

## Chapter 13 Polling Places

Table 13 presents data from the Election Day Survey on precincts and polling places. The survey asked what constitutes a local election jurisdiction—e.g., county, parish, township, or city—and then asked for the number of local jurisdictions that provided information for the survey. The survey also asked for the number of precincts and polling places in each election jurisdiction.

The term “precincts” in most states refers to the geographic area that covers a territory where voters would cast a unique ballot. Some states call these geographic areas voting districts, or wards, or beats. Precincts are usually built using registered voter records so that the precinct size stays under a limited size generally dictated by state law. The polling place is typically the specific building or location that voters go to each Election Day to cast their ballot. A polling place may serve several area precincts, but a single precinct usually only has a single polling place within it. In most areas of the country, there tends to be a one-to-one relationship between precincts and polling places, but this may not always be true.

### Applicability and Coverage

Oregon conducts elections entirely by mail. However, provisions are made for voters to cast ballots at county election administrative offices, which is the number the state provided as its number of polling places. All other states had Election Day polling places for the 2004 election.

The Election Day Survey unveiled some differences in how states treated precincts versus polling places. While most states reported data for both precincts and polling places, a handful of states reported data for only one item. For example, the state of Connecticut provided information only for polling places, not for precincts. On the other hand, the states of Georgia, Maine, Minnesota, South Carolina, and West Virginia only provided the number of precincts in each jurisdiction, but provided no information on the number of polling places.

### Historical Context

Throughout United States history, voters have gathered at polling places on Election Day to determine the collective future course of the country. The method of voting has changed over time, from voters publicly stating their choice on county courthouse steps, to casting colorful party-printed ballots for all to see in ballot boxes, to the various methods of casting a ballot in secret. More recently, Oregon has done away with the polling place altogether, opting to run its federal elections entirely by mail, though the state still opens county administrative offices for people to vote in-person. Jurisdictions in other states also have begun reviewing the option of conducting their elections entirely by mail, but in most instances this has been for smaller, local elections. Following the 2004 elections, more jurisdictions in Washington State have moved to all mail elections.

An issue regarding election administration of polling places is the efficient distribution of resources to ensure a fair and accurate election that provides satisfactory service to the voters. The issue is not a new one. For example, the expansion of women’s suffrage prompted several states to provide

resources to increase the number of poll workers per polling place in anticipation of a greater volume of voters (West 1921).

In 1968, the Office of the Mayor of New York conducted a pilot study to test the efficacy of drawing voting precincts by computer to reduce lines at the polls, equalize voting delays, and reduce the cost of conducting elections (Savas 1971). The study ultimately recommended that blocks within the city be split in order to equalize registration among voting precincts and thereby more efficiently distribute resources, which netted a savings to the city of \$2 million (Savas, Lipton, and Burkholz 1972). This representative study was publicly published in an academic journal, and we are certain that states and localities have conducted similar internal studies of their election administration.

Over the past two decades, Election Data Services has collected the number of precincts for each election. The nationwide numbers going back to 1980 are in Table 13a. The number of precincts in the United States has gradually grown with the growth in population and registration. There has traditionally been a larger increase in the year immediately after redistricting takes place, as election administrators adjust precinct boundaries that need to be split apart due to new district boundaries. The year 2004 marked a significant drop in the overall number of precincts, possibly due to the higher costs of new voting equipment. The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) survey total of 174,252 precincts for 2004 is lower than it should be due to lack of data from the states of Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania, but it does include Puerto Rico, which is not in the Election Data Services dataset.

**Table 13a. Number of Precincts Nationwide, 1980–2004**

<b>Election Year</b>	<b>Number of Precincts</b>
<b>2004</b>	185,994
<b>2002</b>	189,900
<b>2000</b>	184,850
<b>1998</b>	185,444
<b>1996</b>	180,834
<b>1994</b>	181,497
<b>1992</b>	177,691
<b>1990</b>	177,101
<b>1988</b>	178,034
<b>1986</b>	176,326
<b>1980</b>	167,037

A secondary source of the number of precincts in selected states is available through the national census of the population. Beginning with the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census implemented a voluntary program (PL 94-171) whereby states could obtain population counts for geographic areas that roughly approximated precincts. This allows states to align their voting precinct boundaries with census geography to facilitate the merging of census and election data for redistricting purposes. There were rough approximations because the bureau guidelines dictated that the states had to use whole census blocks to build what they called the “voting tabulation districts (or VTDs)”. Some states merged precincts together to form “mega” VTDs as a way of getting around the whole block requirement. These VTDs roughly approximated the precincts used in the general election two years before the census (i.e., the 1978 elections, the 1988 elections, and the 1998 elections). VTDs are not

updated following the election or redistricting, nor are they maintained by the Census Bureau. In advance of the 2000 census, all states except California, Florida, Kentucky, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, and Wisconsin participated in this program, and among the territories, only Puerto Rico participated. Within the United States, a total of 127,605 VTDs were reported to the Bureau of the Census in preparation for the 2000 census. Puerto Rico reported 1,714 VTDs.

The number of voting precincts is not static. Population and registration changes often necessitate the splitting or merging of existing precincts. After a redistricting, precincts that are split by a new district boundary often need to be reconfigured to ensure the uniformity of the ballot throughout the precinct. However, some states do not change their precinct boundaries following redistricting, and instead have what they call “split precincts,” which are divided by some upper level of political or legal geography (i.e., state legislative boundaries, city boundaries, etc.). Poll workers in split precincts must correctly identify which part of the precinct a voter resides within, so that they are provided their correct ballot configuration. Voters receiving incorrect ballots are among the problems reported in the 2004 election.

