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Landslide Denied: Exit Polls vs. Vote Count 2006

Undersampling of Democrats in the House Exit Poll and the Corruption of the Official Vote Count

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Introduction: Pre-Election Concern, Election Day Relief, Alarming Reality

There was an unprecedented level of concern approaching the 2006 Election (“E2006”) about the vulnerability of the vote counting process to manipulation. With e-voting having proliferated nationwide, and with incidents occurring with regularity through 2005 and 2006, the alarm spread from computer experts to the media and the public at large. It would be fair to say that America approached E2006 with held breath.

For many observers, the results on Election Day permitted a great sigh of relief—not because control of Congress shifted from Republicans to Democrats, but because it appeared that the public will had been translated more or less accurately into electoral results, not thwarted as some had feared. There was a relieved rush to conclude that the vote counting process had been fair and the concerns of election integrity proponents overblown.

Unfortunately the evidence forces us to a very different and disturbing conclusion: there was gross vote count manipulation and it had a great impact on the results of E2006, significantly decreasing the magnitude of what would have been, accurately tabulated, a landslide of epic proportions. Because much of this manipulation appears to have been computer-based, and therefore invisible to the legions of at-the-poll observers, the public was informed of the usual “isolated incidents and glitches” but remains unaware of the far greater story: The electoral machinery and vote counting systems of the United States did not honestly and accurately translate the public will and certainly can not be counted on to do so in the future.

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The Evidentiary Basis

Our analysis of the distortions introduced into the E2006 vote count relies heavily on the official exit polls once again undertaken by Edison Media Research and Mitofsky International (“Edison/Mitofsky”) on behalf of a consortium of major media outlets known as the National Election Pool (NEP). In presenting exit poll-based evidence of vote count corruption, we are all too aware of the campaign that has been waged to discredit the reliability of exit polls as a measure of voter intent. Our analysis is not, however, based on a broad assumption of exit poll reliability. We maintain only that the national exit poll for E2006 contains within it specific questions that serve as intrinsic and objective yardsticks by which the representative validity of the poll’s sample can be established, from which our conclusions flow directly.

For the purposes of this analysis our primary attention is directed to the exit poll in which respondents were asked for whom they cast their vote for the House of Representatives.² Although only four House races (in the single-district states) were polled as individual races, an additional nationwide sample of more than 10,000 voters was drawn,³ the results representing the aggregate vote for the House in E2006. The sample was weighted according to a variety of demographics prior to public posting, and had a margin of error of +/- 1%.

When we compare the results of this national exit poll with the total vote count for all House races we find that once again, as in the 2004 Election (“E2004”), there is a very significant exit poll-vote count discrepancy. The exit poll indicates a Democratic victory margin nearly 4%, or 3 million votes, greater than the margin recorded by the vote counting machinery. This is far outside the margin of error of the poll and has less than a one in 10,000 likelihood of occurring as a matter of chance.

Did The 2006 Exit Poll Oversample Democrats? Intrinsic Yardsticks Answer This Question

In E2004 the only nontrivial argument against the validity of the exit polls—other than the mere assumption that the vote counts *must* be correct—turned out to be the hypothesis, never supported by evidence, that Republicans had been more reluctant to respond and that therefore Democrats were “oversampled.” And now, in E2006, the claim has once again been made that the Exit Polls were “off” because Democrats were oversampled.⁴ Indeed this claim is by now accepted with something of a “so what else is

² Edison/Mitofsky exit polls for the Senate races, which also present alarming discrepancies, will be treated in a separate paper.

³ The sample size was roughly equal to that used to measure the national popular vote in presidential elections. At-precinct interviews were supplemented by phone interviews where needed to sample early and absentee voters.

⁴ See for example David Bauder, AP, in a November 8 article at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/11/08/AR2006110800403.html> . Oddly enough, “oversampling” of Democrats has

new?" shrug. The 2006 Exit Poll, however, contains intrinsic yardsticks that directly refute this familiar claim.

