

Chapter 2

Voter Registration

Most jurisdictions maintain a registry of persons who are eligible to vote. To be eligible to vote, a person must be a U.S. citizen, meet a residency requirement, and have attained the age of 18 by Election Day. Persons who have been legally declared insane or mentally incompetent or who have been convicted of a felony and have not had their civil rights legally restored generally cannot vote, depending on state law. Prior to HAVA (Help America Vote Act of 2002), voter registration rolls were administered by local election officials. HAVA required states to administer voter registration, although not all states have completed the transition to a statewide voter registration system. Only 17 states had a fully functional statewide voter registration system in place for the 2004 election.

To register to vote, a person must submit an application to the election authority of the local jurisdiction in which he or she resides. HAVA also requires that first-time registrants provide some form of identification. After the application has been processed, a voter registration, or confirmation, card is usually mailed to the registrant. The card assigns the registrant to a specific precinct and polling place. The registration remains “active” as long as the registrant lives at his or her original residence address. A person must reregister if he or she moves to a new place of residence or legally changes his or her name. The election authority will usually issue a new card if an assigned precinct or polling place is changed.

To keep voter registries current, state and federal laws allow election authorities to designate a registrant as “inactive” if, over a period of time, the registrant has not voted in a series of elections or has not had any contact with or responded to mailings by the election jurisdiction. The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) prohibits election jurisdictions from removing a person from the voter registry for failure to vote [sec. 8(b)(2)] or failure to notify the registrar of a change of address *within* a jurisdiction [sec. 8(f)]. But the NVRA does not prohibit election jurisdictions from designating as “inactive”, voters who have not responded to certain address confirmation mailings [sec. 8(d)(2) mailings to confirm whether registrants continue to reside in the jurisdiction] and who have not appeared at the polls or attempted to reregister. The designation of “inactive” status allows election jurisdictions some administrative leeway in determining, for example, the number of signatures required for ballot access or the number of precincts, ballots, or voting machines necessary to service voters at an election. Persons may be removed from a voter registry for failure to respond to a sec. 8(d)(2) confirmation mailing if the registrant has failed to vote or appeared to vote in any election between the date of the confirmation notice and the day after the second subsequent general election for a federal office has occurred.

Applicability and Coverage

Question 1 of the Election Day Survey asked states to provide the number of active and inactive voters in each local election jurisdiction. But the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) did not specifically ask the states to provide the total number of registered voters at the time of the November 2004 general election. Nor did the EAC ask for the number of persons who registered to

vote on Election Day in the six states with EDR: Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.¹

Election Data Services had previously collected the reported numbers of registered voters from the states for their respective jurisdictions at the November election. A comparison of the EAC survey data and Election Data Services' data showed the different ways in which states report voter registration numbers. In some states, voter registration is just the number of active voters, while in others, voter registration is a combination of active and inactive voters. In four states, the determination of whether to report active and inactive voters in voter registration totals is at the discretion of individual local jurisdictions. The different ways in which states report voter registration numbers are as follows:

Voter Registration Reports Include Active Voters Only (26)

Alabama	Georgia	Mississippi	South Carolina
Alaska	Illinois	Michigan	South Dakota
Arizona	Indiana	Nevada	Utah
California	Kentucky	New Hampshire*	Vermont
Connecticut	Maine	Oregon	Washington
Dist. of Columbia	Maryland	Pennsylvania	
Florida	Minnesota	Rhode Island*	

Voter Registration Reports Include Active and Inactive Voters (20)

Arkansas	Kansas	Nebraska	Tennessee
Colorado	Louisiana	New Mexico	Texas
Delaware	Massachusetts	New York	Virginia
Hawaii	Missouri	North Carolina	West Virginia
Idaho*	Montana	Oklahoma	Wyoming*

Reporting Active and Inactive Voters Varies by Local Jurisdiction (4)

Iowa	New Jersey	Ohio	Wisconsin*
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Unknown (4)

American Samoa	Guam	Puerto Rico	U.S. Virgin Islands
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*Voter registration reports also include voters who registered on Election Day.

North Dakota does not have voter registration.

Because of the differences among state voter registration reports and the fact that not every state provided uniform data on active voters, we added a special column to Table 2 called "Reported Total Registration." All calculations in this study based on total voter registration use Reported Total Registration. For states that report only active voters, Reported Total Registration represents solely active voters. For states that report both active and inactive voters, Reported Total Registration is a combination of active and inactive voters. In four states—Iowa, New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin—where local election jurisdictions decide whether to report active and inactive voters, Reported Total Registration is a combination of active and inactive voters, depending on local practice.

There are also two special cases: North Dakota and Wisconsin. North Dakota has no voter registration requirement and responded "Not Applicable" to survey question 1. In North Dakota, anyone of voting age is allowed to vote on Election Day. As a result, in Table 2, Reported Total

¹ Rhode Island is not considered an Election Day Registration (EDR) state but allows persons to register on Election Day to vote for president only.

Registration for North Dakota is the estimated November 2004 voting age population (VAP). Wisconsin's voter registration requirement applies only to municipalities with populations larger than 5,000. Only 337 of the state's 1,900 local election jurisdictions reported voter registration numbers on the survey. Wisconsin is building a statewide voter registration database, and some jurisdictions smaller than 5,000 provided voter registration numbers on the survey. For all other Wisconsin jurisdictions, Reported Total Registration in Table 2 is estimated November 2004 VAP.

Historical Context

For most eligible citizens in the United States, the first step to participate in the electoral process is to register to vote, except in North Dakota, which has no voter registration, and in the six states with EDR. For residents of all other states, the last day to register to vote prior to an election depends on state law. Table 2a provides a list of state voter registration deadlines for the November 2004 general election. Some states have different deadlines for registration by mail or in person. Some of the states with EDR have deadlines for preregistration by mail.

Prior to the adoption of the NVRA in 1993, individuals had to seek out voter registration applications on their own. After NVRA, voter registration applications were more readily available at public offices, most notably motor vehicles offices. The size of voter registries increased as voter registration became easier. But voter registration rolls contain a certain amount of "deadwood"—that is, duplicate names, erroneous or obsolete address information, and names of deceased and ineligible people still listed as active, or inactive, voters. Updating registration rolls for persons who change their places of residence is a continual challenge to registrars across the country.

The 2000 census revealed that 46.7 percent of the U.S. population had moved in the previous five years. The people most likely to become deadwood on the voter registration rolls are those who moved just outside the county in which they formerly resided, which was 21.3 percent of the population. Yearly current population reports from the Census Bureau have constantly shown that about 17 percent of this nation's population moves every year. The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey of labor statistics conducted by the Census Bureau. In November of an election year, the CPS survey includes a limited number of voting questions.

Table 2b shows trends in voter registration nationally. After 1994, voter registration as a percentage of the citizen voting age population increased about seven percentage points from 71.6 percent to 78.7 percent. This corresponds to the time that states began implementing NVRA, which linked voter registration changes with driver's license agencies. Since 1996, voter registration has held steady at a little more than 82 percent of the citizen voting age population (CVAP), but now complete data on 2004 shows it increased to 86.1 percent. Due to holes in the data collection, the EAC survey shows just 81.2 percent of the citizen voting age population was registered in 2004.

