

1. In the board meeting yesterday, there was concern that just 4,000 signatures were obtained by Justice for All and the others were gathered by outside organizations. Can you break down the number of signatures by county and petition circulator?

A break-down of signatures by county can be found on the State Board's website [HERE](#). We are unable to provide a breakdown of signatures per petition circulator as it cannot accurately be determined.

Subpoenas were issued to Justice for All, People Over Party ("POP"), and known associates of POP for any documentation showing the number of signatures collected by each identified organizer and petition circulator. Responses to the subpoenas have been posted [Here](#). No additional data regarding signatures collected by each petition circulator was provided by the party or POP.

2. Was the universe for review all 17,141 identified signatories or a subset thereof?

The call list was generated from a report of registered voters who (1) purportedly signed the Justice for All petition, (2) were accepted by the county board, and (3) for whom a phone number was available in the phone number field in VoterView (the statewide voter registration database). The report was produced by NCSBE IT staff, and the randomization was done by legal staff by creating a new column in the list and applying the random-number-generating function ("[RAND](#)" function) in Microsoft Excel to that column and sorting smallest to largest. Staff attempted to contact the first 250 entries from the randomized list.

3. How many signatories had a record with a phone number?

Per the report generated by NCSBE IT staff, there were 5,290 petition signers with a phone number.

4. Is there a statistician or sampling expert on staff?

Yes. The agency has a single data analyst, who is classified as a statistician. However, this individual was not involved in the development of the calling list, as it was designed to be a purely random draw.

5. What sampling methodology did staff use for the random sample of signatories? How did the sample compare to the full universe of 17,141 or the relevant subset?

The sorting of the approved signers with a phone number on file was designed to be truly random. There was no analysis of how the list compared to the overall list of approved signers.

6. What dates did staff conduct phone calls?

For the sample of 250, NCSBE staff began making calls on Tuesday, July 9, 2024. Calls were completed on Thursday, July 11th.

7. How many attempts did staff attempt to reach each person in the sample? How did staff vary the time of day for calls? Did staff call from identified NCSBE phone numbers?

A single attempt was made for each petition signer. However, staff left voicemail messages when possible and provided a number for the signer to call back. Calls were made during regular business hours and were placed using NCSBE phone numbers.

8. How similar to the entire universe or the entire sample were the 49 respondents?

Unclear what this question is asking, but the identifying information of individuals listed was limited to the voter's name, voter's registration number and status, county of residence, address and phone number. Beyond these data points, there was no other information to compare with the sample of 250 voters.

9. Of the 28 signatories interviewed, two directly requested that their signature be removed and a third said their signature was "to get away" from the petition gatherer. Did staff directly ask whether respondents wanted their signatures removed?

NCSBE staff were not instructed to ask that question.

10. To the best of your knowledge, was the survey able to generate statistically meaningful results that could provide insights on the entire universe or subset of signatories?

Statistical significance was not a factor in developing the call list.

11. How much longer would staff have needed to reach a 60% response rate?

We do not have an estimate for how many staff hours this would take.