

Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2004

Issued March 2006

Population Characteristics

P20-556

This report examines the levels of voting and registration in the November 2004 presidential election, the characteristics of citizens who reported that they were registered for or voted in the election, and the reasons why registered voters did not vote.

The data on voting and registration in this report are based on responses to the November 2004 Current Population Survey (CPS) Voting and Registration Supplement, which surveys the civilian noninstitutionalized population in the United States.¹ The estimates presented in this report may differ from those based on administrative data or data from exit polls. For more information, see the section *Accuracy of the Estimates*.

VOTING AND REGISTRATION OF THE VOTING-AGE CITIZEN POPULATION

Turnout for the November 2004 Election

In the presidential election of November 2004, the 64 percent of voting-age citizens who voted was higher than the 60 percent who turned out in 2000 (Table A).² This was the highest turnout in a presidential election year since

¹ People in the military, U.S. citizens living abroad, and people in institutionalized housing, such as correctional institutions and nursing homes, were not included in the survey. For a discussion of the differences between the official counts of votes cast and the CPS data, see the section *Measuring Voting in the Current Population Survey*.

² The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Voting and registration rates historically have been higher in years with presidential elections than in congressional election years. For the purposes of this report, the 2004 data (a presidential election year) are compared with previous presidential election years (2000, 1996, 1992, etc.).

1992, when 68 percent of voting-age citizens voted.³ The overall number of people who voted in the November 2004 election was 126 million, a record high for a presidential election year. Voter turnout increased by 15 million voters from the election in 2000. During this same 4-year period, the voting-age citizen population increased by 11 million people.

The registration rate of the voting-age citizen population, 72 percent, was higher than the 70 percent registered in the 2000 election. The last presidential election year to have a higher registration rate was 1992, when 75 percent of voting-age citizens were registered to

differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

³ Additional information about historical voting and registration data is available at <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/voting.html>.

Current Population Reports

By
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Table A.
Reported Rates of Voting and Registration: 1996 to 2004

(Numbers in thousands)

Presidential election year	Total	Citizens							Registered	
		Total	Registered			Voted			Percent reported voted	90-percent confidence interval
			Number	Percent	90-percent confidence interval	Number	Percent	90-percent confidence interval		
Total, 18 Years and Older										
2004	215,694	197,005	142,070	72.1	71.8–72.4	125,736	63.8	63.5–64.1	88.5	88.3–88.7
2000	202,609	186,366	129,549	69.5	69.2–69.8	110,826	59.5	59.2–59.8	85.5	85.2–85.8
1996	193,651	179,935	127,661	70.9	70.6–71.2	105,017	58.4	58.1–58.7	82.3	82.0–82.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 1996, 2000, and 2004.

vote. Total registration in the November 2004 election was 142 million citizens, an increase of 12.5 million registered citizens since the 2000 election.

The majority of people who were registered to vote actually voted. Among people who were registered to vote in the November 2004 election, 89 percent reported they voted, up from 86 percent in the 2000 presidential election. Historically, the likelihood that an individual will actually vote once registered has remained high, with the peak at 91 percent in 1968.

WHO VOTES?

This section of the report highlights voting and registration rates by selected characteristics for the voting-age citizen population who participated in the November 2004 presidential election.

Sex

Among the citizen population, 74 percent of women and 71 percent of men were registered to vote in the 2004 presidential election. Women were more likely than men to vote (65 percent compared with 62 percent), as shown in Table B. Although men historically have

voted at higher rates than women, women's rates surpassed those of men in the 18-and-older population for the first time in the presidential election of 1984.

Nativity Status

In 2004, most voting-age citizens, 93 percent, were native (that is, born in the United States or its territories or born abroad to a U.S. citizen), and thus automatically had U.S. citizenship at birth. Of the estimated 216 million people of voting age in November 2004, 32 million were not citizens at birth, having immigrated to the United States. Of those, 13 million (41 percent) were naturalized citizens and therefore eligible to register and vote in the November 2004 election. The remainder of immigrants, 19 million people, were of voting age but did not have U.S. citizenship.

Registration rates were higher among native than naturalized citizens (Table B). In the election of 2004, 73 percent of native citizens were registered, compared with 61 percent of naturalized citizens. Native citizens also had a higher voter turnout (65 percent) than naturalized citizens (54 percent).

Age

The voting rate was higher among the older citizen population than the younger citizen population. The rate for citizens 55 and older was 72 percent in the 2004 presidential election, compared with 47 percent among 18- to 24-year-old citizens.

A key difference between these age groups was registration. While 79 percent of citizens 55 years and older were registered to vote in 2004, 58 percent of the younger citizens were.⁴ Young adults, especially people in their twenties, are the most transient, which may lead to lower levels of registration because moving usually requires re-registering.⁵

While young adults had the lowest voting and registration rates in 2004, they had the largest increase in both rates since the 2000 presidential election compared with all other age groups. The registration rate for 18- to 24-year-old citizens

⁴ The voting rates of those 55 to 64 years of age, 65 to 74 years of age, and 75 years and older were not statistically different.

⁵ Jason Schachter. "Geographic Mobility: 2002 to 2003." Current Population Reports P20-549. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004.

UNDERSTANDING VOTING RATES

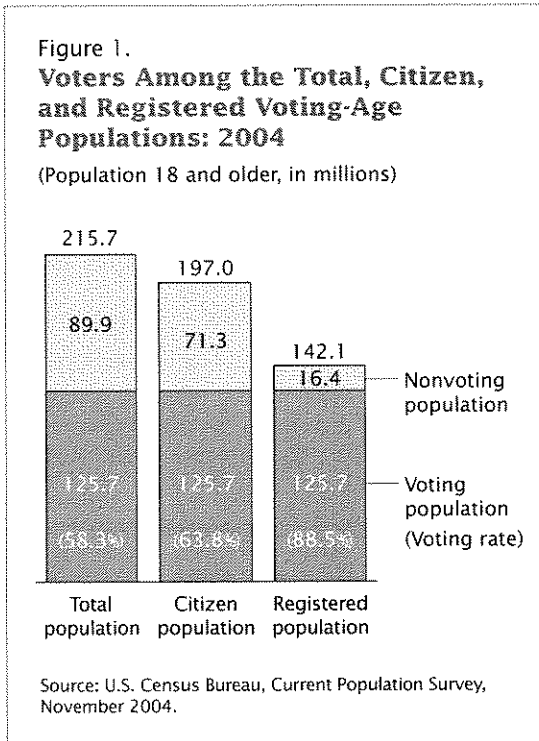
Voting-Age Population

One of the primary criteria for being eligible to vote is age. Since 1972, every state has required that a person must be at least 18 years of age to be eligible to vote. Thus, the voting-age population, or the 18-and-older population, is a population base often used in presenting voting statistics. In the election of November 2004, 126 million people, or 58 percent of the voting-age population, voted. The U.S. Census Bureau has historically estimated voting and registration rates using this population.

Voting-Age Citizen Population

A second criterion for voting eligibility is citizenship. Only citizens of the United States (either native or naturalized) are allowed to vote in elections. While data on voting and registration have been collected in the CPS since 1964, data on citizenship status have been collected on a consistent basis in the CPS only since 1994. Removing noncitizens from the voting-age population base

results in a voter turnout rate of 64 percent in 2004. This analysis focuses on the voting rates of the voting-age citizen population, also referred to in this report as "potential voters."



Registered Population

A third criterion is registration. Every state, with the exception of North Dakota, requires eligible voters to register to vote. A majority of people who are registered to vote actually do vote—89 percent in the November 2004 election. Fifty-five million potential voters were not registered in 2004.

Figure 1 illustrates the three measures of voting rates. In November 2004, of the 216 million people who were 18 and older, 197 million were citizens and 142 million were registered. In the November election, 126 million people voted. Thus, the voting

rates for the population 18 and older were 58 percent of the total voting-age population, 64 percent of the voting-age citizen population, and 89 percent of the registered population.

increased 7 percentage points and the voting rate increased 11 percentage points between the 2000 and 2004 elections.

