

Fact Sheet

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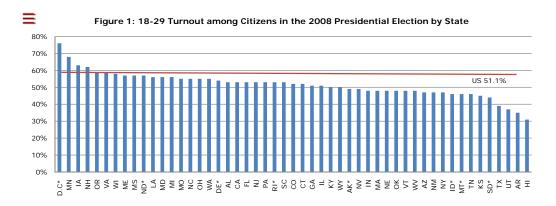
Youth Voter Turnout in the 2008 and 2006 Elections: A State-by-State Comparison

By Surbhi Godsay, Amanda Nover, and Emily Hoban Kirby¹ September 2010

The 2008 presidential election saw a two percentage point increase in youth (18-29) voter turnout since 2004. This could mark the beginning of an upward trend in youth voter turnout, as there was a nine percentage point increase in youth voter turnout between the 2000 and 2004 elections. Youth turnout in 2008 was not evenly distributed across educational, racial, or gender lines. For example, young white voters made no gains in turnout between 2004 and 2008, whereas almost all minority groups saw substantial increases. As illustrated in this fact sheet, youth voter turnout figures also vary from state to state.

State by State Voter Turnout for 2008

Youth (age 18-29) voter turnout in 2008 was highest for the following states: Minnesota (68%), Iowa (63%), New Hampshire (62%), and Virginia and Oregon (59%). Conversely, Hawaii had the lowest youth voter turnout at a rate of 31%. Arkansas (35%), Utah (37%) and Texas (39%) all had comparatively low voting rates as well.²



Source; Current Population Survey November Supplement, 2008



Age Gap

For adults age 30 and older voter turnout ranged from a low of 55% in West Virginia to a high of 77% in Minnesota. Adults age 30 and older had a national average of 67%, one percentage point less than the 2004 election.

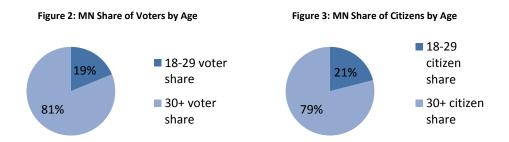
Across all states, youth voter turnout (18-29) was approximately 16 percentage points lower than the 30 and over turnout – slightly less than the 19 percentage point gap seen in the 2004 elections.

Unlike the past election, the majority of states did not see an increase in youth voter turnout between 2004 and 2008. However, some states witnessed large increases in their youth voter turnout. Virginia had a 16 percentage point increase in youth voter turnout, while North Carolina increased 10 percentage points.

On the other hand, some states faced tremendous decreases in youth voter turnout since 2004. Utah – a state which had a 16 percentage point increase in youth voter turnout (ages 18-29) between 2000 and 2004, decreased in 2008 by 19 percentage points. Wisconsin follows with a decrease of seven percentage points.

2008 and 2006 Youth Share

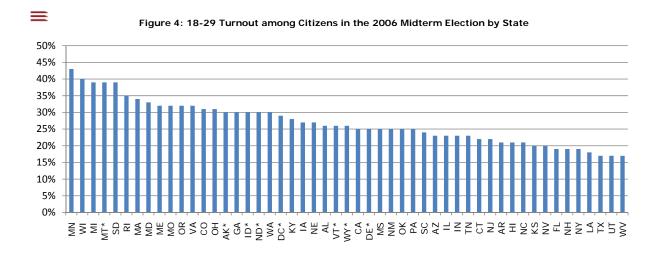
Another way to assess the participation on young people in elections is to look at their "share" of the voting population. The voter turnout rate is the most often cited measure (calculated by dividing the number of voters by the eligible population) because it accounts for population shifts over time. However, the youth share can provide information about how represented young people are in a given election compared to their population in the state. Youth vote share is always smaller than youth population share, suggesting that young voters are less represented than older people. In some states, however, the shares come fairly close. For example, in MN in 2008, 21% of the citizen population was between the ages of 18 and 29 and 18% of MN voters in the 2008 Presidential election were 18-to-29 year-olds (see Figures 2 and 3).



To be well represented in the state's voting pool, the share of young voters in a given election would match their share of the citizen population for that state. In these states, the gap in turnout between younger and older voters is smaller. In 2008, states that had youth voter shares that came close to their share of the citizen population included MN, IA, WV, OR, NH and VA (see Table 3 for a complete listing). In 2006, states that had youth voter shares that came closest to their share of the citizen population included WI, GA, MI, VA and MN (see Table 4 for a complete listing).