Because the NEP envisions the post-election purpose of its exit polls as being limited to facilitating academic dissection of the election's dynamics and demographics (e.g., "How did the 18-25 age group vote?" or "How did voters especially concerned with the economy vote?"), the NEP methodology calls for "correcting" or "adjusting" its exit polls to congruence with the actual vote percentages after the polls close and actual returns become available. *Exit polls are "corrected" on the ironclad assumption that the vote counts are valid.* This becomes the supreme truth, relative to which all else is measured, and therefore it is assumed that polls that match these vote counts will present the most accurate information about the demographics and voting patterns of the electorate.⁵

Very basic logic tells us that if such an adjusted poll yields obviously inaccurate and distorted information about the demographics and voting patterns of the electorate, then the vote count it was forced to match is itself invalid—and quantifiably so.

The E2006 exit poll itself contains "background" questions which serve as intrinsic measuring sticks that allow us to put this claim to an objective test. The first of these questions was factual: *Respondents were asked for whom they voted in the 2004 presidential election.* This question provides an objective basis to assess whether Democratic and Republican voters actually were sampled and weighted in correct proportions. We will see that it confirms that Democrats won by a significantly greater margin than indicated by the actual vote count.

In the 2004 election, Bush's margin was 2.8%. The 2006 exit poll results as of 7:07 p.m. on Election Night⁶ recorded a comparable 2% margin among respondents asked for whom they had voted in 2004, 45% Kerry to 47% Bush. This is a strong indicator that the exit poll, on the evening of November 7, was a good sample that accurately reflected the actual 2006 outcome as a whole, or rather what that outcome would have been had the will and intent of the voters been honestly and accurately translated by the voting machinery. The 2006 national vote for the House, as captured by this weighted but unadjusted Election Night exit poll, was 55.0% Democratic and 43.5% Republican, an 11.5% Democratic margin.

become a chronic condition of exit polls since the proliferation of e-voting, no matter how diligently the nonpartisan collection of experts at the peak of their profession strives to prevent it.

⁵ Any informed discussion of exit polling must distinguish among three separate categories of data: 1) "Raw" data, which comprises the actual responses to the questionnaires simply tallied up (this data is never publicly released and, in any case, makes no claim to accurately represent the electorate and can not be usefully compared with vote counts); 2) "Weighted" data, which has been weighted or stratified on the basis of several demographic and voting pattern variables to reflect the electorate as accurately as the pollsters can manage with the extensive information they possess; and 3) "Forced" or "adjusted" data, in which the pollster *overrides* all previous weighting in order to make the "Who did you vote for?" result in a given race match the vote count for that race, however it distorts the demographics of the sample (that's why they call it "forcing").

⁶ The 7:07 p.m. exit poll, as posted on CNN.com, reported a 10,207 sample size and, in accordance with NEP methodology, the raw data had been weighted to closely match the demographics of the electorate.

By 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday, November 8, the final *adjusted* exit poll reported the overall vote for the House was 52.6% Democratic and 45.0% Republican. This was a 7.6% margin that matched the overnight preliminary 2006 election results tally, *but was 3.9% smaller than that recorded by the 7:07 p.m. Election Night poll.*

Yet for the same question—"For whom did you vote in the 2004 presidential election?"—the final, adjusted exit poll showed a margin of 43% Kerry to 49% Bush. This 6% margin in favor of Bush was a dramatic distortion of the 2.8% margin actually recorded in E2004.⁷

In the process of adjustment (or "forced weighting") to make the poll results equal or mirror the reported vote results, the sample had to be distorted, by giving less weight to the respondents who said they had voted for a Democratic candidate and more weight to the respondents who said they had voted Republican.

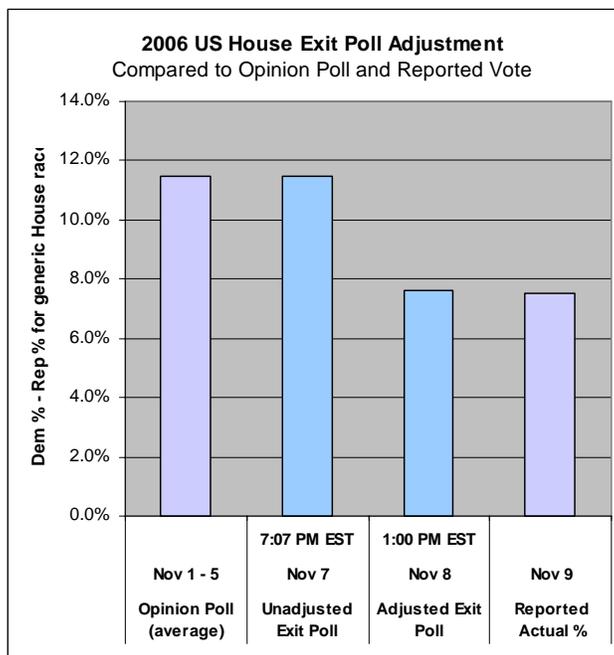
In order to match the results of the official tally, the 2006 exit poll adjustment was so extensive that it finally depicted an electorate that voted for Bush over Kerry by a 6% margin in 2004: very clearly an *undersampling* of Democrats and an *oversampling* of Republicans.⁸