Marital Status

Marital status is also associated with registration and voting patterns. In 2004, married individuals had the highest rate of voter registration at 78 percent (Table B). Married individuals had a higher

voting rate (71 percent) than widowed (62 percent), divorced (58 percent), separated (48 percent), or never-married individuals (52 percent). Separated and never-married individuals are generally younger, which may influence their voting patterns.

While married women had virtually the same registration rate as married men (about 77 percent), they had a higher voting rate (71 percent

compared with 70 percent).⁶ Women who were not married had higher registration and voting rates (69 percent and 59 percent, respectively) than men who were not married (61 percent and 50 percent, respectively).⁷

⁶ Detailed tables on marital status are available at <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/voting.html>.

⁷ The term "not married" refers to individuals who were divorced, separated, widowed, or never married.

Table B.
Reported Rates of Voting and Registration by Selected Characteristics: 2004

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Citizens							Registered	
		Total	Registered			Voted			Percent reported voted	90-percent confidence interval
			Number	Per-cent	90-percent confidence interval	Number	Per-cent	90-percent confidence interval		
Total, 18 years and older	215,694	197,005	142,070	72.1	71.8–72.4	125,736	63.8	63.5–64.1	88.5	88.3–88.7
Sex										
Men	103,812	94,147	66,406	70.5	70.1–70.9	58,455	62.1	61.7–62.5	88.0	87.6–88.4
Women	111,882	102,858	75,663	73.6	73.2–74.0	67,281	65.4	65.0–65.8	88.9	88.6–89.2
Race and Hispanic Origin										
White alone	176,618	162,959	119,929	73.6	73.3–73.9	106,588	65.4	65.1–65.7	88.9	88.6–89.2
White alone, non-Hispanic	151,410	148,158	111,318	75.1	74.8–75.4	99,567	67.2	66.9–67.5	89.4	89.1–89.7
Black alone	24,910	23,346	16,035	68.7	67.7–69.7	14,016	60.0	58.9–61.1	87.4	86.5–88.3
Asian alone	9,291	6,270	3,247	51.8	49.5–54.1	2,768	44.1	41.9–46.3	85.2	83.0–87.4
Hispanic (any race)	27,129	16,088	9,308	57.9	56.2–59.6	7,587	47.2	45.5–48.9	81.5	79.7–83.3
Nativity Status										
Total citizens	197,005	197,005	142,070	72.1	71.8–72.4	125,736	63.8	63.5–64.1	88.5	88.3–88.7
Native	183,880	183,880	134,039	72.9	72.6–73.2	118,693	64.5	64.2–64.8	88.6	88.4–88.8
Naturalized	13,125	13,125	8,030	61.2	60.0–62.4	7,042	53.7	52.5–54.9	87.7	86.7–88.7
Age										
18 to 24 years	27,808	24,898	14,334	57.6	56.7–58.5	11,639	46.7	45.8–47.6	81.2	80.3–82.1
25 to 34 years	39,003	32,842	21,690	66.0	65.3–66.7	18,285	55.7	54.9–56.5	84.3	83.6–85.0
35 to 44 years	43,130	38,389	27,681	72.1	71.5–72.7	24,560	64.0	63.3–64.7	88.7	88.2–89.2
45 to 54 years	41,589	39,011	29,448	75.5	74.9–76.1	26,813	68.7	68.0–69.4	91.1	90.6–91.6
55 years and older	64,164	61,865	48,918	79.1	78.6–79.6	44,438	71.8	71.3–72.3	90.8	90.5–91.1
65 to 74 years	18,363	17,759	14,125	79.5	78.6–80.4	13,010	73.3	72.4–74.2	92.1	91.5–92.7
75 years and older	16,375	15,933	12,581	79.0	78.1–79.9	10,915	68.5	67.5–69.5	86.8	85.9–87.7
Marital Status										
Married	123,484	111,753	86,637	77.5	77.1–77.9	78,984	70.7	70.2–71.2	91.2	90.9–91.5
Widowed	13,868	13,231	9,677	73.1	71.7–74.5	8,155	61.6	60.1–63.1	84.3	83.0–85.6
Divorced	21,222	20,327	13,843	68.1	66.9–69.3	11,881	58.4	57.2–59.6	85.8	84.7–86.9
Separated	4,748	4,179	2,601	62.2	59.5–64.9	1,986	47.5	44.7–50.3	76.4	73.4–79.4
Never married	52,371	47,515	29,312	61.7	60.9–62.5	24,730	52.0	51.2–52.8	84.4	83.6–85.2
Educational Attainment										
Less than high school graduate	33,293	25,668	13,569	52.9	52.2–53.6	10,132	39.5	38.3–40.7	74.7	73.8–75.6
High school graduate or GED	68,545	63,690	42,180	66.2	65.7–66.7	35,894	56.4	55.9–56.9	85.1	84.7–85.5
Some college or associate's degree	58,913	56,494	43,434	76.9	76.5–77.3	38,922	68.9	68.4–69.4	89.6	89.2–90.0
Bachelor's degree	36,591	34,281	28,158	82.1	81.6–82.6	26,579	77.5	77.0–78.0	94.4	94.1–94.7
Advanced degree	18,352	16,872	14,730	87.3	86.7–87.9	14,210	84.2	83.5–84.9	96.5	96.1–96.9
Annual Family Income¹										
Total family members	161,927	147,542	108,796	73.7	73.3–74.1	97,352	66.0	65.6–66.4	89.5	89.2–89.8
Less than \$20,000	18,828	15,646	9,545	61.0	59.7–62.3	7,552	48.3	46.9–49.7	79.1	78.0–80.2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	15,574	13,170	9,056	68.8	67.4–70.2	7,690	58.4	56.9–59.9	84.9	83.6–86.2
\$30,000 to \$39,999	17,194	15,042	10,822	71.9	70.6–73.2	9,334	62.1	60.7–63.5	86.3	85.2–87.4
\$40,000 to \$49,999	13,281	12,079	9,274	76.8	75.5–78.1	8,276	68.5	67.0–70.0	89.2	88.1–90.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	30,179	28,467	22,824	80.2	79.4–81.0	20,559	72.2	71.3–73.1	90.1	89.4–90.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18,123	17,247	14,389	83.4	82.4–84.4	13,434	77.9	76.8–79.0	93.4	92.7–94.1
\$100,000 and over	24,025	23,039	19,782	85.9	85.1–86.7	18,737	81.3	80.4–82.2	94.7	94.2–95.2
Income not reported	24,723	22,851	13,105	57.3	56.4–58.2	11,771	51.5	50.6–52.4	89.8	89.1–90.5
Employment Status										
In the civilian labor force	146,082	132,871	97,211	73.2	72.9–73.5	86,612	65.2	64.8–65.6	89.1	88.8–89.4
Employed	138,831	126,336	93,130	73.7	73.4–74.0	83,250	65.9	65.5–66.3	89.4	89.1–89.7
Unemployed	7,251	6,535	4,081	62.4	60.7–64.1	3,362	51.4	49.7–53.1	82.4	80.7–84.1
Not in the labor force	69,612	64,135	44,859	69.9	69.2–70.2	39,124	61.0	60.3–61.3	87.2	86.8–87.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B.
Reported Rates of Voting and Registration by Selected Characteristics: 2004—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Citizens									Registered	
	Total	Total	Registered			Voted			Percent reported voted	90-percent confidence interval	
			Number	Per- cent	90-percent confidence interval	Number	Per- cent	90-percent confidence interval			
Tenure											
Owner	157,442	149,611	113,809	76.1	75.8–76.4	102,837	68.7	68.4–69.0	90.4	90.2–90.6	
Renter	58,252	47,395	28,260	59.6	59.0–60.2	22,899	48.3	47.7–48.9	81.0	80.3–81.7	
Duration of Residence²											
Less than 1 year	31,358	26,335	17,321	65.8	64.8–66.8	13,932	52.9	51.8–54.0	80.4	79.3–81.5	
1 to 2 years	30,105	25,407	18,611	73.3	72.3–74.3	16,132	63.5	62.4–64.6	86.7	85.8–87.6	
3 to 4 years	27,280	24,449	19,467	79.6	78.7–80.5	17,302	70.8	69.8–71.8	88.9	88.1–89.7	
5 years or longer	104,747	100,890	85,053	84.3	83.9–84.7	76,914	76.2	75.7–76.7	90.4	90.0–90.8	
Not reported	22,205	19,926	1,618	8.1	7.6–8.6	1,456	7.3	6.4–8.2	90.0	87.9–92.1	
Veteran Status³											
Total population	215,630	197,067	142,197	72.2	71.9–72.5	125,880	63.9	63.6–64.2	88.5	88.3–88.7	
Veteran	23,747	23,630	18,952	80.2	79.5–80.9	17,367	73.5	72.7–74.3	91.6	91.0–92.2	
Nonveteran	191,883	173,437	123,246	71.1	70.8–71.4	108,512	62.6	62.3–62.9	88.0	87.7–88.3	
Region											
Northeast	41,006	37,488	26,785	71.4	70.8–72.0	24,040	64.1	63.4–64.8	89.8	89.3–90.3	
Midwest	48,419	46,453	35,242	75.9	75.4–76.4	31,495	67.8	67.2–68.4	89.4	89.0–89.8	
South	77,188	71,358	50,556	70.8	70.3–71.3	43,512	61.0	60.4–61.6	86.1	85.6–86.6	
West	49,080	41,707	29,486	70.7	70.0–71.4	26,689	64.0	63.3–64.7	90.5	90.0–91.0	

