



# THE 2012 VOTER SUPPRESSION MYTH

*Analyzing the facts and figures in America's most  
vulnerable areas*

February 2013



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## Voter Suppression by the Numbers:

**1**

The number of “alleged” voter suppression complaints potentially undergoing investigation in Ohio, Florida, Colorado, Nevada, North Carolina and Maryland.

**74**

Number of populous counties in swing states reporting zero voter suppression.

**0**

Total reports of voter suppression in Florida.

**0**

Total reports of voter suppression in Ohio.

**0**

Total reports of voter suppression in North Carolina.

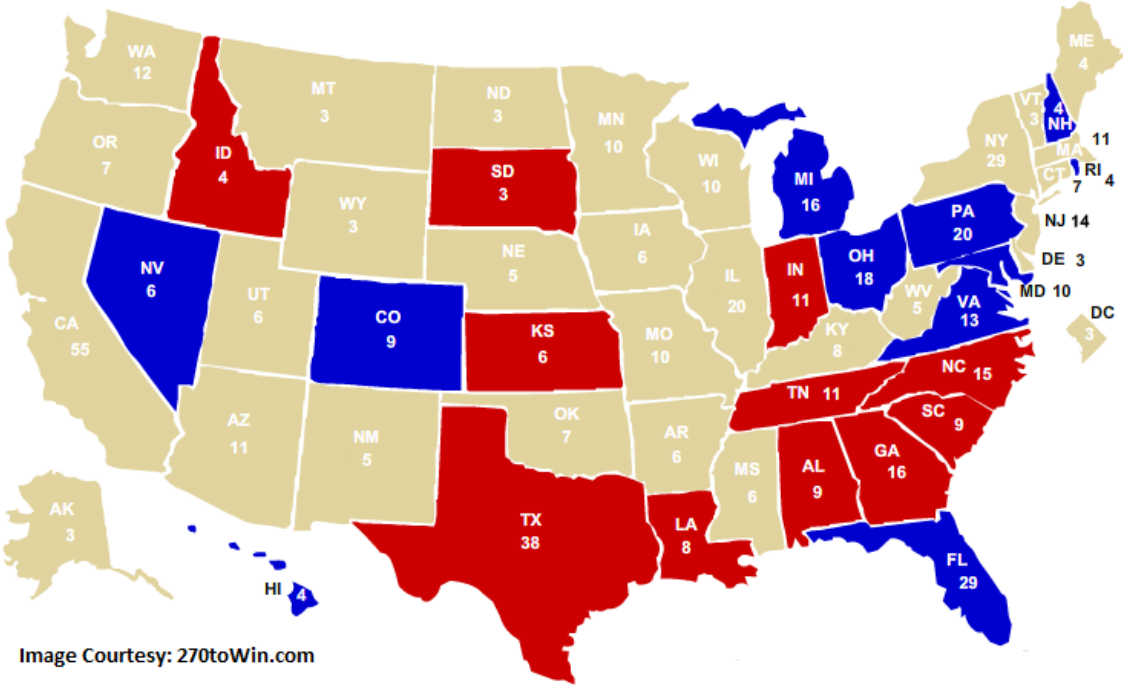
**6.2%**

The average increase of voter turnout in states with “strict” voter ID laws.

**72%**

The rate of voter turnout in Georgia, home of the strictest voter ID law – up from 62% in 2008.

States Surveyed in True the Vote's 2012 Voter Suppression Report



## **Defining and Researching “Voter Suppression”**

“Despite this frenzy of state legislation to counteract so-called voter fraud and to protect the integrity of our elections, proponents of such **voter suppression legislation [sic] have failed to show that voter fraud is a problem** anywhere in the country.”