State by State Voter Turnout for 2006

In 2006, youth voter turnout rates among citizens age 18-29 were highest in Minnesota (43%), Wisconsin (40%), and Michigan (39%). However, voting rates were lowest in West Virginia, Utah, and Texas, all of which had turnout rates of 17%. Among adults 30 and over, West Virginia had the lowest voting rate (41%) contrasting with Minnesota's high youth voting rate of 71%. Nationally, youth voter turnout in 2006 was 26%, whereas voter turnout for the 30 and over population was 54%. Turnout among 18-to-29 year-olds increased by three percentage points between 2002 and 2006 while turnout among voters age 30 and above only increased by one point between the two elections.



Source: CPS November Supplement, 2006

Nationally, youth voter turnout was about 28 percentage points lower than the adult voter turnout rate. This is slightly less than the 30 percentage point gap between the youth an adult voter turnout in the 2002 midterm election. Comparatively, Georgia had the smallest gap between youth and adult voter turnout, at approximately 18 percentage points. New Mexico, on the other hand, had a significant 37 percentage point gap between the youth and adult vote in 2006.

Much like the 1994 midterm elections, the 2006 midterm elections followed a presidential election with high youth voter turnout. Comparing these two midterm cycles, a varied pattern is evident. For the most part, there are slight differences in youth turnout rates between the 1994 and 2002 elections. In some states, however, youth turnout in 2006 increased substantially over the 1994 election: Wisconsin (+13% points), Kentucky (+11% points), and Georgia and Minnesota (+10% points). On the other hand, turnout decreased in New York and California (-12% points), and Utah (-10% points) between the two elections.

Table 1: Voter Turnout Among Citizens in Presidential Elections

State	Voter Turnout Among 18- to 29- year- old Citizens in 2008	Voter Turnout Among 30 year old and older Citizens in 2008	Difference in Voter Turnout between 18-to 29- year- olds and 30+ citizens³	Voter Turnout Among 18- to 29-year- old Citizens in 2004	Change in Youth Voter Turnout between 2004 and 2008	Voter Turnout Among 18-to 29 year-old Citizens in 1972	Change in Youth Voter Turnout Between 1972 and 2008
Alabama	53%	65%	+12% points	47%	+ 6% points	46%	+ 7% points
Alaska*	49%	70%	+21% points	58%	-9% points	52%	-3% points
Arizona	47%	64%	+17% points	46%	+ 1% point	46%	+ 1% points
Arkansas	35%	60%	+25% points	40%	-5% points	44%	-9% points
California	53%	66%	+13% points	46%	+ 7% points	65%	-12 % point
Colorado	52%	73%	+21% points	50%	+ 2% points	62%	-10% points
Connecticut	52%	71%	+19% points	44%	+ 8% points	63%	-11% points