While registration as a percentage of CVAP has increased, the percentage of persons identifying themselves as a citizen of voting age and registered to vote in the Census Bureau's CPS has remained relatively constant, at 67.4 percent. Moreover, the difference between the percentage of CVAP on the CPS reported as registered and the aggregate national statistics shows that for the most recent elections, over 10 percent fewer people report being registered than the state-provided statistics indicate. What makes this difference all the more significant is that election surveys consistently find more people report voting than aggregate statistics indicate, a phenomenon

sometimes attributed to “social desirability”—the desire by survey respondents to provide the socially correct answer. If people misreport that they vote when they do not, it would be expected that they would misreport registering when they have not. The most plausible explanations for the discrepancy are both deadwood, and misreporting by voters.

Table 2a. State Voter Registration Deadlines for 2004 General Election

31 days before the election			
Nevada (mail)			
30 days before the election			
Alaska	Louisiana	Pennsylvania	Washington (mail)
Arkansas	Michigan	Rhode Island	Wyoming (mail)
Dist. of Columbia	Mississippi	South Carolina	
Georgia	Montana	Tennessee	
Hawaii	Ohio	Texas	
29 days before the election			
Arizona	Florida	Kentucky	Virginia
Colorado	Indiana	New Jersey	
28 days before the election			
Illinois	New Mexico		
27 days before the election			
Missouri			
25 days before the election			
Idaho (mail)	New York	North Carolina	Oklahoma*
24 days before the election			
Idaho (in person)			
21 days before the election			
Maryland	Minnesota (mail)	Nevada (in-person)	Oregon (new registrants)
20 days before the election			
Delaware	Massachusetts	Utah (mail)	West Virginia
18 days before the election			
Nebraska			
15 days before the election			
California	Kansas	Washington (in person)	
Iowa (mail)	South Dakota		
14 days before the election			
Connecticut			
13 days before the election			
Wisconsin (mail)			
10 days before the election			
Alabama	Iowa (in person)	New Hampshire (mail)	Vermont
8 days before the election			
Utah (in person)	Vermont		
No deadline			
Maine			
Election Day Registration			
Idaho	Minnesota	Wisconsin	
Maine	New Hampshire	Wyoming	

*Registration applications may be submitted anytime, but registration cards may not be issued during the 24 days prior to an election.

Table 2b. Voter Registration Statistics, 1964–2004

Year	Voting Age Population (VAP)	Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)	Registered Voters	Percent Registered of VAP	Percent Registered of CVAP	Percent Registered of CVAP (CPS)
2004 ¹	221,279,989	204,440,432	177,265,030	79.5	86.1	--
2002 ¹	216,207,290	198,902,000	162,993,315	73.3	82.3	66.5
2000 ¹	202,609,000	194,477,000	163,931,394	80.9	82.7	69.5
1998 ¹	200,929,000	190,007,000	156,036,945	77.7	82.1	67.1
1996 ²	192,198,000	185,849,000	146,370,909	76.2	78.7	65.9
1994 ²	189,406,000	181,909,000	130,292,822	68.8	71.6	67.1
1992 ²	185,392,000	178,694,000	133,821,178	72.2	74.9	68.2
1990 ²	181,734,000	--	121,105,630	66.6	--	--
1988 ²	178,701,000	--	126,379,628	70.7	--	--
1986 ²	174,555,000	--	118,399,984	67.8	--	--
1984 ²	170,485,000	--	124,150,614	72.8	--	--
1982 ²	166,017,000	--	110,671,225	66.7	--	--
1980 ²	160,755,000	--	113,043,734	70.3	--	--
1978 ²	154,655,000	--	103,291,265	66.8	--	--
1976 ²	148,704,000	--	105,037,980	70.6	--	--
1974 ³	140,892,000	--	96,199,020	68.3	--	--
1972 ⁴	132,243,000	--	97,328,541	73.6	--	--
1970 ⁵	115,520,000	--	82,496,747	71.4	--	--
1968 ⁶	111,433,000	--	81,884,802	73.5	--	--
1966 ⁷	104,661,000	--	76,288,283	72.9	--	--
1964 ⁸	98,569,000	--	73,715,818	74.8	--	--

¹ Includes all 50 states and the District of Columbia. ² Includes 48 states and the District of Columbia (excludes North Dakota and Wisconsin). ³ Includes 47 states and the District of Columbia (excludes Iowa, North Dakota, and Wisconsin). ⁴ Includes 46 states and the District of Columbia (excludes Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, and Wisconsin). ⁵ Includes 45 states and the District of Columbia (excludes Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, North Dakota, and Wisconsin). ⁶ Includes 44 states and the District of Columbia (excludes Alaska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, North Dakota, and Wisconsin). ⁷ Includes 41 states (excludes Alaska, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia). ⁸ Includes 40 states (excludes Alabama, Alaska, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia).

Other notes: Registered voter totals from 1998–2004 include the entire voting age population for North Dakota, which does not have voter registration, and Wisconsin, where only larger jurisdictions have voter registration. Voter registration statistics for 2004 are from the Election Day Survey. Voter registration data for 2002 and earlier is from Election Data Services Inc. Citizen voting age population (CVAP) was calculated by Dr. Michael McDonald. Voter registration rates from Current Population Survey (CPS) reports are from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Survey Results

Table 2 presents data on active and inactive voters from question 1 on the Election Day Survey. In the table, numbers of active and inactive voters are calculated as percentages of the reported total number of registered voters as well as the VAP and the CVAP. The table also provides EDR statistics for four of the six states that allow voters to register on Election Day. The column headings in Table 2 are as follows:

Column Headings for Table 2. Voter Registration

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	Reported Total Registration	Number of active and inactive registered voters from survey questions 1a and 1b, supplemental data on Election Day registration in six states, and VAP data for North Dakota and jurisdictions in Wisconsin that do not have voter registration
5	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 1, that provided Election Day registration data, or for which VAP data was substituted for voter registration data
6	Active Registration	Number of active registered voters from survey question 1a
7	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 1a, that provided Election Day registration data, or for which VAP data was substituted
8	Percent Active Registration	Number of active registered voters (col. 6) divided by the total number of registered voters (col. 4)
9	Inactive Registration	Number of inactive registered voters from survey question 1b
10	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 1b
11	Percent Inactive Registration	Number of inactive registered voters (col. 9) divided by the total number of registered voters (col. 4)
12	Percent Increase If Inactive Reg. Included	Number of inactive registered voters (col. 9) divided by the number of active registered voters (col. 6)
13	Election Day Registration	Number of persons who registered to vote on Election Day (six states)
14	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that provided supplemental data on Election Day registration
15	Percent Election Day Registration	Number of persons who registered on Election Day (col. 13) divided by the total number of registered voters (col. 4)

Column Headings for Table 2 (cont.)

Col.-	Heading	Description
16	Percent Total Registration of VAP	Number of registered voters (col. 4) divided by the estimated voting age population (col. 4 of Table 1)
17	Cases > 100%	Number of jurisdictions where the reported number of registered voters (col. 4) is greater than the estimated voting age population (col. 4 of Table 1)
18	Percent Active Registration of VAP	Number of active registered voters (col. 6) divided by the estimated voting age population (col. 4 of Table 1)
19	Cases > 100%	Number of jurisdictions where the reported number of active registered voters (col. 6) is greater than the estimated voting age population (col. 4 of Table 1)
20	Percent Total Registration of CVAP	Number of registered voters (col. 4) divided by the estimated citizen voting age population (col. 6 of Table 1)
21	Cases > 100%	Number of jurisdictions where the reported number of registered voters (col. 4) is greater than the estimated citizen voting age population (col. 6 of Table 1)
22	Percent Active Registration of CVAP	Number of active registered voters (col. 6) divided by the estimated citizen voting age population (col. 6 of Table 1)
23	Cases > 100%	Number of jurisdictions where the reported number of active registered voters (col. 6) is greater than the estimated citizen voting age population (col. 6 of Table 1)

Note: VAP = Voting Age Population, CVAP = Citizen Voting Age Population.

