

## Chapter 7 Drop-Off

Table 7 provides data from the Election Day Survey on drop-off rates. Drop-off is the difference between voter turnout (total ballots cast) and the total number of votes cast for all candidates in a particular contest. This raw number difference is usually expressed as a percentage of the total votes cast in the election. For example, if one hundred people turned out to vote, and ninety of them cast a ballot for President, there would be a 10 percent drop-off for President.

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) asked for the total number of votes cast for the three federal offices that were on the ballot in the 2004 general election (U.S. president, U.S. Senate, and U.S. House of Representative), and therefore drop-off is calculated for only those contests. On the other hand, drop-off can be calculated for any office on the ballot, all the way down to local contests and referendums. Generally, the farther down the ballot, the higher the rate of drop-off as voter fatigue or unfamiliarity with the candidates or issues increases.

Drop-off represents a combination of overvotes and undervotes, which we analyze in chapter 8, and is also sometimes referred to as the “residual vote.” Drop-off rates for each office in this study were calculated from survey questions on ballots cast and votes for all candidates in each federal contest.

### Applicability and Coverage

Citizens of the territories of the United States cannot cast votes for president and Senate, but do have nonvoting representation in the U.S. House. Presidential vote totals were not received for the states of Pennsylvania and South Carolina, and U.S. House results were not received from Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

In calculating drop-off from the numbers reported to the EAC through the Election Day Survey, Election Data Services identified 903 jurisdictions that reported zero drop-off for president. For some of these jurisdictions, particularly smaller jurisdictions, this may be a correct number. On the other hand, for jurisdictions with larger populations, this zero drop-off is likely a consequence of jurisdictions historically reporting the total votes for highest office as the total turnout. For 2004, the entire state of Arkansas, a significant number of jurisdictions in Mississippi and Vermont, along with numerous individual jurisdictions in 21 other states followed this practice. It is also possible that some jurisdictions misinterpreted this survey item. In addition, Election Data Services also found 176 jurisdictions that reported a negative drop-off for president, which cannot be logically correct since it implies that more people voted for president than cast a ballot. Research into a number of these negative drop-off jurisdictions found data-entry errors in the answers submitted by jurisdictions to the Election Day Survey. Unfortunately, we did not have the resources to validate every number.

For contests for U.S. Senate, 412 jurisdictions reported zero drop-off and 138 reported negative drop-off. For U.S. House, 372 jurisdictions reported zero drop-off and 72 reported negative drop-off. The error is correlated across offices on the ballot. Jurisdictions reporting zero drop-off for president,

Senate, and U.S. House totaled 302. Forty-five jurisdictions reported negative drop-off for president, Senate, and U.S. House.

Care should also be used in interpreting the drop-off data calculated for the U.S. House. Some jurisdictions have more than one House district, and summing drop-off across districts appears to have been a high administrative hurdle, as many large population jurisdictions reported implausibly high drop-off for U.S. House. In cases where a candidate ran unopposed, some jurisdictions save the administrative costs of holding the election and simply declare the unopposed candidate the winner. Drop-off in these jurisdictions will be much higher, and will be further confounded if a jurisdiction had two districts where one race was contested and one was not.

However, it may not always be the case that the presidential election will have the smallest drop-off. We note that jurisdictions tended to report less drop-off for Senate or U.S. House than president, particularly in hotly contested lower ballot elections. For example, all but one of South Dakota's counties reported less drop-off for Senate than for president. In all, 272 jurisdictions reported less drop-off in the Senate race than in the presidential race and 188 jurisdictions reported less drop-off in the U.S. House race than in the presidential race. Six hundred fifty-five jurisdictions reported less drop-off in the U.S. House race than in the Senate race.

That Senate or U.S. House turnout can be higher than presidential turnout explains some of the negative values for Senate drop-off among jurisdictions that reported presidential drop-off as total ballots cast. Thirty-seven jurisdictions with zero presidential drop-off reported negative Senate drop-off and 10 jurisdictions with zero reported presidential drop-off reported negative U.S. House drop-off.

## Historical Context

Not all persons register a vote for a particular office on the ballot, even if it is the first contest listed. Some abstention is intentional, where a voter may feel they do not know enough about the candidates or issues on the ballot in order to cast a vote in the particular contest. Some abstention may be due to voter error by failing to mark a ballot so that a vote can be recorded, or by casting a vote more times than allowed.

The state of Nevada has attempted to cut down the level of drop-off by providing a separate ballot line for "none of these candidates" in the presidential, U.S. Senate, judgeship, and other statewide contests. This ballot line is treated as if the contest had another candidate. But, despite this effort, there is still drop-off in these contests. For example, in the 2004 presidential contest, 3,688 or 0.44 percent of voters cast a vote for "none of these candidates," but another 1,976 voters (or 0.24 percent) failed to register any vote for the presidential office.

In the past, Election Data Services has provided election statistics to the Congressional Research Service (Crocker 1996). Among these statistics are two numbers that are related to drop-off: the total number of ballots cast and the vote for highest office, which tend to be the vote for president in a presidential election year or the vote for governor, U.S. Senate, or the summation of all U.S. House races in nonpresidential years. Election Data Services calculates the vote for highest office for each jurisdiction in the state, which leads to variation in which office is used across the state. The

