



Who Voted in 2016?

A look at the demographic characteristics of the electorate

By Steven A. Camarota and Karen Zeigler

Donald Trump's surprising win in the 2016 presidential election has caused some to wonder if his success was driven in part by significant changes in turnout among demographic groups. This report analyzes newly released Census Bureau data from November 2016 that reports the demographics of voters in 2016. Three key findings emerge from the data: First, the black turnout rate declined significantly between 2012 and 2016 — returning to levels seen before Obama's candidacy. Second, despite predictions that Trump's rhetoric on illegal immigration would animate Hispanics, their 2016 turnout rate was virtually identical to what it was in 2012. Third, there was no national surge in white turnout, including among those without a college degree. These same national patterns also generally hold for battleground states and in the six states that flipped from supporting Obama in 2012 to supporting Trump in 2016, with some exceptions.

Among the findings:

- The share of eligible black Americans who voted (the turnout rate) declined significantly, from 67 percent to 60 percent between 2012 and 2016. The 2016 rate matches the rate from 2004. As a share of all voters, blacks declined from 13 percent to 12 percent nationally.
- The share of eligible Hispanics who voted held almost constant at 47.6 percent in 2016, compared to 48 percent in 2012. Reflecting the long-term impact of prior immigration and above-replacement-level fertility, the total number of Hispanic voters continued its slow, steady increase — from 7 percent in 2008, to 8 percent in 2012, to 9 percent of the total electorate in 2016.
- The share of eligible immigrants (naturalized U.S. citizens) who voted held roughly constant at 54 percent between 2012 and 2016. Like the figures for all eligible Hispanics (native and foreign-born) reported above, there is no evidence that Trump's positions increased or decreased immigrant turnout rates.
- In 2016, 65 percent of eligible whites voted; a slight increase from the 64 percent in 2012. This compares to 66 percent in 2008 and 67 percent in 2004.
- Due to prior immigration policies and relatively low fertility, whites are a declining share of the national electorate. However their share declined by just 0.4 percentage points between 2012 and 2016. This compares to a 2.5 percentage-point decline in their share of the total vote between 2008 and 2012 and a 2.9 percentage-point decline between 2004 and 2008.
- The slight increase in the share of eligible whites who voted and the large decline in black turnout partly explain why the white share of the national electorate did not decline as it had in prior elections, even though the Hispanic share continued its slow, steady increase in 2016.
- In the six states (Florida, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin) that “flipped” from supporting Obama in 2012 to supporting Trump in 2016, the pattern of black decline and white stability generally holds; however in Florida, the largest of these states, the Hispanic turnout rate declined.

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- In Ohio, the turnout rate among eligible whites increased 2.5 percentage points from 2012 to 2016. As a share of all voters, whites in the state may have actually increased slightly.
- The turnout rate of blacks declined somewhat more dramatically in Ohio than in the nation as a whole — from 73 percent in 2012 to just 65 percent in 2016. As a result, their share of the Ohio electorate also may have fallen slightly.
- In contrast to the country as a whole, in Florida Hispanic turnout fell from 62 percent in 2012 to 54 percent in 2016.
- In contrast to blacks and Hispanics in Florida, white turnout in the state rose slightly, from 62 percent in 2012 to 64 percent in 2016, and their share of the total electorate did not decline.
- In Iowa, the white turnout rate declined significantly from 71 percent to 65 percent between 2012 and 2016. As a share of the electorate in the state, whites held constant because non-white turnout was also down.
- Although not a battleground state, the relative closeness of the 2016 Texas presidential race compared to prior races has prompted some to wonder if changing demographics was the cause. However, black and Hispanic turnout followed the same trends in the state as they did nationally; and whites may have increased their share of the total electorate slightly in 2016 compared to 2012.

Data Source. The data for this analysis comes from the Voting and Registration Supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS) collected by the Census Bureau, which contains about 100,000 adults. The Voting and Registration Supplement is conducted by the Bureau in November every other year after Election Day.¹ The public-use file of this data for the 2016 election was recently released. The survey asks individuals if they are registered to vote and if they voted. The survey also asks a number of other socio-demographic questions. This analysis draws on our analysis of public-use data of the voting supplement.

Difference with Exit Polls. The Voting and Registration Supplement does not report how people voted, only who was eligible, registered, and voted. In contrast, the national exit poll conducted by Edison Research for major news outlets reports who voted and how they voted.² In some cases, the vote shares by demographic groups from the Voting and Registration Supplement do not exactly match the shares reported in national exit poll. So, for example, CNN reports that the national exit poll showed that 11 percent of the electorate was Hispanic in 2016, while the Census data shows they were 9.2 percent of the electorate. It must be remembered that the Census Data has a margin of error of 0.3 percentage points, so the range for the Hispanic share of voters is 8.9 percent to 9.5 percent, assuming a 90 percent confidence interval.³ The exit poll also has a margin of error of one percentage point, assuming a 95 percent confidence interval. Further, since the exit poll rounds to the nearest whole percentage, the Hispanic share could be 10.5 to 11.4 percent, but is rounded to 11 percent. To this rounding error, a one-point statistical margin of error must be added. Thus the 1.8 percentage-point difference between the Census Bureau data is probably not statistically significant given sampling error in both surveys and rounding error in the exit poll.