Analysis of Survey Results

The following is our analysis of the data in Table 2 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.

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|---|---|
| 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 Pre-clearance 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 2 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

The registration data for November 2004 shows that nearly 177.3 million persons were reported registered, an increase of nearly 15 million from the 2002 election and 14 million from the last presidential election in 2000. For 2004, voter registration constituted 79.5 percent of the VAP and 86.1 percent of the CVAP of the United States excluding territories, according to responses to the EAC survey. If only active voters are considered the registration base, then voter registration constituted 74.9 percent of the VAP and 81.2 percent of the CVAP.

The level of inactive voters was highest in the largest jurisdictions of this nation, along with those in the West. Jurisdictions that are predominantly Hispanic and those covered by section 203 of the Voting Rights Act (language minority requirements) also have some of the highest levels of inactive voters. This may be due to decades of failure to provide voting materials in minority languages, particularly mailings to clear up registration issues that go unanswered because the potential voter does not understand the written English language. These voters would, therefore, be more likely to be moved to the inactive registration lists.

Registration rates are highest in small town and rural jurisdictions, along with those that have higher education levels. For 2004, battleground states clearly had higher registration rates than nonbattleground states. The lowest registration rates can be found in predominantly Hispanic communities, but that is also a function of lower citizenship rates.

States

For the states that incorporate both active and inactive voters into their registration counts, the share of their rolls that is inactive varies widely. Colorado reported the largest share of inactive voters (22.5 percent). However, in 12 of the remaining 19 states, the inactive voters amount to less than 10

percent of the overall file. On average, inactive registrations constitute about 12 percent of a state's voter file. The lowest is in Delaware, where inactives are reportedly only 4.8 percent of the overall voter file.

In the 26 states that report active voters only on voter registration rolls, and report inactive separately, we found a significantly larger number of inactive voters. The large number of inactive voters balloons the size of state voter files. On the survey, California reported another 5.6 million registered voters as inactive, which would have increased the size of the state's registration rolls by 34.8 percent. The District of Columbia voter rolls would be 44.1 percent larger if inactive voters were considered.

Alaska reported registration numbers that were more than our calculated VAP and CVAP. The state did not provide information on inactive voters. Alaska's Department of Labor generates its own population estimates, and the department estimated VAP for July 1, 2004, of 461,887. As a result, the state itself reports more registered voters than their own estimated voting age population. North Dakota also hits the 100 percent mark, because the state has no voter registration and the state's voting age population is considered as registered to vote for this study. Noncitizens in North Dakota constitute about 6,000 people, and since straight VAP was used for registration, the percentage of CVAP jumps over 100 percent.

When noncitizens are excluded from the base population, four states—Alaska, North Dakota, Iowa, and Maine—have more registered voters than CVAP. Iowa includes inactive voters in its registration counts. That totals Iowa's registered voters at over 100 percent of CVAP. However, if only active voters are considered, Iowa's registration is 94.0 percent of CVAP.

Maine, on the other hand, counts only active voters as its registration base. Despite this, the number of active voters exceeds the CVAP estimate on a statewide basis, as well as in 289 of the state's 517 townships. Again, the problem of small jurisdictions is apparent in the VAP and CVAP estimates. Even Maine's planning office reports estimated VAP of just 1,010,187 for July 1, 2004. If that VAP number were aged to November, it would still be less than the registration total of 1,025,777.

Table 2c presents the ranking of states by registration rates calculated against both VAP and CVAP for the state's reported registration and the state's active registration. Each state's rank changes with each of four different methods of calculating registration rates. Yet in most cases the shift is not dramatic. States near the bottom under one method tend to be near the bottom in all methods. States near the top stay near the top no matter which method is used to calculate registration rates.

For the six states with EDR, we made a special effort to collect data on how many people registered on Election Day. Unfortunately, the state of Maine did not keep a separate count of these individuals in 2004, but upon the completion of a statewide voter registration system, Maine will be able to report such numbers in 2006. Not all the jurisdictions responded to our request for EDR data.

Table 2c. State Rankings for Registration Calculations

Ranking	Name	Percent Total Registration of VAP	Name	Percent Active Registration of VAP	Name	Percent Total Registr of Citizen VAP	Name	Percent Active Registr of Citizen VAP
1	Alaska	100.5	Alaska	100.5	Alaska	103.8	Alaska	103.8
2	North Dakota	100.0	Maine	98.8	Wisconsin	102.2	Maine	100.3
3	Wisconsin	99.8	Michigan	94.1	North Dakota	101.2	Michigan	97.2
4	Maine	98.8	Indiana	92.7	Iowa	100.6	District of Colum	94.8
5	Iowa	98.3	Iowa	91.9	Maine	100.3	Indiana	94.8
6	Missouri	96.5	Vermont	91.1	Missouri	98.4	Iowa	94.0
7	New Hampshire	95.0	Kentucky	88.5	New Hampshire	97.5	Vermont	92.9
8	Michigan	94.1	Nebraska	88.1	Michigan	97.2	Nebraska	91.2
9	Indiana	92.7	South Dakota	87.2	Colorado	95.9	Rhode Island	90.1
10	Ohio	91.8	Pennsylvania	87.0	District of Colum	94.8	Kentucky	89.8
11	Vermont	91.1	New Hampshire	85.5	Indiana	94.8	Pennsylvania	89.0
12	Colorado	89.7	District of Colum	85.1	Ohio	93.3	South Dakota	88.2
13	Idaho	89.3	Wisconsin	84.9	Vermont	92.9	Delaware	87.9
14	Montana	89.2	Delaware	84.6	Idaho	92.8	New Hampshire	87.8
15	Kentucky	88.5	Rhode Island	83.9	New York	91.6	Wisconsin	87.6
16	Nebraska	88.1	Missouri	83.8	Delaware	91.4	Illinois	85.5
17	Delaware	88.1	Mississippi	83.0	Nebraska	91.2	Missouri	85.4
18	Louisiana	87.3	West Virginia	81.7	Texas	90.7	Florida	85.3
19	South Dakota	87.2	Louisiana	80.2	North Carolina	90.2	Mississippi	83.8
20	Pennsylvania	87.0	Ohio	79.7	Rhode Island	90.1	Utah	82.6
21	North Carolina	86.2	Illinois	78.0	Montana	90.0	Oregon	82.5
22	District of Colum	85.1	Idaho	77.8	Kentucky	89.8	New York	82.3
23	Rhode Island	83.9	Utah	77.7	Massachusetts	89.5	West Virginia	82.2
24	Mississippi	83.0	North Carolina	77.7	Pennsylvania	89.0	Louisiana	81.5
25	Tennessee	83.0	Oregon	77.4	Louisiana	88.7	North Carolina	81.3
26	Kansas	82.7	Kansas	77.2	South Dakota	88.2	Ohio	81.1
27	Massachusetts	82.7	Minnesota	76.9	Kansas	85.9	Idaho	80.9
28	Arkansas	82.1	Florida	76.6	Illinois	85.5	Massachusetts	80.6
29	West Virginia	81.7	Alabama	75.8	New Mexico	85.4	Kansas	80.2
30	Texas	80.5	Massachusetts	74.4	New Jersey	85.4	Minnesota	79.7
31	Oklahoma	80.5	Tennessee	74.2	Florida	85.3	Washington	79.5
32	New York	80.0	Washington	74.1	Tennessee	84.7	New Jersey	79.1
33	Virginia	79.3	Maryland	73.9	Arkansas	84.0	Maryland	78.8
34	New Mexico	79.1	Virginia	73.4	Virginia	83.8	New Mexico	78.5
35	Illinois	78.0	South Carolina	73.0	Mississippi	83.8	Virginia	77.6
36	Utah	77.7	Montana	72.7	Oklahoma	82.8	Alabama	76.9
37	Oregon	77.4	New Mexico	72.7	Utah	82.6	California	76.8
38	Minnesota	76.9	Arkansas	72.3	Oregon	82.5	Texas	76.2
39	Florida	76.6	New York	71.9	West Virginia	82.2	Tennessee	75.8
40	New Jersey	76.2	New Jersey	70.6	Minnesota	79.7	South Carolina	74.6
41	Alabama	75.8	Colorado	69.6	Washington	79.5	Colorado	74.4
42	Washington	74.1	Oklahoma	69.1	Maryland	78.8	Arkansas	73.9
43	Maryland	73.9	Connecticut	68.2	Alabama	76.9	Montana	73.3
44	South Carolina	73.0	Texas	67.6	California	76.8	Connecticut	72.9
45	Wyoming	70.9	Georgia	65.0	South Carolina	74.6	Oklahoma	71.1
46	Connecticut	68.2	Arizona	63.0	Connecticut	72.9	Arizona	70.1
47	Hawaii	66.0	California	62.5	Wyoming	72.0	Nevada	69.9
48	Georgia	65.0	Nevada	61.8	Hawaii	71.9	Georgia	69.0
49	Arizona	63.0	Wyoming	60.2	Arizona	70.1	Hawaii	64.4
50	California	62.5	Hawaii	59.2	Nevada	69.9	Wyoming	61.1
51	Nevada	61.8	North Dakota		Georgia	69.0	North Dakota	
52	American Samoa		American Samoa		American Samoa		American Samoa	
53	Guam		Guam		Guam		Guam	
54	Puerto Rico		Puerto Rico		Puerto Rico		Puerto Rico	
55	Virgin Islands		Virgin Islands		Virgin Islands		Virgin Islands	
	Total	79.5	Total	74.9	Total	86.1	Total	81.2
	Maximum	100.5	Maximum	100.5	Maximum	103.8	Maximum	103.8
	Average	82.7	Average	77.9	Average	86.9	Average	82.0
	Minimum	61.8	Minimum	59.2	Minimum	69.0	Minimum	61.1