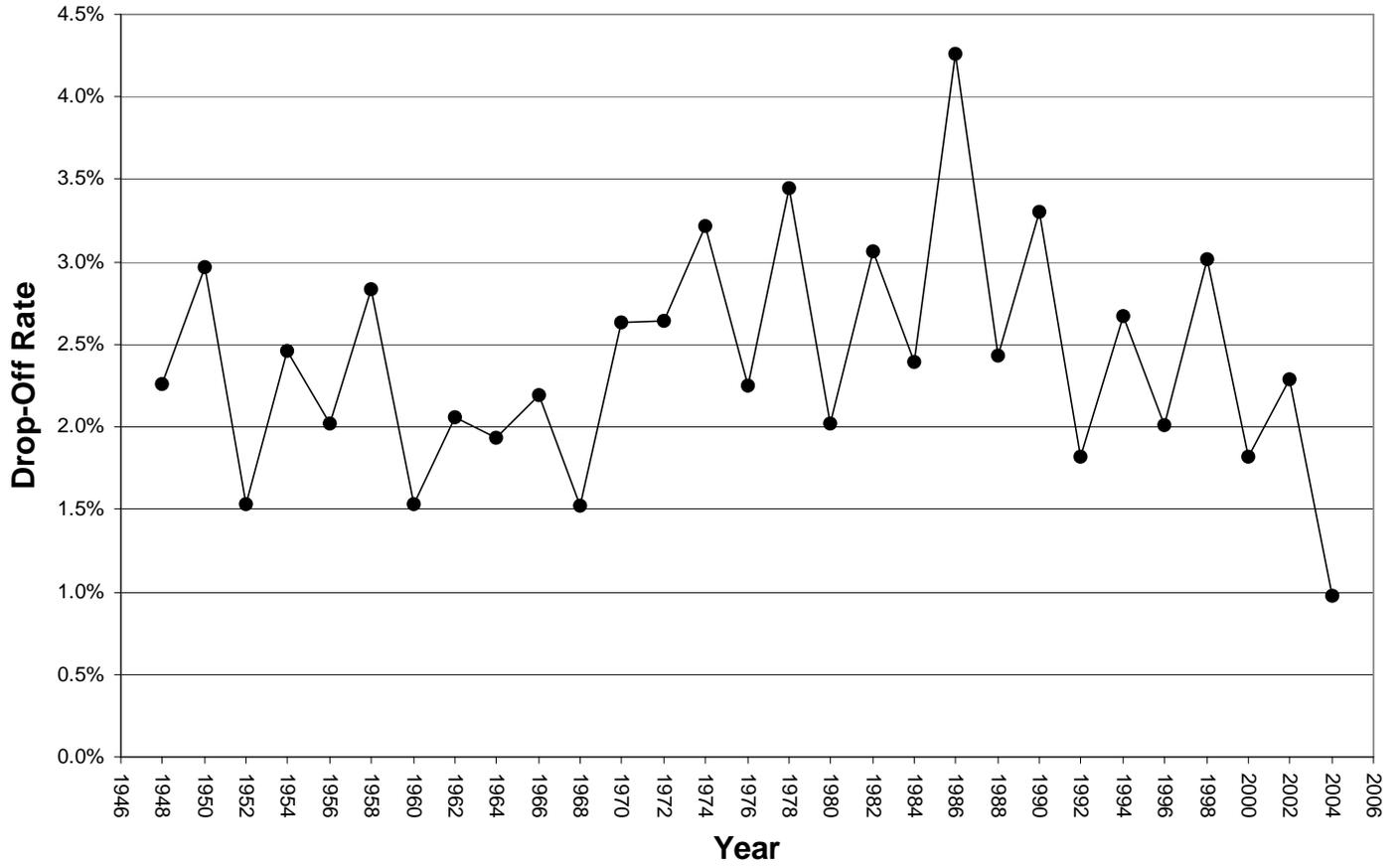
coverage of the total ballots cast varies. Seventeen states reported the total number of ballots cast in 1948, half in 1970, and 38 in 2000.

Figure 7a plots vote for highest office drop-off in federal elections, post-World War II, from 1948-2004. (The data are drawn from Table 3a in this report.) There has been little in the way of a trend in percent drop-off over this time period, with drop-off generally remaining between 1.5 percent and 3.5 percent.

It is noteworthy that residual vote is lower in presidential elections than in midterm elections. One factor that is related to the narrowing of the residual vote is the competition for the race at the top of the ballot. During a presidential election, voters are drawn to the high profile election and fewer abstain from the race at the top of the ballot. In midterm elections, sometimes one of the two parties will field a weak candidate or even no candidate, and thus some voters may abstain from this race, but choose to participate in another contest on the same ballot.

In the 2004 election, reported drop-off was 0.99 percent, the lowest level in post-World War II elections. As we shall see, drop-off is lowest in jurisdictions using electronic voting, so this may be a consequence of the increasing adoption of that voting technology. The 2004 election was also a close election, and voters were primed to believe that their vote counted more than in other elections and, as a consequence of the aftermath of the 2000 Florida recount, were told to closely pay attention to their vote in order to make sure that it was properly recorded. Greater attention to the casting of ballots by voters and the new technology may have contributed to the low drop-off rate in the 2004 election.

Figure 7.1 Drop-Off Rate, 1948-2004



## Survey Results

Table 7 presents drop-off data for federal elections covered by question 12 on the Election Day Survey. In the table, the drop-off rates for presidential, senatorial, and congressional elections are calculated as percentages of ballots counted. The column headings in Table 7 are as follows:

**Table 7 Column Headings. Drop-Off**

Col.	Heading	Description
1	Code	State census code
2	Name	Respondent to Election Day Survey
3	Jurisdiction	Number of local election jurisdictions from survey question 22
4	Total Ballots Counted	Number of ballots counted from survey question 2
5	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 2
6	Total President	Number of votes for President from survey question 12
7	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 12
8	Number Not Voting for President	Number of ballots counted (col. 4) minus the number of votes for President (col. 6)
9	Percent Drop-Off for President	Number of votes for President (col. 6) divided by the number of ballots counted (col. 4).
10	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to questions 2 and 12
11	Total Pres. > Total Ballots Exceptions	Number of jurisdictions that reported more votes for President (col. 6) than the total number of ballots counted (col. 4)
12	Total Senate	Number of votes for U.S. Senator from survey question 12
13	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 12
14	Number Not Voting for Senate	Number of ballots counted (col. 4) minus the number of votes for U.S. Senator (col. 12)
15	Percent Drop-Off for Senate	Number of votes for U.S. Senator (col. 12) divided by the number of ballots counted (col. 4).
16	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to questions 2 and 12
17	Total Sen. > Total Ballots Exceptions	Number of jurisdictions that reported more votes for U.S. Senator (col. 12) than the total number of ballots counted (col. 4)
18	Total Cong. Dist.	Number of votes for U.S. Representative from survey question 12
19	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 12
20	Number Not Voting for Cong. Dist.	Number of ballots counted (col. 4) minus the number of votes for U.S. Representative (col. 18)
21	Percent Drop Off for Cong. Dist.	Number of votes for U.S. Representative (col. 18) divided by the number of ballots counted (col. 4).
22	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 2 and 12
23	Total Cong. > Total Ballots Exceptions	Number of jurisdictions that reported more votes for U.S. Representative (col. 18) than the total number of ballots counted (col. 4)

## Analysis of Survey Results

The following is our analysis of the data in Table 7 for each of the 18 cross-tabulation factors described earlier in this report. A description of each factor follows a general summary and a state-level summary of the survey data.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) Regions                                     | 10) Changed Voting Equipment since 2000   |
| 2) Urban to Rural                              | 11) Statewide Voter Registration Database |
| 3) Size of Jurisdiction                        | 12) Election Day Registration             |
| 4) Race and Ethnicity                          | 13) Provisional Ballot Acceptance         |
| 5) Median Income                               | 14) No Excuse Absentee Balloting          |
| 6) High School Education                       | 15) Early Voting                          |
| 7) Section 203 Language Minority Requirements  | 16) Battleground States                   |
| 8) Section 5 Preclearance of Voting Procedures | 17) Presidential Margin of Victory        |
| 9) Type of Voting Equipment                    | 18) Red versus Blue Jurisdictions         |

This analysis is based only on data that was *reported* to the EAC on the Election Day Survey. Many state responses to a survey question or part of a question did not cover all local election jurisdictions. In Table 7 as well as other tables in this report, a jurisdiction was excluded from a statistical calculation if its response was missing for one or more of the data items (i.e., columns) used in the calculation. A column labeled “Cases” next to each statistical calculation shows the number of jurisdictions covered by that calculation.