Having said this, it seems likely that the exit poll did slightly understate the white share of the electorate. When the poll was first released, Edison Research estimated whites were 70 percent of the electorate; this was revised upward to 71 percent in the days following the election. However, this is still significantly less than the 73.3 percent shown in the Census Bureau survey. All surveys, including the exit poll and the Census Bureau voting supplement, are weighted to reflect the composition of the population. It seems likely that the exit poll either did not capture or did not weight white respondents correctly and this modest undercount reduced their share of the electorate somewhat below their actual share. This may help to explain why the exit polls were wrong in a number of states. However, the national exit poll was not off in the way that it was in several key states, suggesting that the problem was more pronounced in particular states rather than a systemic error throughout the country. While well beyond the scope of this analysis, the problems with exit polling in 2016 are a reminder why the Census Bureau's election survey, which provides another independent look at the electorate, is so valuable.

Results in the Tables. Table 1 reports the percentage of eligible voters who cast a ballot on Election Day in the 2004, 2008, 2012, and 2016 presidential elections based on Census Bureau data. This can be referred to as the turnout rate. It also reports the percentage of the electorate each group represented. So, for example, the table shows that 63.3 percent of all women eligible to vote actually did so in 2016 and they comprised 53.6 percent of the electorate. Table 2 reports the number of eligible

voters by demographic group and the number who voted. Tables 3 and 4 report the same information as Tables 1 and 2, though for fewer variables, for regions of the country, with battleground states and the six states won by Trump in 2016 that were carried by Obama in 2012 grouped together. Tables 5 and 6 report this same information for each of the six states that changed party between 2012 and 2016.

Conclusion

The Voting and Registration Supplement collected by the Census Bureau is a valuable data source for examining who was eligible to vote and who actually voted. The voting supplement results reported in the tables show the great diversity of the American electorate. The electorate is comprised of numerous overlapping voting blocs. Many factors influence voting decisions, including, race, education, income, gender, occupation, marital status, and age. Furthermore, there is ideology, party identification, religion, and voters' perception of a candidate's character that are not included in the Census data, but certainly matter a great deal. It would be a mistake to think of the electorate one-dimensionally.

End Notes

¹ Results and information about the November supplements to the Current Population Survey can be found [here](#).

² The result for the 2016 exit poll as reported by CNN can be found [here](#).

³ The latest source and accuracy statement for the November voting supplement can be found [here](#).

Table 1. Percentage of Eligible Voters Who Voted & Their Share of the Electorate

Voter Categories	2016		2012		2008		2004	
	Turnout Rate	Share of Total Electorate	Turnout Rate	Share of Total Electorate	Turnout Rate	Share of Total Electorate	Turnout Rate	Share of Total Electorate
Total citizens 18+	61.4%	100.0%	61.8%	100.0%	63.6%	100.0%	63.8%	100.0%
Hispanics	47.6%	9.2%	48.0%	8.4%	49.9%	7.4%	47.2%	6.0%
Whites	65.3%	73.3%	64.1%	73.7%	66.1%	76.3%	67.2%	79.2%
Blacks	59.6%	11.9%	66.6%	12.9%	65.2%	12.1%	60.3%	11.0%
Asians	49.3%	3.6%	46.9%	2.8%	47.0%	2.5%	44.4%	2.2%
Whites without a college degree	57.8%	42.1%	57.0%	44.3%	59.6%	48.0%	61.1%	51.5%
Whites with a bachelor's or more	79.1%	31.3%	79.0%	29.4%	81.1%	28.3%	82.7%	27.7%
White men	63.7%	34.7%	62.6%	34.8%	64.2%	35.8%	65.9%	37.5%
White women	66.8%	38.6%	65.6%	38.9%	67.9%	40.5%	68.4%	41.7%
White men without a college degree	55.8%	19.9%	54.8%	20.5%	56.7%	21.8%	58.8%	23.3%
White women without a college degree	59.7%	22.2%	59.1%	23.8%	62.2%	26.2%	63.0%	28.2%
Voters 18-29	46.1%	15.7%	45.0%	15.4%	51.1%	17.1%	49.0%	16.0%
Voters 30-49	60.4%	31.2%	60.7%	32.3%	63.3%	35.5%	63.9%	38.4%
Voters 50-64	67.1%	28.8%	69.2%	29.9%	70.1%	28.0%	71.6%	26.6%
Voters +65	70.9%	24.2%	72.0%	22.3%	70.3%	19.5%	71.0%	19.0%
Men	59.3%	46.4%	59.7%	46.3%	61.5%	46.3%	62.1%	46.5%
Women	63.3%	53.6%	63.7%	53.7%	65.7%	53.7%	65.4%	53.5%
All voters without a college degree	54.4%	60.4%	55.5%	63.4%	57.8%	65.9%	58.2%	67.6%
All voters with a bachelor's or more	76.3%	39.6%	77.1%	36.6%	78.9%	34.1%	79.7%	32.4%
Immigrants (naturalized)	54.3%	7.8%	53.6%	7.0%	54.0%	6.3%	53.7%	5.6%
Employed persons	63.7%	63.4%	64.3%	62.9%	65.9%	65.6%	65.9%	66.2%
Unemployed persons	49.8%	2.2%	51.9%	3.8%	54.7%	3.5%	51.4%	2.7%
Persons not in labor force	58.4%	34.3%	58.9%	33.3%	60.3%	30.8%	61.0%	31.1%
Home owner	66.9%	76.0%	66.9%	77.5%	67.8%	79.0%	68.7%	81.8%
Renters	48.9%	23.1%	48.9%	21.5%	51.6%	20.0%	48.3%	17.4%
Married persons	69.0%	58.8%	69.0%	59.3%	69.9%	60.5%	70.7%	62.8%
Divorced persons	59.2%	10.6%	58.5%	10.4%	59.0%	9.9%	58.4%	9.4%
Widows/widowers	62.3%	6.5%	62.8%	6.5%	61.6%	6.4%	61.6%	6.5%
Never married persons	48.9%	22.5%	50.0%	22.0%	53.5%	21.5%	52.0%	19.7%
Veterans	69.6%	10.5%	70.3%	11.1%	70.9%	12.1%	73.5%	13.8%
Family income <\$30k income	48.5%	7.6%	51.3%	10.2%	54.0%	10.1%	52.9%	12.1%
Family income \$30k to <50k income	60.5%	9.9%	60.4%	11.0%	63.3%	12.3%	64.9%	14.0%
Family income 50k to <100k	69.3%	22.2%	70.3%	23.5%	73.1%	25.6%	74.4%	27.0%
Family income >\$100k income	78.3%	23.5%	78.4%	19.5%	79.8%	18.3%	81.3%	14.9%