--ACLU on “Voter Suppression in America”

The American Civil Liberties Union offers perhaps one of the most concrete definitions of voter suppression (VS) that will allow for empirical investigation after an election. Limiting the scope of the alleged problem to legislation and election protocols that “collectively lead to significant burdens for eligible voters trying to exercise their most fundamental constitutional right<sup>1</sup>” leads any objective research project to immediately seek out locally registered complaints. Charged with record maintenance, voter troubleshooting and election season logistics, county clerks and supervisors are the first place a voter logs a complaint regarding their experience at the polls.

Before Election Day, print and television news outlets began filing scores of reports about long lines, contradictory instructions and general confusion<sup>2</sup> in early voting centers across America. With the concepts of voter fraud and suppression firmly embedded the overall narrative of the 2012 Election, True the Vote fully expected to review volumes of complaints submitted to local election officials ranging from inconvenience claims to outright disenfranchisement.

**OPEN RECORDS METHODOLOGY.** Based on media assertions and outreach communications from a number of groups charged with fighting “voter suppression,” True the Vote selected six states that met a variety of criteria with high probabilities of suppression or disenfranchisement claims:

- Political battleground states with high levels of investment from partisan interests;
- States with substantial, emergent minority communities;
- States and counties that received national media attention regarding long lines and/or confusion during early voting.

True the Vote filed open records requests in Ohio, Colorado, Florida, Nevada, North Carolina and Maryland for any and all reports of “voter suppression” during the 2012 General Election cycle. Some counties required two or three formal requests in order for data to be received. All counties and municipalities were confirmed by written or telephone communication between TTV researchers and respective election officials. Counties ignoring all requests for information are designated in subsequent sections of the report and addendum.

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<sup>1</sup> *Voter Suppression in America*, American Civil Liberties Union (online at: <http://www.aclu.org/voter-suppression-america>)

<sup>2</sup> *Will Election Day be a ‘perfect storm?’ Four nightmare scenarios for what could go wrong*, NBC Nightly News (11/4/12)

**QUANTIFYING THE IMPACTS OF “VOTER SUPPRESSION LAWS.”** Following the ACLU and other interest groups’ definition of VS laws, True the Vote examined detailed election returns from 17 states with enforceable or pending voter identification laws. This report specifically focuses on the changing trends between the 2008 and 2012 Cycles with respect to overall voter registration and turnout.

Two commonly used categories for classifying voter ID laws can be found across the United States: *strict* or *photo*.<sup>3</sup> *Strict* voter ID laws are currently enforced in Kansas, Indiana, Georgia and Tennessee. Electors are generally required to produce photographic documents furnished by federal or state authorities. Those failing to show proper identification are subject to affidavit or provisional ballot protocols established by the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002. *Photo* voter ID states such as Hawaii, Idaho, South Dakota, Louisiana, Michigan, Florida, Virginia and New Hampshire require citizens to produce either a government photo ID or a menu of non-photo options, varying by state. Government checks, utility bills, student IDs and debit cards are acceptable in most states.

Given the increased attention toward election integrity measures like voter ID before the General Election, True the Vote analyzed returns from states with pending identification laws as well. Though states like Alabama, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Texas saw public delays of their respective laws being enforced, the contemporary media climate reported confusion regarding identification requirements between voters and election officials. Interested parties offered concern that such confusion could have a chilling effect on voter turnout.

True the Vote collected all 2012 data sets from state and federal authorities. Data demonstrating 2008 voter participation rates was furnished by George Mason University,<sup>4</sup> calculating turnout based on Total Voting Age Population (TVAP), less those deemed ineligible to vote according to respective state law. This report calculated 2012 TVAP utilizing current estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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<sup>3</sup> *Voter Identification Requirements*, National Conference of State Legislatures (online: [http://www.ncsl.org/legislatures-elections/elections/voter-id.aspx#State\\_Regs](http://www.ncsl.org/legislatures-elections/elections/voter-id.aspx#State_Regs))

<sup>4</sup> United States Elections Project – 2008 General Election Turnout Rates, Dept. of Public and International Affairs – George Mason University (online: [http://elections.gmu.edu/Turnout\\_2008G.html](http://elections.gmu.edu/Turnout_2008G.html))