### Summary

Drop-off is the difference between voter turnout (ballots cast) and the total number of votes for all candidates in a contest. Drop-off is reported for three federal offices: president, Senate, and U.S. House. Lacking resources to validate all these data, we exclude jurisdictions reporting negative drop-off for the state-level responses to the Election Day Survey as presented in Table 7.

For the subtotaling tabulations appearing below the state statistics in Table 7, we remove jurisdictions reporting zero drop-off. We recognize that by doing so, we are likely inflating the amount of drop-off reported in our tabulations. After examination of the responses to the Election Day Survey, we believe that a significant number of jurisdictions reported presidential vote as total ballots cast, and thus reported zero drop-off for president and that including those jurisdictions leads to shifts in the drop-off analysis. Although Arkansas and major parts of Mississippi and Vermont were reporting presidential vote as the total ballots cast for all jurisdictions, there are many jurisdictions in other states that appeared to do the same. The analysis is thus biased either by keeping zero values for drop-off reported values or by excluding all zero values. We choose to exclude the zero values because we believe it to be in less error.

There is a pattern evident across offices found in many academic studies of drop-off, and an associated measure known as roll-off, or the “...the tendency of the electorate to vote for ‘prestige’ offices but not for the lower offices on the same ballot” (Burnham 1965: 9). Drop-off was least for the presidential election, reported 1.02 percent; higher for the lower profile Senate races, reported 6.86 percent; and highest for the House races, reported 12.83 percent. The primary draw for voters is information and excitement about the election, and academic studies consistently find that voters have more information and follow the presidential election more closely than Senate and U.S. House races.

There is some evidence that competition reduced drop-off. Those jurisdictions with a closer presidential margin of victory reported lower rates of presidential drop-off. However, Senate and U.S. House reported drop-off was not related to the presidential margin of victory, but was associated with slightly lower drop-off for these offices among battleground states.

Among the demographic tabulations, reported presidential, Senate, and U.S. House drop-off is related to education and income levels, with lower levels of education and income related to higher rates of drop-off. Presidential drop-off is reportedly high in predominantly non-Hispanic Native American jurisdictions, and is more than twice the drop-off in predominantly Hispanic jurisdictions and nearly eight times greater than predominantly non-Hispanic Black jurisdictions. Interestingly, Senate and U.S. House drop-off is least in non-Hispanic Native American jurisdictions, likely a consequence of the hotly contested Senate and U.S. House races in South Dakota.

Section 203 and Section 5 jurisdictions reported large drop-off in U.S. House elections, perhaps because these jurisdictions are located within heavily Democratic districts that rarely draw a strong Republican challenger.

Among types of voting equipment, paper and punch card jurisdictions report about 50 percent more drop-off than optical scan jurisdictions and twice the presidential drop-off of all other jurisdictions.

### *States*

In the presidential election, New Mexico reported the largest presidential drop-off, 2.61 percent, but caution should be used in interpreting this number, since only two-thirds of the counties in the state reported information. Excluding Arkansas, Vermont reported the lowest drop-off rate of .02 percent, but here too incorrect data provided by many towns in the state makes the statewide number suspect.

For the Senate elections, the competitiveness of the election is related to drop-off. For example, in Idaho, Republican Crapo ran unopposed, except for a small number of write-in votes for Democrat McClure. Although Crapo won a landslide victory, many Idaho voters chose to abstain, and the state reported drop-off in the Senate election of 17.76 percent. In contrast, South Dakota, with a closely contested Senate campaign, reported a smaller drop-off for Senate than for president. Between-state comparisons of U.S. House drop-off are less reliable due to the uneven reporting across the states.

### *Regions*

Across regions, the Midwest and West reported higher drop-off, 1.34 and 1.22, respectively, for president than the Northeast and South, .085 and .096, respectively. The pattern is not the same for the Senate and U.S. House races, primarily because these strongly contested races are different than the presidential battleground states. Few contested Senate elections were held in the Northeast, which reported the highest Senate drop-off, 9.73 percent. All other jurisdictions reported less than half the Senate drop-off of the Northeast, between 3.32 and 4.50 percent.

### *Urban to Rural*

Rural jurisdictions reported the highest percentage of presidential drop-off, 1.60 percent, while other jurisdictions varied between 0.95 and 1.19 percent. For Senate, urban jurisdictions reported the highest percent of drop-off, 5.32 percent, while the remainder varied between 4.27 and 4.34 percent.

### *Size of Jurisdiction*

Presidential drop-off tended to decrease with increasing jurisdiction population, with jurisdictions in the second smallest category, 1,000 to 3,500 voting age population (VAP), reporting the highest presidential drop-off, 2.82 percent, while jurisdictions in the 250,000-to-1 million range reported the lowest drop-off, 0.78 percent. There is no clear pattern related to the population size of a jurisdiction for reported drop-off for Senate, varying between 3.38 and 8.56 percent, and U.S. House races, varying between 7.66 and 20.26 percent.

### *Race and Ethnicity*

Predominantly non-Hispanic Native American jurisdictions reported the highest presidential drop-off, 4.18 percent, over five times that of predominantly non-Hispanic Black jurisdictions, at 0.82 percent. Hispanic jurisdictions reported the second highest drop-off, 1.17 percent, followed by predominantly non-Hispanic White, 1.07 percent. In contrast to president, non-Hispanic Native American jurisdictions reported the lowest level of drop-off for the Senate, 3.30, due perhaps to the high profile election in South Dakota, and the lowest for U.S. House, 4.65 percent, again due in part to a high profile U.S. House race in South Dakota. Predominantly Hispanic jurisdictions reported the highest percentage of drop-off in Senate elections, 5.48 percent. African American jurisdictions had the highest rate of drop-off in U.S. House races, 22.78 percent, likely due to the noncompetitive nature of congressional races in heavily African American districts.

### *Median Income*

There is a strong pattern to drop-off in jurisdictions according to their income levels. Those with the lowest median income completion have more than three times the level of presidential drop-off than those jurisdictions with the highest median income, 2.41 versus 0.78 percent. The same pattern of decreasing reported drop-off with rising income generally holds for Senate elections, 7.33 for the lowest income areas versus 4.32 percent for the highest income areas, but no relationship was evident in U.S. House elections.

### *High School Education*

There is a strong pattern to drop-off in jurisdictions according to their education levels. Those with the lowest rates of high school completion have nearly four times the amount of presidential drop-off than those jurisdictions with the highest rate of high school completion, 2.05 versus 0.69 percent. The same pattern of reported decreasing drop-off with rising education generally holds for Senate, 7.53 versus 3.75 percent, but no clear relationship was evident in U.S. House elections.

### *Section 203 Language Minority Requirements*

Section 203 covered jurisdictions reported slightly higher presidential drop-off than other jurisdictions, 1.17 versus 1.07 percent. Section 203 covered jurisdictions reported slightly lower Senate drop-off compared with other jurisdictions. Section 203 covered jurisdictions reported higher U.S. House drop-off than other jurisdictions, 4.60 versus 8.01 percent, and reported higher drop-off in U.S. House elections, 16.41 versus 11.36 percent.