Delaware*	54%	71%	+17% points	50%	+ 4% points	63%	-9% points
D.C.*	76%	73%	-3% points	59%	+ 17% points	42%	+ 34% points
Florida	53%	66%	+13% points	49%	+ 4% points	51%	+ 2% points
Georgia	51%	68%	+17% points	49%	+ 2% points	45%	+ 6% points
Hawaii	31%	57%	+26% points	34%	-3% points	64%	-33% points
Idaho*	46%	66%	+20% points	49%	-3% points	65%	-33% points
Illinois	51%	66%	+20% points +15% points	50%	+ 1% points	61%	-19% points
	48%	63%		41%		58%	-10% points
Indiana			+15% points		+ 7% points		
lowa	63%	72%	+9% points	60%	+ 3% points	67%	-4% points
Kansas	45%	68%	+23% points	45%	0% points	60%	
Kentucky	50%	66%	+16% points	60%	- 10% points	44%	+ 6% points
Louisiana	56%	74%	+18% points	52%	+ 4% points	50%	+ 6% points
Maine	57%	74%	+17% points	59%	-2% points	44%	+ 13% points
Maryland	56%	72%	+16% points	50%	+ 6% points	57%	-1% points
Massachusetts	48%	71%	+23% points	51%	- 3% points	62%	-14% points
Michigan	56%	71%	+15% points	55%	+ 1% point	56%	0% points
Minnesota	68%	77%	+9% points	71%	-3% points	70%	-2% points
Mississippi	57%	74%	+17% points	52%	+ 5% points	48%	+ 9% points
Missouri	55%	69%	+14% points	52%	+ 3% points	58%	-3% points
Montana*	46%	70%	+24% points	51%	-5% points	72%	-26% points
Nebraska	48%	73%	+25% points	46%	+ 2% points	60%	-12% points
Nevada	49%	63%	+14% points	43%	+ 6% points	44%	+ 5% points
New	62%	7.40/	+12% points	===:		4=0/	4=0/
Hampshire		74%		58%	+ 4% points	45%	+ 17% points
New Jersey	53%	67%	+14% points	51%	+ 2% points	58%	-5% points
New Mexico	47%	67%	+20% points	47%	0% points	52%	-5% points
New York	47%	62%	+15% points	49%	-2% points	60%	-13% points
North Carolina	55%	71%	+16% points	45%	+ 10% points	40%	+ 15% points
North Dakota*	57%	71%	+14% points	56%	+ 1% point	67%	-10% points
Ohio	55%	68%	+13% points	54%	+ 1% point	55%	0% points
Oklahoma	48%	62%	+14% points	45%	+ 3% points	59%	-11% points
Oregon	59%	70%	+11% points	55%	+ 4% points	55%	+ 4% points
Pennsylvania	53%	65%	+12% points	48%	+ 5% points	47%	+ 6% points
Rhode Island*	53%	71%	+18% points	44%	+ 9% points	70%	-17% point
South Carolina	53%	69%	+16% points	46%	+ 7% points	41%	+12% points
South Dakota*	44%	75%	+31% points	49%	-5% points	73%	-29% points
Tennessee	46%	58%	+12% points	40%	+ 6% points	48%	-2% points
Texas	39%	62%	+23% points	42%	-3% points	50%	-11% points
Utah	37%	60%	+23% points	56%	-19% points	70%	-33% points
Vermont*	48%	69%	+21% points	39%	+ 9% points	35%	+ 13% points
Virginia	59%	71%	+12% points	43%	+ 16% points	44%	+ 15% points
Washington	55%	70%	+15% points	53%	+ 2% points	58%	-3% points
West Virginia	48%	55%	+7% points	49%	-1% point	55%	-7% points
Wisconsin	58%	75%	+17% points	65%	-7% points	58%	0% points
Wyoming*	50%	68%	+18% points	53%	-3% points	60%	-10% points
National	51%	67%	+16% points	49%	+ 2% points	<i>55%</i>	+ 12% points