Regions

Strongly influenced by California, the West is the region with the largest share of inactive voters reported on voter registration rolls, making up 26.1 percent of the region's voter file. The West also has the lowest registration rate in the nation, reporting only 68.5 percent of the VAP and 79.1 percent of the CVAP. On the other hand, the Midwest reported the highest registration rate in the nation, 89.4 percent for VAP and 92.8 for CVAP.

Urban to Rural

Small town and rural areas reported the lowest rates of inactive voters in voter files. Rural communities also have the highest registration rates in the nation based on voting age population (84.2 percent). However, when noncitizens are taken out of the mix, urban jurisdictions have the highest registration rates for citizens (88.8 percent).

Size of Jurisdiction

There is a near linear relationship between the size of the jurisdiction and the reported level of inactive voters in the voter file. Clearly, the largest jurisdictions in this nation have the largest share of inactive registered voters on their rolls. At 21.6 percent, the jurisdictions that have more than 1 million persons of voting age have more than twice as many inactive voters as the smallest jurisdictions in the nation, at 8.8 percent.

The rate of registration, on the other hand, tends to be highest in the smaller jurisdictions, while the largest jurisdictions tend to have the lowest registration rates, no matter what method is used to calculate the rates. For example, nearly all (99.6 percent) persons of voting age are registered in jurisdictions with less than 1,000 population, but only 70.0 percent are registered in communities with more than 1 million persons. This order is retained when calculated as a percentage of CVAP. However, as noted earlier in this report, the smallest jurisdictions have the largest number of counties and towns that show more registered voters than the estimated VAP and CVAP.

Race and Ethnicity

Predominantly Hispanic communities have high levels of inactive voters on their rolls. Collectively, nearly 23.7 percent of their rolls are inactive. This compares with just 16.4 percent in predominantly African American jurisdictions and 14.9 in predominantly White communities. The predominately Native American jurisdictions in the country had the lowest levels of inactive voters, just 12.0 percent of their rolls.

Predominantly Hispanic jurisdictions also have the lowest voter registration rates in the country (61.5 percent), especially when registration rates are calculated based on VAP. Rates are higher, and on par with other jurisdictions, for Hispanic areas (81.4 percent) when non-citizens are removed from the calculations. Native American jurisdictions have the highest registration rates (86.0 percent of VAP, and 87.8 percent for CVAP).

Median Income

Jurisdictions with a median income of \$40,000 to \$45,000 have the highest share of inactive voters, 19.9 percent. On the other hand, jurisdictions with the lowest median income have the lowest share of inactive voters, 9.7 percent. The lowest median income communities also have the highest registration rates. This is likely because of the rural nature of low-income jurisdictions. But the

authors caution against reaching too many conclusions based on this aggregate dataset. Precinct level data would allow more concrete conclusions on this subject.

High School Education

Jurisdictions in the second lowest category of percentage of those with a high school education reported the highest rates of inactive voters on their rolls, 18.5 percent. The lowest rate was reported by the lowest education jurisdictions, at 9.6 percent. Excepting this, the share of inactive voters tended to decrease as education increased. The higher the levels of high school education, generally the higher the reported rates of registration. The lowest education jurisdictions defied the trend slightly. This is true for both VAP and CVAP.

Section 203 Language Minority Requirements

Jurisdictions covered by the language minority requirements of section 203 of the Voting Rights Act appear to have nearly twice the numbers of inactive voters on their rolls (21.5 percent), compared with jurisdictions that are not covered (12.1 percent).

Covered jurisdictions also have a significantly lower voter registration rate among the voting age population, 70.6 percent compared with 83.8 percent for jurisdictions not covered by section 203. The difference, however, lessens when citizenship is taken into account, 82.8 percent for covered jurisdictions versus 87.5 percent for noncovered areas.

Section 5 Preclearance of Voting Procedures

Section 5-covered jurisdictions have a slightly lower share of inactive voters, 15.1 versus 15.5 percent. Section 5 jurisdictions reported lower registration rates than other jurisdictions, 68.3 versus 77.2 percent for VAP and 75.6 versus 83.0 percent for CVAP.

Type of Voting Equipment

Jurisdictions that use lever machines and hand-counted paper ballots reported the lowest numbers of inactive voters, 9.5 and 10.4 percent, respectively. Jurisdictions using paper ballots also have the highest registration rates in the nation, 93.2 percent of VAP or 95.0 percent of CVAP. This is likely because these jurisdictions tend to be rural and in the Midwest. Jurisdictions that used multiple systems or optical scans reported the highest rates of inactive voters, 18.5 and 17.4 percent, respectively. These jurisdictions were largely in-line with the registration rates of other jurisdictions. Jurisdictions that used electronic machines reported the lowest registration rates, 75.9 percent of VAP and 82.7 percent of CVAP.