## Voter Suppression: Hype & Reality

“**SoS**’ used to stand for ‘**secretary of state.**’ But under the leadership of Jon Husted, ‘SoS’ stands for ‘**secretary of suppression.**’”

--Ohio State Senator Nina Turner (*The Nation*, 11/4/12)

Following the 2012 General Election, a collection of startling statistics based on some controversial methodologies began to emanate from various swing states. One statistic from Florida found itself in a number of talking point sets, symbolizing alleged rampant voter suppression for the country. An estimated 201,000 potential voters were deterred from casting a ballot out of impatience with Florida’s long wait lines.<sup>5</sup> The precise details of this estimation remain shaky, but can seem startling nonetheless. This data point remains highly at odds with True the Vote’s findings, however. Out of the supposed 201,000 people walking away from the ballot box, it is reasonable to expect that at least one Floridian would take the time to file a formal complaint with the local supervisor of elections. Further, voter turnout rates should have demonstrated drops in participation. In both cases, our research proves otherwise.

**Ohio.** The Buckeye State offered quite an array of pre-election dramas for the nation to watch. Secretary of State Jon Husted made national headlines in a series of controversial directives that drew mixed praise from nearly all interested parties involved.<sup>6</sup> On June 12, 2012 Husted announced that he would mail absentee ballot applications to all registered voters in Ohio.<sup>7</sup> Later in August, Husted issued a directive stating that all 88 county boards of elections had to follow uniform early voting hours of operation as prescribed by the state. The Obama re-election campaign immediately took the issue to court, arguing the directive curtailed opportunities to vote shortly before Election Day. The directive was later reversed in mid-October.<sup>8</sup> Finally, Husted issued a rule change on November 2 that allowed poll workers to discard provisional applications that were left incomplete.<sup>9</sup>

The ‘Secretary of Suppression’ Husted’s efforts were fully expected to demonstrate negative impacts on turnout in urban communities according to mainstream and progressive media outlets. The official election returns and internal data, gathered by True the Vote, tell a completely different story. After all the votes were counted, Ohio boasted a 70.51% turnout rate in 2012 – a 4 percent improvement from 2008. Additionally, not a single report of voter suppression was received by Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Franklin and over a dozen other county boards of elections surveyed (see Addendum for detailed report).

<sup>5</sup> *Analysis: 201,000 in Florida Didn’t Vote Because of Long Lines*, Orlando Sentinel (1/29/13)

<sup>6</sup> *Ohio Secretary of State Jon Husted Calls for Uniform Early Voting Hours*, Cleveland Plain Dealer (8/15/12)

<sup>7</sup> *Ohio Secretary of State Jon Husted Eases Restrictions on Absentee Voting*, Cleveland Plain Dealer (7/12/12)

<sup>8</sup> *U.S. Supreme Court Denies Ohio Early Voting Appeal; Hours Set for Weekend Before Election*, Cleveland Plain Dealer (10/16/12)

<sup>9</sup> *Provisional Ballot Directive Spurs Court Action in Ohio*, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (11/4/12)

**Colorado.** Secretary Husted of Ohio was not alone in attracting critical media attention prior to November. One of the most notable instances was Secretary Scott Gessler's controversial, yet federally required removal of non-citizens from the state's voter rolls. Section 8 of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA or Motor Voter) of 1993 requires that local officials establish "reasonable" efforts to maintain rolls of eligibility. Under the law, when dead or non-citizen voters are positively identified as registered, election officials have a duty to remove them. Gessler's office in August began investigations into 3,903 potential non-citizens registered across the state – subjecting suspected illegal registrants to a verification process that could eventually remove them from the rolls.<sup>10</sup>

Yet again, after bruising PR battles and allegations of intentional voter disenfranchisement and suppression, the data shows otherwise. Based on top ticket voter turnout figures, Colorado roughly broke even with 2008 turnout rates of 71 percent. Arapahoe, Denver, Jefferson and Weld Counties reported zero complaints of voter suppression.

