

Chapter 14 Disability

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission's (EAC) final area of inquiry on the Election Day Survey was disability issues surrounding precincts and polling places. Besides establishing base numbers of precincts and polling places, the EAC sought information on three different types of disability related to voting systems and polling locations. Question 21 on the survey asked for the number of polling places: (1) that could be accessed by a voter who uses a wheelchair, 2) where a visually impaired voter could cast a private ballot, and 3) where a physically disabled voter could cast a ballot on an accessible voting system.

Applicability and Coverage

As noted earlier in chapter 13 on polling places, the Election Day Survey unveiled some differences in how states treated precincts versus polling places. While most states reported data for both precincts and polling places, a handful of states reported data for only one item. For example, the state of Connecticut provided information only for polling places, not for precincts. On the other hand, the states of Georgia, Maine, Minnesota, South Carolina, and West Virginia only provided the number of precincts in each jurisdiction, but provided no information on the number of polling places. Because of the different ways in which states responded to question 21, we have calculated all data for our analysis for both precincts and polling places.

The most significant issue in this chapter is the overall lack of data. Only 26 of the 55 states and territories provided information on disability in response to question 21. While a greater number of polling places were reported to be wheelchair-accessible (question 21a), the much smaller numbers of polling places reported to be available to the visually impaired (question 21b) or physically disabled (question 21c) may have resulted from how the survey questions were worded. Some states reported that they interpreted the last two questions as seeking information on the voting equipment in use and its accessibility, rather than the physical configuration of the polling place.

Historical Context

Federal laws on voting assistance to persons with physical and sensory disabilities extend back at least 40 years to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Under Section 208 of the Act, voters requiring assistance to vote by reason of blindness, disability, or inability to read or write were entitled to assistance by a person of the voter's choice. The next major piece of legislation focused on the accessibility of polling places and voter registration facilities. The Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act of 1985 (P.L. 98-435) required election jurisdictions to ensure that all polling places for federal elections were accessible to elderly and handicapped voters, and required jurisdictions to provide a reasonable number of accessible permanent registration facilities, unless alternatives such as registration by mail were available. States also were required to make registration and voting aids such as large-type instructions and information by telecommunications devices for the deaf (TDDs) available to disabled voters and to report the number of accessible and inaccessible polling places to the Federal Election Commission (FEC). Until then, states had

generally relied on procedures such as absentee voting to serve the elderly and persons with disabilities, although by 1984, 22 states had laws on polling place accessibility.

Discrimination against individuals with disabilities in voting, as well as housing, education, employment, transportation, public accommodations, and other areas was mentioned in the preamble to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) (P.L. 101-336), enacted in 1990. Regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Justice applied the “ADA Standards for Accessible Design” (28 CFR Part 36) to polling places. The ADA standards addressed issues such as parking, passenger drop-off areas, sidewalks and walkways, and building entrances and corridors for voters using wheelchairs or other mobility devices as well as voters who are blind or have low vision.

One of the basic purposes of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA), also known as “Motor Voter,” was to increase historically low registration rates among minorities and persons with disabilities by requiring government offices providing services to persons with disabilities to provide all program applicants with voter registration forms and assist persons with the completion of the forms and transmittal to voter registration authorities. The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), enacted 10 years later, required that voting systems used in federal elections meet requirements on accessibility for individuals with disabilities, including nonvisual accessibility for the blind and visually impaired. HAVA provided funds to states to replace problem-plagued punch card and mechanical lever voting machines, generally not accessible to disabled voters, and required jurisdictions to provide at least one direct recording electronic (DRE) voting system or other voting system equipped for individuals with disabilities at each polling place. HAVA also provided funding for improvements to make polling places accessible to individuals with disabilities and to provide disabled voters with the same opportunities for access and participation, including privacy and independence, as for other voters.

Survey Results

Table 14 presents data on polling place accessibility from question 21 of the Election Day Survey. In the table, the numbers of accessible polling places are calculated as percentages of the total number of polling places. The column headings in Table 14 are as follows:

Table 14 Column Headings. Disability

Col.	Heading	Description
1	Code	State census code
2	Name	Respondent to Election Day Survey
3	Jurisdiction	Number of local election jurisdictions from survey question 22
4	Total Number of Precincts	Number of precincts from survey question 19
5	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 19
6	Total Number of Polling Places	Number of polling places from survey question 20
7	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 20

Table 14 Column Headings (cont.)