Changed Voting Equipment since 2000

Jurisdictions that changed voting equipment since 2000 reported a higher percentage of inactive voters on their files, 18.9 versus 13.8. However, jurisdictions that changed voting systems reported lower registration rates than other jurisdictions, 74.1 versus 82.0 for VAP and 83.5 versus 87.2 for CVAP.

Statewide Voter Registration Database

Jurisdictions in states with a statewide voter registration database in place for the 2004 election reported a lower percentage of inactive voters than the rest of the nation, 11.0 versus 16.5 percent.

Jurisdictions in states with a statewide voter registration database reported slightly lower registration rates than other jurisdictions, 78.9 versus 79.7 percent for VAP; 82.7 versus 87.0 percent for CVAP.

Election Day Registration

Jurisdictions that allow EDR reported lower numbers of inactive voters on their rolls than other jurisdictions, 10.5 versus 15.5 percent. In addition, EDR jurisdictions have higher registration rates than other jurisdictions, 89.7 versus 78.9 for VAP and 92.2 versus 85.7 for CVAP.

Provisional Ballot Acceptance

Jurisdictions in states that allowed provisional ballots to be counted if they were cast in any precinct in the home jurisdiction reported nearly twice the numbers of inactive voters compared with jurisdictions where voters could vote in their home precincts only, 20.9 versus 11.9 percent. The “overall jurisdiction” communities also reported lower registration rates than the “in-precinct only” areas, 74.0 versus 83.0 percent for VAP and 81.8 versus 88.8 percent for CVAP.

No Excuse Absentee Balloting

Jurisdictions that allow the more liberal practice of accepting no excuse absentee ballots reported a higher share of inactive voters, 18.6 percent versus 13.3 percent. However, no excuse absentee balloting jurisdictions reported lower rates of registration, 75.8 versus 81.9 percent of VAP and 84.2 versus 87.2 percent of CVAP.

Early Voting

Jurisdictions in states that allowed some form of early voting had a higher share of inactive voters, 18.2 percent versus 12.7 percent. However, these same jurisdictions tended to have lower registration rates than those in states that do not have early voting provisions, 74.5 versus 83.5 percent of VAP and 83.1 versus 88.3 percent of CVAP.

Battleground States

Jurisdictions in 2004 battleground states tended to have fewer inactive voters on the rolls than those in nonbattleground states, 13.8 percent versus 16.0 percent. However, the impact of the 2004 campaign can be seen in battleground states’ higher registration rates than nonbattleground states, 84.4 versus 76.9 percent for VAP and 88.8 versus 84.6 percent for CVAP.

Presidential Margin of Victory

There is no clear pattern of percentage of inactive voters by a jurisdiction’s presidential margin of victory, ranging between 12.6 and 16.0 percent. There do not appear to be significant differences in the level of inactive voters or registration rates whether jurisdictions had close or large margins of victory in the 2004 presidential election, ranging between 78.3 and 86.0 percent of VAP and 84.2 and 89.3 percent of CVAP.

Red versus Blue Jurisdictions

Jurisdictions strongly carried by Kerry in the presidential election of 2004 reported the highest share of inactive registration, 20.0 percent, though there was no clear pattern among the remaining jurisdictions, which ranged between 12.0 and 15.3 percent. Registration rates in jurisdictions carried by Bush were similar to those jurisdictions carried by Kerry, ranging from 79.4 to 86.6 percent for

Bush jurisdictions and 77.7 to 82.4 percent for Kerry jurisdictions, among VAP, and 83.1 to 90.3 percent for Bush jurisdictions and 86.8 to 88.8 percent for Kerry jurisdictions, among CVAP.