### *Section 5 Preclearance of Voting Procedures*

Section 5 jurisdictions reported slightly higher presidential drop-off than other jurisdictions, 1.19 versus 1.07 percent. Section 5 jurisdictions reported slightly lower Senate drop-off than other

jurisdictions, 4.30 versus 7.55 percent. Section 5 jurisdictions reported higher U.S. House drop-off than other jurisdictions, 14.41 versus 12.49 percent.

### *Type of Voting Equipment*

Among known types of voting equipment, punch card and paper equipment have higher presidential drop-off than other types, 1.60 percent and 1.54 percent, respectively. Optical scan equipment has the next highest drop-off at around 1.12 percent, followed by electronic, lever, and multiple systems jurisdictions, all reporting slightly higher than 0.8 percent.

Drop-off rates for Senate and U.S. House are uniformly higher among all types of voting equipment. Jurisdictions with lever machines reported the highest drop-off for both Senate and U.S. House, at 9.81 percent and 17.17 percent, respectively. Other jurisdictions reported similar drop-off rates for Senate, ranging from 3.5 percent to 4.3 percent. (Multiple systems reported drop-off of 2.31 percent.) There was more variation in U.S. House drop-off, with jurisdictions using punch cards reporting the lowest drop-off, 4.38 percent.

### *Changed Voting Equipment since 2000*

Jurisdictions that changed voting equipment reported slightly lower presidential drop-off than those that did not, 0.97 versus 1.16 percent. Jurisdictions that changed voting equipment reported lower Senate drop-off than those that did not, 3.77 versus 8.67 percent, and higher U.S. House drop-off than other jurisdictions, 16.59 versus 11.19 percent.

### *Statewide Voter Registration Database*

Jurisdictions with a statewide voter registration database reported lower presidential drop-off than those that did not, 0.82 versus 1.18 percent. Jurisdictions with a statewide voter registration database reported lower Senate drop-off than those that did not, 4.70 versus 7.45 percent. Jurisdictions with a statewide voter registration database reported higher U.S. House drop-off than those that do not have one, 14.72 versus 12.41 percent.

### *Election Day Registration*

Jurisdictions with Election Day registration reported higher drop-off for presidential, 1.34 versus 1.08 percent, and senatorial contests, 7.74 versus 6.97 percent, than those that do not have Election Day registration. Jurisdictions with Election Day registration reported lower U.S. House drop-off than those that do not, 5.75 versus 13.67 percent.

### *Provisional Ballot Acceptance*

There was slightly higher reported presidential drop-off among jurisdictions that accept provisional ballots jurisdiction-wide than those that accept provisional ballots only cast within precinct, 1.14 versus 1.07 percent. There was slightly higher reported Senate drop-off among jurisdictions that accept provisional ballots jurisdiction-wide than those that accept provisional ballots cast only within precinct, 3.87 versus 5.29 percent. There was slightly lower reported U.S. House drop-off among jurisdictions that accept provisional ballots jurisdiction-wide than those that accept provisional ballots only cast within precinct, 13.24 versus 14.07 percent.

### *No Excuse Absentee Balloting*

Jurisdictions with no excuse absentee balloting reported higher presidential drop-off than those that do not, 1.18 versus 1.04 percent. Jurisdictions with no excuse absentee balloting reported slightly lower Senate drop-off than those that do not, 4.21 versus 10.15 percent. Jurisdictions with no excuse absentee balloting reported lower U.S. House drop-off than those that do not, 12.63 versus 13.30 percent.

### *Early Voting*

Jurisdictions with early voting reported slightly higher levels of presidential drop-off than other jurisdictions. Jurisdictions with early voting reported lower levels of Senate drop-off than other jurisdictions. Jurisdictions with early voting reported slightly higher levels of U.S. House drop-off than other jurisdictions.

### *Battleground States*

Jurisdictions in battleground states reported lower presidential drop-off than other jurisdictions, 1.03 versus 1.14 percent. Jurisdictions in battleground states reported lower Senate drop-off, 3.66 versus 9.19 percent, and lower U.S. House drop-off, 12.25 versus 13.37 percent, than other jurisdictions.

### *Presidential Margin of Victory*

Jurisdictions with a higher margin of victory tended to report slightly higher presidential drop-off than those jurisdictions with a lower margin of victory, 0.96 versus 1.17 percent. There was no pattern and little variation in reported Senate drop-off among jurisdictions according to the presidential margin of victory, varying between 3.91 and 5.21 percent. There was no pattern and high variation in reported U.S. House drop-off among jurisdictions according to the presidential margin of victory.

### *Red versus Blue Jurisdictions*

Similar to the margin of victory, jurisdictions that were won by the highest margin for either candidate tended to report higher levels of presidential drop-off, the same 1.21 percent for jurisdictions won overwhelmingly either by Bush or Kerry. Those where the election was closest reported the smallest drop-off, 0.96 and 0.78 respectively for jurisdictions won by Bush or Kerry by a plurality. Jurisdictions where the election was closest, where Bush or Kerry won by a plurality, reported the highest Senate drop-off, 9.20 and 5.85 percent respectively. All other jurisdictions varied between 4.03 and 5.12 percent. There was high variation in reported U.S. House drop-off among jurisdictions according to the presidential winner within the jurisdiction. Those jurisdictions won by a plurality by either candidate reported the highest levels of U.S. House drop-off, 17.12 and 34.17 percent respectively for jurisdictions won by Bush or Kerry by a plurality.

## **REFERENCES**

Burnham, Walter Dean. 1965. "The Changing Shape of the American Political Universe." *The American Political Science Review* 59(1): 7-28.

Crocker, Royce. 1996. *Voter Registration and Turnout: 1948-1994*. CRS Report to Congress: CRS-122. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service. (This CRS report utilizes data compiled by Election Data Services, Inc.)