Should any concerns arise that this measure of sample distortion may instead reflect respondents' tendencies to indicate they voted for the sitting president (though Bush's historically low approval rating coupled with his high relevance to this election make this generic "winner's" shift singularly unlikely in E2006), several other measures of the sample corroborate the distortion: an overall Bush approval rating of 43%, a Bush strong approval rating of 19%, a Congressional approval rating of 37%, and an Evangelical Christian composition of 34%--all *well* above acknowledged levels for these groups and even further out of line with the electorate than is the Presidential Vote in 2004 indicator.

Each of these yardsticks tells the same story and confirms the conclusion: only by drastically oversampling Republicans and Bush-supporters could an electorate be cut to fit the official vote totals.

⁷ While we present the reported 2.8% Bush margin in 2004 at face value, it will not escape notice that the distortions in vote tabulation that we establish in the current paper were also alleged in 2004, were evidenced by the 2004 exit polls, and were demonstrably achievable given the electronic voting systems deployed at that time. We note that, if upon retrospective evaluation the unadjusted 2004 exit polls were as accurate as the 2006 exit polls have proven to be, and their 2.5% margin for *Kerry* in 2004 is taken as the appropriate baseline, a correctly weighted sample in 2006 would have included even more Kerry voters and even fewer Bush voters than Edison/Mitofsky's 7:07 p.m. poll, with a substantial consequent up-tick in the Democratic margin.

⁸ The distortion is introduced because every "I voted for the Democrat for the House" questionnaire is given a decreased weight necessary to bring the total Democratic vote *down* to the official reported percentage, and every "I voted for the Republican" questionnaire is given an increased weight needed to bring the total Republican vote *up* to the official reported percentage. That weighting also affects equally the response to *every* question on the questionnaire, including of course the "Who did you vote for in the presidential election of 2004?" question. That is how the results for that question went from 47%-45% Bush in the weighted but unadjusted poll to 49%-43% Bush in the adjusted poll posted the next day.



See Appendix 1 for detailed tabular presentation of the above data.

What Really Happened On November 7th?

If the final and official exit poll numbers so grossly *oversampled Republicans* and *undersampled Democrats* in order to force a match of the overall numbers to the aggregate House vote tally reported on November 8, then we must conclude that the valid exit poll was the unadjusted exit poll – from 7PM the previous evening – that gave us very nearly the correct proportions of Kerry and Bush voters.⁹

That unadjusted poll indicated that the Democrats' 2006 total House vote margin was 11.5%, or nearly 4% greater than the 7.6% reported vote count margin.¹⁰ This represents

⁹ It also contained the aforementioned Bush approval and Congressional approval questions. At 42% Bush approval (19% Strong approval), it is perplexing to say the least that the media yet again pounced on the Election Night exit polls for oversampling Democrats. This well-worn and apparently reflexive media mantra notwithstanding, a 42% Bush approval rating on November 7 can hardly be the mark of a sample overpopulated with Democrats or anti-Bush voters!

