

SPLIT TICKET ANALYSIS OF THE 2020 GENERAL ELECTION IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA

1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes findings from a deep analysis of Cast Vote Records from various counties across the United States. A Cast Vote Record (CVR) is a file (or files) generated by any of the election management systems used in our country, and it allows the viewer to see the votes on each ballot, usually in the order they were processed by the county. (It contains no information disclosing the actual voter).

Data from the CVRs give a researcher the unique ability to analyze not only voting patterns for one race; because all votes on all ballots are known, voting patterns for multiple races and candidates can be seen. I delved into this data looking to answer the question of what could be considered a normal amount of “ticket splitting” between parties on a single ballot. My theory was that if an expected baseline could be established, then detecting possible cases where votes were “flipped” by malicious actors could be made fairly simple.

Based upon my findings, there is a high likelihood that the results of the Presidential Election in Allegheny County, PA, was not reported accurately.

2. METHODOLOGY

By calculating the votes which showed party deviation, I was able to establish that in the 12 states I evaluated (concentrating on the states from which we had the most CVR data), the average % of a split-party vote was approximately 4.6%, with a standard deviation of 2.1%. What this means is that the observed percentage for any race in any county deviating from a straight party choice would be expected to be greater than or equal to 6.7% only 15.8% of the time and be greater than or equal to 8.8% only 2.2% of the time. Note that the data set used included over a half million individual candidate votes.

Having established these baseline expectations, I began searching for counties and races whose split percentage were outliers, indicating that the results in these counties may have been altered from the actual votes of the electorate by the “flipping” of just a few of the races on some ballots. Using the above benchmarks, I consider any split ticket percentage for a candidate suspicious if they are at or equal 8.8%.

3. ALLEGHENY COUNTY ANALYSIS

The following chart displays the split-vote data from the CVR of Allegheny County, PA’s 2020 General Election. The first column shows Republican candidates on the ballot other than President Trump. The second column shows the number of votes for that candidate recorded on the CVR. The third column shows the percentage and raw number of voters who voted for the Republican candidate in column one but voted for someone other than President Trump (*undervotes are not included in any of these calculations, only deliberate votes for a candidate*). It shows clearly that overall, 8.8% of voters who voted for one of the other candidates did NOT vote for President Trump. This indicates that there is a 97.8% probability that the votes reported are not completely authentic.

Candidate Voted For	Votes for Candidate	Votes NOT for President Trump
Heather Heidelbaugh Attorney General	221,024	7.5% (16,657)
Timothy DeFoor Auditor General	247,362	9.5% (23,515)
Sean Parnell Representative in Congress 17th District	132,392	7.4% (9,795)
Devlin Robinson Senator in the General Assembly 37th District	77,449	10.0% (7,737)
Stacy L. Garrity State Treasurer	242,941	10.0% (24,322)
Luke Edison Negron Representative in Congress 18th District	109,014	7.5% (8,223)
Average of All:		8.8%

Questions that come to mind include, “was this a common way to vote in Allegheny County?”. To answer that, I performed the same comparison for other candidates. While I found one, Attorney General candidate Heather Heidelbaugh, which showed an even higher level of split than President Trump (averaging 16.6% compared to President Trump’s 8.8), the others showed split percentages within the expected range. For instance, Representative for Congress Sean Parnell had just a 3.7% split percentage, and Representative for Congress candidate Luke Negron had 6.7%.

In reference to President Trump’s numbers, It should also be pointed out that these Republican-voting voters who did not vote for him did not generally cast their vote for a third party candidate. More than half actually cast their vote for Biden.

4. CONCLUSION

Many and varied instances of fraud in the 2020 General Election have been found and verified by election data researchers nationally, and we believe this to be another indication that actual votes on ballots are being changed from the actual will of the voter. An analysis of other Pennsylvania counties is required to determine how widespread this serious anomaly occurs in the state. Unfortunately, Cast Vote Records have not been provided from any other of the state’s 67 counties.