## **Survey Results**

Table 13 presents data on precincts and polling places from questions 19 and 20 on the Election Day Survey. In the table, the average numbers of precincts per polling place and polling places per precinct are calculated as well as the average total registration and voting age population (VAP) per precinct and polling place. The column headings in Table 13 are as follows:

**Column Headings for Table 13. Polling Places**

<b>Col.</b>	<b>Heading</b>	<b>Description</b>
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 Number of Precincts	Number of precincts from survey question 19
5	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 19
6	Total Number of Polling Places	Number of polling places from survey question 20
7	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 20
8	Average # of Precincts in a Polling Place	Number of precincts (col. 4) divided by the number of polling places (col. 6)
9	Average # of Polling Places in a Precinct	Number of polling places (col. 6) divided by the number of precincts (col. 4)
10	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to questions 19 and 20
11	Total Registration	Number of active and inactive registered voters, number of persons who voted on Election Day in six states, and VAP data for North Dakota and jurisdictions in Wisconsin that do not have voter registration, from col. 4 of table 2
12	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to survey question 1, provided Election Day registration data, or for which VAP data was substituted for voter registration data
13	Average Registration per Precinct	Number of registered voters (col. 11) divided by the number of precincts (col. 4)
14	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to survey questions 1 and 19, provided Election Day registration data, or for which VAP data was substituted for voter registration data

**Column Headings for Table 13 (cont.)**

<b>Col.</b>	<b>Heading</b>	<b>Description</b>
15	Voting Age Population	Estimated November 2004 VAP
16	Cases	Number of jurisdictions for which 2004 VAP was constructed
17	Average Voting Age Population per Precinct	Estimated VAP (col. 15) divided by the number of precincts (col. 4)
18	Cases	Number of jurisdictions for which November 2004 VAP estimates were compiled and that responded to question 19
19	Average Registration per Polling Place	Number of registered voters (col. 11) divided by the number of polling places (col. 6)
20	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to survey questions 1 and 20, provided Election Day registration data, or for which VAP data was substituted for voter registration data
21	Average Voting Age Population per Polling Place	Estimated VAP (col. 15) divided by the number of polling places (col. 6)
22	Cases	Number of jurisdictions for which November 2004 VAP estimates were compiled and that responded to question 6

**Analysis of Survey Results**

The following is our analysis of the data in Table 13 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 13 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 number of voting precincts and the number of polling places are often not the same within a jurisdiction. There are several reasons for this. In a number of jurisdictions, the county courthouse is also designated as a polling place. In addition, some jurisdictions added in their early voting sites as additional polling places in their reported data. Finally, some jurisdictions said they just had polling places and not precincts and some appeared to be confused by the terminology that was foreign to their state. In all, 383 jurisdictions reported a number of polling places larger than their number of precincts. Sometimes, two or more voting precincts will be consolidated, or share the same polling place. Jurisdictions reporting more precincts than polling places totaled 1,576, from which we might infer that at least this many consolidated polling places existed in the 2004 elections.

There are two ways to express the ratio of polling places and precincts, with either number used in the numerator or the denominator. Here, we discuss the ratio of the average number of precincts in a polling place and provide the other ratio for completeness. There is evidence that the ratio of precincts to polling places is related to the urban and rural character of the state, the socioeconomic characteristics of the jurisdiction, and the factors related to the Election Day experience, such as Election Day registration.

In urban areas precinct consolidation is easier, and perhaps necessary, due to limited availability of suitable locations for polling places in dense population areas. We find higher reported ratios of precincts to polling places in urban areas, and by a consequence states and regions with larger urban populations. Other tabulations associated with urban/rural character, such as vote for presidential winner, report similar relationships.

Income and education of a jurisdiction are also related, with higher reported ratios of precincts to polling places at higher levels of education and income. This is not simply a consequence of the urban/rural character of the jurisdiction.

For some states, pressures are relieved in Election Day polling places through other methods of voting. Oregon, which conducts its election entirely by mail, needs one polling place per county. States with Election Day registration also consolidate fewer precincts than those without, perhaps to aid in the processing of voters at the polls on Election Day.

The best determinant of the distribution of polling places among voters is to divide the number of registered voters that are serviced by the number of voting precincts and polling places that service them. The polling places per registration will be the primary measure used in this analysis, although additional measures for precincts and dividing both precincts and polling places by VAP are provided.

Excluding Oregon, the strongest reported relationship between average registration per polling place is found in the population size of the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions of smaller size report a smaller number of registered voters per polling place. This size of the jurisdiction is related to the observed relationships explored in other tabulations, such as the urban/rural character of the jurisdiction, the region the jurisdiction is located in, the type of equipment used, and the presidential winner of the jurisdiction.

There is also a relationship between income and education, with lower reported average registration per jurisdiction for lower levels of income and education. Here, it is useful to compare the jurisdiction's average registration per polling place with the average citizen voting age population (CVAP) per polling place, since persons of lower income and education tend to participate at lower rates. This is partially responsible for the relationship between income and education since, for example, among education categories the reported ratio of the average registration to the average CVAP per polling place is 73 percent for the lowest education category and 90 percent for the highest category. But this is not a complete explanation of income and education disparities since average CVAP per polling place rises with education categories, like registration (but not with the same rate of increase).

Finally, there is a relationship between service demands in polling places and average registration per polling place, as those jurisdictions with Election Day registration have lower registration per polling place than other jurisdictions and those with early voting report higher average registration per polling place.

### *States*

Excluding Oregon, Washington reported the highest ratio of voting precincts to polling places, 4.18:1, but this may correspond to the state having the highest rate of absentee ballots used. [See chapter 5.] Nevada reported a similar high ratio, 3.01:1, but it also reported a large proportion of early voting. In these states, fewer demands are placed on polling places on Election Day. New York also reported a high ratio, 2.25:1, due primarily to consolidation of precincts in and around New York City. Most other states reported an average ratio of between one and two voting precincts per polling place, with nearly all clustered around one.

Excluding Oregon, states generally range from slightly under 1,000 to slightly over 2,000 reported registered voters per polling place. Massachusetts reported the highest average, 2,811, and Wyoming reported the smallest average, 794.

### *Regions*

The ratio of precincts to polling palaces by region is strongly affected by the states with high ratios mentioned above. The Northeast and West reported the highest ratios, 1.97:1 and 1.65:1, respectively, and the Midwest and South reported the smallest ratios, 1.43:1 and 1.18:1, respectively. The average registration per polling place among regions is highest for the Northeast at 1,747 and lowest for the Midwest at 1,125.

### *Urban to Rural*

The distribution of the ratio of polling palaces to precincts is related to the size of the jurisdiction. There is a near linear decrease in the reported ratio of precincts to polling places from urban to rural jurisdictions, from 1.62 for urban to 1.30 for rural jurisdictions. The average registration per polling place is also strongly related to the size of the jurisdiction. Rural areas reported almost half of the average registration per polling place than urban and suburban jurisdictions, 809 versus 1,587.