Col.	Heading	Description
8	Number of Polling Places Accessible, Wheelchair	Number of polling places accessible by wheelchair from survey question 21a
9	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 21a
10	Percent of Precincts Accessible, Wheelchair	Number of polling places accessible by wheelchair (col. 8) divided by number of precincts (col. 4)
11	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to questions 4 and 21a
12	Percent of Polling Places Accessible, Wheelchair	Number of polling places accessible by wheelchair (col. 8) divided by number of polling places (col. 6)
13	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to questions 6 and 21a
14	Number of Polling Places Accessible, Visually Impaired	Number of polling places where the visually impaired can cast a private ballot from survey question 21b
15	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 21b
16	Percent of Precincts Accessible, Visually Impaired	Number of polling places where the visually impaired can cast a private ballot (col. 14) divided by number of precincts (col. 4)
17	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to questions 4 and 21b
18	Percent of Polling Places Accessible, Visually Impaired	Number of polling places where the visually impaired can cast a private ballot (col. 14) divided by the number of polling places (col. 6)
19	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to questions 6 and 21b
20	# of Polling Places Accessible, Physically Disabled	Number of polling places with an accessible voting system for physically disabled voters from survey question 21b
21	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to question 21b
22	Percent of Precincts Accessible, Physically Disabled	Number of polling places with an accessible voting system for physically disabled voters (col. 20) divided by the number of precincts (col. 4)
23	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to questions 4 and 21c
24	Percent of Polling Places Accessible, Physically Disabled	Number of polling places with an accessible voting system for physically disabled voters (col. 20) divided by the number of polling places (col. 6)
25	Cases	Number of jurisdictions that responded to questions 6 and 21c

Analysis of Survey Results

The following is our analysis of the data in Table 14 for each of the 18 cross-tabulation factors described earlier in this report. A description of each factor follows a general summary and a state-level summary of the survey data.

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|--|---|
| 1) Regions | 10) Changed Voting Equipment since 2000 |
| 2) Urban to Rural | 11) Statewide Voter Registration Database |
| 3) Size of Jurisdiction | 12) Election Day Registration |
| 4) Race and Ethnicity | 13) Provisional Ballot Acceptance |
| 5) Median Income | 14) No Excuse Absentee Balloting |
| 6) High School Education | 15) Early Voting |
| 7) Section 203 Language Minority Requirements | 16) Battleground States |
| 8) Section 5 Preclearance of Voting Procedures | 17) Presidential Margin of Victory |
| 9) Type of Voting Equipment | 18) Red versus Blue Jurisdictions |

This analysis is based only on data that was *reported* to the EAC on the Election Day Survey. Many state responses to a survey question or part of a question did not cover all local election jurisdictions. In Table 14 as well as other tables in this report, a jurisdiction was excluded from a statistical calculation if its response was missing for one or more of the data items (i.e., columns) used in the calculation. A column labeled “Cases” next to each statistical calculation shows the number of jurisdictions covered by that calculation.

Summary

Overall, 92.4 percent of the polling places and 71.7 percent of the precincts in this nation were reported to be wheelchair-accessible. However, this information reflects data from only half of the nation’s election jurisdictions. Fewer than a quarter of the precincts and polling places were reported by the states as being locations where a visually impaired voter could cast a ballot in private. A physically disabled voter could cast a ballot on an accessible voting system in only about half the precincts and slightly more than 70 percent of the polling places.

States

Most of the states that reported accessibility information claimed that nearly all polling places were wheelchair-accessible. Twenty-three of the 26 states that responded said that more than 90 percent of their polling places would allow a voter using a wheelchair to cast a ballot. Most of the other states reported that more than 80 percent of their polling locations were accessible. Virginia reported the lowest percentage, but it was most likely because not all the jurisdictions responded to the survey.