¹Limited to people in families.

²Data on duration of residence were obtained from responses to the question "How long has (this person) lived at this address?"

³These estimates were derived using the veteran weight, which uses different procedures for construction than the person weight used to produce estimates elsewhere in this table; therefore, population totals differ while proportions are not affected.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2004.

Educational Attainment

At each successive level of educational attainment, registration and voting rates increased. The voting rate of citizens who had a bachelor's degree (78 percent) was about twice as high as that of citizens who had not completed high school (40 percent).

Younger adults overall had low voting rates; however, some subgroups of this population had relatively high voting rates. As shown in Figure 2, young adults with at least a bachelor's degree had a higher voting rate (67 percent) than young adults with lower levels of educational attainment (25 percent to 57 percent). Young adults with at least a bachelor's

degree also had a higher voting rate than 25- to 44-year-old adults with some college education (64 percent) and 45- to 64-year-old adults whose highest level of attainment was high school graduate (63 percent).⁸

Income and Employment Status

Citizens with higher incomes were more likely to register and to vote. The voting rate among citizens

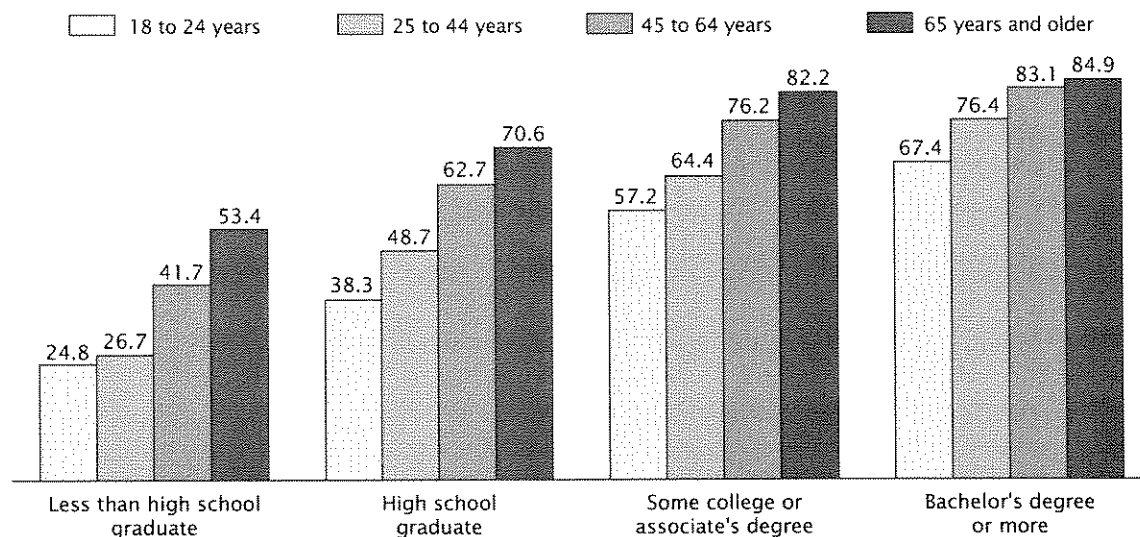
⁸ The following voting rates were not statistically different: those 65 years and older with some college and those 45 to 64 years old with a bachelor's degree or higher; those 45 to 64 years old with some college and those 25 to 44 years old with a bachelor's degree or higher; those 18 to 24 years old and 25 to 44 years old with less than a high school education.

living in families with annual incomes of \$50,000 or more was 77 percent, compared with 48 percent for citizens living in families with incomes under \$20,000.⁹

Employment status is another key indicator of voting participation. In the 2004 presidential election, 66 percent of employed citizens reported voting, compared with 51 percent of those who were in the labor force but not employed. Citizens who were not in the labor force, a group that included many retired people, had a voter participation rate of 61 percent.

⁹ Data on income are limited to people living in families. Families include only the reference person and people related to the reference person.

Figure 2.
Voting Rates by Educational Attainment and Age Groups: 2004
 (Citizens 18 and older, in percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2004.

Veterans

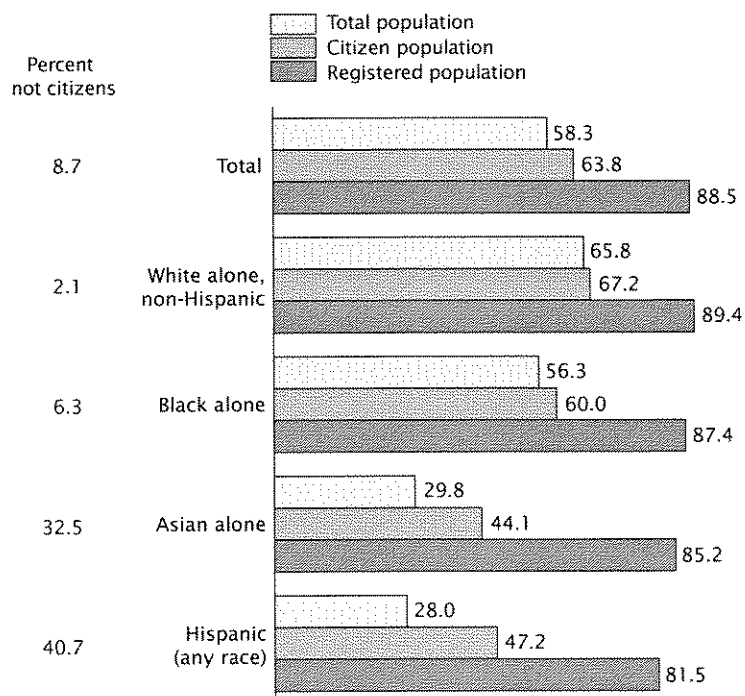
Table B shows veterans had higher registration (80 percent) and voting rates (74 percent) in the presidential election than did nonveterans (71 percent and 63 percent, respectively).

Voting rates for veterans also varied by selected characteristics. Veterans whose highest educational attainment was a high school diploma had a voting rate of 66 percent, compared with similarly educated nonveterans, whose voting rate was 55 percent. Veterans with a bachelor's or advanced degree had the highest voting rate at 85 percent.¹⁰

Older veterans (65 and older) had higher voting and registration rates than both younger veterans and nonveterans of all ages. Women

¹⁰ Detailed tables on veteran status are available at <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/voting.html>.