### *Size of Jurisdiction*

Similar to the urban/rural tabulation, there is a near linear decrease in the reported ratio of precincts to polling places from larger to smaller jurisdictions, ranging from 1.82:1 for the largest population

jurisdictions to 1.25:1 for the second smallest. The smallest jurisdictions deviate from the trend, with a reported 1.62 precincts per polling place. The reported average registration per polling place is even more strongly related to the population size of the jurisdiction than to the urban/rural character. Jurisdictions with less than 1,000 VAP reported an average registration per polling place of 461, while those with 50,000 and greater reported an average registration per polling place slightly higher than 1,500.

### *Race and Ethnicity*

Among racial and ethnicity categories, the reported ratio of precincts to polling places is highest for predominantly Non-Hispanic White jurisdictions, 1.47:1. Predominantly Hispanic jurisdictions reported the next highest ratio, 1.35:1, followed by predominantly Non-Hispanic Black, 1.20:1, and predominantly Non-Hispanic Native American, 1.03:1. This relationship remains among racial and ethnicity categories when the states of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington are removed from the tabulation.

Among race and ethnicity categories, all but predominantly Non-Hispanic Native American jurisdictions reported an average registration per polling place slightly above 1,300. Predominantly Non-Hispanic Native American jurisdictions reported an average of 749, which may reflect the rural character of reservations.

### *Median Income*

Among income categories, the reported ratio of precincts to polling places for jurisdictions rises as income increases, from 1.15:1 for the lowest income category of under \$25,000 until reaching \$35,000, where the ratio remains relatively constant around 1.5:1. Among income categories, the reported average registration per polling place increases from 692 for the lowest category to around 1,500 at \$35,000 and above.

### *High School Education*

Among education categories, the reported ratio of precincts to polling places for jurisdictions rises nearly linearly as education rises, from 1.11:1 to 1.66:1. Among education categories, the reported average registration per polling place increases from 915 for the lowest education category to 1,771 for the highest category.

### *Section 203 Language Minority Requirements*

In comparing Section 203 covered jurisdictions with other jurisdictions, the ratio of precincts to polling places is similar, 1.48:1 and 1.43:1, respectively. Registration per polling place is nearly equal, too, at 1,348 and 1,408, respectively.

### *Section 5 Pre-clearance of Voting Procedures*

Among Section 5 covered jurisdictions, the ratio of precincts to polling places is lower than among noncovered jurisdictions, 1.19:1 and 1.52:1, respectively. Among Section 5 covered jurisdictions, the average registration per polling place is higher than other jurisdictions, 1,483 and 1,361, respectively.



### *Type of Voting Equipment*

Among categories of voting equipment, the reported ratio of precincts to polling places is fairly equal at 1.4:1 across jurisdictions, except for those that use lever machines, which reported a ratio of 2.01:1. This relationship is primarily driven by the use of lever machines in New York City, which has a high number of consolidated precincts.

Among categories of voting equipment, the reported average registration per polling place is lowest for jurisdictions that use paper, at 671. This is primarily a consequence of the higher usage of paper ballots in smaller population jurisdictions. The next lowest is punch card jurisdictions at 1,094. The highest average is reported by jurisdictions that use multiple systems, at 1,936, followed by lever, at 1,549, and electronic machine jurisdictions, at 1,470.

### *Changed Voting Equipment since 2000*

Jurisdictions that changed voting equipment reported a slightly lower ratio of precincts to polling places than other jurisdictions, 1.37:1 and 1.48:1, respectively. Among those jurisdictions that changed voting equipment, the reported average registration per polling place is higher than those that did not, 1,475 and 1,355, respectively.

### *Statewide Voter Registration Database*

Among jurisdictions with a statewide voter registration database, the reported ratio of precincts to polling places is lower than those jurisdictions without, 1.26:1 and 1.49:1, respectively. Among those jurisdictions with a statewide voter registration database, the reported average registration per polling place is slightly higher than those without, 1,485 and 1,367, respectively.

### *Election Day Registration*

Among jurisdictions with Election Day registration, the reported ratio of precincts to polling places is very similar to those jurisdictions without, 1.49:1 and 1.45:1, respectively. Among those jurisdictions with Election Day registration, the reported average registration per polling place is also very similar to those that do not register on Election Day, at 1,355 and 1,389, respectively.

### *Provisional Ballot Acceptance*

Among jurisdictions according to the method of accepting provisional ballots, the reported ratio of precincts to polling places is similar across jurisdictions for which provisional ballots are accepted jurisdiction-wide and in-precinct, 1.46:1 and 1.45:1, respectively. Those that do not have provisional ballots, which tend to be those with Election Day registration, reported a lower ratio, 1.08:1.

Among jurisdictions according to the method of accepting provisional ballots, the reported average registration per polling place is notably lower in jurisdictions for which provisional ballots are accepted jurisdiction-wide vs. in-precinct jurisdictions, 1,274 and 1,468, respectively. This would seem to indicate that communities that accept provisional ballots jurisdiction-wide purposely keep their precinct sizes low to accommodate the potential of other voters showing up to vote. Those that do not have provisional ballots, which tend to be those with Election Day registration, reported a lower average registration per polling place: 1,286.

### *No Excuse Absentee Balloting*

Among jurisdictions with no excuse absentee balloting, the reported ratio of precincts to polling places is similar to those jurisdictions without, 1.47:1 and 1.43:1, respectively. Among jurisdictions with no excuse absentee balloting, the reported average registration per polling place is lower than in those jurisdictions without, at 1,318 and 1,438.

### *Early Voting*

Among jurisdictions with early voting, the reported ratio of precincts to polling places is lower than those jurisdictions without, 1.30:1 and 1.57:1, respectively. Among jurisdictions with early voting, the reported average registration per polling place is very similar to other jurisdictions, 1,384 and 1,392, respectively.

### *Battleground States*

Among jurisdictions in battleground states, the reported ratio of precincts to polling places is higher than other nonbattleground jurisdictions, 1.62:1 and 1.38:1, respectively. Among jurisdictions in battleground states, the reported average registration per polling place is higher than those jurisdictions not in battleground states, 1,525 and 1,332, respectively.

### *Presidential Margin of Victory*

Among jurisdictions tabulated by presidential margin of victory, the reported ratio of precincts to polling places follows no clear pattern, varying between 1.43:1 and 1.58:1. Among jurisdictions tabulated by presidential margin of victory, there is a clear linear pattern: the reported average registration per polling place is highest for the closest margin, 1,650, then declines to 1,546 for second closest margin, and is between 1,390 and 1,344 for the remaining jurisdictions.