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Registration

EAC Election Day Survey Registration 2004 General Election															Cases = Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Subject Matter									
Updated: 11/30/2005 18:22:58																								
Code	Name	Election Administration Jurisdictions	Reported Total Registration	Cases	Active Registration	Cases	Percent Active Registration	Inactive Registration	Cases	Percent Inactive Registration	Percent Increase If Inactive Reg Included	Election Day Registration	Cases	Percent Election Day Registration	Percent Total Registration of VAP	Cases >100%	Percent Active Registration of VAP	Cases >100%	Percent Total Registr of Citizen VAP	Cases >100%	Percent Active Registr of Citizen VAP	Cases >100%		
01	Alabama	67	2,597,629	67	2,597,629	67	100.0	245,356	63		10.4				75.8	5	75.8	5	76.9	5	76.9	5		
02	Alaska	1	472,160	1	472,160	1	100.0								100.5	1	100.5	1	103.8	1	103.8	1		
04	Arizona	15	2,642,120	15	2,642,120	15	100.0	253,833	15		9.6				63.0		63.0		70.1	1	70.1	1		
05	Arkansas	75	1,699,934	75	1,495,645	75	88.0	204,289	74	12.1					82.1	4	72.3	1	84.0	4	73.9	2		
06	California	58	16,646,555	58	16,646,555	58	100.0	5,674,536	50		34.8				62.5		62.5		76.8	1	76.8	1		
08	Colorado	64	3,101,956	64	2,405,306	64	77.5	696,650	64	22.5					89.7	19	69.6	3	95.9	24	74.4	3		
09	Connecticut	169	1,831,567	169	1,831,567	169	100.0	110,062	168		6.0				68.2	2	68.2	2	72.9	2	72.9	2		
10	Delaware	3	553,917	3	532,336	3	96.1	21,581	2	4.8					88.1		84.6		91.4		87.9			
11	District of Columbia	1	383,919	1	383,919	1	100.0	169,209	1		44.1				85.1		85.1		94.8		94.8			
12	Florida	67	10,300,942	67	10,300,942	67	100.0	950,710	63		9.7				76.6		76.6		85.3		85.3			
13	Georgia	159	4,248,802	159	4,248,802	159	100.0	703,153	159		16.5				65.0		65.0		69.0		69.0			
15	Hawaii	5	647,238	4	580,035	4	89.6	67,203	4	10.4					66.0		59.2		71.9		64.4			
16	Idaho	44	915,637	44	798,015	44	87.2	0				117,622	44	12.8	89.3	7	77.8	1	92.8	12	80.9	4		
17	Illinois	110	7,195,882	104	7,195,882	104	100.0	1,588,705	94		22.3				78.0	14	78.0	14	85.5	15	85.5	15		
18	Indiana	92	4,296,602	92	4,296,602	92	100.0								92.7	19	92.7	19	94.8	21	94.8	21		
19	Iowa	99	2,226,721	98	2,080,886	98	93.5	159,897	98	7.2					98.3	14	91.9	4	100.6	18	94.0	5		
20	Kansas	105	1,695,457	105	1,582,832	105	93.4	112,625	83	9.0					82.7	5	77.2	3	85.9	8	80.2	4		
21	Kentucky	120	2,794,286	120	2,794,286	120	100.0	87,998	120		3.1				88.5	9	88.5	9	89.8	10	89.8	10		
22	Louisiana	64	2,932,142	64	2,693,686	64	91.9	238,456	64	8.1					87.3	3	80.2	2	88.7	3	81.5	2		
23	Maine	517	1,026,219	517	1,026,219	517	100.0	54,750	193		8.7				98.8	271	98.8	271	100.3	289	100.3	289		
24	Maryland	24	3,105,370	24	3,105,370	24	100.0	225,376	24		7.3				73.9		73.9		78.8		78.8			
25	Massachusetts	351	4,098,634	351	3,688,693	351	90.0	409,941	319	10.3					82.7	20	74.4	14	89.5	39	80.6	17		
26	Michigan	83	7,164,047	83	7,164,047	83	100.0								94.1	9	94.1	9	97.2	12	97.2	12		
27	Minnesota	87	2,977,496	87	2,977,496	87	100.0	322,897	87		10.8	590,242	87	19.8	76.9		76.9		79.7		79.7			
28	Mississippi	82	1,469,608	66	1,469,608	66	100.0	215,741	53		16.0				83.0	20	83.0	20	83.8	21	83.8	21		
29	Missouri	116	4,194,416	116	3,642,606	116	86.8	551,810	108	13.4					96.5	33	83.8	11	98.4	35	85.4	12		
30	Montana	56	638,474	56	520,056	56	81.5	118,418	56	18.5					89.2	4	72.7	1	90.0	5	73.3	1		
31	Nebraska	93	1,160,193	93	1,160,193	93	100.0	0							88.1	16	88.1	16	91.2	16	91.2	16		
32	Nevada	17	1,073,869	17	1,073,869	17	100.0	171,686	17		16.0				61.8	1	61.8	1	69.9	1	69.9	1		
33	New Hampshire	242	950,292	241	855,861	241	90.1					94,431	237	9.9	95.0	103	85.5	50	97.5	118	87.8	54		
34	New Jersey	21	5,011,693	21	4,643,061	21	92.6	459,505	21	9.2					76.2		70.6		85.4		79.1			
35	New Mexico	33	505,356	20	464,393	20	91.9	40,963	16	9.1					79.1		72.7		85.4	2	78.5	1		
36	New York	58	11,837,068	58	10,635,725	58	89.9	1,201,343	58	10.1					80.0	1	71.9	1	91.6	3	82.3	1		
37	North Carolina	100	5,526,981	100	4,981,426	100	90.1	545,555	98	9.9					86.2	7	77.7	2	90.2	10	81.3	2		
38	North Dakota	53	490,179	53											100.0				101.2	40				
39	Ohio	88	7,965,110	88	6,919,015	88	86.9	1,221,871	74	17.9					91.8	4	79.7		93.3	5	81.1			
40	Oklahoma	77	2,143,978	77	1,840,028	77	85.8	303,950	77	14.2					80.5	1	69.1		82.8	1	71.1			
41	Oregon	36	2,141,249	36	2,141,249	36	100.0	552,125	35		26.0				77.4		77.4		82.5		82.5			
42	Pennsylvania	67	8,366,455	67	8,366,455	67	100.0								87.0		87.0		89.0	1	89.0	1		
44	Rhode Island	39	707,234	39	707,234	39	100.0	80,513	39		11.4				83.9	8	83.9	8	90.1	10	90.1	10		
45	South Carolina	46	2,318,235	46	2,318,235	46	100.0	342,231	46		14.8				73.0		73.0		74.6		74.6			
46	South Dakota	66	502,261	66	502,261	66	100.0	50,180	66		10.0				87.2	14	87.2	14	88.2	15	88.2	15		
47	Tennessee	95	3,748,235	95	3,352,390	95	89.4	395,845	92	10.6					83.0	2	74.2		84.7	3	75.8			
48	Texas	254	13,098,329	254	11,000,678	254	84.0	2,097,651	250	16.0					80.5	34	67.6	10	90.7	59	76.2	17		
49	Utah	29	1,278,912	29	1,278,912	29	100.0	243,881	25		19.5				77.7	6	77.7	6	82.6	12	82.6	12		
50	Vermont	246	444,508	246	444,508	246	100.0								91.1	47	91.1	47	92.9	52	92.9	52		
51	Virginia	134	4,515,675	134	4,179,304	134	92.6	336,371	134	7.4					79.3		73.4		83.8	4	77.6			
53	Washington	39	3,508,208	39	3,508,208	39	100.0	468,147	39		13.3				74.1		74.1		79.5		79.5			
54	West Virginia	55	1,168,694	55	1,168,694	55	100.0								81.7	1	81.7	1	82.2	1	82.2	1		
55	Wisconsin	1,910	4,179,774	1,894	2,439,282	314	85.1					443,772	348	15.3	99.8	123	84.9	54	102.2	543	87.6	64		
56	Wyoming	23	273,950	23	232,396	23	84.8					41,554	23	15.2	70.9	1	60.2	1	72.0	1	61.1			
60	American Samoa	1																						
66	Guam	1																						
72	Puerto Rico	110	2,440,131	110	2,440,131	110	100.0	0																
78	Virgin Islands	1	50,731	1	50,731	1	100.0																	
	Total	6,568	177,265,030	6,512	165,877,539	4,879	94.5	21,695,013	3,049	12.4	18.5	1,287,621	739	16.0	79.5	828	74.9	600	86.1	1,423	81.2	675		
	Maximum	1,910	16,646,555	1,894	16,646,555	517	100.0	5,674,536	319	22.5	44.1	590,242	348	19.8	100.5	271	100.5	271	103.8	543	103.8	289		
	Average	119	3,344,623	122	3,189,952	93	95.0	516,547	78	11.6	15.5	257,524	147	14.6	82.7	24	77.9	20	86.9	35	82.0	19		
	Minimum	1	50,731	1	50,731	1	77.5	0	1	4.8	3.1	41,554	23	9.9	61.8	1	59.2	1	69.0	1	61.1	1		