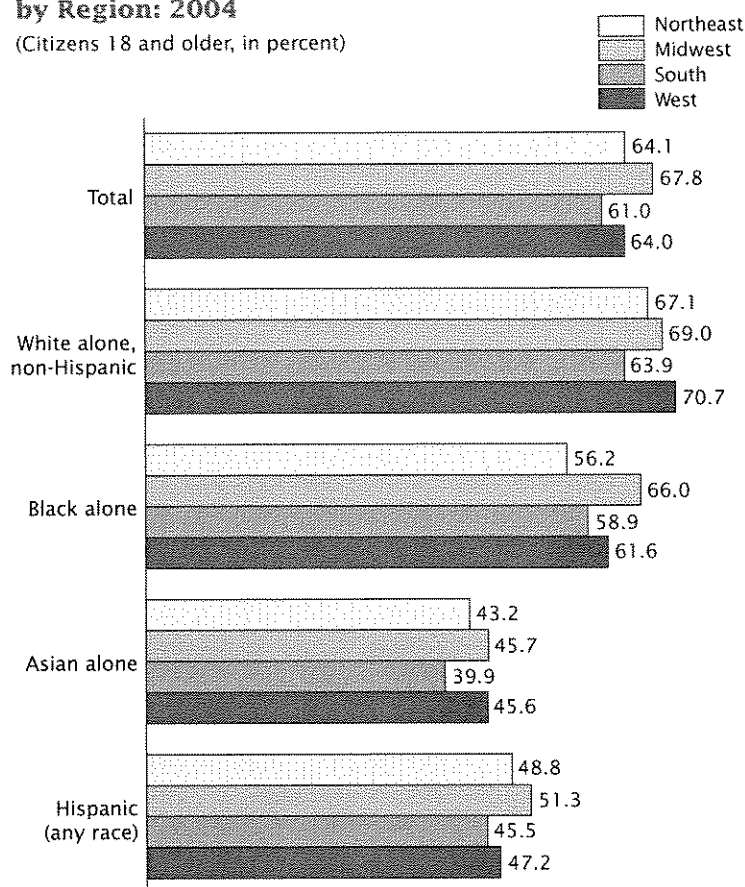
Figure 3.
Type of Voting Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2004
 (Population 18 and older, in percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2004.

**Figure 4.
Voting Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin
by Region: 2004**

(Citizens 18 and older, in percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2004.

veterans, although a small proportion of the total veteran population, had registration and voting rates that were not different from those of their male counterparts (about 78 percent and 73 percent, respectively).

Race and Hispanic Origin

The likelihood of registering and voting differed among racial groups and Hispanics (Table B). Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest registration rate at 75 percent. Sixty-nine percent of Blacks,

52 percent of Asians, and 58 percent of Hispanics were registered to vote in 2004.¹¹

¹¹ Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). The body of this report (text, figures, and tables) shows data for people who reported they were the single race White and not Hispanic, people who reported the single race Black, and people who reported the single race Asian. Use of the single-race populations does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses

Non-Hispanic White citizens had the highest level of voter turnout in the November 2004 election—67 percent, followed by Black citizens at 60 percent, Hispanic citizens at 47 percent, and Asian citizens at 44 percent.

Citizenship is especially important in the consideration of racial and ethnic differences in voting rates. Immigration has contributed to different proportions of noncitizens in various groups—2 percent of non-Hispanic Whites were not citizens, compared with 6 percent of Blacks, 33 percent of Asians, and 41 percent of Hispanics (of any race) in 2004. Thus, voting rates based on the voting-age population and the voting-age citizen population differ the most for the latter two groups (Figure 3). The voting rate for both Asians and Hispanics was about 28 percent of the voting-age population, and 44 percent and 47 percent, respectively, of the voting-age citizen population in each group.

A key to voter turnout is registration, as the majority of registered voters among all racial and ethnic groups voted in the 2004 election. Among the registered citizen population—89 percent of non-Hispanic Whites, 87 percent of Blacks, 85 percent of Asians, and 82 percent of Hispanics voted.¹²

a variety of approaches; see the Appendix Table.

Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap slightly with data for the Black population and the Asian population. Based on the November 2004 CPS, 3 percent of the Black voting-age population and 1 percent of the Asian voting-age population were Hispanic. Of the voting-age citizen population, 2 percent of Blacks and 1 percent of Asians were Hispanic. Data for the American Indian and Alaska Native and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations are not shown in this report because of their small sample size in the November 2004 CPS.

¹² The voting rates of Blacks and Asians were not statistically different.

Region

Citizens residing in the Midwest were more likely to register and to vote than those in other regions (Table B). In 2004, 76 percent in the Midwest were registered to vote and 68 percent voted. People are able to register on election day in some of these states.¹³ The voting rates in the Northeast and the West were each 64 percent, compared with 61 percent in the South.

In 2004, non-Hispanic Whites in the West had a higher voting rate (71 percent) than their counterparts in the other three regions (Figure 4). Sixty-six percent of Blacks in the Midwest voted, compared to 56 percent of Blacks in the Northeast. Voting rates for Hispanics and Asians were not statistically different across regions.

States

Excluding North Dakota, which has no voter registration process, Minnesota had the highest level of voter registration in the country (85 percent). Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin had registration rates that were above the national average of 72 percent. These states, plus Idaho and Wyoming, allow potential voters to register on the day of the election. Overall, 17 states had registration rates that were not statistically different from the national average. Hawaii had the lowest registration level in the country at 58 percent.

In 2004, the citizen voting rates for states ranged from 51 percent in Hawaii to 79 percent in Minnesota (Figure 5). Seventeen states had voting rates that were not statistically different from the national average of 64 percent. In

¹³ Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming have election-day registration. North Dakota has no voter registration.

CITIZENSHIP AND VOTER TURNOUT BY STATE

The distribution of citizens and noncitizens throughout the United States influences voting rates among states. For states with a higher proportion of noncitizens, voting rates based on the voting-age population are lower than comparable rates based on the voting-age citizen population. For states with low proportions of noncitizens, there is no true difference between the two rates.

At least 95 percent of the voting-age population in the majority of states were citizens. The leading exceptions were California (with 79 percent citizens) and Arizona, Nevada, New Jersey, Florida, Texas, and New York (each with about 87 percent citizens).

Oregon, where all ballots have been mailed-in since the 2000 presidential election, the voting rate was 74 percent, higher than in most other states.¹⁴

PROFILE OF VOTERS

This section of the report profiles selected characteristics of voting-age citizens and those who actually voted. Table C lists the distribution of all citizens, voters, and nonvoters by a variety of characteristics.

Race and Hispanic Origin

In 2004, the non-Hispanic White population constituted the majority of all potential voters (75 percent), followed by Blacks (12 percent), Hispanics (8 percent), and Asians (3 percent). Of those who actually voted, 79 percent were non-Hispanic White, 11 percent were Black, 6 percent were Hispanic, and 2 percent were Asian.

Age

Young adults constituted 13 percent of the total voting-age citizen population in 2004 and 9 percent of the voting population. In com-

¹⁴ Minnesota had a voting rate higher than that of Oregon, and Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Iowa had voting rates that were not statistically different from that of Oregon.

parison, adults aged 55 and older composed 31 percent of the voting-age citizen population and 35 percent of the population that voted in the presidential election.

Marital Status

In 2004, 57 percent of potential voters were married, compared with 63 percent of voters. Never-married individuals constituted a lower proportion of voters (20 percent) than of the citizen population (24 percent).