Regions

All four regions of the nation reported that more than 90 percent of polling places were wheelchair-accessible. Of the jurisdictions that reported, those in the West had the highest percentage of accessible polling places, at over 99 percent. The South had the lowest percentage, yet 91.8 percent of polling places were wheelchair-accessible.

Urban to Rural

Suburban locations reported the highest percentage of accessible polling places, at over 98 percent. Rural jurisdictions reported the lowest accessible rate, but that was only 92.2 percent.

Size of Jurisdictions

The smallest jurisdictions reported the lowest percentage of accessible polling places—about 90 percent of polling locations could accommodate wheelchairs. As jurisdictions got larger in size, their accessibility scores improved.

Race and Ethnicity

Predominantly African American jurisdictions in this nation reported that only 81 percent of their polling locations were accessible, while predominantly Non-Hispanic White jurisdictions reported 94 percent accessible sites. Predominantly Hispanic jurisdictions reported that nearly all polling places were accessible.

Median Income

The poorest jurisdictions reported the lowest accessibility of polling places. While accessibility rates rose as income levels increased, they peaked at the upper middle class jurisdictions and then declined slightly in the highest income jurisdictions.

High School Education

Education levels in jurisdictions did not appear to have an impact on whether polling locations were accessible.

Section 203 Language Minority Requirements

Surprisingly, jurisdictions that are covered by the language minority provisions of the Voting Rights Act had a much higher rate of accessibility than jurisdictions that were not covered.

Section 5 Preclearance of Voting Procedures

Whether or not the jurisdiction was covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act correlated to very small differences in accessibility.

Type of Voting Equipment

The only difference in wheelchair accessibility is in paper ballot jurisdictions, which average only 91 percent accessible, compared to the mid-90s for all other types of voting equipment. For the visually impaired question, only 41 percent of optical scan jurisdictions reported their polling places were accessible. But because this score is so much lower than other types of equipment jurisdictions, it is very possible that the low score reflected the nature of optical scan equipment, which is more difficult to use for visually impaired voters.

Changed Voting Equipment since 2000

Jurisdictions that have changed their voting equipment in the past four years report a slightly higher rate of accessibility in their polling locations than those jurisdictions that have not changed equipment.

Statewide Voter Registration Database

Jurisdictions in states with a statewide voter registration system in place for the 2004 election actually reported a higher rate of accessibility than states that did not have a statewide registration system.

Election Day Registration

Jurisdictions that had Election Day registration had a slightly higher rate of accessible polling places than nonelection day registration jurisdictions.

Provisional Ballot Acceptance

Jurisdictions that accept provisional ballots from anywhere in the jurisdiction had a slightly higher rate of accessibility than jurisdictions that required voters to cast provisional ballots in their home precincts.

No Excuse Absentee Balloting

Jurisdictions that allowed no excuse absentee balloting had a higher rate of accessibility than jurisdictions that did not.

Early Voting

Jurisdictions that allowed early voting had a slightly higher accessibility rating than jurisdictions that did not allow early voting.

Battleground States

There was no real difference in accessibility between jurisdictions in battleground or nonbattleground states.

Presidential Margin of Victory

There was no real difference in accessibility between those jurisdictions that reported different margins of victory than in other jurisdictions. [This statement is vague; what does “different margins of victory” mean?]

Red versus Blue Jurisdictions

Jurisdictions that were carried by Senator Kerry in the 2004 presidential election had slightly higher rates of accessibility than jurisdictions won by President Bush.

REFERENCES

Kimberling, William C. 1988. “Access for All.” *The FEC Journal of Election Administration* 15(Autumn).

U.S. Department of Justice. Civil Rights Division. Disability Rights Section. 2004. *ADA Checklist for Polling Places*. February.