### *Red versus Blue Jurisdictions*

Among jurisdictions tabulated by presidential winner, the reported ratio of precincts to polling places is lower in jurisdictions won by Bush than by Kerry, ranging between 1.28:1 and 1.40:1 for jurisdictions won by Bush and 1.47:1 and 1.53:1 for Kerry. Part of the reason for this relationship is the concentration of Kerry supporters in urban areas where there is greater precinct consolidation.

Among jurisdictions tabulated by presidential winner, the reported average registration per polling place is lower in jurisdictions won by Bush than by Kerry, ranging between 1,269 and 1,466 for jurisdictions won by Bush and 1,450 and 1,637 for Kerry. This is related to the concentration of Bush supporters in small population jurisdictions that tend to have lower registration per polling place.

## **REFERENCES**

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Polling Places

EAC Election Day Survey		Cases = Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Subject Matter																					
Polling Places 2004 General Election																							
Updated: 09/19/2005 13:08:14																							
Code	Name	Election Administration Jurisdictions	Total		Average # of Precincts		Average # of Polling Places In A Polling		Total		Average Registration		Average Voting Age		Average Registration		Average Voting Age						
			Number of Precincts	Cases	Places	Cases	Place	A Precinct	Cases	Registration	Cases	Precinct	Cases	Population	Cases	Precinct	Cases	Polling Place	Cases	Population per	Cases	Polling Place	Cases
01	Alabama	67	2,210	67	2,177	67	1.02	0.99	67	2,597,629	67	1,175.4	67	3,425,821	67	1,550.1	67	1,193.2	67	1,573.6	67		
02	Alaska	1	436	1	439	1	0.99	1.01	1	472,160	1	1,082.9	1	470,027	1	1,078.0	1	1,075.5	1	1,070.7	1		
04	Arizona	15	2,110	15	2,002	15	1.05	0.95	15	2,642,120	15	1,252.2	15	4,194,390	15	1,987.9	15	1,319.7	15	2,095.1	15		
05	Arkansas	75	2,693	75	1,923	75	1.40	0.71	75	1,699,934	75	631.2	75	2,069,560	75	768.5	75	884.0	75	1,076.2	75		
06	California	58	21,857	55	14,467	52	1.45	0.69	52	16,646,555	58	754.0	55	26,647,955	58	1,204.9	55	1,100.3	52	1,760.2	52		
08	Colorado	64	3,370	64	2,318	63	1.45	0.69	63	3,101,956	64	920.5	64	3,456,263	64	1,025.6	64	1,336.1	63	1,488.4	63		
09	Connecticut	169			769	169				1,831,567	169			2,684,372	169			2,381.8	169	3,490.7	169		
10	Delaware	3	437	3	276	3	1.58	0.63	3	553,917	3	1,267.5	3	629,009	3	1,439.4	3	2,006.9	3	2,279.0	3		
11	District of Columbia	1	142	1	142	1	1.00	1.00	1	383,919	1	2,703.7	1	451,039	1	3,176.3	1	2,703.7	1	3,176.3	1		
12	Florida	67	6,892	67	5,433	67	1.27	0.79	67	10,300,942	67	1,494.6	67	13,441,568	67	1,950.3	67	1,896.0	67	2,474.1	67		
13	Georgia	159	3,163	159	2,907	158	1.08	0.92	158	4,248,802	159	1,343.3	159	6,534,852	159	2,066.0	159	1,457.7	158	2,240.8	158		
15	Hawaii	5	353	4	336	4	1.05	0.95	4	647,238	4	1,833.5	4	980,154	5	2,776.3	4	1,926.3	4	2,916.8	4		
16	Idaho	44	949	44	763	44	1.24	0.80	44	915,637	44	964.8	44	1,025,457	44	1,080.6	44	1,200.0	44	1,344.0	44		
17	Illinois	110	11,738	110	9,200	110	1.28	0.78	110	7,195,882	104	633.6	104	9,518,482	110	810.9	110	813.3	104	1,034.6	104		
18	Indiana	92	5,571	92	3,454	84	1.28	0.78	84	4,296,602	92	771.2	92	4,635,665	92	832.1	92	1,014.5	84	1,103.0	84		
19	Iowa	99	1,966	97	1,916	98	1.04	0.96	97	2,226,721	98	1,124.9	97	2,274,174	99	1,143.9	97	1,162.2	98	1,182.4	98		
20	Kansas	105	3,882	105	2,019	103	1.91	0.52	103	1,695,457	105	436.7	105	2,049,512	105	528.0	105	835.2	103	1,010.0	103		
21	Kentucky	120	3,482	120	2,830	120	1.23	0.81	120	2,794,286	120	802.5	120	3,157,197	120	906.7	120	987.4	120	1,115.6	120		
22	Louisiana	64	4,124	64	2,394	64	1.72	0.58	64	2,932,142	64	711.0	64	3,358,452	64	814.4	64	1,224.8	64	1,402.9	64		
23	Maine	517	601	517						1,026,219	517	1,707.5	517	1,037,050	506	1,757.7	506						
24	Maryland	24	1,779	24	1,551	24	1.15	0.87	24	3,105,370	24	1,745.6	24	4,200,854	24	2,361.4	24	2,002.2	24	2,708.5	24		
25	Massachusetts	351	2,177	351	1,458	351	1.49	0.67	351	4,098,634	351	1,882.7	351	4,956,454	351	2,276.7	351	2,811.1	351	3,399.5	351		
26	Michigan	83	5,235	83	3,890	83	1.35	0.74	83	7,164,047	83	1,368.5	83	7,616,344	83	1,454.9	83	1,841.7	83	1,957.9	83		
27	Minnesota	87	4,108	87						2,977,496	87	724.8	87	3,872,349	87	942.6	87						
28	Mississippi	82	1,707	67	1,670	67	1.02	0.98	67	1,469,608	66	877.9	66	2,139,817	82	1,070.7	67	897.7	66	1,094.4	66		
29	Missouri	116	5,462	116	3,595	116	1.52	0.66	116	4,194,416	116	767.9	116	4,344,660	116	795.4	116	1,166.7	116	1,208.5	116		
30	Montana	56	856	56	649	56	1.32	0.76	56	638,474	56	745.9	56	715,495	56	835.9	56	983.8	56	1,102.5	56		