Source: 2004, 2008, 2012, and 2016 public-use files of the November voting supplement to the Current Population Survey. Family income data is copied directly from Census Bureau figures for 2012 and 2016; all other numbers are our own analysis. Race figures are for those who selected only one race. Hispanics can be of any race and are excluded from other categories.

Table 2. Number of Eligible Voters & Number Who Voted (thousands)

Voter Categories	2016		2012		2008		2004	
	Total Eligible	Number Voting	Total Eligible	Number Voting	Total Eligible	Number Voting	Total Eligible	Number Voting
Total citizens 18+	224,059	137,537	215,080	132,948	206,068	131,143	197,006	125,736
Hispanics	26,662	12,682	23,328	11,188	19,536	9,745	16,088	7,587
Whites	154,449	100,849	152,861	98,041	151,320	100,042	148,159	99,567
Blacks	27,526	16,398	25,754	17,163	24,321	15,857	22,866	13,799
Asians	9,936	4,894	8,032	3,770	6,911	3,250	6,185	2,748
Whites without a college degree	100,133	57,861	103,357	58,955	105,532	62,904	106,037	64,747
Whites with a bachelor's or more	54,317	42,988	49,505	39,086	45,790	37,138	42,122	34,820
Voters 18-29	46,870	21,620	45,603	20,539	43,845	22,385	41,084	20,125
Voters 30-49	71,135	42,970	70,831	43,007	73,509	46,509	75,573	48,275
Voters 50-64	59,061	39,632	57,480	39,762	52,425	36,730	46,656	33,411
Voters +65	46,994	33,314	41,169	29,641	36,294	25,519	33,692	23,925
Men	107,554	63,801	103,021	61,551	98,817	60,729	94,147	58,455
Women	116,505	73,735	112,060	71,397	107,255	70,415	102,859	67,281
All voters without a college degree	152,685	83,059	152,012	84,300	149,334	86,389	145,853	84,947
All voters with a bachelor's or more	71,374	54,478	63,069	48,648	56,739	44,755	51,152	40,789
Immigrants (naturalized)	19,847	10,774	17,324	9,294	15,389	8,305	13,125	7,042
Employed persons	137,007	87,248	130,033	83,563	130,569	86,074	126,335	83,250
Unemployed persons	6,183	3,081	9,843	5,111	8,490	4,642	6,536	3,362
Persons not in labor force	80,869	47,208	75,205	44,275	67,014	40,429	64,135	39,124
Home owner	156,323	104,505	154,102	103,052	152,729	103,560	149,612	102,837
Renters	65,079	31,829	58,465	28,562	50,812	26,239	45,202	21,833
Married persons	117,211	80,902	114,367	78,860	113,527	79,329	111,753	78,984
Divorced persons	24,615	14,572	23,660	13,846	22,012	12,977	20,328	11,881
Widows/widowers	14,347	8,938	13,706	8,601	13,622	8,386	13,231	8,155
Never married persons	63,190	30,899	58,514	29,260	52,703	28,200	47,514	24,730
Veterans	20,688	14,398	20,952	14,728	22,278	15,805	23,629	17,367
Family income <\$30k income	21,506	10,430	26,531	13,622	24,562	13,271	28,815	15,242
Family income \$30k to <50k income	22,596	13,663	24,152	14,596	25,439	16,100	27,122	17,610
Family income 50k to <100k	44,030	30,516	44,446	31,252	45,964	33,590	45,714	33,992
Family income >\$100k income	41,368	32,378	33,118	25,965	30,100	24,009	23,040	18,737
White men	75,068	47,783	73,988	46,288	73,213	46,988	71,448	47,101
White women	79,382	53,066	78,873	51,754	78,108	53,055	76,711	52,466
White men without a college degree	49,016	27,340	49,742	27,253	50,411	28,608	49,859	29,340
White women without a college degree	51,117	30,521	53,616	31,702	55,122	34,296	56,178	35,407

Source: 2004, 2008, 2012, and 2016 public-use files of the November voting supplement to the Current Population Survey. Family income data is copied directly from Census Bureau figures for 2012 and 2016; all other numbers are our own analysis. Race figures are for those who selected only one race. Hispanics can be of any race and are excluded from other categories.