¹⁰ The 11.5% Democratic margin indicated in the unadjusted exit poll early on Election Night also was consistent with the average of the major “Generic House” public opinion polls conducted immediately prior to the election. In fact, the 11.5% margin was substantially smaller than predicted by all but two “outlier” polls. http://www.realclearpolitics.com/epolls/2006/house/us/generic_congressional_ballot-22.html. It is worth noting that most of the pre-election polls shift, in the month before the election, to a “likely-voter cutoff model” (LCVM) that excludes *entirely* any voters not highly likely (on the basis of a battery of screening questions) to cast ballots; that is, it excludes entirely voters with a 25% or even 50% likelihood of voting. Since these are disproportionately transients and first-time voters, the less educated and affluent, it is also a correspondingly Democratic constituency that is disproportionately excluded. Ideally these voters should be down-weighted to their estimated probability of voting, *but that probability is not 0%*. By excluding them entirely, these pre-election polls build in a pro-Republican bias of about 2-5%. Dr. Steven Freeman, visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania’s Center for Organizational Dynamics, has examined this phenomenon in great detail. Of course, one of the reasons for the recent shift to the LCVM--

nearly a *three million vote* discrepancy between the validated exit poll results and the reported vote tally for the US House of Representatives. What could account for such a dramatic difference?

Differential turnout?

While it could be argued that a sample with a 6% Bush over Kerry voter margin, and the other corroborating indicators of a disproportionately Republican sample, might be valid because Republicans turned out in droves and routed the Democrats in the E2006 turnout battle, there are a plethora of measures, including individual precinct tallies, that confirm the obvious: the Democrats were the runaway winners of the Get-Out-The-Vote battle. Indeed it is clear that Republican voters stayed home in droves, dismayed and turned-off by the late-breaking run of scandals, bad news, and missteps.¹¹

The Democrats clearly won the turnout battle and yet *the only way that the adjusted exit poll could be valid is to postulate a disproportionately Republican electorate*—clearly a contradiction.

Vote count discrepancy?

If the weighted but unadjusted Election Night exit poll is valid as indicated, then it must be the reported vote tally which is inaccurate. Although this is, to put it mildly, an unwelcome finding, it is unfortunately consonant with analyses we are currently performing of the many specific incidents of vote-switching and mistabulation reported in 2006, and with a host of other evidence and analysis that has emerged about electronic voting technology as deployed in the United States.

So Why Did The Republicans Lose?

It will no doubt be objected that if such substantial manipulation of the vote counts is possible, why would it stop short of bringing about a general electoral victory?

While we would naturally like to credit the heightened scrutiny engendered by the untiring efforts of election integrity groups, an awakening media, and a more informed and vigilant public; an alternative, more chilling, explanation has been suggested—simply that the mechanics of manipulation (software modules, primarily) had to be deployed before late-breaking pre-election developments¹² greatly expanded the gap that such manipulation would have been calibrated to cover.

a methodology that pollsters will generally admit is distorted but which they maintain nonetheless “gets it right”—is that pollsters are *not* paid for methodological purity, they *are* paid to get it right. The reality is that distorted vote counts and a distorted but “successful” pre-election polling methodology are corroborating and validating each other, *with only the exit polls (drawn from actual voters) seeming out of step.*

¹¹ Consequently even the *unadjusted* exit poll, which fit the contours of the 2004 electorate, very likely undersampled the Democrats voting in E2006. Indeed, once the on-going analysis fully quantifies the extent of the Democrats’ turnout victory, it will be time to recalculate upward the extent of the vote miscount in 2006. *Our estimates, impounding the several exacerbating factors we have noted, put the likely Democratic victory margin in the total House vote at more than 20% (61% - 38%).*

¹² The powerful impact of the succession of lurid scandals (Foley, Haggard, Sherwood, et al) is clear from the exit poll responses in which voters were asked about the importance of “corruption/ethics:” 41%

To quantify the extraordinary effect of the various “October surprises,” we reference the Cook Political Report National Tracking Poll’s Generic Congressional Ballot, ordinarily a rather *stable* measure: Oct. 5-8: 50% Dem – 41% Rep; Oct. 19-22: 57% Dem – 35% Rep; Oct. 26-29: 61% Dem – 35% Rep.¹³

GENERIC CONGRESSIONAL BALLOT

(Most Likely Voters)

Date	This Poll	
Sample Size/MoE	807/3.5%	
MLV	Dem	Rep
Oct. 26-29	61	35
Oct. 19-22	57	35
Oct. 5-8	50	41
Sept. 27-30	51	35
Sept. 21-24	49	41

Thus the Democratic margin among most likely voters increased from 9% to 26% during the month of October, a 17% jump occurring *after* the vote-shifting mechanisms were, *or could be*, deployed.