31	Nebraska	93	1,668	93	1,420	93	1.17	0.85	93	1,160,193	93	695.6	93	1,316,475	93	789.3	93	817.0	93	927.1	93		
32	Nevada	17	1,585	17	526	17	3.01	0.33	17	1,073,869	17	677.5	17	1,737,781	17	1,096.4	17	2,041.6	17	3,303.8	17		
33	New Hampshire	242								950,292	241			1,000,557	239								
34	New Jersey	21	6,283	21	3,486	21	1.80	0.55	21	5,011,693	21	797.7	21	6,573,010	21	1,046.2	21	1,437.7	21	1,885.5	21		
35	New Mexico	33	684	21	612	21	1.12	0.89	21	505,356	20	745.4	20	1,402,999	33	939.6	21	832.5	20	1,050.2	20		
36	New York	58	15,153	56	6,740	56	2.25	0.44	56	11,837,068	58	725.5	56	14,790,540	58	916.6	56	1,631.2	56	2,060.7	56		
37	North Carolina	100	2,749	100	2,762	100	1.00	1.00	100	5,526,981	100	2,010.5	100	6,414,796	100	2,333.5	100	2,001.1	100	2,322.5	100		
38	North Dakota	53	607	53	542	53	1.12	0.89	53	490,179	53	807.5	53	490,179	53	807.5	53	904.4	53	904.4	53		
39	Ohio	88	11,366	88	6,602	88	1.72	0.58	88	7,965,110	88	700.8	88	8,680,792	88	763.8	88	1,206.5	88	1,314.9	88		
40	Oklahoma	77	2,152	77	2,130	77	1.01	0.99	77	2,143,978	77	996.3	77	2,664,520	77	1,238.2	77	1,006.6	77	1,250.9	77		
41	Oregon	36	1,448	36	36	36	40.22	0.02	36	2,141,249	36	1,478.8	36	2,766,936	36	1,910.9	36	59,479.1	36	76,859.3	36		
42	Pennsylvania	67								8,366,455	67			9,615,172	67								
44	Rhode Island	39	577	39	489	39	1.18	0.85	39	707,234	39	1,225.7	39	842,911	39	1,460.9	39	1,446.3	39	1,723.7	39		
45	South Carolina	46	2,168	46						2,318,235	46	1,069.3	46	3,174,262	46	1,464.1	46						
46	South Dakota	66	827	66	630	66	1.31	0.76	66	502,261	66	607.3	66	576,196	66	696.7	66	797.2	66	914.6	66		
47	Tennessee	95	2,287	95	2,211	95	1.03	0.97	95	3,748,235	95	1,638.9	95	4,516,679	95	1,974.9	95	1,695.3	95	2,042.8	95		
48	Texas	254	8,554	254	7,032	250	1.19	0.84	250	13,098,329	254	1,531.3	254	16,263,861	254	1,901.3	254	1,816.2	250	2,243.3	250		
49	Utah	29	1,880	29	1,061	29	1.77	0.56	29	1,278,912	29	680.3	29	1,645,366	29	875.2	29	1,205.4	29	1,550.8	29		
50	Vermont	246	277	246	277	246	1.00	1.00	246	444,508	246	1,604.7	246	487,977	246	1,761.6	246	1,604.7	246	1,761.6	246		
51	Virginia	134	2,294	134	2,367	134	0.97	1.03	134	4,515,675	134	1,968.5	134	5,695,220	134	2,482.7	134	1,907.8	134	2,406.1	134		
53	Washington	39	6,664	39	1,498	34	4.18	0.24	34	3,508,208	39	526.4	39	4,732,158	39	710.1	39	2,287.5	34	3,086.9	34		
54	West Virginia	55	1,977	55						1,168,694	55	591.1	55	1,430,254	55	723.4	55						
55	Wisconsin	1,910	3,563	1,253	2,686	1,596	1.58	0.63	1,247	4,179,774	1,894	929.5	1,252	4,188,206	1,894	928.4	1,252	1,468.7	1,584	1,469.4	1,584		
56	Wyoming	23	483	23	345	23	1.40	0.71	23	273,950	23	567.2	23	386,170	23	799.5	23	794.1	23	1,119.3	23		
60	American Samoa	1																					
66	Guam	1																					
72	Puerto Rico	110	1,676	110	1,554	110	1.08	0.93	110	2,440,131	110	1,455.9	110					1,570.2	110		110		
78	Virgin Islands	1	30	1	170	1	0.18	5.67	1	50,731	1	1,691.0	1					298.4	1		1		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,568</b>	<b>174,252</b>	<b>5,396</b>	<b>113,754</b>	<b>5,180</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>177,265,030</b>	<b>6,512</b>	<b>944.7</b>	<b>5,387</b>	<b>221,279,989</b>	<b>6,425</b>	<b>1,186.9</b>	<b>5,273</b>	<b>1,388.7</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>1,752.1</b>	<b>5,160</b>		
	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>21,857</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>14,467</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>40.22</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>16,646,555</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>2,703.7</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>26,647,955</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>3,176.3</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>59,479.1</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>76,859.3</b>	<b>1,584</b>		
	<b>Average</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>3,348,623</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1,108.9</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>4,338,823</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1,338.7</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>2,648.3</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3,455.6</b>	<b>109</b>		
	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50,731</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>436.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>386,170</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>528.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>298.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>904.4</b>	<b>1</b>		

