavior analysis in Tab. (IV). It can be ovserved that the states of Arizona, Georgia, Michigan and Pennsylvania are classified as vote excess outliers. These states have a characteristic in which the vote excess is significant enough to change the state's electoral votes from the winner Democrat challenger Biden to the losing Republican incumbent Trump. The total magnitude of excess votes in this group of outliers is 1.4 M.

2. "Traditionally-republican" states

   We show their voter behavior analysis in Tab. (V). As is shown, this group of vote excess outliers comprise Florida, North Carolina and Texas. Their characteristic is that besides being large enough to flip each state electoral votes from Republican to Democrat, their total magnitude is huge 2.4 M. In other words, number of excess votes in this group of states is almost as twice as the number of excess votes in battle-ground states.

3. "Single-party dominant" states

   In this group there are the Democratic majority states California with 2.8 M, New York with 0.8 M, and New Jersey and Washington and Illinois with 0.5 M excess votes each. There is also a single Republican majority state Ohio with 0.3 M excess votes. Together they total around 5 M votes. However, the amount of excess votes in each state is not sufficient to flip that state electoral vote. In other words, these excess votes would, at best, only affect the national popular vote.

We remark that on national level, these three groups are responsible for 9 M excess votes.

TABLE IV The first group of outliers comprise the "battle-ground" states, in which amount of excess votes flips that state winner from would-be-winner democrat challanger Biden to would-be-loser republican incumbent Trump. In 2016CE all four states went republican, and the same happened in 2024CE. Observe that the total voter excess here is 1.4 M.

State (Electoral Votes)	Voter Count Republicans (Mill.)	Voter Count Democrats (Mill.)	D - R (Mill.)	Time series Excess (Mill.)	Declared Winner
Arizona (11)	1.662	1.672	0.010	0.411	Democrat
Georgia (16)	2.462	2.474	0.012	0.327	Democrat
Michigan (16)	2.650	2.804	0.154	0.314	Democrat
Pennsylvania (20)	3.378	3.458	0.081	0.347	Democrat

TABLE V The second group of outliers comprise "traditionally republican" states, in which amount of excess votes flips that state winner from would-be-loser republican incumbent Trump to would-be-winner democrat challanger Biden. Observe that the total voter excess here is 2.4 M, much greater than in the battle-ground states.

State (Electoral Votes)	Voter Count Republicans (Mill.)	Voter Count Democrats (Mill.)	D-R (Mill.)	Time series Excess(Mill.)	Declared Winner
Florida (29)	5.669	5.297	0.372	0.891	Republican
North Carolina (15)	2.759	2.684	0.074	0.325	Republican
Texas (38)	5.890	5.259	0.631	1.160	Republican

VII. DISCUSSION: VOTES SURGE AND ALLEGATIONS OF VOTE INJECTION

As is known, in election years of interest - 2004CE and 2020CE - it was always a Republican who was the incumbent and a Democrat who was the challenger. Our analysis has shown that the states flagged by this analysis as vote excess outliers, where the magnitude of the excess was sufficient to flip the state from the incumbent Republican to the challenger Democrat, were always "apparently Republican" states: in 2004CE, Ohio and Florida; in 2020CE, North Carolina, Florida, and Texas. In 2020CE, the battleground states went for the Democrat challenger by the slimmest of margins. History shows that the Republican Party went after Democrats for winning these states while at the same time not acknowledging that something was happening in the "apparently Republican" states, too. In fact, it was the Republicans' seeming overreaction to the 2020CE elections that inspired this report and the following conjectures.

If one political party were to manipulate the elections to its benefit, we theorize that they would do so by injecting votes at the system level. As a result, the magnitude of injected votes would be substantial, at least as great as δ_V. There would be two types of injected votes: *targeted* votes, which bring electoral votes to the party from states, and *diffuse* votes, which affect the national popular vote in that party's favor. Having system access to state voting would allow for a double play. The diffuse votes would best be injected in the opposing party's majority states, where the amount of injection would remain below the known vote differential between the two parties. Targeted votes would be injected in swing states, and if unchallenged across multiple elections, would result in that state permanently shifting to that party's camp. Another place for targeted votes would be in single-party majority states, to maintain the party in power and discourage the opposing party from wholeheartedly competing in state elections.

This being said, let's discuss each of the election years, 2004CE and 2020CE, in greater detail.

A. Diddy Bush and the Election Year 2004CE

As one may recall, for the continuation (in Afghanistan in 2004CE) and extension (in Iraq in 2005CE) of war, Bush would need an electoral and popular victory. While Afghanistan

had a documented relationship with terrorist groups, oil-rich Iraq did not. The Weapons of Mass Destruction debacle was to follow. We remember the 2004CE elections for the Republican Party's advertising machinery, in particular for the ad that claimed that an incompetent draft dodger, also known as "Diddy," Bush, is a more capable military leader than decorated war veteran Kerry. As of 2024CE, the "visonary" American Century Project failed spectacularly in the region and we ended instead wit a satellite regime that needs our continuous support. Overall, Bush's second term imploded just as spectacularly. In our humble opinion, the pinnacle of domestic failures during his two terms were the Enron debacle, an attempt to privatize Social Security just before the financial crisis, and the financial crisis itself.