Drop-Off

EAC Election Day Survey													Cases = Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Subject Matter																	
Drop-Off 2004 General Election																														
Updated: 09/19/2005 13:04:40																														
													Presidential						U.S. Senate						U.S. House of Representatives					
Code	Name	Election Administration Jurisdictions	Total Ballots Counted	Cases	Total President	Cases	Number Not Voting For President	Percent Drop-Off For President	Cases	Total Pres. > Total Ballots Exceptions	Total Senate	Cases	Number Not Voting For Senate	Percent Drop-Off For Senate	Cases	Total Sen. > Total Ballots Exceptions	Total Cong Dist	Cases	Number Not Voting For Cong Dist	Percent Drop-Off For Cong Dist	Cases	Total Cong. > Total Ballots Exceptions								
01	Alabama	67	1,683,735	61	1,758,927	64	13,608	1.12	59	24	1,751,909	64	27,373	2.42	59	21	1,638,054	62	74,955	6.72	57	22								
02	Alaska	1	314,502	1	312,598	1	1,904	0.61	1		308,315	1	6,187	1.97	1		299,996	1	14,506	4.61	1									
04	Arizona	15	2,038,077	15	2,013,913	15	24,164	1.19	15		1,932,503	15	105,574	5.18	15		1,869,664	15	168,413	8.26	15									
05	Arkansas	75	1,055,510	75	1,055,510	75	0		75		1,040,021	75	19,343	2.21	75	26	791,667	46	15,282	2.13	46	9								
06	California	58	12,359,633	53	12,266,320	55	154,770	1.28	52	2	11,808,639	55	611,796	5.07	52	2	10,265,624	55	2,155,645	17.86	52	2								
08	Colorado	64	2,148,036	64	2,130,472	64	17,564	0.82	64		2,107,900	64	40,136	1.87	64		2,040,001	64	108,035	5.03	64									
09	Connecticut	169	1,595,013	169	1,578,757	169	17,146	1.11	169	5	1,424,726	169	171,082	10.74	169	1	1,428,604	169	166,409	10.43	169									
10	Delaware	3	377,407	3	375,273	3	2,134	0.57	3								356,053	3	21,354	5.66	3									
11	District of Columbia	1	230,105	1	227,586	1	2,519	1.09	1								221,213	1	8,892	3.86	1									
12	Florida	67	7,639,949	67	7,609,810	67	30,139	0.39	67		7,429,894	67	210,055	2.75	67		5,627,494	65	1,887,267	25.11	65									
13	Georgia	159	3,317,336	159	3,304,484	159	12,852	0.39	159		3,222,467	159	94,869	2.86	159		2,256,560	159	1,060,776	31.98	159									
15	Hawaii	5	431,203	4	430,565	4	638	0.15	4		427,492	4	3,711	0.86	4		428,342	4	2,861	0.66	4									
16	Idaho	44	612,786	44	598,447	44	14,339	2.34	44		503,932	44	108,854	17.76	44		572,426	44	40,360	6.59	44									
17	Illinois	110	5,361,048	110	5,070,558	96	33,122	0.66	96	6	4,998,444	96	115,574	2.31	96	7														
18	Indiana	92	2,512,142	92	2,467,863	92	44,279	1.76	92		2,428,233	92	83,909	3.34	92		1,866,709	84	423,172	18.48	84									
19	Iowa	99	1,513,894	98	1,488,776	97	18,313	1.22	97	1	1,462,091	97	45,017	3.00	97	1	1,431,874	96	68,052	4.56	96	1								
20	Kansas	105	1,199,590	105	1,188,799	105	14,058	1.28	105	17	1,129,857	105	71,432	6.02	105	6	1,156,790	105	44,224	3.72	105	5								
21	Kentucky	120	1,816,867	120	1,794,860	120	22,007	1.21	120		1,724,362	120	92,505	5.09	120		1,635,045	120	181,822	10.01	120									
22	Louisiana	64	1,956,590	64	1,943,106	64	13,606	0.71	64	2	1,848,056	64	108,534	5.55	64		1,035,862	48	300,018	22.46	48									
23	Maine	517	754,777	517	741,081	517	13,696	1.81	517								710,512	517	44,265	5.86	517									
24	Maryland	24	2,395,127	24	2,386,668	24	8,459	0.35	24		2,323,177	24	71,950	3.00	24		2,228,796	24	166,331	6.94	24									
25	Massachusetts	351	2,927,455	351	2,912,395	351	15,060	0.51	351								2,472,146	350	454,838	15.54	350									
26	Michigan	83	4,876,237	83	4,839,252	83	36,985	0.76	83								4,628,840	83	247,397	5.07	83									
27	Minnesota	87	2,842,912	87	2,825,015	87	17,897	0.63	87								2,721,681	87	121,231	4.26	87									
28	Mississippi	82	1,163,460	82	1,152,145	82	11,315	0.97	82								1,116,203	82	47,257	4.06	82									
29	Missouri	116	2,765,960	116	2,731,364	116	34,596	1.25	116		2,706,402	116	59,558	2.15	116		1,749,317	110	187,953	9.70	110									
30	Montana	56	456,096	56	450,313	56	5,783	1.27	56								442,929	56	13,167	2.89	56									
31	Nebraska	93	792,910	93	778,186	93	14,724	1.86	93								764,972	93	27,938	3.52	93									
32	Nevada	17	831,833	17	829,587	17	2,246	0.27	17		810,068	17	21,765	2.62	17		791,430	17	40,403	4.86	17									
33	New Hampshire	242	686,390	241	677,634	238	10,763	1.59	238	11	657,049	238	31,148	4.55	238	2	652,664	240	35,000	5.13	240	3								
34	New Jersey	21	3,639,612	21	3,609,691	21	29,921	0.82	21								3,284,595	21	355,017	9.75	21									
35	New Mexico	33	328,636	21	320,066	21	8,570	2.61	21		5,790	1	469	7.49	1		316,192	21	14,600	4.47	21	1								
36	New York	58	7,448,266	58	7,391,036	58	57,230	0.77	58		6,702,875	58	745,391	10.01	58		2,819,282	55	902,794	24.26	55									
37	North Carolina	100	3,571,420	100	3,501,007	100	70,413	1.97	100		3,420,245	100	151,175	4.23	100		3,409,472	100	161,948	4.53	100									
38	North Dakota	53	316,049	53	312,833	53	3,216	1.02	53		310,696	53	5,353	1.69	53		310,814	53	5,235	1.66	53									
39	Ohio	88	5,730,867	88	5,627,207	88	103,660	1.81	88		5,427,452	88	303,415	5.29	88															
40	Oklahoma	77	1,474,304	77	1,467,052	77	7,252	0.49	77		1,455,330	77	18,974	1.29	77		1,418,515	77	55,789	3.78	77									
41	Oregon	36	1,851,671	36	1,836,782	36	14,889	0.80	36		1,780,550	36	71,121	3.84	36		1,772,306	36	79,365	4.29	36									
42	Pennsylvania	67	3,006,146	46																										
44	Rhode Island	39	440,743	39	437,134	39	3,609	0.82	39								402,165	39	38,578	8.75	39									
45	South Carolina	46	1,626,720	46																										
46	South Dakota	66	394,930	66	388,215	66	6,715	1.70	66		391,188	66	3,742	0.95	66		389,468	66	5,462	1.38	66									
47	Tennessee	95	2,458,213	95	2,434,949	95	23,394	0.96	95	2																				
48	Texas	254	7,507,333	254	7,410,766	254	96,567	1.29	254								6,836,206	254	673,689	8.98	254	1								
49	Utah	29	942,045	29	928,379	29	13,666	1.45	29		913,845	29	28,200	2.99	29		908,531	29	33,514	3.56	29									
50	Vermont	246	313,973	245	314,275	246	48	0.02	245	4	314,273	246	48	0.02	245	5	225,106	231	89,209	28.51	230	2								
51	Virginia	134	3,223,156	134	3,198,367	134	24,807	0.77	134	2							2,548,424	133	664,081	20.67	133									
53	Washington	39	2,885,001	39	2,859,084	39	25,917	0.90	39		2,818,651	39	66,350	2.30	39		2,729,995	39	155,006	5.37	39									
54	West Virginia	55	769,645	55	756,341	55	13,602	1.80	55	3							721,665	55	47,980	6.23	55									
55	Wisconsin	1,910	3,009,491	1,880	2,992,340	1,897	45,982	1.58	1,880	73	2,869,954	1,897	190,622	6.39	1,880	63	2,815,739	1,896	220,172	7.33	1,879	17								
56	Wyoming	23	245,789	23	242,948	23	2,841	1.16	23								238,677	23	7,112	2.89	23									
60	American Samoa	1																												
66	Guam	1																												
72	Puerto Rico	110	1,990,372	110							0		1,990,372	100.00			1,959,553	110	30,819	1.55	110									
78	Virgin Islands	1	31,391	1							30,211	1	1,180	3.76	1		30,211	1	1,180	3.76	1									
	Total	6,568	121,862,353	6,488	113,968,736	6,290	1,160,985	1.02	6,264	152	78,486,597	4,377	5,676,784	6.86	4,351	134	86,338,384	6,039	11,669,373	12.04	6,013	63								
	Maximum	1,910	12,359,633	1,880	12,266,320	1,897	154,770	2.61	1,880	73	11,808,639	1,897	1,990,372	100.00	1,880	63	10,265,624	1,896	2,155,645	31.98	1,879	22								
	Average	119	2,299,289	122	2,325,892	128	23,693	1.08	127	11	2,242,474	128	162,193	6.90	127	13	1,798,716	125	243,111	8.49	125	6								
	Minimum	1	31,391	1	227,586	1	0	0.02	1	1	0	1	48	0.02	1	1	30,211	1	1,180	0.66	1	1								

