

Texas Early Voting 2024 GE Real-Time High Resolution Vote Tampering Report



Illegal Voter Participation History Changes During the Election

This analysis examines early voting (EV) data obtained real-time directly from the Texas Secretary of State's public election dataset website. The state's published files are expected to reflect the official list of all voters who had cast ballots during the early voting period for the 2024 general election.

Two data snapshots were included for each day of the early voting period—one in the morning and one in the evening—up to and including November 2, 2024, the final day of early voting. The final dataset (Evening Snapshot—November 2, 2024) contained 8,807,554 records.

The purpose of this analysis is to identify and quantify non-standard patterns of record changes that are inconsistent with legitimate data maintenance or expected ballot processing behavior.

Summary of Suspected Manipulation

The counts in the analysis are based on records that match ALL of the following record details including: Voter ID, Voter Name, Voting Method, County, and Precinct.

Voter OSCILLATION	709,233
Voter ID appears, disappears, and reappears, sometimes multiple times in the data.	
INJECTED Ballots	564,788
Additional ballots injected for voter IDs who had already cast a ballot. <i>*By the end of early voting, most of these ballots were "hidden", so that only 36 voters appeared to have voted more than once.</i>	
Voter History CHANGES	1,295,746
Total number of incremental changes (additions or deletions) to number of ballots assigned to a voter ID over time.	
Voter History DELETIONS	166,116
Voter IDs with previously cast ballot (vote record) completely missing at the end of early voting in the evening dataset from November 2.	
Voter with MULTIPLE Ballots the first time they appear in Early Voting records (from 2 to 5)	173
Voter with MULTIPLE Ballots at End of Early Voting	36

ASSESSMENT

These problems happen too often and follow patterns that don't occur by chance or simple mistakes. The way the data changes over time suggests intentional or automated manipulation, not normal reporting errors. Because these issues are repeated and significant, they should be formally investigated and reviewed under state and federal election laws.