Registration

EAC Election Day Survey																	Cases = Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Subject Matter					
Registration 2004 General Election																						
Updated: 11/30/2005 18:22:58																						
Code	Name	Election Administration Jurisdictions	Reported Total Registration	Cases	Active Registration	Cases	Percent Active Registration	Inactive Registration	Cases	Percent Inactive Registration	Percent Increase if Inactive Reg. Included	Election Day Registration	Cases	Percent Election Day Registration	Percent Total Registration of VAP >100%	Cases	Percent Active Registration of VAP >100%	Cases	Percent Total Registr. of Citizen VAP >100%	Cases	Percent Active Registr. of Citizen VAP >100%	Cases
Election Administration																						
Voting Equipment Used in 2004 General Election																						
	None / Unknown	908	14,484,493	877	12,306,326	327	87.5	1,805,790	101	17.2		71,653	89	15.5	86.6	40	73.1	22	93.3	184	78.9	24
	Punch card	260	15,767,547	259	15,068,416	259	95.6	2,318,032	172	19.1		81,348	19	13.9	80.7	28	77.1	21	85.9	35	82.1	26
	Lever	394	21,662,619	390	20,137,558	380	93.0	1,652,114	341	9.5		18,976	10	18.4	80.7	13	75.1	9	88.2	20	82.1	9
	Paper	1,734	3,085,167	1,733	2,457,622	1,062	93.0	167,697	345	10.4		47,019	210	11.1	93.2	383	85.7	322	95.0	567	87.5	352
	Optical scan	2,541	69,198,628	2,523	64,857,909	2,121	95.0	9,835,254	1,455	17.4		954,593	390	16.3	78.9	346	74.7	212	85.4	581	81.0	244
	Electronic	608	40,068,685	608	38,987,236	608	97.3	4,386,796	547	12.6		707	1	11.8	75.9	13	73.9	10	82.7	23	80.5	14
	Multiple Systems	123	12,997,891	122	12,062,472	122	92.8	1,529,330	88	18.5		113,325	20	19.2	82.2	5	76.3	4	89.3	13	82.9	6
Changed Voting Equipment Since 2000 General Election																						
	Yes	1,753	51,149,755	1,746	48,662,285	1,105	96.2	8,214,986	617	18.9		362,120	316	15.5	74.1	247	71.0	177	83.5	456	80.2	196
	No	4,815	126,115,275	4,766	117,215,254	3,774	93.9	13,480,027	2,432	13.8		925,501	423	16.3	82.0	581	76.7	423	87.2	967	81.6	479
State Wide Voter Registration System in Place																						
	Yes	1,335	37,384,852	1,321	36,302,758	1,321	97.1	3,121,657	1,144	11.0		590,242	87	19.8	78.9	60	76.6	52	82.7	87	80.3	62
	No	5,233	139,880,178	5,191	129,574,781	3,558	93.8	18,573,356	1,905	16.5		697,379	652	13.8	79.7	768	74.5	548	87.0	1,336	81.4	613
Election Day Registration																						
	Yes	2,823	10,323,368	2,806	8,329,269	1,226	92.5	377,647	280	10.5		1,287,621	739	16.0	89.7	505	81.7	376	92.2	963	84.2	411
	No	3,745	166,941,662	3,706	157,548,270	3,653	94.7	21,317,366	2,769	15.5					78.9	323	74.6	224	85.7	460	81.0	264
Provisional Ballot Acceptance																						
	In Overall Jurisdiction	1,162	65,077,741	1,143	63,330,247	1,143	97.3	11,537,763	798	20.9					74.0	109	72.0	84	81.8	136	79.6	103
	In Precinct Only	4,350	103,336,604	4,316	94,398,839	2,736	92.5	9,779,603	1,971	11.9		485,326	371	15.3	83.0	338	76.6	194	88.8	828	82.1	225
	None	1,056	8,850,685	1,053	8,148,453	1,000	97.5	377,647	280	10.5		802,295	368	16.6	85.6	381	81.6	322	88.2	459	84.2	347
No Excuse Absentee Balloting																						
	Yes	3,781	64,333,790	3,750	59,674,288	2,117	95.4	10,151,440	1,028	18.6		602,948	415	14.7	75.8	540	71.8	426	84.2	1,055	80.0	474
	No	2,787	112,931,240	2,762	106,203,251	2,762	94.0	11,543,573	2,021	13.3		684,673	324	17.4	81.9	288	76.9	174	87.2	368	81.9	201
Early Voting Allowed																						
	Yes	1,701	73,710,075	1,686	68,331,736	1,633	93.3	12,496,964	1,216	18.2		159,176	67	13.4	74.5	148	69.4	75	83.1	244	77.5	96
	No	4,867	103,554,955	4,826	97,545,803	3,246	95.4	9,198,049	1,833	12.7		1,128,445	672	16.5	83.5	680	79.4	525	88.3	1,179	84.1	579
Covered By Section 203, Language Minority Requirements																						
	Yes	468	50,756,496	453	47,954,918	452	94.5	10,555,046	424	21.5		14,226	5	14.3	70.6	45	66.7	19	82.8	79	78.2	31
	No	6,100	126,508,534	6,059	117,922,621	4,427	94.6	11,139,967	2,625	12.1		1,273,395	734	16.1	83.8	783	79.0	581	87.5	1,344	82.5	644
Covered By Section 5 of Voting Rights Act																						
	Yes	890	40,868,855	864	38,016,986	864	93.0	6,073,109	832	15.1		1,299	8	11.5	73.4	67	68.3	40	81.3	99	75.6	49
	No	5,688	136,396,175	5,648	127,860,553	4,015	95.0	15,621,904	2,217	15.5		1,286,322	731	16.1	81.6	761	77.2	560	87.6	1,324	83.0	626

