

KNOW-YOUR-VOTER Study of the 2025 NYC Mayoral Election

INTRODUCTION

The US Constitution begins with a promise. This promise makes America unique among all other nations: That the citizens are sovereign over the law.

To prevent the law and those who wield it from oppressing the citizens, the second sentence of our Constitution assigns the role of choosing Congress to the people eligible to vote in each State's elections. This way, citizens are ruled by laws they have approved. Individual liberty relies on election officials faithfully restricting voting to legally qualified voters.

To a candidate or party, a vote is transactional. Get enough of them, and you win access to power and money. This creates an obvious, eternal incentive for cheating.

To an American voter, a vote is risk management. Out of the candidates, one will end up with power over your life, family, and the fruits of your labor—blessings bestowed by “Nature and Nature's God.”¹ The right to participate in choosing that person is profoundly consequential and given only to legally qualified United States citizens.

This is why failure by election officials to control access to the elective franchise is defined criminal conduct, with a 170-year history of vigorous enforcement.

Banks have complied with Know-Your-Customer federal laws for 20 years to protect our nation's financial system from fraud and abuse. The US Constitution was ratified with a KNOW-YOUR-VOTER requirement in 1789. This study measures New York's compliance with this core constitutional promise.

¹ *U.S. Declaration of Independence*

THESIS

The question this study sought to answer is:

Did the NYC and NYS boards of election qualify the NYC voters in New York's 2025 general election according to State law?

Having already demonstrated over many years that the NYC and NYS voter rolls are riddled with material errors and omissions affecting one in every four registrations as well as millions of votes,² this study focused on four very specific inquiries:

1. Does the voter exist?
2. Does the voter have a valid SSN?
3. Did the voter reside in NYC at any time, at any location, from January 2025 through June 2026?
4. If yes, did the voter have another simultaneously active address?

METHODOLOGY

Using the official records of the NYC and NYS boards of elections, we isolated the list of the voters who voted in 2025. From this list, based on our previous pilot studies, we isolated the cohort of all voters who registered to vote between 2021 and 2025. These registrants contributed 934,000 votes to the election, out of 2.2 million—nearly half the votes.

From this cohort we randomly selected 10,000 voters. These were the individuals we examined for voter qualification compliance. This study size gives a 99% confidence interval in the extrapolated results, with a 1.3% margin of error. This means our study is at least 97.7% accurate.

RealAmerica.Vote performed the research in a commercial law enforcement database designed to screen for false identities and precise location. Only professionally licensed experts reviewed the records returned and assigned them to categories. RealAmerica.Vote is not licensed to review, retain or distribute the individual records.

² See *NY Citizens Audit v Letitia James & the NYS board of elections*, Case No. 1:25-cv-1447 (MAD/MJK)

RESULTS

Types of Votes Found	Number of Votes out of 10K	Rate of Prevalence	Extrapolated Votes out of 934K³
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UNQUALIFIED VOTES:

Does Not Exist	733	7%	68,441
773-999 Range Social Security Number (SSN)	633	6%	59,104
Not in NYC	980	10%	91,504
No SSN	134	1%	9,340
TOTAL UNQUALIFIED VOTES	2,480	24%	228,389

SUSPICIOUS VOTES:

Multiple Active Addresses	3,091	31%	289,540
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MARGINS OF VICTORY

The victory margin in the mayoral election of Mamdani was 207,570 votes. The victory margin for NYS Ballot Proposition #1 was 149,121 votes. Both are less than the number of unqualified votes counted, making the true outcome of these races unknown as a matter of fact and law. Importantly, we studied less than half of the votes. This threshold was reached without examining the voter qualification failure rate of the remaining 1.21 million voters who had their votes counted. Based on our pilot studies of the 2022 and 2024 elections in New York, this rate is at least 7.9%. Using that rate, the minimum additional burden of unqualified votes counted against the legal validity of the 2025 election in NYC is 101,487.

³ A small number of voters sampled had multiple disqualifying issues

CONCLUSION

New York State has failed to restrict registration, voting and counting to qualified voters. Responsible officials have ignored State voter eligibility requirements, and chosen an ineffective means of voter qualification—if they indeed use one at all.

This is not clerical error or administrative oversight. This is a soft coup against our founding principles; a usurpation of our right to be ruled by representatives of our choosing.

“The first grand right, is that of the people having a share in their own government by their representatives chosen by themselves, and, in consequence, of being ruled by laws, which they themselves approve, not by edicts of men over whom they have no control.”⁴

DEFINITIONS

DOES NOT EXIST: The problem of digital Synthetic Identity Fraud has been well documented by LexisNexis and the Federal Reserve for over a decade. It has cost banks billions of dollars in lost payments due to the sophisticated tactics of fraudsters. Our category called “Does Not Exist” comes from reporting by LexisNexis, “Although some synthetic identities may possess fictitious credit reports, they are more often seen as bureau no-hits.”⁵

773-999 RANGE SSN: Social security numbers beginning in the 773-999 range are “impossible” numbers that are not valid, according to SSA⁶. Voters with such numbers are not legally qualified citizens.

NOT IN NYC: These individuals had no active address anywhere in New York City at any time during January 2025 through June 2026. To qualify to vote, one must be a constituent of the electoral district in question.

NO SSN: The Help America Vote Act does allow for individuals who do not have a SSN to register to vote and vote. However, given the qualification failures already shown, how did New York State qualify voters without an SSN?

MULTIPLE ACTIVE ADDRESSES: Individuals can have multiple addresses for a variety of reasons. However, given the qualification failures already shown, how did New York State determine that the NYC address was the legitimate residence for one out of every three votes counted?

⁴ From *A Letter to Quebec*, unanimously signed by the delegates to the First Continental Congress on October 26, 1774

⁵ <https://risk.lexisnexis.com/-/media/files/financial%20services/white-paper/lhrs-uncovering-synthetic-identity-fraud-white-paper-nxr14904-02-0923-en-us.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.ssa.gov/employer/ssnweb.htm>