Table 3. Percentage of Eligible Voters Who Voted and Their Share of the Electorate by Region of the Country and in Battleground States

Voter Categories	2016		2012		2008		2004	
	Turnout Rate	Share of Total Electorate	Turnout Rate	Share of Total Electorate	Turnout Rate	Share of Total Electorate	Turnout Rate	Share of Total Electorate
Northeast	61.6%	100.0%	62.3%	100.0%	62.9%	100.0%	64.1%	100.0%
Hispanics	48.4%	7.6%	52.7%	7.3%	51.9%	6.1%	48.8%	4.9%
Whites	64.8%	77.5%	63.8%	77.3%	65.6%	81.0%	67.1%	83.7%
Blacks	59.6%	10.1%	67.8%	11.4%	59.4%	9.5%	56.8%	8.8%
Whites without a college degree	57.1%	41.4%	55.9%	43.4%	58.9%	48.2%	60.7%	51.9%
Whites with a bachelor's or more	76.8%	36.2%	78.0%	33.9%	78.8%	32.8%	81.0%	31.8%
White men	62.9%	36.2%	62.2%	36.3%	64.2%	38.3%	66.0%	39.4%
White women	66.7%	41.3%	65.3%	41.0%	66.9%	42.7%	68.2%	44.3%
White men without a college degree	55.1%	19.6%	53.2%	19.7%	57.0%	22.4%	58.9%	23.5%
White women without a college degree	58.9%	21.7%	58.3%	23.6%	60.6%	25.8%	62.3%	28.3%
Midwest	64.3%	100.0%	65.0%	100.0%	66.3%	100.0%	67.8%	100.0%
Hispanics	47.4%	3.5%	45.4%	2.8%	47.0%	2.2%	51.3%	2.3%
Whites	66.6%	84.3%	65.9%	84.4%	67.3%	85.8%	69.0%	86.5%
Blacks	60.1%	9.1%	69.4%	10.0%	67.5%	9.6%	66.1%	9.1%
Whites without a college degree	59.4%	51.5%	59.5%	54.3%	61.4%	57.2%	63.7%	60.0%
Whites with a bachelor's or more	82.1%	32.8%	81.5%	30.2%	83.5%	28.6%	85.0%	26.5%
White men	64.6%	39.9%	64.2%	39.8%	65.1%	40.5%	67.8%	41.1%
White women	68.4%	44.4%	67.4%	44.6%	69.4%	45.4%	70.2%	45.4%
White men without a college degree	57.3%	24.5%	57.4%	25.3%	58.5%	26.3%	62.0%	27.9%
White women without a college degree	61.4%	27.0%	61.5%	28.9%	64.1%	30.9%	65.2%	32.1%
South	60.0%	100.0%	60.7%	100.0%	62.6%	100.0%	61.0%	100.0%
Hispanics	46.6%	9.0%	46.7%	8.1%	46.4%	7.3%	45.5%	8.1%
Whites	63.0%	67.8%	61.9%	68.0%	64.4%	70.9%	63.9%	74.1%
Blacks	60.7%	19.3%	66.4%	20.3%	66.4%	19.2%	59.1%	17.2%
Whites without a college degree	55.9%	40.0%	54.9%	42.0%	57.8%	45.2%	57.2%	48.2%
Whites with a bachelor's or more	77.2%	27.8%	78.0%	26.1%	80.8%	25.7%	81.7%	25.9%
White men	61.8%	32.2%	60.2%	31.9%	62.5%	33.1%	62.6%	34.9%
White women	64.1%	35.6%	63.5%	36.2%	66.2%	37.8%	65.0%	39.2%
White men without a college degree	54.4%	18.8%	52.7%	19.3%	54.9%	20.4%	54.6%	21.5%
White women without a college degree	57.2%	21.1%	56.9%	22.6%	60.4%	24.8%	59.4%	26.7%
West	60.7%	100.0%	60.0%	100.0%	63.3%	100.0%	64.0%	100.0%
Hispanics	48.2%	16.8%	47.9%	16.1%	53.1%	14.5%	47.2%	11.4%
Whites	68.2%	67.7%	66.0%	68.6%	67.9%	70.9%	70.7%	74.7%
Blacks	51.4%	4.1%	60.3%	4.8%	63.3%	5.1%	62.0%	4.9%
Whites without a college degree	59.9%	36.4%	58.6%	38.3%	61.1%	42.2%	64.8%	46.4%
Whites with a bachelor's or more	81.3%	31.3%	78.5%	30.3%	81.3%	28.6%	83.4%	28.3%
White men	66.3%	32.5%	64.7%	33.0%	65.7%	33.3%	69.2%	35.6%
White women	70.0%	35.3%	67.3%	35.6%	70.0%	37.6%	72.2%	39.2%
White men without a college degree	56.8%	17.1%	56.5%	17.8%	57.2%	18.7%	61.8%	20.7%
White women without a college degree	62.9%	19.3%	60.7%	20.5%	64.5%	23.5%	67.3%	25.8%
States Trump Flipped¹	62.9%	100.0%	64.0%	100.0%	65.5%	100.0%	66.7%	100.0%
Hispanics	52.2%	7.2%	59.0%	6.7%	58.3%	5.7%	57.0%	4.1%
Whites	65.4%	80.1%	64.9%	80.0%	66.3%	81.9%	68.2%	84.6%
Blacks	58.0%	10.2%	64.1%	10.8%	65.6%	10.4%	60.9%	9.3%
Whites without a college degree	58.7%	49.8%	59.1%	52.4%	60.7%	54.5%	63.1%	58.5%
Whites with a bachelor's or more	80.3%	30.3%	79.8%	27.6%	81.2%	27.4%	83.6%	26.2%
White men	63.3%	37.8%	63.0%	37.4%	65.0%	38.7%	67.2%	40.1%
White women	67.4%	42.3%	66.7%	42.6%	67.5%	43.2%	69.2%	44.6%
White men without a college degree	56.1%	23.3%	56.3%	24.1%	58.9%	25.1%	61.5%	26.7%
White women without a college degree	61.3%	26.4%	61.7%	28.3%	62.3%	29.4%	64.4%	31.8%
Battleground States²	63.6%	100.0%	64.4%	100.0%	65.9%	100.0%	65.6%	100.0%
Hispanics	51.4%	7.3%	54.7%	6.4%	53.8%	5.4%	53.4%	4.3%
Whites	66.5%	76.2%	65.6%	77.1%	67.3%	79.4%	67.9%	82.5%
Blacks	60.8%	12.7%	66.9%	13.3%	66.7%	12.5%	59.7%	10.7%
Whites without a college degree	59.6%	45.9%	59.3%	48.6%	61.1%	51.0%	62.1%	55.4%
Whites with a bachelor's or more	80.9%	30.3%	80.2%	28.5%	82.5%	28.3%	84.0%	27.1%
White men	64.6%	36.0%	64.0%	36.4%	66.0%	37.6%	66.5%	39.0%
White women	68.3%	40.2%	67.1%	40.7%	68.5%	41.8%	69.2%	43.6%
White men without a college degree	57.2%	21.7%	57.2%	22.6%	59.1%	23.5%	59.8%	25.1%
White women without a college degree	61.9%	24.2%	61.3%	26.0%	62.9%	27.6%	64.1%	30.3%