The 2006 Election gave the Democrats control of both houses of Congress, by margins of 31 seats (233 – 202) in the House and two seats (51 – 49) in the Senate. The Democrats won 20 House races and four Senate races by margins of 6% of the vote or less.¹⁴ The odds are very good that the outcomes of most if not all of these races would have been reversed a month earlier, post-deployment of vote shifting mechanisms but pre-October surprises and the resulting dramatic movement to the Democrats as reflected in the 17%

responded “extremely important” and another 33% “very important,” the highest response of all the “importance” questions, outstripping even the importance of “terrorism.” Iraq, another source of late-breaking negatives for the GOP, also scored high on the importance scale (36% extremely, with this category breaking for the Democrats 61% -38%).

¹³ <http://www.cookpolitical.com/poll/ballot.php>. It should be noted that among the various tracking polls, there were some that did not pick up the dramatic trend reflected in the Cook poll. Indeed, Cook’s parallel tracking poll of all *registered* voters (not screened for likelihood of turnout) found only a modest gain of 2% in the Democratic margin over the same period. This is indicative of the phenomenon to which we have already made reference: what most boosted the Democrats during the month of October was an extraordinary gain in the relative motivation and likelihood of turning out among their voters. It supports our belief that it was primarily the exceptional turnout differential, largely missed by exit polls calibrated to historical turnout patterns, that would have given the Democrats a significantly greater victory in an honestly and accurately counted election.

¹⁴ In the House: four races by 1%, four races by 2%, one race by 3%, 5 races by 4%, one race by 5%, five races by 6%, one race by 7%, five races by 8%, two races by 9%; in the Senate: two races by 1%, one race by 3%, one race by 6%, one race by 8%.

Generic Ballot jump. The ballpark non-October Surprise numbers: 222R – 213D in the House and 53R – 47D in the Senate.

Absent the very Blue October, which came too late to be countered by deployment of additional vote-shifting mechanisms, we can conclude that, with the assistance of the vote-shifting mechanisms already deployed, the Republicans would almost certainly have maintained control of both houses of Congress. This should be a rather sobering observation for Democrats looking ahead to their electoral future and assessing to what extent the system is broken as they contemplate the various legislative proposals for reform.¹⁵

Conclusion

There is a remarkable degree of consensus among computer scientists,¹⁶ security professionals,¹⁷ government agencies,¹⁸ and independent analysts¹⁹ that U.S. electronic vote tallying technology is vulnerable both to unintentional programming errors²⁰ and to deliberate manipulation—certainly by foul-play-minded insiders at voting equipment vendors, but also by other individuals with access to voting equipment hardware or software.²¹

We have arrived at a system of “faith-based” voting where we are simply asked to trust the integrity of the count produced by the machines that tally our votes, without effective check mechanisms. In the context of yet another election replete with reported problems with vote tallying,²² the continuing mismatch between the preferences expressed by voters as captured in national exit polls and the official vote tally as reported to the public is extremely disturbing.

False elections bequeath to all Americans—right, left, and center—nothing less sinister than an illusory identity and the living of a national lie. Our biennial elections, far more than the endless parade of opinion polls, *define* America—both in terms of who occupies its seats of power and as the single snapshot that becomes the enduring national self-

¹⁵ If we are correct in our assessment that the limitations on vote shifting were more temporal than spatial—that is, had more to do with timing of deployment than with the potential size of the shift—then only extraordinary and unanticipated eleventh-hour pre-election surges a la E2006 will suffice to overcome the foul play. However, whatever quantitative limits may apply to electronic vote shifting, it should obviously not be necessary to enjoy super-majority support in order to eke out electoral victories.

¹⁶ For instance <http://www.acm.org/usacm/weblog/index.php?cat=6>

¹⁷ See the credentials of the interdisciplinary Brennan Center Task Force membership at <http://brennancenter.org/programs/downloads/About%20the%20Task%20Force.pdf>

¹⁸ <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05956.pdf>

¹⁹ See <http://www.blackboxvoting.org/BBVtsxstudy.pdf>, <http://www.blackboxvoting.org/BBVtsxstudy-suppl.pdf>, and <http://www.blackboxvoting.org/BBVreport.pdf>

²⁰ Credible reports of voting equipment malfunctions are all too common; one good starting point is <http://www.votersunite.org/info/messupsbyvendor.asp>

²¹ For example <http://brennancenter.org/programs/downloads/SecurityFull7-3Reduced.pdf>

²² Election 2006 incidents at <http://www.votersunite.org/electionproblems.asp>

portrait that all Americans carry in their mental wallets for at least the biennium and more often for an era.