Drop-Off

EAC Election Day Survey		Cases = Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Subject Matter																							
Drop-Off 2004 General Election		Presidential								U.S. Senate								U.S. House of Representatives							
Code	Name	Election Administration Jurisdictions	Total Ballots Counted	Cases	Total President	Cases	Number Not Voting For President	Percent Drop-off For President	Cases	Total Pres. > Total Ballots Exceptions	Total Senate	Cases	Number Not Voting For Senate	Percent Drop-off For Senate	Cases	Total Sen. > Total Ballots Exceptions	Total Cong Dist	Cases	Number Not Voting For Cong Dist	Percent Drop-off For Cong Dist	Cases	Total Cong. > Total Ballots Exceptions			
<b>Election Administration</b>		President, U.S. Senate, and U.S. House of Representatives Drop-Off excluded where Drop-Off = 0.																							
<b>Voting Equipment Used in 2004 General Election</b>																									
	None / Unknown	908	9,922,294	875	7,782,772	766	136,741	1.76	761	27	4,837,124	715	2,277,688	32.37	710	23	5,193,674	798	312,613	5.70	793	6			
	Punch card	260	10,938,861	255	10,202,265	244	134,740	1.60	243	4	8,160,186	173	348,741	4.30	172	6	5,618,247	177	252,471	4.38	176	2			
	Lever	394	12,981,126	384	11,663,153	374	95,556	0.83	374	10	9,135,575	305	993,452	9.81	305	1	6,439,348	349	1,334,160	17.17	349				
	Paper	1,734	2,172,234	1,727	2,135,810	1,732	29,342	1.54	1,726	46	1,384,461	1,106	55,016	4.29	1,100	39	1,464,574	1,724	131,496	8.91	1,718	16			
	Optical scan	2,541	49,661,061	2,524	48,141,235	2,490	483,390	1.12	2,479	64	33,045,332	1,589	1,125,428	3.51	1,578	65	40,376,414	2,378	5,227,053	11.93	2,367	39			
	Electronic	608	27,295,070	601	25,285,382	564	216,995	0.86	561		19,329,451	461	823,495	4.12	458		19,563,903	501	3,402,886	14.89	498				
	Multiple Systems	123	8,891,707	122	8,758,119	120	64,221	0.83	120	1	2,594,468	28	52,964	2.31	28		7,682,224	112	1,008,694	11.68	112				
<b>Changed Voting Equipment Since 2000 General Election</b>																									
	Yes	1,753	35,479,523	1,739	34,381,658	1,722	320,668	0.97	1,715	52	26,799,451	1,434	1,031,159	3.77	1,427	25	26,546,492	1,629	5,195,067	16.52	1,622	8			
	No	4,815	86,382,830	4,749	79,587,078	4,568	840,317	1.16	4,549	100	51,687,146	2,943	4,645,625	8.67	2,924	109	59,791,892	4,410	6,474,306	10.06	4,391	55			
<b>State Wide Voter Registration System in Place</b>																									
	Yes	1,335	27,317,939	1,322	25,489,478	1,276	203,051	0.82	1,276	10	12,740,229	676	605,647	4.70	676	1	22,199,846	1,259	2,872,348	11.54	1,259	1			
	No	5,233	94,544,414	5,166	88,479,258	5,014	957,934	1.18	4,988	142	65,746,368	3,701	5,071,137	7.45	3,675	133	64,138,538	4,780	8,797,025	12.41	4,754	62			
<b>Election Day Registration</b>																									
	Yes	2,823	8,152,145	2,792	8,077,465	2,806	105,518	1.34	2,789	84	4,030,935	2,179	330,624	7.74	2,162	65	7,711,699	2,807	468,140	5.75	2,790	20			
	No	3,745	113,710,208	3,696	105,891,271	3,484	1,055,467	1.08	3,475	68	74,455,662	2,198	5,346,160	6.97	2,189	69	78,626,685	3,232	11,201,233	12.78	3,223	43			
<b>Provisional Ballot Acceptance</b>																									
	In Overall Jurisdiction	1,162	44,662,901	1,123	41,055,629	1,066	405,687	1.14	1,062	14	38,842,876	1,004	1,491,326	3.87	1,000	40	30,907,990	910	4,582,580	13.24	906	14			
	In Precinct Only	4,350	69,964,775	4,312	67,758,097	4,285	695,387	1.07	4,263	127	38,141,833	3,037	2,048,551	5.29	3,015	92	48,472,533	4,077	6,808,703	12.62	4,055	46			
	None	1,056	7,234,677	1,053	5,155,010	939	59,911	1.16	939	11	1,501,888	336	2,136,907	58.80	336	2	6,957,861	1,052	278,090	3.85	1,052	3			
<b>No Excuse Absentee Balloting</b>																									
	Yes	3,781	46,531,514	3,731	46,108,172	3,750	510,564	1.18	3,729	99	42,268,719	3,041	1,797,994	4.21	3,020	77	40,200,425	3,715	5,663,201	12.63	3,694	28			
	No	2,787	75,330,839	2,757	67,860,564	2,540	650,421	1.04	2,535	53	36,217,878	1,336	3,878,790	10.15	1,331	57	46,137,959	2,324	6,006,172	11.79	2,319	35			
<b>Early Voting Allowed</b>																									
	Yes	1,701	50,903,807	1,681	50,439,831	1,683	522,673	1.12	1,679	29	37,689,513	1,180	1,514,758	4.01	1,176	40	41,451,444	1,541	6,674,553	14.19	1,537	21			
	No	4,867	70,958,546	4,807	63,528,905	4,607	638,312	1.08	4,585	123	40,797,084	3,197	4,162,026	9.64	3,175	94	44,886,940	4,498	4,994,820	10.25	4,476	42			
<b>Covered By Section 203, Language Minority Requirements</b>																									
	Yes	468	34,287,661	450	33,986,664	452	362,562	1.17	449	4	23,303,504	149	1,089,591	4.60	146	2	25,887,743	447	4,966,872	16.41	444	4			
	No	6,100	87,574,692	6,038	79,982,072	5,838	798,423	1.07	5,815	148	55,183,093	4,228	4,587,193	8.01	4,205	132	60,450,641	5,592	6,702,501	10.23	5,569	59			
<b>Covered By Section 5 of Voting Rights Act</b>																									
	Yes	880	27,429,425	872	25,638,280	829	285,559	1.19	823	29	13,521,427	361	569,836	4.30	355	21	21,772,674	812	3,473,066	14.41	806	23			
	No	5,688	94,432,928	5,616	88,330,456	5,461	875,426	1.07	5,441	123	64,965,170	4,016	5,106,948	7.55	3,996	113	64,565,710	5,227	8,196,307	11.44	5,207	40			