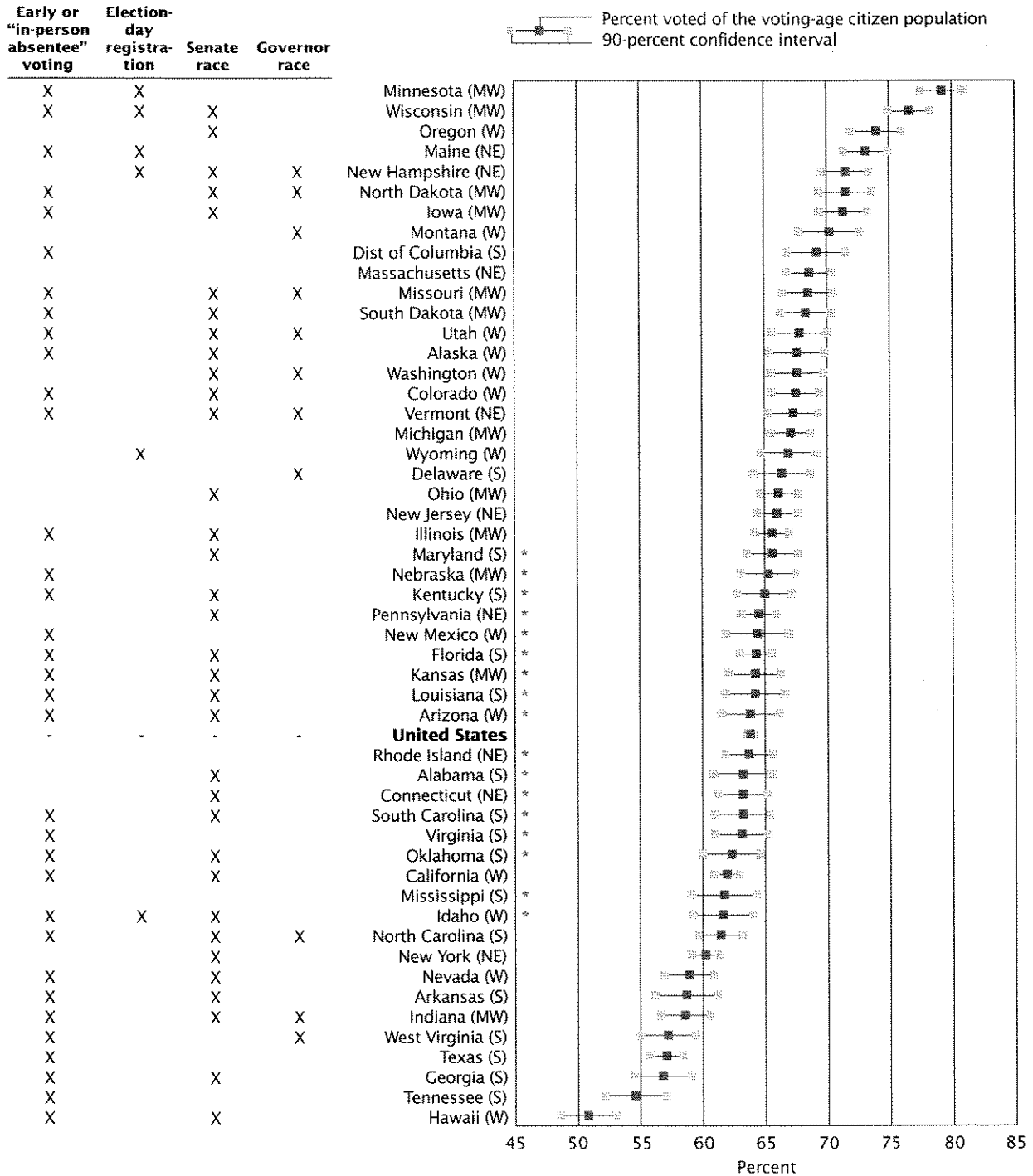
Educational Attainment

People with a bachelor's degree or more education made up 26 percent of potential voters and 32 percent of those who reported voting in the 2004 election. Individuals who did not graduate from high school were 13 percent of the population that could potentially vote in 2004, while 8 percent of actual voters.

Income

Voting-age citizens who lived in families with incomes below \$20,000 represented 11 percent of the total population and 8 percent of the voting population, while those who lived in families with incomes of \$50,000 or more composed 47 percent of the total population and 54 percent of voters.

Figure 5.
Voting by State: 2004
 (Citizens 18 and older)



* Not statistically different from the national average.
 Note: Region Codes: NE - Northeast, MW - Midwest, S - South, W - West.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2004; National Conference of State Legislatures <www.ncsl.org>;
 Center for Politics <www.centerforpolitics.org>.

Among voters, 19 percent lived in families with incomes of \$100,000 or more. Sixteen percent of the citizen population was in this income bracket.

METHODS OF REGISTRATION

In 2004, all respondents were asked how or where they registered to vote.¹⁵ One-quarter of the registered population reported that they registered at a county or government registration office. Another 19 percent registered while obtaining a driver's license or identification card at a motor vehicle department, while 12 percent mailed a registration form to a local election office (Figure 6).

Fifteen percent of the younger population (those 18 to 24 years) registered at a school, hospital, or college campus.¹⁶ The older population (those 65 and older) was more likely to register at a county or government registration office (35 percent) than use the other methods. Twenty-three percent of naturalized citizens registered by mail, compared with 12 percent of native citizens.

Of the four regions, the South had the highest percentage of people registering at a motor vehicle department (23 percent). The West had the highest percentage of people registering at a registration booth (14 percent). Thirteen percent of people in the Midwest registered at the polls on election day.

METHODS OF VOTING

In the 2004 election, 80 percent of voters reported that they voted on election day, and 20 percent voted

¹⁵ Only people registered since 1995 were asked this question in the 1996 and 2000 supplements. Therefore, the findings for 2004 are not directly comparable to these earlier years.

¹⁶ Detailed tables on methods of registration are available at <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/voting.html>.

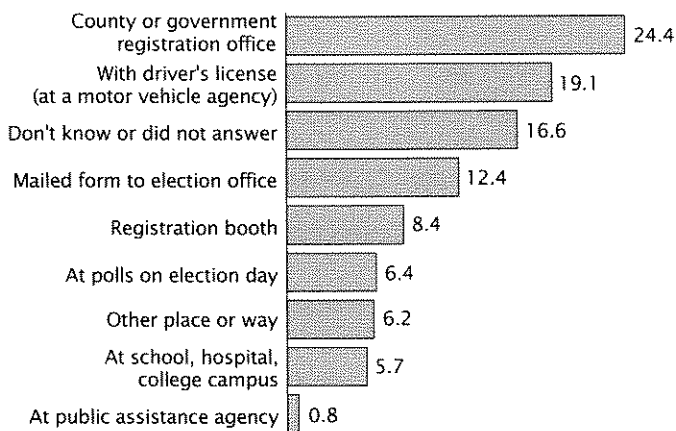
Table C.
Characteristics of Voters and Nonvoters: 2004

Characteristic	Percent distribution		
	Total citizens	Voters	Nonvoters ¹
Total, 18 years and older.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex			
Men	47.8	46.5	50.1
Women	52.2	53.5	49.9
Race and Hispanic Origin			
White alone.....	82.7	84.8	79.1
White alone, non-Hispanic.....	75.2	79.2	68.2
Black alone.....	11.9	11.1	13.1
Asian alone.....	3.2	2.2	4.9
Hispanic (any race).....	8.2	6.0	11.9
Nativity Status			
Native.....	93.3	94.4	91.5
Naturalized	6.7	5.6	8.5
Age			
18 to 24 years	12.6	9.3	18.6
25 to 34 years	16.7	14.5	20.4
35 to 44 years	19.5	19.5	19.4
45 to 54 years	19.8	21.3	17.1
55 years and older	31.4	35.3	24.5
Marital Status			
Married.....	56.7	62.8	46.0
Widowed	6.7	6.5	7.1
Divorced	10.3	9.4	11.9
Separated	2.1	1.6	3.1
Never married.....	24.1	19.7	32.0
Educational Attainment			
Less than high school graduate	13.0	8.1	21.8
High school graduate or GED.....	32.3	28.5	39.0
Some college or associate's degree	28.7	31.0	24.7
Bachelor's degree or more	26.0	32.4	14.5
Annual Family Income			
Total family members	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$20,000.....	10.6	7.8	16.1
\$20,000 to \$49,999	27.3	26.0	29.9
\$50,000 to \$99,999	31.0	34.9	23.4
\$100,000 and over	15.6	19.2	8.6
Income not reported	15.5	12.1	22.1
Employment Status			
In the civilian labor force	67.4	68.9	64.9
Employed	64.1	66.2	60.5
Unemployed	3.3	2.7	4.5
Not in the labor force	32.6	31.1	35.1
Duration of Residence			
Less than 1 year	13.4	11.1	17.4
1 to 2 years.....	12.9	12.8	13.0
3 to 4 years.....	12.4	13.8	10.0
5 years or longer	51.2	61.2	33.6
Not reported	10.1	1.2	25.9
Veteran Status			
Veteran	12.0	13.8	7.1
Nonveteran	88.0	86.2	92.9
Region			
Northeast.....	19.0	19.1	18.9
Midwest	23.6	25.0	21.0
South	36.2	34.6	39.1
West	21.2	21.2	21.1

¹Nonvoters only includes respondents who answered "no" to the question "Did you vote in the election held on Tuesday, November 2, 2004?" Respondents who answered "don't know" and those who did not respond are not included.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2004.