Disability

EAC Election Day Survey		Cases = Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Subject Matter																						
Disability 2004 General Election																								
Updated: 09/19/2005 13:08:37																								
Code	Name	Election Administration Jurisdictions	Total Number of Precincts	Cases	Total Number of Polling Places	Cases	Wheel Chair Accessibility				Visually Impaired Accessibility				Physically Disabled Accessibility									
							Number of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Percent of Precincts Accessible	Cases	Percent of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Number of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Percent of Precincts Accessible	Cases	Percent of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Number of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Percent of Precincts Accessible	Cases	Percent of Polling Places Accessible	Cases
Election Administration																								
Voting Equipment Used in 2004 General Election																								
	None / Unknown	908	13,552	252	9,699	558	3,298	129	82.3	129	100.0	124	3,261	116	82.6	116	100.0	116	8,168	176	83.9	176	117.6	176
	Punch card	260	19,745	248	12,985	231	9,121	184	69.3	184	92.1	184	458	16	96.6	16	100.2	16	2,950	67	70.9	67	100.1	67
	Lever	394	20,301	199	10,789	365	2,275	230	61.5	61	93.9	230	112	10	73.2	10	76.7	10	6,357	279	35.1	110	80.4	279
	Paper	1,734	5,704	1,573	3,416	1,183	2,800	969	61.7	961	91.1	969	215	37	83.7	37	102.9	37	294	42	85.7	42	99.7	42
	Optical scan	2,541	69,370	2,405	46,265	2,185	31,582	1,814	74.7	1,812	96.4	1,813	3,312	198	30.1	198	41.7	198	12,452	391	71.6	391	91.9	391
	Electronic	608	35,273	599	24,219	557	10,016	176	67.3	175	93.4	176	6,821	127	76.2	127	95.7	127	9,702	175	70.9	174	97.1	175
	Multiple Systems	123	10,307	120	6,381	101	3,578	67	67.1	67	88.3	67	1,321	33	80.4	33	96.2	33	3,992	76	75.6	76	99.1	76
Changed Voting Equipment Since 2000 General Election																								
	Yes	1,753	46,241	1,296	31,649	1,269	17,683	814	71.9	773	96.3	810	7,037	98	47.6	98	65.7	98	13,213	203	72.3	167	99.9	203
	No	4,815	128,011	4,100	82,105	3,911	44,987	2,755	71.3	2,616	94.0	2,753	8,463	439	72.7	439	86.3	439	30,702	1,003	62.1	869	94.6	1,003
State Wide Voter Registration System in Place																								
	Yes	1,335	33,575	1,153	20,815	1,133	10,839	764	77.8	595	97.2	764	6	3	0.5	3	0.5	3	4,941	258	61.2	89	81.4	258
	No	5,233	140,677	4,243	92,939	4,047	51,831	2,805	70.3	2,794	94.1	2,799	15,494	534	61.3	534	79.9	534	38,974	948	65.3	947	98.4	948
Election Day Registration																								
	Yes	2,823	9,704	1,924	3,794	1,663	3,205	1,312	64.2	1,302	95.6	1,307	24	4	24.0	4	32.0	4	976	58	79.5	58	100.8	58
	No	3,745	164,548	3,472	109,960	3,517	59,465	2,257	71.9	2,087	94.6	2,256	15,476	533	58.8	533	75.7	533	42,939	1,148	64.6	978	96.1	1,148
Provisional Ballot Acceptance																								
	In Overall Jurisdiction	1,162	65,986	1,080	44,212	1,070	21,730	428	72.0	428	95.3	428	4,711	202	38.4	202	50.5	202	8,751	206	67.2	206	89.0	206
	In Precinct Only	4,350	100,295	3,504	66,513	3,902	38,638	2,987	70.3	2,807	94.0	2,981	9,235	225	74.0	225	95.8	225	32,854	846	63.1	676	98.0	846
	None	1,056	7,971	812	3,029	208	2,302	154	87.7	154	99.4	154	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	2,310	154	88.0	154	99.7	154
No Excuse Absentee Balloting																								
	Yes	3,781	70,535	3,106	47,225	2,922	25,867	1,999	75.3	1,988	97.3	1,993	6,255	165	44.3	165	55.4	165	14,073	322	76.0	321	92.0	322
	No	2,787	103,717	2,290	66,529	2,258	36,803	1,570	68.9	1,401	92.8	1,570	9,245	372	75.0	372	100.1	372	29,842	884	60.6	715	98.2	884
Early Voting Allowed																								
	Yes	1,701	69,882	1,683	51,609	1,618	30,851	976	78.6	975	96.8	975	9,726	252	52.6	252	65.6	252	18,491	435	77.2	434	93.5	435
	No	4,867	104,370	3,713	62,145	3,562	31,819	2,593	65.6	2,414	92.7	2,588	5,774	285	72.6	285	101.1	285	25,424	771	57.9	602	98.2	771
Covered By Section 203, Language Minority Requirements																								
	Yes	468	54,051	443	36,098	443	20,483	339	72.6	332	97.0	339	5,517	77	41.0	77	54.0	77	11,650	94	61.0	87	89.8	94
	No	6,100	120,201	4,953	77,656	4,737	42,187	3,230	70.9	3,057	93.5	3,224	9,983	460	77.0	460	96.9	460	32,265	1,112	66.4	949	98.7	1,112
Covered By Section 5 of Voting Rights Act																								
	Yes	880	32,976	855	25,680	803	15,556	412	79.4	412	92.9	412	5,896	175	45.9	175	55.4	175	11,339	265	77.2	265	90.7	265
	No	5,688	141,276	4,541	88,074	4,377	47,114	3,157	69.1	2,977	95.2	3,151	9,604	362	70.8	362	97.2	362	32,576	941	61.4	771	98.2	941

