Overview of Graphs by WEiCU and Dr. D Frank

The Graphs that were produced by WEiCU and Dr. Doug Frank were used to show the mathematical improbability that every county in the State of Washington would have the same ratio between Accepted Ballots to Active Voter Registrations, utilizing a different ratio at every voting age (18 - 110). Due to these identical ratios at every age and in every county, we can use these ratios to predict the number of voter ballots that will be accepted by using each counties' active voter registration at each age multiplied by the ratio (key) at the same age. The resulting predicted number of accepted ballots is extremely close (and sometimes identical) to the actual accepted ballots for each county and age set.

The correlation coefficient between the predicted ballots and the actual ballots accepted were unnaturally exact and supposedly done by humans (a correlation coefficient of around 0.75 would be considered a strong correlation between human-related variables. However, we are seeing correlations above 0.95 with predicted ballots and actual ballots returned by voters).
See https://www.simplypsychology.org/correlation.html for a primer on correlation coefficients and their use.
The graphs show that there exists a consistent and correlated relationship between the population, registrations, and ballots. With that said, let us refine with an example: Given a population count for a county at a certain age, we can use the **population key** or ratio (previously calculated, based on a couple of counties) at that age and multiply them together to arrive at the predicted count for the ballots of that county and age.

Similarly, we can take the count of active registrations for a county at a certain age and using the **registration key** or ratio (the ratio key sets are unique to whether you are using the population or the registrations to predict the ballots) at that age and multiply them together to arrive at the predicted count for the ballots of that county and age.

These predicted ballot counts for either **population or registration key values**, are around 0.95 or higher in the correlation coefficient value (the closer to positive 1.0 the more perfect the prediction is to actual outcomes).

Note: WEiCU used Dr. Frank's primer video series to figure out the method that was used to create the graphs and subsequent analysis. On or before April 25th, 2021, we gathered the data, smoothed and generated the "keys" needed to produce graphs similar to what Dr. Frank had demonstrated. This was prior to Dr. Frank being contacted by us and before we began working together to complete all 39 counties in late April, early May of 2021. Under the insistence of Dr. Frank, he further smoothed the 2019 US Census Population data that we had used originally, to give it a more "natural" shape. The use of Dr. Frank's census data didn't seem to change the resulting correlation coefficients by any significant amount for there to be an issue. It should also be noted that the predicted ballots from the registration key was more closely correlated to the actual ballot count than those predicted by the population key.

Data Used

The data used to produce the graphs are as follows:

2010 US Census Data - County Population by Characteristics: 2010 - 2019 - Annual County and Resident Population Estimates by Selected Age Groups and Sex: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 (CC-EST2019-AGESEX) at this url: https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2010-2019/counties/asrh/cc-est2019-agesex-53.csv
Voter Registration Database public extract for the following dates (WA Secretary of State only generates the VRDB dataset for requests around the first business day of the each month): August 3, 2020, September 2, 2020, October 6, 2020, November 2, 2020, and December 1, 2020 from this url: https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/vrdb/extract-requests.aspx
Ballot Status History Extract dated 11/24/2020 from this url: https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/research/2020-general-election.aspx

Data Preparation

To create the graphs, you must perform the following data operations:

1. Upload the above-mentioned voter registration databases then extract into a database table of your choosing.
2. Upload the ballot status history extract into a database table of your choosing.
3. Create a new voter registration database table for combining VRDB records that most closely matches the election date record used by the voter (since voters can vote as early as 9/19/2020, you would start with the earliest VRDB table - 9/2/20)
4. Using the ballot status history of accepted ballots, for each ballot, start from the earliest VRDB table and look for a matching active VRDB record and if found add to combined VRDB table; continue to the next VRDB table up to the 11/1/20 VRDB, replacing VRDB records.
   Any missing VRDB records would have to come from the 12/1/20 VRDB table as a last resort. Any remaining active VRDB registrations from 11/1/20 will be appended to the combined VRDB table to fill out the active registrations.
5. From this combined VRDB table, generate a summary count table grouped by County, Age, Count of all active VRDB records. This will be the **Active Registrations** data that will be used in the graphs.
6. From the ballot history table, generate a summary count table, grouped by County, Age, Count of accepted ballots. This will be the **Accepted Ballots** data that will be used in the graphs.
7. A smoothing method must be used on the 2019 US Census Population data as it is in 5 year age groups. Dr. Frank explained in his Primer Videos to use a 5-point boxing average method to do this, paying particular attention to the group quantity so that you don't change the quantity of your 5 ages to be different from the original group value.
8. After the 2019 US Census Population data is smooth you can use any method to use in this format: Row by Age, and Column by County. I uploaded my census data into a database table and then created a query to summarize by County, Age and Count.