**Florida.** The Sunshine State's record of drama-free elections is far from sterling. Like Colorado, Florida endeavored to keep non-citizens from its voter rolls and was subsequently sued by the Obama Administration. True the Vote later filed a Motion to Intervene on behalf of Florida's efforts.<sup>11</sup> The state also attracted public criticism and legal challenges for shortening the early voting period from 14 days to eight. The law was challenged and later upheld in federal court.<sup>12</sup>

While long lines reported in the media dogged Florida election officials – eventually causing public chastisement from President Obama in two national speeches, empirical data demonstrates yet again the difference between media hype and improved voter turnout. The combination of roll purges, early voting changes and photo ID requirements did not manifest any clear negative impacts in 2012. While some voters complained of long lines, especially during early voting, the average wait time was 50 minutes for Floridians.<sup>13</sup> TTV surveys in the states' 26 most populous counties netted only three alleged reports of voter suppression, all in Miami-Dade County, and were ruled unjustified by election officials.<sup>14</sup> Florida's overall voter turnout rate for the cycle improved from 2008 as well with 71.4% participation – a 7.4 percent improvement.

**Nevada.** Lacking the contentious court and PR battles that other state election officials weathered, True the Vote studied Nevada due to its swing state status and relatively close election results. No voter suppression reports were returned from either Clark or Washoe Counties. Turnout rates were strong as well with an 80.7% overall turnout, a 40 percent improvement from 2008.

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<sup>10</sup> *Voter Purging Resurfaces in Colorado*, ABC News | Univision (10/24/12)

<sup>11</sup> *True the Vote and Judicial Watch to Defend Florida's Efforts to Clean Voter Registration Lists in Obama Administration Lawsuit*, True the Vote Press Release (online: <http://www.truethevote.org/news/breaking-news-in-florida>)

<sup>12</sup> *Florida early voting cuts survive*, The Washington Post (9/24/12)

<sup>13</sup> *New Data on Lines at the Polls*, Pew Research (12/10/12)

<sup>14</sup> *Voter Suppression-Fraud Emails pages 8, 26-27, 53-54*, Miami-Dade Supervisor of Elections (online: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/125512724/11-06-12-General-Voter-Suppression-Fraud-Emails>)

**North Carolina.** Like Nevada, North Carolina avoided much of the pre-election battles seen around the nation. True the Vote examined N.C. records, however, due to its swing state status and changing demographics that would essentially level the playing field between races and political parties – according to Pew Research.<sup>15</sup> The top twelve of the most populated counties offered no reports of voter suppression. Voter turnout hit 68.4%, a 3.5 percent improvement overall from 2008.

**Maryland.** Unlike the previous five states canvassed, True the Vote selected Maryland for further research based on shifting demographics in the District of Columbia suburbs and public criticism received from a Baltimore Congressman regarding a TTV-empowered group's efforts to "suppress votes."<sup>16</sup>

Out of 14 counties questioned, only one "alleged" report of voter suppression surfaced in Prince George's County. The details of the lone report were not immediately made available for inspection. Maryland improved its voter turnout in 2012 by 8.4%, for a total of 73.4 percent overall.

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<sup>15</sup> Voter Suppression: The Confederacy Rises Again, The Nation (9/4/12)

<sup>16</sup> *Letter to Catherine Engelbrecht*, Rep. Elijah Cummings (online: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/110033576/2012-10-04-EEC-to-Engelbrecht-TrueTheVote>)



## The Real Impacts of Voter ID Laws

“Your **water fountain** is voter ID.”

--Rev. Al Sharpton (*POLITICO*, 3/16/12)

The most racially vilified aspect of the election integrity movement is also one of the most popular pieces of legislation just about anywhere it is considered. Prior to the 2012 Election, photo voter identification laws held 74 percent support nationally.<sup>17</sup> According to the poll, 67 percent of non-white adults favor the measure. As time passes, the effort becomes more popular when states consider tougher enforcement measures.<sup>18</sup>

Despite endless hype over how great an impact voter ID would disenfranchise and suppress voting, the data for ‘Strict’ voter ID states tells a much different story with rare exception.