Disability

EAC Election Day Survey Disability 2004 General Election		Cases = Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Subject Matter																							
Updated: 09/19/2005 13:08:37		Wheel Chair Accessibility								Visually Impaired Accessibility								Physically Disabled Accessibility							
Code	Name	Election Administration Jurisdictions	Total Number of Precincts	Cases	Total Number of Polling Places	Cases	Number of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Percent of Precincts Accessible	Cases	Percent of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Number of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Percent of Precincts Accessible	Cases	Percent of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Number of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Percent of Precincts Accessible	Cases	Percent of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	
Demographics																									
Region																									
	Northeast	1,710	25,068	1,230	13,219	882	6,039	580	58.3	411	97.4	580	1,235	44	70.6	44	107.7	44	8,589	282	38.0	113	83.6	282	
	South	1,423	48,810	1,408	37,805	1,302	23,534	785	79.3	785	91.8	785	12,108	299	85.3	299	99.3	299	17,726	475	86.4	475	99.5	475	
	Midwest	2,902	55,993	2,243	35,954	2,490	23,186	1,892	68.9	1,881	95.0	1,886	376	23	36.6	23	57.2	23	11,196	216	76.6	215	111.9	216	
	West	420	42,675	404	25,052	395	8,357	202	66.3	202	99.2	202	227	61	2.9	61	4.6	61	4,850	123	53.3	123	80.7	123	
	Territories	113	1,706	111	1,724	111	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	
Urban to Rural																									
	Urban	567	60,394	445	36,556	523	21,701	421	63.3	376	94.5	421	5,200	48	43.9	48	59.8	48	17,575	137	53.4	92	94.7	137	
	Suburban	871	37,906	639	25,451	715	13,466	548	79.0	474	98.4	545	4,019	56	63.1	56	75.2	56	9,887	184	67.8	113	91.7	184	
	Small Towns	1,710	41,994	1,421	28,085	1,283	12,410	735	78.0	688	93.0	734	3,155	154	79.5	154	98.1	154	10,421	410	81.0	363	102.6	410	
	Rural	3,307	32,252	2,780	21,938	2,548	13,539	1,755	71.7	1,741	92.2	1,753	1,572	169	61.1	169	91.2	169	4,478	365	77.6	358	96.8	365	
	Not Available - Territories	113	1,706	111	1,724	111	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	
Size of Jurisdiction (VAP)																									
	< 1,000	1,761	2,118	1,229	1,350	1,169	899	829	52.6	818	90.5	827	14	6	82.4	6	93.3	6	20	8	94.7	6	100.0	8	
	>=1,000 to <3,500	1,165	2,558	893	1,976	850	1,319	601	73.5	566	89.7	598	116	28	67.1	28	99.1	28	196	65	87.8	31	102.1	65	
	>=3,500 to <10,000	1,043	8,343	902	5,891	873	4,012	651	72.6	602	92.3	650	567	76	75.6	76	98.8	76	1,372	201	90.4	152	99.6	201	
	>=10,000 to <50,000	1,704	35,443	1,554	25,830	1,508	14,222	985	76.1	909	91.4	985	2,894	190	85.3	190	99.6	190	8,046	513	85.8	437	100.9	513	
	>=50,000 to <250,000	586	41,344	545	28,105	516	14,659	310	76.3	301	96.1	310	3,646	95	76.7	95	97.1	95	12,186	239	74.9	230	101.1	239	