Polling Places

EAC Election Day Survey																	Cases = Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Subject Matter				
Polling Places 2004 General Election																					
Updated: 09/19/2005 13:08:14																					
Code	Name	Election Administration Jurisdictions	Total		Average # of Precincts		Average # of Polling Places In		Average Registration		Average Voting Age		Average Registration		Average Voting Age						
			Number of Precincts	Cases	Number of Polling Places	Cases	In A Polling Place	A Precinct	Cases	Per Precinct	Cases	Population	Per Precinct	Cases	Population per Precinct	Cases	Population per Precinct				
<b>Election Administration</b>																					
<b>Voting Equipment Used in 2004 General Election</b>																					
	<b>None / Unknown</b>	<b>908</b>	13,552	252	9,699	558	1.46	0.69	229	14,484,493	877	1,006.2	251	14,612,312	775	1,096.4	139	1,468.7	546	1,705.2	546
	<b>Punch card</b>	<b>260</b>	19,745	248	12,985	231	1.45	0.69	231	15,767,547	259	749.4	247	19,552,003	260	930.5	248	1,094.6	230	1,354.8	230
	<b>Lever</b>	<b>394</b>	20,301	199	10,789	365	2.01	0.50	196	21,662,619	390	737.2	199	26,918,948	394	919.1	199	1,549.5	365	1,970.3	365
	<b>Paper</b>	<b>1,734</b>	5,704	1,573	3,416	1,183	1.44	0.69	1,169	3,085,167	1,733	481.7	1,572	3,308,339	1,724	517.1	1,563	671.0	1,182	720.6	1,182
	<b>Optical scan</b>	<b>2,541</b>	69,370	2,405	46,265	2,185	1.36	0.74	2,179	69,198,628	2,523	977.3	2,399	88,323,954	2,541	1,237.9	2,405	1,351.3	2,179	1,709.5	2,179
	<b>Electronic</b>	<b>608</b>	35,273	599	24,219	557	1.37	0.73	556	40,068,685	608	1,071.1	599	52,761,316	608	1,425.4	599	1,470.3	557	1,953.6	557
	<b>Multiple Systems</b>	<b>123</b>	10,307	120	6,381	101	1.47	0.68	101	12,997,891	122	1,251.6	120	15,803,117	123	1,521.0	120	1,935.7	101	2,346.1	101
<b>Changed Voting Equipment Since 2000 General Election</b>																					
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>1,753</b>	46,241	1,296	31,649	1,269	1.37	0.73	1,093	51,149,755	1,746	1,060.8	1,293	69,121,688	1,747	1,440.4	1,296	1,474.2	1,265	2,008.6	1,265
	<b>No</b>	<b>4,815</b>	128,011	4,100	82,105	3,911	1.48	0.68	3,568	126,115,275	4,766	902.8	4,094	152,158,301	4,678	1,094.1	3,977	1,355.6	3,895	1,651.1	3,895
<b>State Wide Voter Registration System in Place</b>																					
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>1,335</b>	33,575	1,153	20,815	1,133	1.26	0.79	964	37,384,852	1,321	1,059.1	1,152	48,152,870	1,335	1,331.6	1,153	1,485.3	1,132	1,868.6	1,132
	<b>No</b>	<b>5,233</b>	140,677	4,243	92,939	4,047	1.49	0.67	3,697	139,880,178	5,191	917.3	4,235	173,127,119	5,090	1,152.0	4,120	1,366.9	4,028	1,725.5	4,028
<b>Election Day Registration</b>																					
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>2,823</b>	9,704	1,924	3,794	1,663	1.49	0.67	1,314	10,323,368	2,806	876.4	1,923	11,509,789	2,793	993.4	1,912	1,353.0	1,651	1,412.1	1,651
	<b>No</b>	<b>3,745</b>	164,548	3,472	109,960	3,517	1.45	0.69	3,347	166,941,662	3,706	948.8	3,464	209,770,200	3,632	1,198.5	3,361	1,389.9	3,509	1,764.0	3,509
<b>Provisional Ballot Acceptance</b>																					
	<b>In Overall Jurisdiction</b>	<b>1,162</b>	65,986	1,080	44,212	1,070	1.46	0.68	1,070	65,077,741	1,143	862.0	1,073	88,988,159	1,162	1,186.6	1,080	1,274.3	1,063	1,748.3	1,063
	<b>In Precinct Only</b>	<b>4,350</b>	100,295	3,504	66,513	3,902	1.45	0.69	3,383	103,336,604	4,316	995.2	3,502	124,866,238	4,334	1,197.1	3,503	1,468.8	3,889	1,766.2	3,889
	<b>None</b>	<b>1,056</b>	7,971	812	3,029	208	1.08	0.93	208	8,850,685	1,053	991.1	812	7,425,592	929	1,027.3	690	1,286.5	208	1,161.4	208
<b>No Excuse Absentee Balloting</b>																					
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>3,781</b>	70,535	3,106	47,225	2,922	1.47	0.68	2,572	64,333,790	3,750	897.3	3,104	85,693,320	3,754	1,187.0	3,094	1,318.2	2,909	1,743.6	2,909
	<b>No</b>	<b>2,787</b>	103,717	2,290	66,529	2,258	1.43	0.70	2,089	112,931,240	2,762	977.1	2,283	135,586,669	2,671	1,186.9	2,179	1,438.9	2,251	1,758.3	2,251
<b>Early Voting Allowed</b>																					
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>1,701</b>	69,882	1,683	51,609	1,618	1.30	0.77	1,617	73,710,075	1,686	1,052.3	1,682	99,654,623	1,701	1,410.3	1,683	1,384.8	1,617	1,855.2	1,617
	<b>No</b>	<b>4,867</b>	104,370	3,713	62,145	3,562	1.57	0.64	3,044	103,554,955	4,826	872.4	3,705	121,625,366	4,724	1,034.9	3,590	1,391.9	3,543	1,664.0	3,543
<b>Covered By Section 203, Language Minority Requirements</b>																					
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>468</b>	54,051	443	36,098	443	1.48	0.68	436	50,756,496	453	911.4	442	72,670,065	468	1,294.3	443	1,347.6	442	1,914.2	442
	<b>No</b>	<b>6,100</b>	120,201	4,953	77,656	4,737	1.43	0.70	4,225	126,508,534	6,059	959.8	4,945	148,609,924	5,957	1,137.9	4,830	1,407.9	4,718	1,675.0	4,718
<b>Covered By Section 5 of Voting Rights Act</b>																					
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>880</b>	32,976	855	25,680	803	1.19	0.84	803	40,868,855	864	1,235.5	854	56,030,484	879	1,680.1	855	1,483.4	802	2,014.0	802
	<b>No</b>	<b>5,688</b>	141,276	4,541	88,074	4,377	1.52	0.66	3,858	136,396,175	5,648	876.7	4,533	165,249,505	5,546	1,070.4	4,418	1,361.0	4,358	1,674.2	4,358