State	2012 Turnout (Voters)	Rate Change
Georgia	3,919,355	15.14%
Indiana	2,663,368	-3.04
Kansas	1,182,771	5.16
Tennessee	2,478,870	7.61

(Sources available in Addendum)

True the Vote reasons that Indiana’s turnout rates were skewed due to over-registration in 12 counties. Litigation to address the matter is pending in federal court.<sup>19</sup> States with less strict, “Photo” requirements maintained a similar trend with respect to turnout in 2012.

State	2012 Turnout (Voters)	Rate Change
Florida	8,538,264	7.42%
Hawaii	436,683	26.29
Idaho	666,290	14.78
Louisiana	2,014,548	9.91
Michigan	4,780,701	-7.99
New Hampshire	718,700	9.42
South Dakota	368,570	6.28
Virginia	3,896,846	6.18

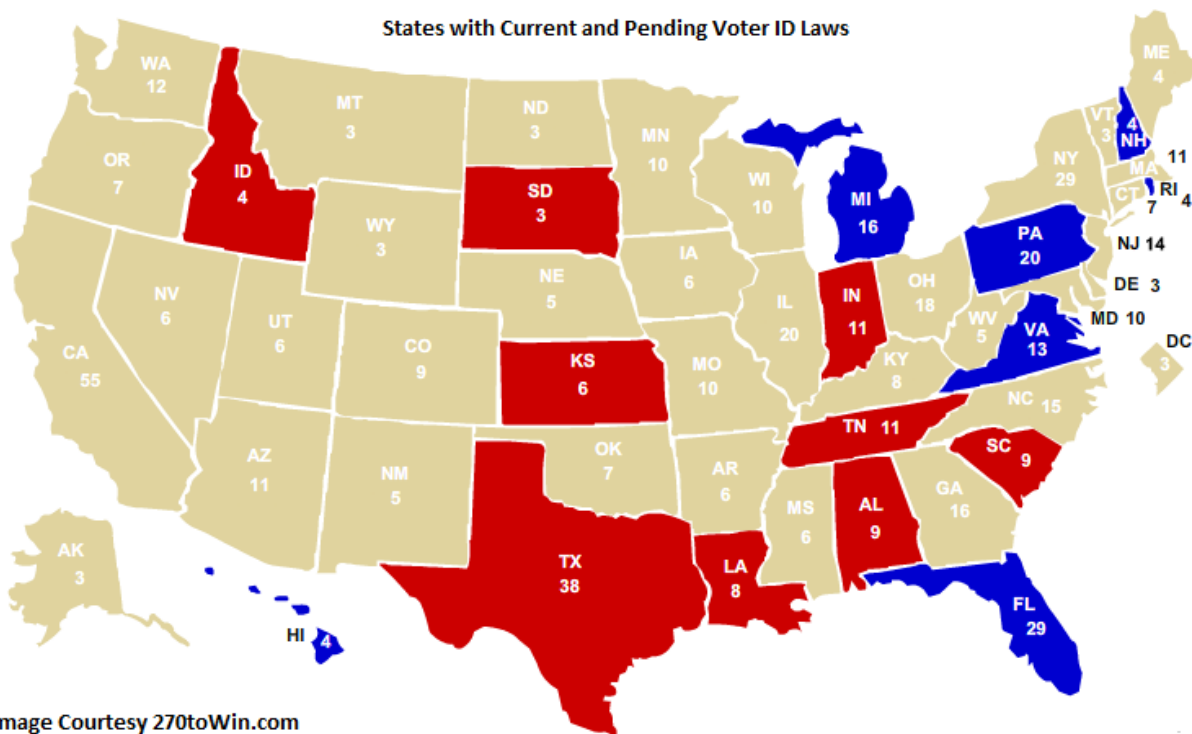
<sup>17</sup> Voter ID Poll, The Washington Post (8/13/12) online: [http://www.washingtonpost.com/page/2010-2019/WashingtonPost/2012/08/12/National-Politics/Polling/question\\_6226.xml?uuid=Nd4PSOTWEeGXOe75nF-yhQ#](http://www.washingtonpost.com/page/2010-2019/WashingtonPost/2012/08/12/National-Politics/Polling/question_6226.xml?uuid=Nd4PSOTWEeGXOe75nF-yhQ#)