	>=250,000 to <1,000,000	140	44,037	126	27,595	118	14,579	71	65.4	71	95.7	71	4,063	25	69.3	25	93.5	25	12,923	59	67.8	59	104.1	59	
	>=1,000,000	25	38,691	24	21,272	24	11,425	11	68.2	11	96.9	11	2,646	7	27.0	7	36.4	7	7,618	11	39.5	11	75.5	11	
	Not Available	144	1,718	123	1,735	122	1,555	111	92.7	111	100.0	111	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	
Race and Ethnicity																									
	Predominantly NH White	6,264	161,698	5,125	104,108	4,925	54,823	3,376	70.8	3,198	94.3	3,370	12,048	395	69.3	395	89.3	395	36,467	1,053	62.7	885	95.5	1,053	
	Predominantly NH Black	85	2,820	80	2,103	69	892	32	71.8	31	81.2	32	587	20	94.7	20	96.2	20	961	28	90.6	27	99.4	28	
	Predominantly NH Native America	24	313	22	302	19	172	14	87.8	14	94.5	14	41	1	100.0	1	97.6	1	41	1	100.0	1	97.6	1	
	Predominantly Hispanic	50	7,664	45	5,465	44	5,228	36	73.1	35	99.3	36	1,270	11	19.0	11	26.3	11	4,892	14	72.0	13	99.5	14	
	Not Available	145	1,757	124	1,776	123	1,555	111	92.7	111	100.0	111	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	
Median Income																									
	< \$25,000	298	3,893	279	2,875	215	1,175	115	82.6	114	89.7	115	195	18	83.7	18	92.0	18	288	23	97.8	22	101.8	23	
	>=\$25,000 to <\$30,000	884	12,731	819	9,302	697	5,169	473	75.9	471	88.3	473	1,239	85	89.1	85	98.1	85	2,239	141	86.7	140	98.0	141	
	>=\$30,000 to <\$35,000	1,372	23,424	1,197	16,639	1,076	9,858	719	75.9	713	94.2	718	2,181	119	76.8	119	97.4	119	5,423	271	82.3	266	97.8	271	
	>=\$35,000 to <\$40,000	1,215	40,250	1,056	24,419	937	13,828	612	76.1	609	94.1	610	2,967	84	71.0	84	97.3	84	8,702	219	50.3	216	90.4	219	
	>=\$40,000 to <\$45,000	881	36,644	675	23,887	680	13,292	427	71.2	414	97.4	425	3,589	46	36.6	46	50.3	46	14,700	140	71.3	131	104.2	140	
	>=\$45,000 to <\$50,000	587	19,189	434	12,206	458	7,367	307	63.6	291	95.3	307	1,056	17	43.9	17	50.5	17	3,516	69	59.1	55	76.6	69	
	>=\$50,000	1,180	36,399	810	22,689	993	10,424	803	63.3	664	95.1	802	2,719	58	69.8	58	91.1	58	7,493	233	58.9	96	97.7	233	
	Not Available	151	1,722	126	1,737	124	1,557	113	92.7	113	100.0	113	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	
High School Education																									
	< 60%	126	2,148	121	1,577	113	693	56	86.2	56	91.8	56	151	15	83.4	15	89.9	15	356	25	97.8	25	101.1	25	
	>=60% to <70%	661	18,185	616	13,467	563	8,411	319	75.1	316	93.5	319	2,202	95	29.9	95	38.2	95	6,837	154	78.9	151	99.0	154	
	>=70% to <80%	1,646	51,393	1,411	32,782	1,319	18,172	860	70.8	842	92.1	859	4,589	147	76.3	147	98.0	147	9,566	305	49.3	289	85.3	305	
	>=80% to <90%	3,111	87,644	2,502	56,581	2,410	29,352	1,715	69.8	1,632	96.3	1,711	6,146	149	63.3	149	85.1	149	23,538	496	67.5	421	99.9	496	
	>=90%	873	13,121	619	7,569	650	4,485	506	71.4	430	95.4	505	858	21	57.7	21	75.9	21	2,064	116	75.9	40	99.0	116	
	Not Available	151	1,761	127	1,778	125	1,557	113	92.7	113	100.0	113	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	1,554	110	92.7	110	100.0	110	