^{*} Youth voting estimates for the states of Alaska, Delaware, DC, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming may have a large margin of error according to the US Census Bureau. However, they are the only estimate we have for youth voting in these states. Youth voting estimates for these states should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2: Voter Turnout Among Citizens in Midterms Elections

State	Voter Turnout Among 18-to- 29-year- old Citizens in 2006	Voter Turnout Among 30- year- old and older Citizens in 2006	Difference in Voter Turnout between 18-to 29- year- olds and 30+ citizens ⁶	Voter Turnout Among 18-29 year old Citizens in 2002	Change in Youth Voter Turnout between 2002 and 2006°.	Voter Turnout Among 18-29 year old Citizens in 1994	Change in Youth Voter Turnout between 1994 and 2006°.
Alabama	26%	57%	+ 31% points	31%	-5% points	31%	-5% points
Alaska*	30%	62%	+ 32% points	34%	-4% points	36%	-6% points
Arizona	23%	53%	+ 30% points	14%	9% points	21%	2% points
Arkansas	21%	52%	+ 31% points	21%	0% points	21%	0% points
California	25%	54%	+ 29% points	22%	3% points	37%	-12% points
Colorado	31%	61%	+ 30% points	29%	2% points	24%	7% points
Connecticut	22%	55%	+ 33% points	23%	-1% point	24%	-2% points
Delaware*	25%	51%	+ 26% points	15%	10% points	16%	9% points
D.C.*	29%	58%	+ 29% points	32%	-3% points	47%	-18% points
Florida	19%	50%	+ 31% points	23%	-5% points	23%	-5% points
Georgia	30%	48%	+ 18% points	22%	7% points	19%	10% points
Hawaii	21%	49%	+ 28% points	20%	1% point	27%	-6% points
Idaho*	30%	58%	+ 28% points	24%	6% points	32%	-2% points
Illinois	23%	54%	+ 31% points	23%	0% points	23%	0% points
Indiana	23%	52%	+ 29% points	19%	4% points	14%	9% points
lowa	27%	63%	+ 36% points	23%	4% points	33%	-6% points
Kansas	20%	54%	+ 34% points	23%	-3% points	19%	1% point
Kentucky	28%	55%	+ 27% points	30%	-2% points	17%	11% points
Louisiana	18%	46%	+ 28% points	28%	-10% points	17%	1% point
Maine	32%	64%	+ 32% points	31%	1% point	37%	-5% points
Maryland	33%	62%	+ 29% points	24%	9% points	33%	0% points
Massachusetts	34%	60%	+ 26% points	23%	11% points	32%	2% points
Michigan	39%	62%	+ 23% points	25%	13% points	32%	6% points
Minnesota	43%	71%	+ 28% points	45%	-2% points	33%	10% points
Mississippi	25%	48%	+ 23% points	21%	4% points	27%	-2% points
Missouri	32%	61%	+ 29% points	26%	6% points	37%	-5% points
Montana*	39%	66%	+ 27% points	26%	13% points	34%	5% points
Nebraska	27%	59%	+ 32% points	24%	3% points	26%	1% point
Nevada	20%	48%	+ 28% points	22%	-2% points	20%	0% points
New				24%	-5% points		
Hampshire	19%	55%	+ 36% points			23%	-4% points
New Jersey	22%	48%	+ 26% points	17%	5% points	24%	-2% points
New Mexico	25%	62%	+ 37% points	18%	7% points	26%	-1% point
New York	19%	49%	+ 30% points	21%	-2% points	31%	-12% points
North Carolina	21%	45%	+ 24% points	18%	3% points	17%	4% points
North Dakota*	30%	63%	+ 33% points	33%	-3% points	35%	-5% points
Ohio	31%	59%	+ 28% points	21%	10% points	24%	7% points
Oklahoma	25%	53%	+ 28% points	25%	0% points	21%	4% points
Oregon	32%	67%	+ 35% points	30%	2% points	38%	-6% points
Pennsylvania	25%	53%	+ 28% points	21%	4% points	19%	6% points
Rhode Island*	35%	65%	+ 30% points	20%	15% points	40%	-5% points
South Carolina South Dakota*	24%	51%	+ 27% points	27%	-3% points 3% points	27% 37%	-3% points
Tennessee	39% 23%	71 % 51 %	+ 32% points	36% 21%	2% points	27%	2% points -4% points
	17%	45%	+ 28% points + 28% points	17%	0% points	20%	-3% points
Texas Utah	17%	45%	+ 30% points	22%	-5% points	27%	-10% points
Vermont*	26%	65%	+ 39% points	22%	6% points	19%	7% points
Virginia	32%	51%	+ 19% points	18%	14% points	26%	6% points
Washington	30%	59%	+ 29% points	20%	10% points	25%	5% points
West Virginia	17%	41%	+ 24% points	15%	1% points	16%	0% points
Wisconsin	40%	63%	+ 23% points	24%	16% points	27%	13% points
Wyoming*	26%	60%	+ 34% points	30%	-4% points	42%	-16% points
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National	26%	<i>54%</i>	+28% points	22%	3% points	26%	-1% point

^{*} Youth voting estimates for the states of Alaska, Delaware, DC, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming may have a large margin of error according to the US Census Bureau. However, they are the only estimate we have for youth voting in these states. Youth voting estimates for these states should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3: 2008 Voter Share vs. Citizen Share Among 18-to-29 Year-Old Citizens