Figure 6.
Method of Registration to Vote: 2004
 (Percent distribution of registered voters)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2004.

before election day, either in person or by mail (Table D). All states offer voters the option to vote prior to the election. Most absentee voting is conducted by mail-in ballots. Twenty-six states offer no-excuse absentee voting, while other states permit absentee voting only under a limited set of circumstances. Oregon requires all voters to cast their ballot through the mail. Voting rates by mail (either on or before election day) in other western states were 66 percent in Washington, 32 percent in Arizona, 31 percent in California, and 29 percent in Colorado.¹⁷

About half of the states allow some form of early voting at an election office or other satellite voting location. Several states also allow "in-person absentee" voting before the election.¹⁸ Forty-five percent of voters in Texas cast ballots in person

¹⁷ The rates of voting by mail in Arizona, California, and Colorado are not statistically different.

¹⁸ Information about state regulations for registration and voting can be found at the National Conference of State Legislatures Web site <www.ncsl.org> or from the individual state election offices.

prior to election day. Nevada, Tennessee (each about 38 percent), New Mexico (29 percent), Arkansas, and North Carolina (each about 24 percent) also had higher rates of in-person early voting than most other states in 2004.

REASONS FOR NOT REGISTERING

Of the 32 million people who reported that they were not registered to vote in 2004, 15 million (47 percent) reported that they were not interested in the election or were not involved in politics (Table E).¹⁹ Another 6 million, or 17 percent, reported that they did not meet the registration deadlines. Other reasons for not being registered included not being eligible to vote (7 percent), permanent illness or disability (6 percent), and not knowing where or how to register (5 percent). Four percent of the nonregistered population indicated their vote would not

¹⁹ Only individuals who reported that they had not registered were asked the question about the reason for not registering. This population does not include those who responded "did not know" or "refused."

make a difference and 4 percent reported they did not meet residency requirements.

About 50 percent of non-Hispanic Whites, people whose highest educational attainment was a high school diploma, and people aged 45 to 64 reported they did not register because they were not interested in the election or in politics. Twenty-four percent of 18- to 24-year olds and 28 percent of people with a bachelor's degree or higher reported they missed the registration deadlines. About 5 percent of women, 18- to 24-year olds, and people with less than a high school education reported they did not know where or how to register to vote. Eighteen percent of naturalized citizens, 13 percent of both Asians and Hispanics, and 8 percent of men reported they did not register because they were not eligible to vote.

Respondents were asked to choose why they were not registered from a list of nine reasons, one of which was Other. Write-in responses to Other were recoded back into the remaining eight categories or listed as "don't know" or "refused" wherever possible. Prior to recoding, 17 percent of the respondents were classified as Other. After recoding, 5 percent of the respondents remained in the Other category. The 5 percent of responses that remained in the Other category were classified as personal reasons (31 percent), religious reasons (28 percent), registration problems (17 percent), moved and did not re-register in the new location (15 percent), out of town or out of country (7 percent), and all other (3 percent).²⁰

²⁰ The percentages of people in the Other category who reported personal reasons and those who reported religious reasons were not statistically different, nor were the percentages who reported they moved and did not re-register and those who reported registration problems.

Table D.
Methods of Voting by State: 2004

(Numbers in thousands)

State	Total ¹	Voted on election day		Voted before election day	
		In person	By mail	In person	By mail
United States	125,336	79.3	0.7	7.8	12.2
Alabama	2,060	96.7	–	0.4	2.9
Alaska	292	84.3	0.4	6.5	8.8
Arizona	2,230	65.6	1.2	2.2	31.0
Arkansas	1,136	70.9	0.4	24.9	3.8
California	12,736	67.6	2.4	1.7	28.3
Colorado	2,097	55.2	0.6	16.3	28.0
Connecticut	1,518	92.8	0.3	0.9	6.0
Delaware	385	97.2	0.2	0.3	2.3
District of Columbia	268	85.5	–	3.5	11.1
Florida	7,329	67.8	0.1	15.9	16.1
Georgia	3,305	78.6	0.4	13.1	7.8
Hawaii	429	67.6	0.3	8.7	23.4
Idaho	583	88.1	–	5.3	6.6
Illinois	5,650	95.4	0.1	1.4	3.1
Indiana	2,588	91.3	0.2	1.8	6.7
Iowa	1,521	74.6	0.6	4.4	20.4
Kansas	1,186	81.9	0.2	8.4	9.5
Kentucky	1,927	95.7	–	2.9	1.5
Louisiana	2,060	95.8	–	2.5	1.7
Maine	734	82.7	0.3	6.7	10.4
Maryland	2,409	94.1	0.1	0.4	5.4
Massachusetts	3,072	95.2	0.2	0.8	3.8
Michigan	4,809	81.2	0.4	0.7	17.7
Minnesota	2,882	92.1	–	1.8	6.1
Mississippi	1,263	96.1	0.2	0.9	2.9
Missouri	2,815	94.7	0.1	1.7	3.5
Montana	481	80.9	0.4	1.7	17.0
Nebraska	792	86.2	0.3	1.7	11.8
Nevada	868	49.8	0.1	40.4	9.6
New Hampshire	676	94.2	0.1	0.6	5.0
New Jersey	3,693	94.9	0.1	0.1	4.9
New Mexico	836	55.5	0.1	29.3	15.1
New York	7,667	95.2	0.4	0.1	4.2
North Carolina	3,632	71.5	–	23.8	4.8
North Dakota	330	84.4	0.1	3.8	11.6
Ohio	5,474	91.1	0.2	0.8	7.9
Oklahoma	1,539	89.1	0.4	5.8	4.7
Oregon	1,910	1.3	5.9	0.4	92.4
Pennsylvania	5,845	96.3	0.1	0.1	3.5
Rhode Island	466	96.4	0.2	0.5	2.9
South Carolina	1,897	91.7	0.2	2.3	5.8
South Dakota	377	80.5	0.1	12.1	7.3
Tennessee	2,298	59.5	–	36.1	2.4
Texas	7,912	50.0	0.3	45.2	4.5
Utah	1,023	93.2	0.1	2.7	4.1
Vermont	315	83.8	0.4	3.0	12.7
Virginia	3,134	95.0	0.3	1.0	3.7
Washington	2,837	33.4	5.8	0.5	60.4
West Virginia	798	84.6	–	13.6	1.8
Wisconsin	3,008	89.1	0.1	4.7	6.1
Wyoming	247	83.3	0.1	5.5	11.0

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Does not include “don’t know” or “refused” to the questions about when and how the respondent voted.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2004.