Drop-Off

EAC Election Day Survey		Cases = Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Subject Matter																				
Drop-Off 2004 General Election		Presidential									U.S. Senate					U.S. House of Representatives						
Updated: 09/19/2005 13:04:40		Election Administration Jurisdictions	Total Ballots Counted	Cases	Total President	Cases	Number Not Voting For President	Percent Drop-off For President	Cases	Total Pres. > Total Ballots Exceptions	Total Senate	Cases	Number Not Voting For Senate	Percent Drop-off For Senate	Cases	Total Sen. > Total Ballots Exceptions	Total Cong Dist	Cases	Number Not Voting For Cong Dist	Percent Drop-off For Cong Dist	Cases	Total Cong. > Total Ballots Exceptions
<b>Demographics</b>																						
<b>Region</b>																						
Northeast	1,710	20,812,375	1,687	17,662,003	1,639	147,473	0.85	1,638	20	9,098,923	711	947,669	9.73	710	8	11,995,074	1,622	2,086,110	15.04	1,621	5	
South	1,423	42,266,877	1,417	40,376,851	1,374	352,674	0.96	1,369	33	24,215,461	750	794,778	3.32	745	47	31,841,229	1,229	5,367,441	14.95	1,224	32	
Midwest	2,902	31,316,030	2,871	30,710,408	2,873	373,547	1.34	2,856	97	21,724,317	2,610	878,622	4.07	2,593	77	17,836,204	2,673	1,350,836	7.06	2,656	23	
West Territories	420	25,445,308	402	25,219,474	404	287,291	1.22	401	2	23,417,685	305	1,064,163	4.50	302	2	22,676,113	404	2,832,987	11.40	401	3	
	113	2,021,763	111							30,211	1	1,991,552	98.51	1		1,989,764	111	31,999	1.58	111		
<b>Urban to Rural</b>																						
Urban	567	42,675,443	563	41,592,050	562	398,607	1.01	560	10	27,244,638	373	1,502,958	5.32	371	6	26,198,612	534	5,123,823	16.38	532	1	
Suburban	871	33,263,865	860	30,993,718	847	285,490	0.95	845	15	22,314,125	602	981,444	4.27	600	15	23,915,863	809	4,118,453	14.91	807	6	
Small Towns	1,710	30,364,561	1,685	28,304,035	1,634	292,227	1.19	1,627	38	20,398,374	1,114	855,122	4.34	1,107	33	22,603,090	1,461	1,682,163	7.26	1,454	17	
Rural	3,307	13,536,721	3,269	13,078,933	3,247	184,661	1.60	3,232	89	8,499,249	2,287	345,708	4.33	2,272	80	11,631,055	3,124	712,935	6.11	3,109	39	
Not Available - Territories	113	2,021,763	111							30,211	1	1,991,552	98.51	1		1,989,764	111	31,999	1.58	111		
<b>Size of Jurisdiction (VAP)</b>																						
< 1,000	1,761	634,024	1,740	636,085	1,754	6,957	1.46	1,739	60	526,044	1,425	25,000	5.51	1,410	52	577,365	1,751	64,320	11.12	1,736	14	
>=1,000 to <3,500	1,165	1,630,543	1,162	1,597,029	1,164	40,658	2.82	1,162	24	1,092,727	842	88,900	8.56	840	16	1,502,245	1,160	134,114	8.87	1,158	10	
>=3,500 to <10,000	1,043	4,256,986	1,038	4,156,692	1,029	60,236	1.59	1,028	21	2,393,836	618	142,597	6.23	617	23	3,742,764	982	316,967	8.16	981	8	
>=10,000 to <50,000	1,704	21,817,391	1,689	20,865,743	1,641	273,979	1.47	1,637	37	12,477,672	1,006	585,754	4.89	1,002	32	16,947,060	1,431	1,345,305	7.65	1,427	22	
>=50,000 to <250,000	586	33,587,618	570	31,211,163	534	275,154	0.95	530	8	21,055,221	369	994,141	4.75	365	8	24,517,131	456	2,077,370	8.04	452	7	
>=250,000 to <1,000,000	140	35,485,241	133	33,329,394	125	245,112	0.78	125	1	23,242,925	89	793,020	3.38	89	1	23,788,846	109	5,043,763	17.74	109	1	
>=1,000,000	25	22,427,696	24	22,168,851	24	258,845	1.24	24		17,664,923	19	1,055,789	5.64	19		13,270,041	18	2,655,478	16.67	18		
Not Available	144	2,022,854	132	3,779	19	44	6.63	19	1	33,249	9	1,991,583	98.50	9	2	1,992,932	132	32,056	1.58	132	1	
<b>Race and Ethnicity</b>																						
Predominantly NH White	6,264	112,362,361	6,201	106,734,482	6,127	1,055,209	1.07	6,102	148	73,276,603	4,300	3,413,658	4.64	4,275	125	78,272,192	5,767	10,597,752	12.21	5,742	58	
Predominantly NH Black	85	2,117,437	85	1,960,695	73	14,101	0.82	73	3	1,337,737	43	52,456	3.96	43	6	1,377,203	69	374,394	22.78	69	4	
Predominantly NH Native American	24	127,150	23	123,548	24	5,312	4.18	23		85,914	17	2,871	3.30	16	1	122,765	24	5,912	4.65	23		
Predominantly Hispanic	50	5,209,222	46	5,122,903	46	86,319	1.71	46		3,729,765	7	216,216	5.48	7		4,549,963	46	659,259	12.66	46		
Not Available	145	2,046,183	133	27,108	20	44	6.63	20	1	56,578	10	1,991,583	98.50	10	2	2,016,261	133	32,056	1.58	133	1	
<b>Median Income</b>																						
< \$25,000	298	1,488,479	294	1,440,538	291	24,692	2.41	291	6	806,941	159	52,744	7.33	159	15	1,191,846	274	148,881	12.40	274	6	
>=\$25,000 to <\$30,000	884	5,685,388	876	5,455,490	866	78,404	1.70	863	12	3,199,718	488	135,443	4.50	485	23	4,234,332	798	306,675	7.39	795	13	
>=\$30,000 to <\$35,000	1,372	14,312,622	1,356	13,179,325	1,316	165,933	1.45	1,313	34	8,865,756	889	362,817	4.39	886	32	11,170,815	1,228	773,203	6.90	1,225	18	
>=\$35,000 to <\$40,000	1,215	26,144,458	1,204	24,868,484	1,182	251,089	1.12	1,177	37	18,552,287	865	988,143	5.22	860	20	15,829,284	1,101	1,768,738	10.27	1,096	9	
>=\$40,000 to <\$45,000	881	26,227,676	871	24,994,175	862	282,093	1.18	857	23	18,228,672	692	912,831	4.88	687	17	19,709,032	805	2,574,659	11.75	800	6	
>=\$45,000 to <\$50,000	587	15,037,096	577	14,514,853	578	140,457	0.98	572	15	10,040,530	442	411,510	4.00	436	9	9,594,222	555	2,770,377	22.58	549	5	
>=\$50,000	1,180	30,943,728	1,173	29,512,042	1,172	218,271	0.78	1,168	24	18,759,411	830	821,707	4.32	826	16	22,615,873	1,142	3,294,782	12.77	1,138	5	
Not Available	151	2,022,906	137	3,829	23	46	6.91	23	1	33,282	12	1,991,589	98.50	12	2	1,992,980	136	32,058	1.58	136	1	
<b>High School Education</b>																						
< 60%	126	951,317	125	931,510	124	16,216	2.05	124		336,333	63	26,503	7.53	63	2	778,033	114	101,312	12.07	114		
>=60% to <70%	661	10,083,603	652	9,719,374	635	154,138	1.78	629	25	7,482,643	392	374,159	5.23	386	31	8,292,294	563	993,803	11.65	557	22	
>=70% to <80%	1,646	31,406,406	1,630	29,496,147	1,589	348,449	1.33	1,587	39	18,778,364	1,094	983,190	5.18	1,092	41	20,677,376	1,469	2,034,154	9.24	1,467	15	
>=80% to <90%	3,111	65,275,468	3,074	61,770,600	3,048	563,253	0.96	3,031	72	44,838,970	2,242	2,035,099	4.49	2,225	49	44,262,963	2,901	7,515,605	14.70	2,884	24	
>=90%	873	12,099,350	870	12,023,973	871	78,883	0.69	870	15	6,993,702	574	266,244	3.75	573	9	10,311,435	856	992,441	8.82	855	1	
Not Available	151	2,046,209	137	27,132	23	46	6.91	23	1	56,585	12	1,991,589	98.50	12	2	2,016,283	136	32,058	1.58	136		