Disability

EAC Election Day Survey		Cases = Number of Jurisdictions Reporting Subject Matter																						
Disability 2004 General Election																								
Updated: 09/19/2005 13:08:37		Wheel Chair Accessibility										Visually Impaired Accessibility						Physically Disabled Accessibility						
Code	Name	Election Administration Jurisdictions	Total Number of Precincts	Cases	Total Number of Polling Places	Cases	Number of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Percent of Precincts Accessible	Cases	Percent of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Number of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Percent of Precincts Accessible	Cases	Percent of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Number of Polling Places Accessible	Cases	Percent of Precincts Accessible	Cases	Percent of Polling Places Accessible	Cases
Political																								
Battleground States in 2004 Presidential Election																								
	Yes	3,093	59,123	2,113	33,037	2,309	19,833	1,725	68.0	1,714	95.2	1,720	3,082	62	46.1	62	73.2	62	16,500	315	69.2	314	100.4	315
	No	3,475	115,129	3,283	80,717	2,871	42,837	1,844	73.2	1,675	94.4	1,843	12,418	475	62.9	475	76.1	475	27,415	891	62.4	722	93.8	891
Margin of Victory in 2004 Presidential Election																								
	< 2.5%	515	13,708	383	8,230	350	4,300	257	72.6	227	95.1	257	1,348	21	70.1	21	99.9	21	4,563	91	67.5	62	101.7	91
	>=2.5% to < 5.0%	476	10,126	359	5,981	335	2,912	228	75.3	206	95.7	228	758	25	88.2	25	100.3	25	2,892	77	71.0	56	103.6	77
	>=5.0% to < 7.5%	510	13,805	416	9,195	388	3,764	279	70.3	257	91.5	279	1,576	26	73.9	26	100.4	26	3,853	82	62.4	61	100.0	82
	>=7.5% to < 10.0 %	429	9,114	333	5,538	313	2,924	225	59.1	211	91.9	225	599	17	77.3	17	100.2	17	2,428	60	85.1	47	112.4	60
	>=10.0 %	4,492	125,787	3,788	83,067	3,664	47,210	2,464	71.6	2,373	94.8	2,458	9,665	338	50.7	338	65.7	338	28,624	785	62.0	700	92.9	785
Red vs Blue Jurisdictions Won By in 2004 Presidential Election																								
	Bush > 55%	3,115	68,994	2,690	49,173	2,617	27,680	1,743	76.9	1,717	94.6	1,740	5,109	261	64.5	261	77.0	261	14,344	575	76.4	554	94.0	575
	Bush 50% to 55%	982	25,314	760	16,788	700	8,391	502	68.7	471	93.6	501	3,030	48	71.3	48	100.2	48	7,162	173	71.4	143	101.6	173
	Bush < 50%	136	1,701	106	1,181	79	756	55	78.7	45	91.7	55	361	2	80.4	2	99.4	2	589	21	57.5	11	80.7	21
	Kerry < 50%	150	4,276	107	3,030	101	1,117	68	81.4	52	97.6	68	31	3	103.3	3	103.3	3	1,398	30	60.8	15	101.7	30
	Kerry 50% to 55%	872	22,439	683	12,452	656	6,221	460	63.6	416	92.9	459	2,059	47	76.6	47	100.4	47	7,273	136	69.8	94	106.7	136
	Kerry > 55%	1,161	49,810	927	29,387	897	16,945	625	65.7	573	95.4	624	3,356	66	35.6	66	48.9	66	11,594	160	49.0	109	90.0	160
	Tied	25	12	12	8	8	6	6	100.0	5	100.0	6	0						1	1			100.0	1