Table E.
Reasons for Not Registering by Selected Characteristics: 2004

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total ¹	Percent distribution of reasons for not registering									
		Not interested in the election or not involved in politics	Did not meet registration deadlines	Not eligible to vote	Don't know or refused	Permanent illness or disability	Other	Did not know where or how to register	Did not meet residency requirements	My vote would not make a difference	Difficulty with English
Total, 18 years and older	32,432	46.6	17.4	6.7	6.2	5.6	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.7	1.0
Sex											
Male	16,607	46.7	17.1	8.1	6.6	4.7	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.9	1.0
Female	15,825	46.5	17.7	5.3	8.6	6.5	4.9	5.2	3.7	3.4	1.0
Race and Hispanic Origin											
White alone	26,185	48.2	17.5	6.0	5.6	5.5	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.8	0.8
White alone, non-Hispanic ..	22,267	50.1	17.7	4.5	5.5	5.8	5.1	3.8	3.2	3.9	0.5
Black alone	3,376	38.3	18.3	9.6	9.0	7.1	4.6	5.3	3.3	4.4	0.1
Asian alone	1,756	37.7	14.4	13.1	7.9	4.3	3.6	6.2	5.0	1.5	6.2
Hispanic (any race)	4,280	37.8	16.7	13.8	6.8	3.5	3.1	6.6	6.3	2.8	2.6
Nativity Status											
Native	29,217	48.3	17.7	5.5	6.1	5.7	4.8	4.3	3.2	3.9	0.4
Naturalized	3,215	31.0	14.7	17.6	6.9	4.1	3.5	5.9	8.2	1.3	6.8
Age											
18 to 24 years	6,888	44.0	24.0	5.8	8.2	1.8	3.1	6.2	3.9	2.6	0.3
25 to 44 years	13,284	45.7	19.0	8.5	5.5	2.8	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.5	0.7
45 to 64 years	8,508	50.4	13.4	6.6	6.7	5.9	4.6	3.2	3.0	4.6	1.5
65 years and older	3,751	45.6	9.1	2.3	3.8	21.6	6.3	3.1	2.2	3.8	2.3
Marital Status											
Married	14,463	48.3	17.3	6.8	6.1	3.0	5.7	4.0	3.7	3.7	1.5
Not married	17,968	45.1	17.6	6.6	6.3	7.6	3.9	4.9	3.7	3.7	0.6
Educational Attainment											
Less than high school graduate	8,649	45.8	11.5	8.8	6.0	9.3	3.8	5.6	3.6	3.3	2.2
High school graduate or GED	13,303	50.8	15.1	5.9	6.6	5.2	4.5	4.4	2.7	4.2	0.6
Some college or associate's degree	7,173	44.4	24.3	5.0	5.7	3.3	5.5	3.5	4.6	3.4	0.2
Bachelor's degree or more	3,307	36.1	27.5	8.0	6.3	2.2	5.7	4.2	5.7	2.9	1.3
Duration of Residence											
Less than 1 year	7,907	39.6	22.8	7.4	4.9	2.6	4.3	6.1	8.7	3.1	0.5
1 to 2 years	5,994	44.8	18.5	8.3	5.1	4.2	5.3	5.4	3.7	3.5	1.1
3 years or longer	17,998	50.4	15.1	5.9	6.4	7.3	4.7	3.5	1.5	4.1	1.2
Not reported	532	40.7	5.0	4.9	30.9	7.0	2.6	4.0	2.6	0.6	1.6
Region											
Northeast	5,892	47.4	17.5	6.0	7.3	4.8	4.6	3.9	3.3	3.7	1.4
Midwest	6,622	51.6	13.9	3.9	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.0	3.6	3.8	0.7
South	12,612	45.2	19.0	7.9	6.1	6.3	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.7	0.6
West	7,306	43.7	17.8	7.8	5.8	5.0	5.6	5.3	3.9	3.5	1.7
Responses prior to recoding of Other	32,432	38.8	16.2	5.7	5.0	5.0	16.5	4.3	3.7	3.6	1.0

¹ Includes only those respondents who answered "no" to the question "Were you registered in the election of November 2004?"

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2004.

REASONS FOR NOT VOTING

Of the 142 million people who reported that they were registered to vote, 16 million (12 percent) did not vote in the 2004 presidential election (Table F). Of these registered nonvoters, 20 percent reported that they did not vote because they were too busy or had conflicting work or school schedules. Another 15 percent reported that they did not vote because they were ill, disabled, or had a family emergency; 11 percent did not vote because they were not interested or felt their vote would not make a difference; and 10 percent did not like the candidates or the issues.²¹ Some other specified reasons for not voting included out of town (9 percent), confusion or uncertainty about registration (7 percent), forgetting to vote (3 percent), and transportation problems (2 percent).²²

Thirty-two percent of Asians, 28 percent of people aged 25 to 44 years, and 23 percent of men reported they did not vote because they were too busy or had conflicting work or school schedules.²³ Those more likely to report not voting because they were ill or disabled or had a family emergency included 46 percent of people 65 years and older, 26 percent of people with less than a high school diploma, and 20 percent of women. About 12 percent of people with less than a high school diploma reported they were not

²¹ The percentage of people who reported they did not vote because they were not interested in the election was not statistically different from the percentage who reported they did not like the candidates.

²² The percentage of people who reported they did not vote because they did not like the candidates was not statistically different from the percentage who reported they were out of town.

²³ The percentage of Asians who reported they were too busy to vote was not statistically different from the percentage of 25- to 44-year olds or the percentage of Hispanics who reported they were too busy to vote.

interested in the election or in politics, compared with 6 percent of people with a bachelor's degree or more education.

MEASURING VOTING IN THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

The CPS is a nationally representative sample survey that collects information on voting 2 weeks after an election in November. The CPS estimates the number of people who registered to vote and voted from direct interviews with household respondents. The CPS estimates are an important analytic tool in election studies because they identify the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of people who report that they do, or do not, vote.

The official counts are tabulated by each state's board of elections and reported by the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives. These tallies show the number of votes counted for specific offices. In a presidential election, the official count of comparison is the national total number of votes cast for the office of president.

Discrepancies occur each election between the CPS estimates and the official counts. In the November 2004 CPS, an estimated 126 million of the 216 million people of voting age in the civilian noninstitutionalized population reported that they voted in the November 2004 election. Official counts showed 122 million votes cast for president, a difference of 4 million votes (3 percent) between the two sources.²⁴ In previous years, the disparity in the estimates in presidential elections has varied between 4 percent and 12 percent

²⁴ The official count of votes cast can be found on the Web page of the Clerk of the House of Representatives at <<http://clerk.house.gov/index.php>>.

of the total number of people reported as having voted in the official tallies.

Differences between the official counts and the CPS may be a combination of an understatement of the official numbers and an overstatement in the CPS estimates as described below.

Understatement of Total Votes Cast

The official counts may not include all the votes cast because ballots were invalidated in the counting (and thus thrown out) or because the ballots were mismarked, unreadable, or blank. In addition, when the total number of votes cast for president is used as the official count, some voters will not be included if they did not vote for this office.

Reports of Voting in the CPS

Some of the error in estimating turnout in the CPS is the result of population controls and survey coverage. Respondent misreporting is also a source of error in the CPS estimates. Previous analyses based on reinterviews showed that respondents and proxy respondents are consistent in their reported answers and thus misunderstanding the questions does not fully account for the difference between the official counts and the CPS. However, other studies that matched survey responses with voting records indicate that part of the discrepancy between survey estimates and official counts is the result of respondent misreporting.²⁵

As stated above, another source of disparity can be found in the

²⁵ For more detailed explanations of the differences between official counts and survey counts, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Studies in the Measurement of Voter Turnout*, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 168, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1990.