<sup>18</sup> Virginia Voters Back Photo ID for Voting 3-1, Quinnipiac University Poll (2/21/13) online: <http://www.quinnipiac.edu/institutes-centers/polling-institute/virginia/release-detail?ReleaseID=1854>

<sup>19</sup> True the Vote’s Lawsuit to Enforce Voter Roll Maintenance in Indiana Advances, True the Vote Press Release (12/10/12) online: <http://www.true-the-vote.org/news/true-the-vote-s-lawsuit-to-enforce-voter-roll-maintenance-in-indiana-advances>

**Voter ID Confusion.** A commonly reported form of alleged voter suppression was the confusion caused by states failing to implement ID requirements prior to the election – leaving voters not sure what to bring to the polls.<sup>20</sup> Yet again, True the Vote found no statistical impact for states whose laws were delayed implementation due to Voting Rights Act Section 5 reviews, court battles or statutory requirements.

State	2012 Turnout (Voters)	Rate Change
Alabama	2,074,338	7.40%
Pennsylvania	5,736,359	5.06
Rhode Island	446,049	-1.29
South Carolina	1,981,516	18.42
Texas	7,993,851	8.28



<sup>20</sup> GOP's Push to Suppress Vote Threatens Democracy, CNN (11/4/12) online: <http://www.cnn.com/2012/11/04/opinion/hogue-voter-suppression>

## CONCLUSION

The national debate for election integrity has been poorly framed as a struggle between political ideologies or support for civil rights. Nearly every discussion on the topic halts when race is eventually introduced. The result: costly fights in the statehouses or courthouses and an opening of decades-old wounds.

Policymakers and election administrators with the power to change procedures must shift focus. Dozens of bills circulating state legislatures have fine titles and intentions but risk expensive or time-consuming unintended consequences. Long lines and election fraud are just a few examples.

Election policy must be crafted with an eye toward enabling an election administrator to efficiently process a citizen's registration and accurately count their vote. America cannot afford policies that allow maximum opportunity for win-at-all-costs partisan interests to tip the scales.

Those that disagree with True the Vote's conclusion label this policy approach as "voter suppression." Fortunately, Americans reject these notions 3 to 1 – as evidenced by support for photo voter ID requirements and other equal protection-based election policies.

Voter suppression is a product of political and media manufacture. True voters' rights are lost when partisan interests write the rules.

### About True the Vote

[True the Vote](http://www.truesthevote.org) (TTV) a nonpartisan, voters' rights organization focused on preserving election integrity and is operated by citizens for citizens, to inspire and equip volunteers for involvement at every stage of our electoral process. TTV empowers organizations and individuals across the nation to actively protect the rights of legitimate voters, regardless of their political party affiliation. For more information, please visit [www.truesthevote.org](http://www.truesthevote.org).