In the political events of the time, we see a correlation consistent with an underlying injection of up to 4 M votes by Republicans, giving Bush the election victory he needed to proceed on his messianic quest to make a world a better place for "Americans." The two states, Florida and Ohio, may have injected approximately 0.4 M targeted votes each to prolong their "Republicanism."

For those who may have forgotten, Republicans have already been investigated for alleged voter fraud in 2000CE, centered around digital voting machines. The investigation fizzled out when the key witness perished in a personal aircraft accident, which, by the way, the FAA was not allowed to investigate. As for the state of Florida, it was another Bush brother who was the state's governor. Then the Tea Party moved in.

B. Trump and the Election Year 2020CE

We like to compare the USA to a big bus, with various groups of passengers on board, and the president to the driver of that bus. We see Trump as a person without a driving license who was elected to drive that bus. The Republicans were first hijacked/swindled, then the country, by Trump, who claimed he could do it all, much better than any predecessor, particularly Democrats.

The Trump-II mandate is off to a hard start, but we cannot help but notice that both Trump and the Republican Party are behaving as if they are ushering us to the end of history in the Hegelian sense. This means that from now on, it will be "Republicans forever," with Trump as a big leader and whatnot, and that Trump will realize his promise of "2024 CE

being the last presidential election ever."

This being said, let us put forth two non-null hypotheses about election year 2020CE. We call them "Republicans Forever" and "Free for All."

1. "Republicans Forever"

By this hypothesis, it was the Republicans who injected votes in traditionally republican and battleground states. The reasons were obvious. Trump's mandate was so void of results that it threatened to turn the country to the Democratic party. Ask yourself: if Trump were allowed to lose in Texas in 2020CE, would he have had a chance to be the Republican candidate in 2024CE? What about DeSantis in Florida and Abbott in Texas? Both of these characters considered the 2020CE elections as their plebiscites, their main achievements so far being quarreling with the federal government on disaster aid and border control; and their major failures, besides deempowering women, being their inability to organize their states internally to dampen the effects of increasingly volatile weather. A Democrat winning these two states would be an obvious proof that both Floridians and Texans are, in fact, normal Americans who expect a competent government, and not MAGAA maggots, who have lost their minds to the latter (maggots, that is, or more politely to the extreme rightwing ideology).

Jokes aside, there are at least three indicators that suggest that Republicans committed voter fraud:

1. The ferocity of their attacks on Biden that resulted in the astro-turf Jan 6 uprising. Basically, if one commits voter fraud, they must have a good PR strategy to deflect any inquiries. Attacking Democrats and Biden for what they themselves have committed then makes for an excellent distraction strategy because now Democrats have to defend themselves rather than be on the offensive and investigate Republicans;

2. Similarly, if Republicans injected around 5 million votes and lost nonetheless, it must be that Democrats cheated as well. The author does not argue against that; we allege that the likely Democratic vote injection occurred in heavily Democratic (3rd group of) states to counterbalance the popular vote; Lastly, both groups of states are traditionally Republican, meaning that the Republican establishment in them was in power long enough to know the intricacies of the election process and its weaknesses. For that reason We are skeptical of the

official Texas audit of the 2020CE election, because it centers around few tens of thousands of alleged irregular votes (Texas Secretary of State, 2021) where the analysis of this report alleges their count to be around 1 M votes. Also, A.G. Paxton is the last person we are interested in hearing talking about regularity in elections;

3. How the Republican attacks on Biden and the stolen election in 2020CE disappeared once their victory in 2024 CE was announced. One would naively believe that if voter fraud occurred and Republicans had proof that Democrats did it, then an overhaul of the voting system would be imminent to prevent future occurrences, right? Right.

2. "Free for All"

Now onto the second hypothesis, which we call Free-for-all.

By that hypothesis, Republicans injected votes in traditionally Republican states, while Democrats did the same in the battleground states.

We see multiple problems with this hypothesis.

First, there had to be some coordination between Republicans and Democrats to do that, which is unlikely given their history of mistrust. This would require both parties to adhere to a mutual agreement, but as we've seen repeatedly, Republicans are not known for following the rules. (For instance, recall the first Trump impeachment, where Republicans rejected impeachment not because Trump's actions weren't impeachable, but because they claimed that the American people should judge their president and decide his fate. This decision was self-serving, as they ultimately voted against impeachment anyway.)