Table F.
Reasons for Not Voting by Selected Characteristics: 2004

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Percent distribution of reasons for not voting											
		Too busy, conflicting schedule	Illness or disability	Other reason	Not interested	Did not like candidates or issues	Out of town	Don't know or refused	Registration problems	Forgot to vote	Inconvenient polling place	Transportation problems	Bad weather conditions
Total, 18 years and older	16,334	19.9	15.4	10.9	10.7	9.9	9.0	8.5	6.8	3.4	3.0	2.1	0.5
Sex													
Male	7,951	22.5	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.1	11.0	10.0	6.6	3.4	3.1	0.9	0.3
Female	8,383	17.4	19.8	10.9	10.7	9.7	7.1	7.2	7.0	3.5	2.9	3.3	0.6
Race and Hispanic Origin													
White alone	13,341	19.4	15.6	10.9	10.8	10.6	9.4	7.9	6.8	3.4	3.0	1.9	0.4
White alone, non-Hispanic	11,752	18.9	16.2	10.8	10.8	11.1	9.9	7.6	6.2	3.0	3.2	1.9	0.5
Black alone	2,019	20.7	16.5	9.8	10.0	6.4	5.5	13.0	7.2	3.9	2.6	4.2	0.3
Asian alone	479	31.5	6.1	13.7	7.9	4.4	11.6	9.0	6.1	1.4	5.5	1.3	1.5
Hispanic (any race)	1,721	23.5	10.7	11.6	10.5	7.3	6.3	9.8	10.9	6.1	1.5	1.6	0.2
Nativity Status													
Native	15,346	19.5	15.4	10.8	10.9	10.2	8.8	8.5	6.8	3.4	2.9	2.2	0.4
Naturalized	988	26.2	14.1	11.1	6.9	4.8	10.9	10.0	6.9	3.1	3.3	1.6	1.0
Age													
18 to 24 years	2,695	23.2	2.8	10.8	10.0	6.4	12.8	15.2	8.2	6.1	2.5	1.9	0.1
25 to 44 years	6,525	27.6	7.4	11.8	10.3	10.0	8.1	7.6	8.6	3.4	3.3	1.5	0.3
45 to 64 years	4,333	17.2	15.6	10.6	11.0	12.9	10.7	8.6	5.5	3.0	3.0	1.5	0.4
65 years and older	2,781	2.9	45.8	9.0	11.6	8.4	4.5	4.2	3.7	1.7	2.5	4.6	1.2
Marital Status													
Married	7,652	22.0	15.5	11.6	10.3	9.8	9.0	7.0	6.9	3.4	3.1	1.0	0.3
Not married	8,681	18.1	15.2	10.2	11.0	10.0	8.9	9.9	6.8	3.4	2.8	3.1	0.6
Educational Attainment													
Less than high school graduate	3,437	14.4	25.7	10.3	12.2	8.7	5.5	7.1	4.5	4.1	2.4	4.1	0.9
High school graduate or GED	6,286	20.2	15.1	11.2	12.5	11.3	7.0	8.7	6.2	2.5	3.1	2.0	0.2
Some college or associate's degree	4,512	22.5	9.8	11.1	8.9	9.5	11.1	9.8	7.8	4.3	3.2	1.7	0.3
Bachelor's degree or more ..	2,099	22.3	11.2	10.3	6.3	8.5	16.0	7.8	10.5	3.1	2.8	0.4	0.9
Duration of Residence													
Less than 1 year	3,388	24.1	6.9	11.9	8.4	8.5	10.2	5.6	15.0	5.3	1.9	2.1	0.2
1 to 2 years	2,480	24.3	10.5	10.2	11.5	9.6	7.4	7.7	8.0	3.5	4.1	3.0	0.2
3 years or longer	10,304	17.5	19.3	10.7	11.1	10.5	9.0	9.4	4.0	2.8	3.1	2.0	0.6
Not reported	162	17.1	14.5	10.5	15.4	6.6	0.9	32	2.3	0.4	-	0.1	-
Region													
Northeast	2,745	19.5	17.5	10.3	10.9	13.4	8.7	8.1	4.8	2.5	2.8	1.5	0.1
Midwest	3,747	17.7	15.1	10.3	12.2	12.3	9.5	10.1	6.2	2.2	2.3	1.8	0.2
South	7,044	20.1	15.5	10.7	10.7	8.4	8.8	8.1	7.0	4.2	3.2	2.6	0.7
West	2,797	22.7	13.3	12.5	8.3	7.1	8.8	8.1	9.4	4.0	3.3	2.0	0.5

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2004.

definition of the official count. The respondents in the CPS are not asked which office(s) they voted for, only whether or not they voted in the November election. A respondent who voted only for state or local offices would be counted in the CPS estimate but not in the official count because he or she did not vote for president.

Voting Not Captured in the CPS

Although the official counts were generally lower than those shown in the CPS, they tallied votes from a broader population universe. The CPS covers only the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States, while the official counts list all votes cast by this universe plus citizens residing in the United States who were in the military or living in institutions and citizens residing outside the United States, both civilian and military, who cast absentee ballots.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

The population represented (the population universe) in the Voting and Registration Supplement to the November 2004 CPS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. The institutionalized population, which is excluded from the population universe, is composed primarily of the population in correctional institutions and nursing homes (91 percent of the 4.1 million institutionalized people in Census 2000).

Most estimates in this report come from data obtained in November 2004 from the CPS. Some estimates are based on data obtained from the CPS in earlier years. The Census Bureau conducts this survey every month, although this

report uses only November data for its estimates.

The estimates in this report are derived from the affirmative responses to the November supplement questions on voting and registration participation.

Respondents were first asked if they voted in the election held on Tuesday, November 2, 2004.

Those respondents who answered "no," "do not know," or who did not respond to this question were then asked if they were registered to vote in this election. Non-responses and responses of "no" or "do not know" to either question were included in the respective categories of "not registered" or "did not vote."

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

Statistics from sample surveys are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error. All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level. This means the 90-percent confidence interval for the difference between estimates being compared does not include zero. Nonsampling error in surveys may be attributed to a variety of sources, such as how the survey was designed, how respondents interpret questions, how able and willing respondents are to provide correct answers, and how accurately answers are coded and classified. To minimize these errors, the Census Bureau employs quality control procedures in sample selection, the wording of questions, interviewing, coding, data processing, and data analysis.

The CPS weighting procedure uses ratio estimation whereby sample estimates are adjusted to

independent estimates of the national population by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. This weighting partially corrects for bias due to undercoverage, but biases may still be present when people who are missed by the survey differ from those interviewed in ways other than age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. How this weighting procedure affects other variables in the survey is not precisely known. All of these considerations affect comparisons across different surveys or data sources.

Further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors and confidence intervals, can be found at <www.census.gov/population/socdemo/voting/cps2004/sa2004.pdf> or by contacting Rebecca Olson of the Demographic Statistical Methods Division via e-mail at <dsmd.source.and.accuracy@census.gov>.

MORE INFORMATION

Detailed tabulations are available that provide demographic characteristics of the population on voting and registration. The electronic version of these tables is available on the Internet at the Census Bureau's Web site <www.census.gov>. Once on the site, in the "Subjects A-Z" area, click on "V," and then on "Voting and Registration Data."

CONTACT

For additional information on these topics, contact the Education and Social Stratification Branch, 301-763-2464 or via Internet e-mail <pop@census.gov>.

Appendix Table.
Reported Rates of Voting and Registration by Race: 2004

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Alone	In combination	Alone or in combination
White			
Total citizens.....	162,959	2,284	165,243
Reported registered.....	119,929	1,598	121,527
Reported voted.....	106,588	1,342	107,930
Percent reported registered.....	73.6	70.0	73.5
Percent reported voted.....	65.4	58.8	65.3
Black			
Total citizens.....	23,346	562	23,908
Reported registered.....	16,035	373	16,408
Reported voted.....	14,016	308	14,324
Percent reported registered.....	68.7	66.4	68.6
Percent reported voted.....	60.0	54.8	59.9
Asian			
Total citizens.....	6,270	416	6,686
Reported registered.....	3,247	261	3,508
Reported voted.....	2,768	212	2,980
Percent reported registered.....	51.8	62.7	52.5
Percent reported voted.....	44.1	51.0	44.6

Note: This table shows data on reported rates of voting and registration for people who reported they were White, Black, or Asian, including people who reported that race alone, people who reported that race in combination with another race, and people who reported that race regardless of whether they also reported another race. For further information, see the Census 2000 brief *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000 (C2KBR/01-1)* <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2004.

USER COMMENTS

The Census Bureau welcomes the comments and advice of data and report users. If you have any suggestions or comments, please write to:

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