Drop-Off

EAC Election Day Survey		Cases = Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Subject Matter																				
Drop-Off 2004 General Election		Presidential									U.S. Senate					U.S. House of Representatives						
Code	Name	Election Administration Jurisdictions	Total Ballots Counted	Cases	Total President	Cases	Number Not Voting For President	Percent Drop-off For President	Cases	Total Pres. > Total Ballots Exceptions	Total Senate	Cases	Number Not Voting For Senate	Percent Drop-off For Senate	Cases	Total Sen. > Total Ballots Exceptions	Total Cong Dist	Cases	Number Not Voting For Cong Dist	Percent Drop-off For Cong Dist	Cases	Total Cong. > Total Ballots Exceptions
Updated: 09/19/2005 13:04:40																						
<b>Political</b>																						
<b>Battleground States in 2004 Presidential Election</b>																						
Yes		3,093	43,980,255	3,028	40,593,153	2,995	405,287	1.03	2,978	88	31,048,325	2,750	1,164,573	3.66	2,733	92	30,660,529	2,870	3,396,156	10.02	2,853	31
No		3,475	77,882,098	3,460	73,375,583	3,295	755,698	1.14	3,286	64	47,438,272	1,627	4,512,211	9.19	1,618	42	55,677,855	3,169	8,273,217	13.37	3,160	32
<b>Margin of Victory in 2004 Presidential Election</b>																						
< 2.5%		515	10,753,542	508	10,520,129	502	96,163	0.96	499	13	7,307,480	344	364,717	4.86	341	9	7,345,052	478	1,257,012	14.73	475	
>=2.5% to < 5.0%		476	8,077,591	471	6,840,604	462	48,544	0.78	460	9	4,912,863	320	194,109	4.25	318	10	5,877,115	435	429,030	6.89	433	1
>=5.0% to < 7.5%		510	9,931,823	506	9,790,598	504	99,084	1.04	503	14	7,359,512	353	334,778	4.45	352	6	5,979,485	483	2,145,845	26.58	482	3
>=7.5% to < 10.0 %		429	6,126,475	426	5,948,052	422	54,824	0.99	421	14	4,412,861	299	185,948	4.22	298	11	4,322,549	398	273,060	6.03	397	6
>=10.0 %		4,492	84,945,042	4,448	80,860,548	4,384	862,325	1.16	4,365	100	54,455,145	3,044	2,605,387	4.75	3,025	97	60,816,606	4,117	7,531,991	11.35	4,098	52
<b>Red vs Blue Jurisdictions Won By in 2004 Presidential Election</b>																						
Bush > 55%		3,115	47,293,906	3,083	44,578,904	3,029	494,305	1.21	3,016	85	30,588,738	2,176	1,215,700	4.03	2,163	73	36,235,076	2,814	3,469,067	9.10	2,801	42
Bush 50% to 55%		982	18,343,733	974	17,379,107	963	184,958	1.14	959	25	11,240,315	707	518,758	4.57	703	17	12,785,725	898	2,067,621	14.03	894	4
Bush < 50%		136	1,386,188	135	1,318,265	131	12,408	0.96	131	4	1,114,145	83	112,274	9.20	83	1	1,008,995	128	207,051	17.11	128	
Kerry < 50%		150	3,447,366	149	3,423,694	149	25,550	0.75	149	5	2,476,702	99	136,073	5.26	99	2	2,418,039	146	282,559	10.55	146	
Kerry 50% to 55%		872	16,109,589	860	15,319,622	856	124,181	0.88	850	19	11,167,231	577	445,792	4.07	571	18	10,476,132	817	1,887,529	15.45	811	6
Kerry > 55%		1,161	33,249,808	1,152	31,936,516	1,140	319,478	1.07	1,137	12	21,860,730	718	1,256,342	5.55	715	22	21,413,183	1,102	3,722,885	15.01	1,099	10
Tied		25	9,842	18	9,741	17	102	1.21	17	1	5,669	11	290	5.38	11		9,178	17	662	7.14	17	