Method of Calculation

1. Create a spreadsheet to hold your data, your key (ratios), predicted ballots, and graph
2. Add the Census Population, Active Registrations, Accepted Ballots data to their own spreadsheet tab (master) in the following format: Row by Age, Column by County.
3. Create a spreadsheet tab that will be used for calculating the ballots to registrations ratios at every age for every county.
4. Create a spreadsheet tab that will be used for calculating the R (correlation coefficient) between predicted and actual ballots at every age of every county.
5. Use an iterative method of trying every combination of ballot-to-registration ratios to find the best R (correlation coefficient - in Excel use CORREL('predicatedballots'!Column,'actualballots'!Column)) value of one or more counties. Then, once averaged, you should come up with the winning ratio keys to use. The result of the combination method used created the following ballot-to-registration ratios for every age are averaged from the following counties: Benton, Cowlitz, Franklin, Pierce, Whatcom, and Yakima.
6. Create a spreadsheet tab that will be used for calculating the expected ballots based off the key ratios at every age from the average of the winning combination of 6 selected counties (listed previously).
7. From these spreadsheet tabs, create 39 new spreadsheets (one for each county) and create the Population, Key, Reg Voters, Predicated Ballots, Ballots, and a graph tab to display the different components (Population, Registrations, Predicated Ballots, and Ballots) with some statistical values (Registration % of 18+ Population, Turnout, etc...)
8. The Age and Counts from the master spreadsheet from each data tab for the specified county are put into the specified county spreadsheet in the respective tabs (you may want to recalculate the predicted ballot counts from the registration count * key at same age)
9. The final step is to create a graph from the 4 data tabs, then add the statistics and format for aesthetics. Note: We did the first county before copying the graph then fixed the sources in order to keep a consistent graph for all counties.

Analysis of Graphs

WEiCU analysis of the graphs:

- The consistently very high correlation coefficients (average 0.998) of the predicted ballots and actual ballots, using the same calculated "keys" ratios (different ratio at each age interval) for EVERY county in the State of Washington seems too improbable when the act of casting a ballot by a human should be following typical correlation coefficients closer to 0.75
- The existence of registrations and ballots that exceed the estimated census population at certain ages, seems to point to areas that might need further investigation of "phantom" voters or votes that were cast not by the registered voters, or by non-existent voters. We have seen this consistently on all the graphs in the 72 - 78 age groups.
- Age groups in the graphs which have small integrals (space between) between the registration and ballot curves, might justify further investigation being that these high turnout (> 87%) ages might also indicate "phantom" voters, usually consistent with ballot

harvesting. It has been noted that when this is seen in an age group, who traditionally do not vote often, if at all (i.e., college age), then this might also be an indication of "phantom" voters, most likely due to ballot harvesting.

Summary

The data indicates that a concerted effort was likely used to regulate the number of active registrations to generate the desired number of ballots to affect the election outcome. The use of the US Census data is to make sure that the number of registrations that might be generated or used, does not exceed the estimated population of eligible voters at that age. The census analysis was performed prior to the 2020 General Election and before the ballots were created and sent out. This would have been done to query the number of available active (but inactive in voting history) voter registrations they have, and more importantly how many more they would need to win. The parties involved in this mass manipulation would have had access to the real-time election results and the voter registration database, to know when they should "pull" out some more active registrations with inactive voting activities, to create ballots in the desired race with the desired votes. **Note:** The same improbable correlation between population, registrations, and ballots using the same keys, has been duplicated in all states that this analysis has been completed.