While the reported results of the 2006 election were certainly well-received by the Democratic party and were ballpark-consistent with public expectations of a Democratic victory, the unadjusted 2006 exit poll data indicates that what has been cast as a typical midterm setback for a struggling president in his second term was something rather more remarkable – a landslide repudiation of historic proportions.

We believe that the degree of statistical distortion now required to force exit polls to match the official tally is the clearest possible warning that the ever-growing catalog of reported vulnerabilities in America's electronic vote counting systems are not only *possible* to exploit, *they are actually being exploited*. To those who would rush to find "innocent" explanations on an *ad hoc* basis for the cascade of mathematical evidence that continues to emerge, we ask what purpose is served and what comfort is given by relying on a series of implausible alibis to dispel concerns and head off effective reform?

The vulnerability is manifest; the stakes are enormous; the incentive is obvious; the evidence is strong and persistent. Any system so clearly at risk of interference and gross manipulation can not and must not be trusted to tally the votes in any future elections.

Appendix 1 – US House Exit Poll data

1. National Generic US House Exit Poll summary

US House Exit Poll 2006

	Opinion Poll (average) Nov 1 - 5	Unadjusted Exit Poll Nov 7 7:07 PM EST	Adjusted Exit Poll Nov 8 1:00 PM EST	Reported Actual % Nov 9	Reported Actual Vote Nov 9
	7 polls**	Sample size 10,207	Sample size 13,251		
Total Democrat vote for US House*	55.0%	55.0%	52.6%	52.7%	40,323,525
Total Republican vote for US House	43.5%	43.5%	45.0%	45.1%	34,565,872
Total Other Parties vote for US House		1.5%	2.4%	2.2%	1,694,392
Total US House					76,583,789
<small>*CBSnews.com, 11/9/06 + additional sources for unopposed candidates</small>					
Democrat - Republican spread (%)	11.5%	11.5%	7.6%	7.6%	
Variance: Exit Poll - Actual [%]	3.9%	3.9%	0.0%		
Democrat - Republican spread (count)		8,807,136	5,820,368	5,820,368	
Variance: Exit Poll - Actual (count)		2,986,768	0		
Variance from actual					
Democrat	2.3%	2.3%	-0.1%		
Republican	-1.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%		
Other	-2.2%	-0.7%	0.2%		

**Fox News, CNN, USA Today/Gallup, ABC News/Wash Post, Pew Research, Newsweek, Time as reported on RealClearPolitics.com

2. Exit Poll Screen Captures

Exit poll screen capture files will be posted at <http://www.electiondefensealliance.org/ExitPollData> after the release of this report.