Polling Places

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Code	Name	Election Administration Jurisdictions	Total		Average # of Precincts		Average # of Polling Places In		Total		Average Registration		Average Voting Age		Average Registration		Average Voting Age				
			Number of Precincts	Cases	Places	Cases	Place	A Precinct	Cases	Registration	Cases	Per Precinct	Cases	Population	Cases	Per Precinct	Cases	Population	Cases		
<b>Demographics</b>																					
<b>Region</b>																					
	<b>Northeast</b>	1,710	25,068	1,230	13,219	882	1.97	0.51	713	34,273,670	1,709	888.9	1,230	41,988,043	1,696	1,108.9	1,219	1,746.6	882	2,226.6	882
	<b>South</b>	1,423	48,810	1,408	37,805	1,302	1.18	0.85	1,302	62,606,676	1,407	1,283.5	1,407	79,567,761	1,423	1,623.8	1,408	1,556.2	1,301	1,961.2	1,301
	<b>Midwest</b>	2,902	55,993	2,243	35,954	2,490	1.43	0.70	2,140	44,048,138	2,879	776.2	2,236	49,563,034	2,886	869.0	2,242	1,124.4	2,472	1,240.5	2,472
	<b>West</b>	420	42,675	404	25,052	395	1.65	0.60	395	33,845,684	406	789.3	403	50,161,151	420	1,150.3	404	1,318.8	394	1,920.1	394
	<b>Territories</b>	113	1,706	111	1,724	111	0.99	1.01	111	2,490,862	111	1,460.1	111					1,444.8	111		111
<b>Urban to Rural</b>																					
	<b>Urban</b>	567	60,394	445	36,556	523	1.62	0.62	434	63,441,314	566	975.4	444	82,075,044	567	1,270.1	445	1,587.9	522	2,077.1	522
	<b>Suburban</b>	871	37,906	639	25,451	715	1.45	0.69	585	47,552,530	868	1,120.7	638	59,268,529	870	1,389.3	639	1,617.2	713	1,994.6	713
	<b>Small Towns</b>	1,710	41,994	1,421	28,085	1,283	1.37	0.73	1,177	44,193,768	1,690	992.1	1,419	56,213,989	1,700	1,255.1	1,421	1,372.4	1,271	1,733.1	1,271
	<b>Rural</b>	3,307	32,252	2,780	21,938	2,548	1.30	0.77	2,354	19,586,556	3,277	592.0	2,775	23,722,427	3,288	704.3	2,768	809.0	2,543	953.4	2,543
	<b>Not Available - Territories</b>	113	1,706	111	1,724	111	0.99	1.01	111	2,490,862	111	1,460.1	111					1,444.8	111		111
<b>Size of Jurisdiction (VAP)</b>																					
	<b>&lt; 1,000</b>	1,761	2,118	1,229	1,350	1,169	1.62	0.62	959	895,006	1,757	298.2	1,229	899,315	1,759	300.5	1,229	460.6	1,168	465.8	1,168
	<b>&gt;=1,000 to &lt;3,500</b>	1,165	2,558	893	1,976	850	1.26	0.80	719	2,182,148	1,164	659.9	893	2,267,899	1,165	684.0	893	798.8	850	838.3	850
	<b>&gt;=3,500 to &lt;10,000</b>	1,043	8,343	902	5,891	873	1.26	0.79	800	5,966,645	1,037	629.9	901	6,692,594	1,043	702.6	902	861.9	872	965.8	872
	<b>&gt;=10,000 to &lt;50,000</b>	1,704	35,443	1,554	25,830	1,508	1.23	0.81	1,422	31,472,681	1,681	825.6	1,549	38,463,619	1,704	988.5	1,554	1,094.3	1,503	1,310.2	1,503
	<b>&gt;=50,000 to &lt;250,000</b>	586	41,344	545	28,105	516	1.38	0.73	507	48,992,270	582	1,114.4	543	60,558,039	586	1,361.3	545	1,554.7	514	1,889.8	514
	<b>&gt;=250,000 to &lt;1,000,000</b>	140	44,037	126	27,595	118	1.50	0.67	118	51,396,493	139	1,054.4	126	63,995,785	140	1,315.1	126	1,573.5	118	1,958.0	118
	<b>&gt;=1,000,000</b>	25	38,691	24	21,272	24	1.82	0.55	24	33,867,508	25	847.9	24	48,402,590	25	1,222.6	24	1,542.2	24	2,223.8	24
	<b>Not Available</b>	144	1,718	123	1,735	122	0.99	1.01	112	2,492,279	127	1,451.5	122	148	3			1,444.8	111		111
<b>Race and Ethnicity</b>																					
	<b>Predominantly NH White</b>	6,264	161,698	5,125	104,108	4,925	1.47	0.68	4,418	163,662,585	6,234	934.3	5,118	204,258,977	6,262	1,162.6	5,125	1,391.6	4,917	1,730.5	4,917
	<b>Predominantly NH Black</b>	85	2,820	80	2,103	69	1.20	0.83	68	3,098,023	81	1,094.1	80	4,061,404	85	1,413.9	80	1,375.5	69	1,780.4	69
	<b>Predominantly NH Native America</b>	24	313	22	302	19	1.03	0.97	19	231,022	24	727.6	22	268,560	24	847.5	22	749.4	19	873.6	19
	<b>Predominantly Hispanic</b>	50	7,664	45	5,465	44	1.35	0.74	43	7,749,995	45	1,006.2	44	12,658,812	50	1,632.1	45	1,360.0	43	2,208.2	43
	<b>Not Available</b>	145	1,757	124	1,776	123	0.99	1.01	113	2,523,405	128	1,437.0	123	32,236	4	822.8	1	1,428.9	112	782.6	112
<b>Median Income</b>																					
	<b>&lt; \$25,000</b>	298	3,893	279	2,875	215	1.15	0.87	212	2,504,552	287	632.6	278	3,079,342	298	742.1	279	691.8	214	789.0	214
	<b>&gt;=\$25,000 to &lt;\$30,000</b>	884	12,731	819	9,302	697	1.22	0.82	671	8,917,739	871	689.3	817	11,220,765	884	842.2	819	856.9	695	1,049.2	695
	<b>&gt;=\$30,000 to &lt;\$35,000</b>	1,372	23,424	1,197	16,639	1,076	1.28	0.78	1,019	22,970,583	1,366	856.4	1,195	28,691,481	1,372	1,068.5	1,197	1,148.8	1,074	1,433.0	1,074
	<b>&gt;=\$35,000 to &lt;\$40,000</b>	1,215	40,250	1,056	24,419	937	1.54	0.65	883	40,443,694	1,213	930.6	1,056	50,829,468	1,215	1,168.6	1,056	1,450.6	937	1,815.7	937
	<b>&gt;=\$40,000 to &lt;\$45,000</b>	881	36,644	675	23,887	680	1.47	0.68	598	37,780,840	877	997.5	672	49,717,211	881	1,303.3	675	1,477.2	677	1,931.2	677
	<b>&gt;=\$45,000 to &lt;\$50,000</b>	587	19,189	434	12,206	458	1.55	0.65	394	21,218,675	587	1,024.3	434	27,092,115	587	1,307.4	434	1,575.3	458	2,016.1	458
	<b>&gt;=\$50,000</b>	1,180	36,399	810	22,689	993	1.57	0.64	770	40,936,586	1,178	1,020.8	810	50,649,351	1,179	1,271.0	810	1,606.1	992	1,997.5	992
	<b>Not Available</b>	151	1,722	126	1,737	124	0.99	1.01	114	2,492,361	133	1,448.1	125	256	9	6.0	3	1,443.2	113	8.5	113
<b>High School Education</b>																					
	<b>&lt; 60%</b>	126	2,148	121	1,577	113	1.11	0.90	113	1,817,027	124	845.8	121	2,401,104	126	1,114.0	121	914.9	113	1,141.7	113
	<b>&gt;=60% to &lt;70%</b>	661	18,185	616	13,467	563	1.28	0.78	551	14,944,978	648	805.8	615	22,653,549	661	1,203.6	616	1,052.8	562	1,585.5	562
	<b>&gt;=70% to &lt;80%</b>	1,646	51,393	1,411	32,782	1,319	1.49	0.67	1,225	49,285,773	1,631	905.2	1,406	64,350,042	1,646	1,178.2	1,411	1,369.7	1,314	1,783.3	1,314
	<b>&gt;=80% to &lt;90%</b>	3,111	87,644	2,502	56,581	2,410	1.46	0.69	2,124	93,198,279	3,105	967.8	2,500	113,912,781	3,111	1,179.7	2,502	1,440.3	2,408	1,752.3	2,408
	<b>&gt;=90%</b>	873	13,121	619	7,569	650	1.66	0.60	533	15,495,512	871	1,088.0	619	17,930,226	872	1,259.5	619	1,773.8	649	2,045.0	649
	<b>Not Available</b>	151	1,761	127	1,778	125	0.99	1.01	115	2,523,461	133	1,433.7	126	32,287	9	746.8	4	1,427.3	114	746.6	114