Secondly, all these states in which the vote injection allegedly occurred were traditionally Republican, had Republican leadership, and the country was led by a Republican president at the time of the election. If Democrats could pass their votes by all these guards, then they are so capable that Republicans would have never had any chance of winning a state or federal elections. One typically projects on their enemy what they themselves are willing to commit.

C. Final Remarks, Mostly

The American voting system appears to be in a state of dysfunction, where people continuously seem to vote against their best interests. This leaves normal, rational, and law-abiding people confused, as it seems that people who in normal democracies could not win an argument, let alone a vote, somehow keep winning elections. So far in this century, all republican mandates have ended in spectacular implosions, notably by Bush and Trump.

Another interesting finding of this report is that the USA is in fact the Democratic country, and that the Republicans are undisciplined minority who win through imaginery and real voter manipulations. Hopefuly, the latest republican leader, Trump, will not go out with (a literal) boom, and take us with him.

Last comment, for now, is that replacing electoral college with direct votes will not change the election outcomes. We have shown the evidence consistent with both parties injecting the votes.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

We proposed a method utilizing the change in voter count versus the change in census count as a means of identifying regimes in the political life of the USA as stable or turbulent. We examined two intermediate election years during two turbulent regimes and found excess votes of approximately 5 million in 2004 and around 10 million in 2020.

For 2004, excess votes were examined at the state level, using time series data of the total number of voters for each state. The outlier states were isolated, and it was found that the difference in voter count between the winner and the loser is (i) smaller than the number of apparently excessive votes, and (ii) that, for those two states, changing the state outcome would also change the national outcome.

A similar analysis was done for 2020CE using the outlier threshold established for 2004 CE. Judging by the total number of state votes, thirteen states were found to have an excess votes. Based on a political analysis, these states were subdivided into three groups, and the effects of excess votes were examined for each state and group. The largest group comprises heavily single-party states, where the excessive number of votes, although large - around 5 million - would not change the outcome of that state's electoral votes. It would only affect

the popular vote.

Next group comprise apparently Republican states that always vote for the Republican presidential candidate and call themselves "Republican," where the total excess votes were around 2.4 million.

The smallest group comprises battleground states, which are also apparently Republican states, but their presidential vote oscillates. Here, the number of excess votes was around 1.4 million.

The latter two groups of outlier states are such that the difference between the winner and the loser of that state's election is smaller than the number of excess votes.

For entertainment purposes, we presented two conjectures, called "Republicans-Forever" and "Free-for-All," in which, through correlation with the politics of the era at the highest level, we tried to assign excess votes to a party. Through that correlation, it was conjectured that it would be Republicans who injected excess votes in both "apparently Republican" groups of states: first in 2004CE to allow Bush to assert his second mandate, and then in 2020CE to prevent a total Trump defeat in the wake of his first mandate, and to prepare the USA for an even better Trump-II mandate. This provides an explanation for why Biden's mandate was so politically polarizing. It was not because Biden is such a divisive person, like, e.g., Trump, but because Republicans could not believe the magnitude of their loss. They injected excess votes where they thought it would count, and still lost the elections. So for damage control, we believe, they started various "popular uprisings," from trying to assault the Capitol on Jan. 6 to attempting to hijack electoral votes of "their" states through fake electors, to some state Attorneys General trying to prevent Biden from becoming president, to the movement "Let's Go, Brandon!"

Based on the results of this report, we conclude we are living in a republican nightmare.

References

Cable News Network (CNN), 2024, Election 2024: Presidential results, https://edition.cnn.com/election/2024/results, national and per-state pages are available for 2024, retrieved November 13, 2024. Please note that as of the writing of this report the totals are still being calculated.

Insurance News, 2024, Post-COVID 19 'excess mortality' rates could remain high for another decade, https://insurancenewsnet.com/innarticle/post-covid-19-excess-mortality-rates-could-remain-high-for-another-decade, retrived on December 5, 2024.

Texas Secretary of State, 2021, "Texas Secretary of State Releases Phase 1 Progress Report on Full Forensic Audit of 2020 General Election", https://www.sos.state.tx.us/about/newsreleases/2021/123121.shtml, retrieved on January 1, 2022.

The Texas Tribune, 2024, "A third woman has died under Texas' abortion ban as doctors reach for riskier miscarriage treatments", https://www.texastribune.org/2024/11/27/texas-abortion-death-porsha-ngumezi, retrieved on December 1, 2024.

UC Santa Barbara, 2024, American Presidency Project, https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/statistics/elections, national and per-state tables of totals are available, among others, for election years 2000CE through 2020CE, retrieved November 13, 2024.

Wikipedia, 2024, Project for the New American Century, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_for_the_New_American_Century, retrieved on November 14, 2024.

Worldometer, 2024, United States Population, https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/us-population/, census data is available for years 2024, 2023, 2020, 2015, 2010, 2005 and 2000, retrieved November 13, 2024. For election years 2016, 2012, 2008 and 2004, the population size was estimated using the linear interpolation.