3. US House – preliminary reported tallies by state as-of 11/09/2006, CBSNews.com

State	US House - D	US House - R	US House - Other	Dem %	Rep %	Other %
AL	224,350	351,650	3,396	38.7%	60.7%	0.6%
AK	81,408	115,062	6,236	40.2%	56.8%	3.1%
AZ	478,573	576,061	72,435	42.5%	51.1%	6.4%
AR	448,058	299,496	0	59.9%	40.1%	0.0%
CA	3,549,128	2,478,884	207,821	56.9%	39.8%	3.3%
CO	727,914	571,699	70,877	53.1%	41.7%	5.2%
CT	652,025	420,995	6,087	60.4%	39.0%	0.6%
DE	196,700	291,052	20,674	38.7%	57.2%	4.1%
FL	1,496,686	2,162,353	68,197	40.2%	58.0%	1.8%
GA	798,809	1,117,086	0	41.7%	58.3%	0.0%
HI	219,588	118,075	0	65.0%	35.0%	0.0%
ID	172,530	243,062	19,401	39.7%	55.9%	4.5%
IL	1,732,380	1,381,232	13,602	55.4%	44.2%	0.4%
IN	802,751	820,569	22,128	48.8%	49.9%	1.3%
IA	489,508	519,796	17,629	47.7%	50.6%	1.7%
KS	360,356	449,548	16,213	43.6%	54.4%	2.0%
KY	596,402	608,771	39,362	47.9%	48.9%	3.2%
LA	294,100	579,514	27,028	32.7%	64.3%	3.0%
ME	344,870	161,335	22,689	65.2%	30.5%	4.3%
MD	827,674	475,065	41,292	61.6%	35.3%	3.1%
MA	792,619	197,722	76,951	74.3%	18.5%	7.2%
MI	1,793,200	1,626,459	97,334	51.0%	46.2%	2.8%
MN	1,153,624	925,500	99,493	53.0%	42.5%	4.6%
MS	251,027	295,184	35,077	43.2%	50.8%	6.0%
MO	965,390	1,031,489	54,436	47.1%	50.3%	2.7%
MT	314,998	476,062	15,494	39.1%	59.0%	1.9%
NE	257,214	329,003	0	43.9%	56.1%	0.0%
NV	286,761	259,237	26,535	50.1%	45.3%	4.6%
NH	209,424	188,774	3,777	52.1%	47.0%	0.9%
NJ	948,740	885,007	25,070	51.0%	47.6%	1.3%
NM	304,058	241,202	0	55.8%	44.2%	0.0%
NY	2,285,026	1,268,408	8,251	64.2%	35.6%	0.2%
NC	935,490	907,236	0	50.8%	49.2%	0.0%
ND	284,242	148,728	0	65.6%	34.4%	0.0%
OH	1,970,118	1,784,993	8,052	52.4%	47.4%	0.2%
OK	372,822	517,948	14,278	41.2%	57.2%	1.6%
OR	713,441	522,846	28,446	56.4%	41.3%	2.2%
PA	2,060,969	1,705,435	48,949	54.0%	44.7%	1.3%
RI	264,101	41,753	66,176	71.0%	11.2%	17.8%
SC	466,473	592,639	13,252	43.5%	55.3%	1.2%
SD	460,946	195,736	10,470	69.1%	29.3%	1.6%
TN	860,025	797,431	54,970	50.2%	46.6%	3.2%

State	US House - D	US House - R	US House - Other	Dem %	Rep %	Other %
TX	1,783,304	2,069,491	142,391	44.6%	51.8%	3.6%
UT	234,024	282,554	31,583	42.7%	51.5%	5.8%
VT	279,170	234,442	11,110	53.2%	44.7%	2.1%
VA	810,365	1,220,073	117,870	37.7%	56.8%	5.5%
WA	802,873	498,872	6,584	61.4%	38.1%	0.5%
WV	258,438	187,895	0	57.9%	42.1%	0.0%
WI	1,001,254	836,054	15,311	54.0%	45.1%	0.8%
WY	184,454	186,394	7,465	48.8%	49.3%	2.0%
Subtotal	37,798,400	34,195,872	1,694,392			
Total	73,688,664					

4. Estimation of votes in uncontested US House races

Near complete election results were published shortly after November 7th for contested US House races. Most media outlets do not publish the number of votes in uncontested House races, which can be substantial. Public opinion and exit pollsters may sample voters in districts with uncontested candidates. In order to have an accurate baseline for any measurements based on the actual US House vote, it was necessary to estimate the total number of votes cast for unopposed candidates.

To estimate the number of votes in US House races with unopposed candidates:

- We identified jurisdictions, such as Florida, where uncontested candidates do not appear on the ballot at all. These races were excluded from the national aggregate US House vote count.
- For every other uncontested race we looked at historical data on ballots cast for uncontested candidates for a midterm election in exactly the same district. In most cases, the same districts were uncontested in 2002.
- In a few cases, districts with uncontested races in 2006 were not uncontested in recent elections. For those districts, we used the winning margin of the candidate of the same party in a recent midterm election.
- Our overall estimate of votes in uncontested elections – 2,525,125 votes cast nationwide for unopposed Democrats and 370,000 nationwide cast for unopposed Republicans – produces an estimated national grand total that matches quite closely the grand total vote that appears to have been used to calibrate the adjusted US House exit poll on November 8th.