Source: 2004, 2008, 2012, and 2016 public-use files of the November voting supplement to the Current Population Survey. Race figures are for those who selected only one race. Hispanics can be of any race and are excluded from other categories.

¹ States won by Obama in 2012 and Trump in 2016: Fla., Ohio, Pa., Iowa, Mich., Wisc.

² Battleground States in 2016: Maine, N.H., Pa., Ohio, Mich., Wisc., Minn., Iowa, Va., N.C., Ga., Fla., Ariz., Nev., N.M.

Table 4. Number of Eligible Voters and Number Who Voted by Region of the Country and in Battleground States (thousands)

	2016		2012		2008		2004	
	Total Eligible	Number Voting	Total Eligible	Number Voting	Total Eligible	Number Voting	Total Eligible	Number Voting
Northeast	40,058	24,665	38,985	24,285	37,885	23,837	37,486	24,040
Hispanics	3,896	1,884	3,362	1,773	2,786	1,445	2,390	1,166
Whites	29,495	19,127	29,420	18,780	29,436	19,310	29,983	20,122
Blacks	4,201	2,502	4,097	2,779	3,819	2,267	3,710	2,109
Whites without a college degree	17,885	10,205	18,849	10,536	19,496	11,480	20,533	12,471
Whites with a bachelor's or more	11,610	8,922	10,574	8,244	9,940	7,830	9,451	7,652
White men	14,205	8,930	14,173	8,818	14,208	9,121	14,370	9,478
White women	15,291	10,197	15,248	9,962	15,229	10,189	15,614	10,645
White men without a college degree	8,782	4,843	9,011	4,796	9,346	5,330	9,610	5,660
White women without a college degree	9,104	5,363	9,838	5,740	10,150	6,150	10,924	6,811
Midwest	49,257	31,661	48,514	31,554	47,209	31,305	46,453	31,495
Hispanics	2,356	1,116	1,919	871	1,496	703	1,388	712
Whites	40,094	26,683	40,455	26,640	39,890	26,864	39,487	27,249
Blacks	4,785	2,878	4,529	3,142	4,445	2,999	4,336	2,865
Whites without a college degree	27,440	16,296	28,785	17,125	29,176	17,918	29,678	18,907
Whites with a bachelor's or more	12,654	10,387	11,669	9,514	10,714	8,946	9,809	8,342
White men	19,534	12,622	19,568	12,571	19,438	12,663	19,087	12,935
White women	20,560	14,061	20,888	14,069	20,453	14,202	20,399	14,313
White men without a college degree	13,529	7,751	13,938	7,995	14,084	8,241	14,181	8,798
White women without a college degree	13,909	8,544	14,848	9,131	15,093	9,678	15,497	10,109
South	84,158	50,522	79,980	48,533	75,984	47,536	71,358	43,511
Hispanics	9,738	4,535	8,438	3,944	7,476	3,466	5,835	2,655
Whites	54,364	34,247	53,307	33,022	52,284	33,690	50,497	32,250
Blacks	16,068	9,748	14,860	9,874	13,761	9,138	12,688	7,504
Whites without a college degree	36,141	20,186	37,079	20,360	37,172	21,482	36,689	20,973
Whites with a bachelor's or more	18,224	14,061	16,228	12,662	15,113	12,209	13,809	11,277
White men	26,288	16,259	25,683	15,471	25,152	15,732	24,284	15,198
White women	28,076	17,988	27,623	17,551	27,133	17,958	26,214	17,052
White men without a college degree	17,469	9,503	17,797	9,384	17,675	9,712	17,145	9,366
White women without a college degree	18,672	10,683	19,281	10,976	19,497	11,770	19,543	11,607
West	50,587	30,691	47,602	28,577	44,994	28,464	41,708	26,689
Hispanics	10,671	5,147	9,610	4,600	7,780	4,131	6,474	3,054
Whites	30,499	20,793	29,680	19,600	29,710	20,177	28,191	19,945
Blacks	2,472	1,270	2,267	1,368	2,297	1,453	2,132	1,321
Whites without a college degree	18,668	11,174	18,645	10,934	19,686	12,023	19,138	12,396
Whites with a bachelor's or more	11,829	9,619	11,036	8,666	10,024	8,154	9,054	7,549
White men	15,041	9,973	14,565	9,428	14,417	9,471	13,707	9,490
White women	15,455	10,819	15,117	10,172	15,292	10,706	14,484	10,456
White men without a college degree	9,237	5,243	8,997	5,079	9,305	5,326	8,923	5,517
White women without a college degree	9,431	5,931	9,649	5,855	10,382	6,698	10,215	6,879
States Trump Flipped¹	46,499	29,228	45,033	28,832	43,399	28,433	42,068	28,052
Hispanics	4,005	2,090	3,289	1,941	2,776	1,619	2,021	1,152
Whites	35,787	23,398	35,535	23,068	35,124	23,284	34,793	23,745
Blacks	5,128	2,975	4,853	3,113	4,518	2,966	4,264	2,596
Whites without a college degree	24,765	14,544	25,561	15,113	25,544	15,504	26,017	16,404
Whites with a bachelor's or more	11,023	8,854	9,973	7,955	9,580	7,780	8,776	7,341
White men	17,451	11,048	17,135	10,795	16,932	11,006	16,723	11,244
White women	18,336	12,350	18,401	12,273	18,192	12,278	18,072	12,502
White men without a college degree	12,150	6,814	12,332	6,948	12,135	7,150	12,174	7,492
White women without a college degree	12,615	7,730	13,230	8,165	13,410	8,354	13,842	8,912
Battleground States²	80,331	51,067	77,591	49,986	74,617	49,190	70,715	46,405
Hispanics	7,258	3,733	5,812	3,179	4,922	2,650	3,707	1,979
Whites	58,488	38,918	58,732	38,520	58,021	39,052	56,414	38,304
Blacks	10,646	6,469	9,933	6,647	9,194	6,136	8,342	4,982
Whites without a college degree	39,348	23,436	40,975	24,287	41,130	25,110	41,418	25,714
Whites with a bachelor's or more	19,140	15,482	17,756	14,233	16,892	13,942	14,997	12,590
White men	28,477	18,408	28,410	18,177	28,007	18,487	27,202	18,078
White women	30,013	20,511	30,324	20,344	30,016	20,565	29,213	20,226
White men without a college degree	19,359	11,072	19,790	11,310	19,561	11,555	19,496	11,653
White women without a college degree	19,988	12,364	21,185	12,977	21,567	13,555	21,923	14,061