## Addendum

2012 Voter Suppression Reports - Ohio			
County	Incidents	Date Rec'd/Attempts	Contact
BUTLER	None	1/17/2013	Lynn Edward Kinkaid
DELAWARE	None	1/17/2013	Traci Shalosky
HANCOCK	None	1/22/2013	Jody O'Brien
MONTGOMERY	None	1/24/2013	Betty Smith
HENRY	None	1/17/2013	Sandy Kurtz
OTTAWA	None	1/17/2013	Carol Ann Hill
WOOD	None	1/22/2013	Terry L. Burton
AUGLAIZE	None	1/17/2013	Carolyn Campbell
HAMILTON	None	2/4/2013	Amy Searcy
WARREN	None	2/4/2013	Kimberlie J. Antrican
STARK	None	2/4/2013	Travis Secrest
JEFFERSON	None	2/4/2013	Diane Gribble
LOGAN	None	2/4/2013	Diana Gamble
CUYAHOGA	None	2/4/2013	Linda Steimle
CLERMONT	None	2/5/2013	Judy Miller
GREENE	None	2/5/2013	Nancy Johannes
MIAMI	None	1/18/2013	"Pam" elections55@co.miami.oh.us
FRANKLIN	None*	11/15/12 and 2/4/13	Lynn Edward Kinkaid

2012 Voter Suppression Reports - Colorado			
County	Incidents	Date Rec'd/Attempts*	Contact
Arapahoe	None	1/25/2013	Mary Whitley
Denver	None	1/23/2013	Jan Kuhnen
Jefferson	None	1/24/2013	David Wunderlich
Weld	None	1/18/2013	Brad Yatabe

2012 Voter Suppression Reports - Nevada			
County	Incidents	Date Rec'd/Attempts*	Contact
Clark	None	1/29/2013	Larry Lomax
Washoe	None*	11/27/12 and 1/29/2013	

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2012 Voter Suppression Reports - Florida			
County	Incidents	Date Rec'd/Attempts*	Contact
Miami-Dade	3 Dismissed	2/14/2013	Carolina D. Lopez
Collier	None	1/25/2013	Timothy C. Durham
Hernando	None	1/25/2013	Shirley Anderson
Hillsborough	None	1/28/2013	Peg Reese
Indian River	None	1/24/2013	Leslie Rossway Swan
Lake	None	1/24/2013	Emogene W. Stegall
Manatee	None	1/24/2013	Sharon Stief
Okaloosa	None	1/24/2013	Paul Lux
Orange	None	1/24/2013	Fred Altensee
Osceola	None	1/24/2013	Amber L. Smith
Pasco	None	1/28/2013	Brian E. Corley
Polk	None	1/25/2013	Lori Edwards
Sarasota	None	1/24/2013	Barbara Bain
Volusia	None	1/25/2013	Ann McFall
Seminole	None	1/31/2013	Michael Ertel
Marion	None	2/1/2013	Wesley Wilcox
St. Johns	None	2/1/2013	Wayne Fusco
St. Lucie	None	1/31/2013	Michael Ertel
Broward	None	1/29/2013	Brenda C. Snipes
Escambia	None	2/6/2013	Wilma Davio
Charlotte	None	2/6/2013	Lou Spacco
Pinellas	None	2/6/2013	Nancy Whitlock
Brevard	None	2/7/2013	Melissa Renninger
Palm Beach	None	12/18/2013	Susan Bucher
Duval	None*	1/24/13 and 2/6/13	Carolina D. Lopez
Lee	None*	1/24/13 and 2/6/13	Timothy C. Durham

2012 Voter Suppression Reports – North Carolina			
County	Incidents	Date Rec'd/Attempts*	Contact
Cabarrus	None	1/30/2013	Linda Grist
Cumberland	None	1/28/2013	Terri Robertson
Halifax	None	2/4/2013	Kristin Scott
Orange	None	1/29/2013	Tracy Reams
Durham	None	2/4/2013	Michael E. Perry
Edgecombe	None	1/28/2013 (Phone)	Jerry Spruell
Wake	None*	11/29/12 and 1/24/13	
Buncombe	None*	11/29/12 and 1/24/13	
Forsyth	None*	11/29/12 and 1/24/13	
Guilford	None	11/29/12 and	

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		1/24/13
Mecklenburg	None*	11/29/12 and 1/24/13
New Hanover	None*	11/29/12 and 1/24/13