Registration

EAC Election Day Survey		Cases = Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Subject Matter																				
Registration 2004 General Election																						
Updated: 11/30/2005 18:22:58																						
Code	Name	Election Administration Jurisdictions	Reported Total Registration	Cases	Active Registration	Cases	Percent Active Registration	Inactive Registration	Cases	Percent Inactive Registration	Percent Increase if Inactive Reg. Included	Election Day Registration	Cases	Percent Election Day Registration	Percent Total Registration of VAP	Cases >100%	Percent Active Registration of VAP >100%	Cases	Percent Total Registr of Citizen VAP >100%	Cases	Percent Active Registr of Citizen VAP >100%	Cases
Demographics																						
Region																						
	Northeast	1,710	34,273,670	1,709	32,199,323	1,709	93.9	2,316,114	798	9.7		94,431	237	9.9	81.6	452	76.7	393	88.9	514	83.5	426
	South	1,423	62,606,676	1,407	58,462,978	1,407	93.4	7,083,472	1,320	11.7					79.1	86	73.8	50	84.3	121	78.7	60
	Midwest	2,902	44,048,138	2,879	39,961,102	1,246	94.6	4,007,985	610	16.0		1,034,014	435	17.6	89.4	251	84.2	144	92.8	728	87.5	164
	West	420	33,845,684	406	32,763,274	406	96.8	8,287,442	321	26.1		159,176	67	13.4	68.5	39	66.3	13	79.1	60	76.6	25
	Territories	113	2,490,862	111	2,490,862	111	100.0	0	0													
Urban to Rural																						
	Urban	567	63,441,314	566	59,292,913	445	93.7	9,349,663	280	17.5		559,369	145	16.4	77.3	58	72.4	27	88.8	139	83.2	42
	Suburban	871	47,552,530	868	44,896,354	599	94.8	5,249,700	420	14.1		256,655	107	15.9	81.1	80	76.9	51	86.0	178	81.5	58
	Small Towns	1,710	44,193,768	1,690	41,652,437	1,491	95.1	5,265,123	952	14.8		234,646	197	16.4	79.0	220	75.0	161	82.4	335	78.2	176
	Rural	3,307	19,586,556	3,277	17,544,973	2,233	94.5	1,830,527	1,397	12.3		236,951	290	15.1	84.2	470	78.9	361	86.6	771	81.2	399
	Not Available - Territories	113	2,490,862	111	2,490,862	111	100.0	0	0													
Size of Jurisdiction (VAP)																						
	< 1,000	1,761	895,006	1,757	287,426	588	96.7	5,852	123	8.8		15,454	149	17.7	99.6	268	95.6	237	100.3	470	96.8	257
	>=1,000 to <3,500	1,165	2,182,148	1,164	1,384,367	735	95.6	46,991	315	7.4		48,102	196	12.0	96.3	228	90.5	170	97.6	494	92.0	186
	>=3,500 to <10,000	1,043	5,966,645	1,037	5,494,187	1,010	94.3	336,266	660	8.7		150,860	218	12.4	89.6	189	84.3	120	91.1	253	85.7	134
	>=10,000 to <50,000	1,704	31,472,681	1,681	29,632,870	1,675	94.5	2,565,778	1,343	10.3		395,175	146	15.4	83.0	117	78.4	64	85.0	155	80.3	80
	>=50,000 to <250,000	586	48,992,270	582	45,811,079	579	93.9	5,148,210	471	13.2		355,187	25	17.2	81.5	22	76.4	7	84.8	35	79.6	10
	>=250,000 to <1,000,000	140	51,396,493	139	48,600,987	139	94.6	6,803,334	114	16.5		322,839	4	19.1	80.9	4	76.5	2	87.7	13	82.9	6
	>=1,000,000	25	33,867,508	25	32,174,367	25	95.0	6,788,582	23	21.6					70.0		66.5		84.7	3	80.5	2
	Not Available	144	2,492,279	127	2,492,256	128	100.0	0	0			4	1	14.8	35.8		18.9					
Race and Ethnicity																						
	Predominantly NH White	6,264	163,662,585	6,234	152,735,903	4,608	94.4	19,330,247	2,915	14.9		1,287,461	737	16.0	80.6	796	75.9	577	86.4	1,379	81.4	647
	Predominantly NH Black	85	3,098,023	81	3,019,933	81	97.5	500,485	76	16.4					77.4	17	75.4	14	82.1	17	80.0	14
	Predominantly NH Native America	24	231,022	24	193,637	16	90.8	25,511	13	12.0		156	1	38.2	86.0	5	77.2	5	87.8	11	78.9	5
	Predominantly Hispanic	50	7,749,995	45	7,411,162	45	95.6	1,832,292	44	23.7					61.5	10	58.8	4	81.4	15	77.8	9
	Not Available	145	2,523,405	128	2,516,904	129	99.7	6,478	1	20.8		4	1	14.8	96.7		76.6		101.5	1	80.3	
Median Income																						
	< \$25,000	298	2,504,552	287	2,375,742	258	95.4	213,755	194	9.7		295	3	16.8	84.0	81	80.0	70	89.4	92	85.3	78
	>=\$25,000 to <\$30,000	884	8,917,739	871	8,142,330	735	92.7	963,033	547	12.4		10,562	20	12.4	81.8	107	75.6	81	84.7	166	78.3	95
	>=\$30,000 to <\$35,000	1,372	22,970,583	1,366	21,391,385	1,096	94.4	2,248,875	735	13.3		191,448	124	15.8	80.7	146	75.9	111	83.6	241	78.7	127
	>=\$35,000 to <\$40,000	1,215	40,443,694	1,213	37,271,917	892	93.1	4,729,718	550	13.8		257,295	134	15.7	80.3	162	74.6	125	86.9	245	80.8	130
	>=\$40,000 to <\$45,000	881	37,780,840	877	35,581,341	563	94.9	5,686,916	295	19.9		158,333	114	15.7	76.5	94	72.5	66	85.3	167	80.9	77
	>=\$45,000 to <\$50,000	587	21,218,675	587	19,910,108	363	94.8	2,958,204	199	16.6		180,853	96	16.4	78.3	78	74.1	52	84.7	166	80.2	57
	>=\$50,000	1,180	40,936,586	1,178	38,712,415	841	95.6	4,894,512	529	14.6		488,831	247	16.4	80.8	159	77.1	94	88.3	346	84.3	111
	Not Available	151	2,492,361	133	2,492,301	131	100.0	0	0			4	1	14.8	52.7	1	35.2	1	45.6		45.6	
High School Education																						
	< 60%	126	1,817,027	124	1,686,494	119	93.0	163,910	104	9.6		22	1	8.8	75.9	29	70.6	24	88.1	35	81.9	29
	>=60% to <70%	661	14,944,978	648	14,489,498	580	97.2	2,652,049	521	18.5		1,201	5	12.3	66.6	57	64.6	43	78.4	81	76.2	48
	>=70% to <80%	1,646	49,285,773	1,631	45,617,972	1,224	93.2	6,695,452	879	16.1		152,083	91	15.4	77.1	123	71.8	90	84.8	250	78.9	105
	>=80% to <90%	3,111	93,198,279	3,105	87,425,017	2,123	95.0	10,587,245	1,192	14.9		637,418	411	16.1	82.4	367	78.1	270	87.2	698	82.6	299
	>=90%	873	15,495,512	871	14,141,635	702	93.0	1,589,879	352	12.8		496,893	230	16.2	86.5	251	80.2	172	92.0	358	85.4	194
	Not Available	151	2,523,461	133	2,516,923	131	99.7	6,478	1	20.8		4	1	14.8	96.7	1	76.6	1	101.5	1	80.3	

Registration

EAC Election Day Survey		Cases = Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Subject Matter																				
Registration 2004 General Election																						
Updated: 11/30/2005 18:22:58																						
Code	Name	Election Administration Jurisdictions	Reported Total Registration	Cases	Active Registration	Cases	Percent Active Registration	Inactive Registration	Cases	Percent Inactive Registration	Percent Increase if Inactive Reg Included	Election Day Registration	Cases	Percent Election Day Registration	Percent Total Registration of VAP	Cases >100%	Percent Active Registration of VAP	Cases >100%	Percent Total Registr of Citizen VAP	Cases >100%	Percent Active Registr of Citizen VAP	Cases >100%
Political																						
Battleground States in 2004 Presidential Election																						
Yes		3,093	64,166,639	3,062	59,646,074	1,482	94.9	5,594,878	690	13.8		1,128,445	672	16.5	84.4	311	79.8	134	88.8	765	84.1	157
No		3,475	113,098,391	3,450	106,231,465	3,397	94.3	16,100,135	2,359	16.0		159,176	67	13.4	76.9	517	72.4	466	84.6	658	79.6	518
Margin of Victory in 2004 Presidential Election																						
< 2.5%		515	15,923,548	513	14,919,388	359	94.5	1,671,431	213	14.2		129,495	76	16.1	83.2	75	78.4	55	88.5	129	83.5	64
>=2.5% to < 5.0%		476	11,133,130	472	10,464,146	327	95.0	1,068,379	180	12.6		91,415	60	16.3	79.3	63	75.2	52	84.2	108	79.9	54
>=5.0% to < 7.5%		510	13,830,932	508	13,113,160	348	95.8	1,697,412	214	14.2		94,261	64	18.2	78.3	63	74.8	47	86.3	114	82.5	56
>=7.5% to < 10.0 %		429	8,833,490	428	8,191,009	291	94.0	916,839	164	13.3		51,546	61	13.2	86.0	55	80.7	42	89.3	104	83.8	45
>=10.0 %		4,492	125,044,988	4,463	116,692,695	3,433	94.3	16,340,905	2,277	16.0		920,429	475	16.0	78.8	571	74.1	403	85.7	966	80.7	455
Red vs Blue Jurisdictions Won By in 2004 Presidential Election																						
Bush > 55%		3,115	68,178,580	3,094	63,589,240	2,411	94.7	7,327,052	1,661	13.5		432,462	329	14.9	79.4	318	74.9	203	83.1	589	78.5	227
Bush 50% to 55%		982	26,682,203	979	24,709,512	666	93.6	3,256,469	383	15.3		248,572	153	17.2	81.4	117	76.1	83	87.6	223	81.9	91
Bush < 50%		136	2,041,746	135	1,896,917	103	94.1	195,994	47	12.0		20,194	17	13.2	86.6	26	81.4	20	90.3	43	84.9	22
Kerry < 50%		150	4,850,492	150	4,674,613	105	97.0	460,164	68	14.0		13,076	16	14.1	82.4	28	79.9	23	87.8	40	85.1	28
Kerry 50% to 55%		872	23,160,396	866	21,666,572	610	94.4	2,321,254	360	12.1		114,988	106	15.1	80.5	114	75.9	92	86.8	187	81.8	102
Kerry > 55%		1,161	49,846,628	1,154	46,837,501	857	94.4	8,134,033	529	19.5		457,854	115	17.1	77.7	220	73.2	174	88.8	335	83.8	200
Tied		25	14,032	21	12,312	12	96.3		1	5.1		475	3	9.4	98.4	5	94.5	5	99.0	6	95.2	5