Polling Places

EAC Election Day Survey																	Cases = Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Subject Matter					
Polling Places 2004 General Election																						
Updated: 09/19/2005 13:08:14																						
Code	Name	Election Administration Jurisdictions	Total		Average #		Average #		Average		Average		Average		Average		Average					
			Number of Precincts	Cases	Number of Polling Places	Cases	In A Polling Place	A Precinct	Cases	Registration	Cases	Per Precinct	Cases	Voting Age Population per Precinct	Cases	Registration per Precinct	Cases	Voting Age Population per Precinct				
<b>Political</b>																						
<b>Battleground States in 2004 Presidential Election</b>																						
	<b>Yes</b>		<b>3,093</b>	59,123	2,113	33,037	2,309	1.62	0.62	1,959	64,166,639	3,062	912.9	2,111	76,824,163	3,074	1,091.7	2,112	1,525.3	2,296	1,809.6	2,296
	<b>No</b>		<b>3,475</b>	115,129	3,283	80,717	2,871	1.38	0.73	2,702	113,098,391	3,450	961.1	3,276	144,455,826	3,351	1,236.6	3,161	1,332.5	2,864	1,728.0	2,864
<b>Margin of Victory in 2004 Presidential Election</b>																						
	<b>&lt; 2.5%</b>		<b>515</b>	13,708	383	8,230	350	1.45	0.69	289	15,923,548	513	1,067.2	381	19,185,454	515	1,279.7	383	1,654.8	348	1,999.6	348
	<b>&gt;= 2.5% to &lt; 5.0%</b>		<b>476</b>	10,126	359	5,981	335	1.57	0.64	277	11,133,130	472	940.5	358	14,781,804	471	1,197.6	354	1,533.1	334	1,925.1	334
	<b>&gt;= 5.0% to &lt; 7.5%</b>		<b>510</b>	13,805	416	9,195	388	1.42	0.70	337	13,830,932	508	958.8	416	17,701,432	508	1,226.2	414	1,388.6	388	1,772.9	388
	<b>&gt;= 7.5% to &lt; 10.0 %</b>		<b>429</b>	9,114	333	5,538	313	1.60	0.63	276	8,833,490	428	877.9	333	10,292,117	428	1,019.4	332	1,425.3	313	1,655.2	313
	<b>&gt;= 10.0 %</b>		<b>4,492</b>	125,787	3,788	83,067	3,664	1.44	0.69	3,365	125,044,988	4,463	928.1	3,783	159,310,466	4,486	1,183.8	3,785	1,348.9	3,658	1,719.4	3,658
<b>Red vs Blue Jurisdictions Won By in 2004 Presidential Election</b>																						
	<b>Bush &gt; 55%</b>		<b>3,115</b>	68,994	2,690	49,173	2,617	1.32	0.76	2,445	68,178,580	3,094	944.0	2,686	86,412,155	3,112	1,192.2	2,688	1,268.6	2,612	1,595.8	2,612
	<b>Bush 50% to 55%</b>		<b>982</b>	25,314	760	16,788	700	1.40	0.71	613	26,682,203	979	982.8	760	32,877,232	977	1,209.2	755	1,401.7	700	1,721.7	700
	<b>Bush &lt; 50%</b>		<b>136</b>	1,701	106	1,181	79	1.28	0.78	62	2,041,746	135	1,042.6	105	2,380,942	132	1,183.4	102	1,466.2	78	1,670.6	78
	<b>Kerry &lt; 50%</b>		<b>150</b>	4,276	107	3,030	101	1.40	0.71	73	4,850,492	150	1,038.4	107	5,883,881	150	1,259.2	107	1,497.5	101	1,831.8	101
	<b>Kerry 50% to 55%</b>		<b>872</b>	22,439	683	12,452	656	1.66	0.60	558	23,160,396	866	941.8	681	29,466,232	872	1,172.0	683	1,624.8	654	2,008.2	654
	<b>Kerry &gt; 55%</b>		<b>1,161</b>	49,810	927	29,387	897	1.64	0.61	793	49,846,628	1,154	898.7	926	64,245,074	1,159	1,169.0	927	1,466.4	896	1,917.8	896
	<b>Tied</b>		<b>25</b>	12	12	8	8	1.00	1.00	6	14,032	21	716.5	11	14,267	21	695.5	11	404.7	7	465.9	7