Source: 2004, 2008, 2012, and 2016 public-use files of the November voting supplement to the Current Population Survey.

Race figures are for those who selected only one race. Hispanics can be of any race and are excluded from other categories.

¹ States won by Obama in 2012 and Trump in 2016: Fla., Ohio, Pa., Iowa, Mich., Wisc.

² Battleground States in 2016: Maine, N.H., Pa., Ohio, Mich., Wisc., Minn., Iowa, Va., N.C., Ga., Fla., Ariz., Nev., N.M.

Table 5. Turnout Rate & Share of Electorate by Selected States

	2016		2012		2008		2004	
	Turnout Rate	Share of Total Electorate	Turnout Rate	Share of Total Electorate	Turnout Rate	Share of Total Electorate	Turnout Rate	Share of Total Electorate
Pennsylvania	62.6%	100.0%	61.6%	100.0%	62.4%	100.0%	64.5%	100.0%
Whites	63.3%	83.1%	62.5%	84.8%	63.0%	86.7%	66.1%	89.1%
Blacks	63.1%	9.7%	65.6%	10.2%	64.3%	9.0%	58.8%	8.0%
Whites without a college degree	56.2%	51.1%	55.7%	54.2%	56.1%	56.4%	58.9%	58.0%
Whites with a bachelor's or more	79.2%	32.0%	79.7%	30.5%	82.0%	30.2%	85.3%	31.1%
White men	61.3%	39.1%	61.2%	39.7%	61.9%	40.7%	65.6%	42.5%
White women	65.2%	44.0%	63.7%	45.1%	64.1%	46.0%	66.4%	46.6%
White men without a college degree	54.0%	24.3%	53.1%	24.8%	54.8%	26.5%	58.1%	26.7%
White women without a college degree	58.4%	26.8%	58.2%	29.4%	57.3%	30.0%	59.6%	31.4%
Ohio	63.6%	100.0%	63.1%	100.0%	65.5%	100.0%	66.1%	100.0%
Whites	64.4%	84.1%	61.9%	83.4%	65.4%	84.8%	66.1%	86.1%
Blacks	65.0%	11.7%	73.0%	12.5%	70.5%	11.5%	66.9%	10.7%
Whites without a college degree	57.7%	54.3%	57.1%	58.5%	59.9%	58.4%	60.4%	61.7%
Whites with a bachelor's or more	82.0%	29.7%	77.2%	24.9%	82.2%	26.4%	86.4%	24.4%
White men	61.6%	39.0%	59.8%	38.8%	65.2%	40.5%	65.5%	40.9%
White women	67.1%	45.0%	64.0%	44.6%	65.6%	44.3%	66.6%	45.2%
White men without a college degree	54.2%	25.3%	53.9%	26.6%	59.4%	27.0%	59.2%	28.1%
White women without a college degree	61.1%	29.0%	60.1%	31.9%	60.3%	31.4%	61.6%	33.6%
Michigan	64.3%	100.0%	66.8%	100.0%	67.8%	100.0%	67.1%	100.0%
Whites	66.5%	83.1%	67.9%	81.8%	68.0%	82.1%	68.2%	83.4%
Blacks	61.6%	13.2%	63.8%	12.5%	71.1%	14.0%	64.7%	12.4%
Whites without a college degree	58.5%	50.2%	61.8%	54.5%	63.5%	56.6%	64.1%	60.1%
Whites with a bachelor's or more	84.0%	32.9%	85.0%	27.2%	80.7%	25.6%	81.6%	23.3%
White men	64.7%	38.9%	66.9%	38.8%	64.8%	38.1%	66.8%	40.0%
White women	68.1%	44.1%	68.9%	43.0%	71.1%	44.0%	69.5%	43.5%
White men without a college degree	57.2%	23.9%	60.5%	26.0%	58.9%	25.1%	64.0%	29.3%
White women without a college degree	59.7%	26.2%	63.0%	28.5%	67.7%	31.5%	64.3%	30.8%
Wisconsin	70.5%	100.0%	73.6%	100.0%	71.2%	100.0%	76.6%	100.0%