<b>2012 Voter Suppression Reports - Maryland</b>			
<b>County</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Date Rec'd/Attempts*</b>	<b>Contact</b>
<b>Prince George's</b>	1 alleged report	2/7/2013	Alisha L. Alexander
<b>Allegany</b>	None	2/1/2013	Daine Loibel
<b>Anne Arundel</b>	None	2/6/2013	Joseph A. Torre III
<b>Baltimore City</b>	None	2/7/2013	Armstead B. Crawley Jones, Sr.
<b>Caroline</b>	None	2/11/2013	Sandra M. Logan
<b>Charles</b>	None	2/14/2013	Tracy A. Dickerson
<b>Garrett</b>	None	2/7/2013	Steve Fratz
<b>Kent</b>	None	2/11/2013	Cheemoandia Blake
<b>Montgomery</b>	None	2/5/2013	Kevin Karpinski
<b>St. Mary's</b>	None	1/30/2013	Chris Quade
<b>Somerset</b>	None	2/6/2013	Joanna W. Emely
<b>Washington</b>	None	2/14/2013	Kaye Robucci
<b>Calvert</b>	None	2/21/2013	Gail L. Hatfield
<b>Howard</b>	None*	1/28/2013	

State	2008 T(%)	2012 Census TOT	%<18	2012 TVAP	2012 RVs	2012 VT	2012 T(%)	% Delta	Strict	Photo	Pending	VS Rs
Alabama	61.00%	4,822,023	0.235	3,688,848	3,166,202	2,074,338	65.52%	7.40%				
Florida	66.60%	19,317,568	0.21	15,260,879	11,934,446	8,538,264	71.54%	7.42%				
Georgia	62.70%	9,919,945	0.254	7,400,279	5,428,980	3,919,355	72.19%	15.14%				
Hawaii	49.00%	1,392,313	0.222	1,083,220	705,668	436,683	61.88%	26.29%				
Idaho	64.80%	1,595,728	0.27	1,164,881	895,834	666,290	74.38%	14.78%				
Indiana	60.30%	6,537,334	0.245	4,935,687	4,555,257	2,663,368	58.47%	-3.04%				
Kansas	63.50%	2,885,905	0.252	2,158,657	1,771,252	1,182,771	66.78%	5.16%				
Louisiana	61.80%	4,601,893	0.244	3,479,031	2,965,751	2,014,548	67.93%	9.91%				
Michigan	69.70%	9,883,360	0.232	7,590,420	7,454,553	4,780,701	64.13%	-7.99%				
New Hampshire	72.50%	1,320,718	0.212	1,040,726	905,957	718,700	79.33%	9.42%				
Pennsylvania	64.20%	12,763,536	0.217	9,993,849	8,504,410	5,736,359	67.45%	5.06%				
Rhode Island	62.30%	1,050,292	0.209	830,781	725,309	446,049	61.50%	-1.29%				
South Carolina	58.20%	4,723,723	0.231	3,632,543	2,875,121	1,981,516	68.92%	18.42%				
South Dakota	65.60%	833,354	0.247	627,516	528,621	368,570	69.72%	6.28%				
Tennessee	57.40%	6,456,243	0.233	4,951,938	4,013,242	2,478,870	61.77%	7.61%				
Texas	54.10%	26,059,203	0.271	18,997,159	13,646,226	7,993,851	58.58%	8.28%				
Virginia	67.60%	8,185,867	0.229	6,311,303	5,428,833	3,896,846	71.78%	6.18%				
Ohio	67.80%	11,544,225	0.233	8,854,421	7,987,697	5,632,423	70.51%	4.00%				
Colorado	71.60%	5,187,582	0.24	3,942,562	3,651,137	2,569,516	70.38%	-1.71%				
Nevada	57.20%	2,758,931	0.244	2,085,752	1,258,409	1,016,664	80.79%	41.24%				
North Carolina	66.10%	9,752,073	0.237	7,440,832	6,639,131	4,542,488	68.42%	3.51%				
Maryland	67.80%	5,884,563	0.231	4,525,229	3,693,600	2,714,600	73.49%	8.40%				