Whites	74.0%	91.1%	75.0%	89.4%	72.3%	90.7%	77.6%	91.5%
Whites without a college degree	67.2%	56.7%	69.3%	57.0%	66.8%	61.6%	74.2%	66.0%
Whites with a bachelor's or more	89.0%	34.4%	87.9%	32.4%	87.8%	29.0%	88.3%	25.5%
White men	72.2%	44.6%	72.8%	41.8%	71.7%	44.5%	76.4%	44.1%
White women	75.9%	46.5%	77.1%	47.6%	72.9%	46.2%	78.9%	47.4%
White men without a college degree	65.5%	28.4%	67.0%	26.8%	66.0%	30.2%	72.3%	31.4%
White women without a college degree	69.0%	28.3%	71.4%	30.2%	67.6%	31.4%	75.9%	34.6%
Iowa	63.4%	100.0%	69.4%	100.0%	70.2%	100.0%	71.3%	100.0%
Whites	64.8%	94.2%	70.7%	94.0%	71.1%	93.6%	71.8%	96.1%
Whites without a college degree	57.4%	59.6%	65.5%	64.2%	64.5%	61.2%	67.4%	71.3%
Whites with a bachelor's or more	83.4%	34.6%	85.2%	29.8%	88.2%	32.4%	88.1%	24.8%
White men	62.2%	43.5%	68.5%	44.1%	68.6%	43.5%	69.3%	44.7%
White women	67.2%	50.7%	72.8%	49.8%	73.4%	50.2%	74.0%	51.4%
White men without a college degree	54.4%	27.7%	61.9%	29.0%	61.8%	28.6%	63.6%	32.0%
White women without a college degree	60.2%	31.9%	68.8%	35.2%	67.0%	32.6%	70.9%	39.2%
Florida	59.5%	100.0%	60.8%	100.0%	63.8%	100.0%	64.3%	100.0%
Hispanics	54.1%	18.1%	62.2%	17.3%	61.7%	15.4%	57.0%	11.2%
Whites	63.8%	67.4%	61.9%	67.0%	65.2%	70.9%	67.4%	75.6%
Blacks	51.3%	11.9%	57.3%	12.7%	59.5%	12.0%	54.8%	10.7%
Whites without a college degree	58.8%	41.6%	56.3%	41.8%	60.2%	45.4%	62.5%	49.6%
Whites with a bachelor's or more	73.9%	25.8%	74.0%	25.2%	76.4%	25.5%	79.1%	26.0%
White men	62.0%	32.1%	59.3%	31.1%	64.2%	33.4%	66.0%	35.0%
White women	65.4%	35.3%	64.4%	35.9%	66.1%	37.5%	68.5%	40.6%
White men without a college degree	55.0%	18.5%	52.7%	18.8%	58.6%	20.5%	59.4%	21.0%
White women without a college degree	62.1%	23.1%	59.8%	23.0%	61.6%	24.9%	65.0%	28.7%
Texas	55.4%	100.0%	53.8%	100.0%	56.1%	100.0%	57.1%	100.0%
Hispanics	40.5%	20.1%	38.8%	21.9%	37.8%	20.1%	41.6%	19.3%
Whites	62.9%	61.3%	60.9%	58.9%	64.7%	63.0%	64.5%	65.8%
Blacks	57.1%	13.5%	63.2%	15.1%	66.4%	14.1%	58.7%	11.7%
Whites without a college degree	54.1%	32.7%	53.5%	34.0%	58.4%	38.6%	57.4%	38.9%
Whites with a bachelor's or more	77.4%	28.6%	74.9%	24.8%	78.0%	24.4%	78.8%	26.9%
White men	62.1%	29.3%	58.9%	28.0%	62.1%	29.2%	63.4%	31.5%
White women	63.7%	32.0%	62.7%	30.9%	67.1%	33.8%	65.6%	34.3%
White men without a college degree	53.3%	15.3%	50.5%	15.4%	54.5%	17.1%	54.3%	16.9%
White women without a college degree	54.8%	17.4%	56.3%	18.6%	61.9%	21.5%	60.0%	22.0%

Source: 2004, 2008, 2012, and 2016 public-use files of the November voting supplement to the Current Population Survey. Race figures are for those who selected only one race. Hispanics can be of any race and are excluded from other categories.

Table 6. Eligible Voters & Number Who Voted by Selected States (thousands)

	2016		2012		2008		2004	
	Total Eligible	Number Voting	Total Eligible	Number Voting	Total Eligible	Number Voting	Total Eligible	Number Voting
Pennsylvania	9,596	6,008	9,452	5,824	9,206	5,747	9,055	5,845
Whites	7,884	4,991	7,901	4,937	7,901	4,981	7,886	5,209
Blacks	921	581	909	597	806	518	796	468
Whites without a college degree	5,458	3,069	5,669	3,159	5,782	3,243	5,757	3,392
Whites with a bachelor's or more	2,426	1,921	2,232	1,778	2,119	1,738	2,129	1,817
White men	3,836	2,350	3,781	2,313	3,779	2,337	3,785	2,485
White women	4,048	2,641	4,120	2,624	4,122	2,643	4,101	2,724
White men without a college degree	2,703	1,459	2,723	1,445	2,778	1,521	2,682	1,559
White women without a college degree	2,754	1,610	2,946	1,713	3,004	1,721	3,075	1,833
Ohio	8,499	5,408	8,550	5,395	8,367	5,483	8,305	5,485
Whites	7,058	4,547	7,262	4,498	7,109	4,651	7,149	4,723
Blacks	971	632	927	677	893	630	876	586
Whites without a college degree	5,096	2,939	5,525	3,156	5,347	3,202	5,598	3,383
Whites with a bachelor's or more	1,962	1,608	1,737	1,341	1,762	1,448	1,551	1,340
White men	3,431	2,112	3,502	2,093	3,410	2,223	3,426	2,243
White women	3,627	2,436	3,760	2,405	3,699	2,428	3,723	2,479
White men without a college degree	2,527	1,369	2,657	1,433	2,492	1,480	2,608	1,543
White women without a college degree	2,569	1,570	2,868	1,723	2,855	1,723	2,990	1,840
Michigan	7,332	4,713	7,228	4,832	7,176	4,865	7,177	4,818
Whites	5,890	3,914	5,816	3,951	5,874	3,995	5,895	4,021
Blacks	1,010	623	948	605	956	679	926	599
Whites without a college degree	4,045	2,364	4,267	2,635	4,333	2,752	4,518	2,897
Whites with a bachelor's or more	1,845	1,550	1,549	1,316	1,541	1,243	1,377	1,124
White men	2,836	1,835	2,802	1,875	2,864	1,856	2,881	1,925
White women	3,054	2,079	3,014	2,076	3,010	2,139	3,014	2,096
White men without a college degree	1,972	1,127	2,080	1,258	2,070	1,219	2,207	1,412
White women without a college degree	2,073	1,237	2,187	1,377	2,263	1,533	2,310	1,485
Wisconsin	4,354	3,068	4,247	3,127	4,053	2,887	3,928	3,010
Whites	3,776	2,796	3,728	2,797	3,620	2,617	3,546	2,754
Whites without a college degree	2,589	1,739	2,574	1,783	2,665	1,779	2,679	1,987
Whites with a bachelor's or more	1,187	1,056	1,154	1,014	955	839	867	766
White men	1,896	1,368	1,797	1,308	1,792	1,284	1,739	1,328
White women	1,880	1,427	1,931	1,489	1,828	1,333	1,808	1,426
White men without a college degree	1,331	871	1,252	838	1,323	873	1,306	945
White women without a college degree	1,258	868	1,322	945	1,341	906	1,373	1,042
Iowa	2,292	1,454	2,232	1,548	2,137	1,501	2,136	1,522
Whites	2,114	1,370	2,057	1,455	1,977	1,405	2,038	1,463
Whites without a college degree	1,511	867	1,516	994	1,425	919	1,610	1,085
Whites with a bachelor's or more	603	503	541	461	552	487	429	378
White men	1,016	632	997	683	951	652	981	680
White women	1,097	738	1,060	772	1,026	753	1,057	783
White men without a college degree	741	403	725	449	696	430	767	488
White women without a college degree	770	464	791	545	729	489	843	597
Florida	14,428	8,578	13,326	8,107	12,462	7,951	11,469	7,372
Hispanics	2,871	1,552	2,250	1,399	1,988	1,227	1,444	824
Whites	9,066	5,781	8,771	5,430	8,644	5,635	8,279	5,577
Blacks	1,984	1,018	1,800	1,031	1,598	951	1,444	791
Whites without a college degree	6,066	3,565	6,009	3,386	5,993	3,610	5,856	3,660
Whites with a bachelor's or more	3,000	2,216	2,761	2,044	2,652	2,026	2,423	1,917
White men	4,436	2,751	4,256	2,523	4,137	2,654	3,912	2,583
White women	4,630	3,030	4,515	2,907	4,508	2,981	4,367	2,994
White men without a college degree	2,876	1,583	2,894	1,524	2,775	1,627	2,604	1,545
White women without a college degree	3,191	1,982	3,115	1,862	3,217	1,983	3,252	2,114
Texas	17,378	9,626	16,062	8,643	15,040	8,435	13,925	7,950
Hispanics	4,781	1,938	4,867	1,890	4,493	1,697	3,688	1,533
Whites	9,383	5,905	8,360	5,087	8,213	5,311	8,107	5,232
Blacks	2,279	1,303	2,070	1,309	1,791	1,190	1,586	931
Whites without a college degree	5,821	3,149	5,492	2,940	5,578	3,256	5,391	3,092
Whites with a bachelor's or more	3,563	2,756	2,868	2,147	2,634	2,055	2,716	2,139
White men	4,542	2,822	4,107	2,419	3,961	2,459	3,947	2,503
White women	4,842	3,083	4,253	2,668	4,252	2,852	4,160	2,729
White men without a college degree	2,762	1,472	2,635	1,332	2,640	1,438	2,473	1,342
White women without a college degree	3,059	1,677	2,856	1,608	2,938	1,818	2,919	1,750

Source: 2004, 2008, 2012, and 2016 public-use files of the November voting supplement to the Current Population Survey. Race figures are for those who selected only one race. Hispanics can be of any race and are excluded from other categories.