State	18-29	18-29	voter
Otato	voter	citizen	share/citizen
			_
	share	share	share
HI	12.4%	21%	59%
SD	15.2%	24%	64%
AR	16.4%	25%	65%
TX	17.0%	25%	69%
UT	21.4%	31%	69%
NE	15.9%	22%	71%
KS	15.5%	22%	71%
MA	12.5%	18%	71%
MT	14.6%	21%	71%
VT	15.3%	20%	75%
ID	17.1%	23%	75%
NM	16.3%	22%	75%
AK	19.3%	25%	76%
СО	17.2%	23%	76%
CT	14.0%	18%	77%
WY	17.0%	22%	78%
AZ	18.3%	23%	79%
IN	14.4%	18%	79%
KY	15.5%	20%	79%
RI	16.2%	21%	79%
LA	16.9%	21%	79%
GA	17.9%	23%	79%
ME	13.9%	17%	80%
DE	16.7%	21%	80%
SC	16.4%	21%	80%
NY	17.2%	21%	80%
WI	17.3%	21%	81%
NV	18.1%	22%	81%
OK	18.0%	22%	81%
IL	17.3%	21%	81%
MD	17.3%	21%	81%
MS	19.7%	24%	82%
NC	16.0%	20%	82%
MI	16.6%	20%	82%
TN	16.5%	20%	82%
NJ	16.6%	20%	83%
WA	16.7%	20%	83%
МО	18.3%	22%	83%
FL	15.9%	19%	83%
CA	19.0%	23%	84%
ND	20.2%	24%	84%
OH	16.9%	20%	84%
PA	17.1%	20%	85%
AL	19.6%	23%	85%
VA	16.8%	20%	85%
NH	18.3%	21%	87%
OR	15.9%	18%	88%
WV	16.2%	18%	89%
IA	18.5%	20%	90%
MN	18.8%	21%	91%
DC	28.7%	28%	103%

Table 4: 2006 Voter Share vs. Citizen Share Among 18-to-29 Year-Old Citizens

State	18-29 vote	18-29	voter
Otato	share	citizen	share/citizen
	Silaic	share	share
WI	15.7%	22.7%	69%
GA	15.9%	23.7%	67%
MI	12.7%	19.0%	67%
VA	12.4%	18.6%	67%
MN	13.7%	20.6%	67%
MT	14.9%	22.9%	65%
SD	14.9%	24.2%	62%
MA	11.3%	18.7%	60%
MO	13.7%	22.9%	60%
OH	13.1%	22.1%	59%
RI	11.4%	19.3%	59%
MS	12.2%	20.8%	59%
DC	16.0%	27.3%	59%
MD	11.3%	19.3%	59%
ID	12.3%	21.1%	58%
CO	12.8%	22.5%	57%
KY	12.0%	21.3%	56%
WA	11.4%	20.4%	56%
DE	11.1%	20.2%	55%
ND	13.5%	24.6%	55%
AK	11.9%	21.7%	55%
ME	10.1%	18.6%	54%
OK	12.5%	23.2%	54%
sc	11.0%	20.5%	54%
OR	10.8%	20.4%	53%
NE	12.9%	24.5%	53%
NC	10.7%	20.4%	53%
AL	12.0%	22.9%	52%
PA	10.4%	20.0%	52%
CA	11.3%	21.8%	52%
TN	10.3%	20.2%	51%
NJ	9.1%	17.9%	51%
IN	11.1%	22.0%	50%
IA	11.0%	22.3%	49%
IL	10.3%	21.0%	49%
AZ	9.9%	20.2%	49%
HI	8.9%	18.8%	47%
NV	9.2%	19.6%	47%
AR	9.7%	20.7%	47%
NM	9.6%	20.7%	46%
VT	9.6%	20.8%	46%
UT	15.5%	33.8%	46%
NY	9.3%	20.6%	45%
WV	8.0%	17.8%	45%
LA	10.0%	22.4%	45%
TX	10.4%	23.5%	44%
KS	9.3%	21.3%	44%
CT	7.3%	16.9%	43%
FL	7.5%	18.0%	42%
NH	7.6%	19.0%	40%

NOTES

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¹ Researcher, Research Intern, and Lead Researcher respectively. We thank Mark Hugo Lopez and Karlos Barrios Marcelo for their 2006 Fact Sheet "Youth Voter Turnout in the States during the 2005 Presidential and 2002 Midterm Elections: Ages 18-29" upon which this fact sheet is based.

² Youth voting estimates for the states of Alaska, Delaware, DC, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming may have a large margin of error according to the US Census Bureau. However, they are the only estimate we have for youth voting in these states and we have chosen to include them in our figures and tables. Youth voting estimates for these states should be interpreted with caution.

³ This is calculated by taking the 30+ voter turnout rate and subtracting the 18-29 voter turnout rate.

⁴ This is obtained by taking the 2004 voter turnout figure and subtracting it from the 2008 voter turnout figure. Thus, a negative number represents a decline between 2004 and 2008. A positive number represents an improvement between 2004 and 2008.

⁵ This is obtained by taking the 1972 voter turnout figure and subtracting it from the 2008 voter turnout figure. Thus, a negative number represents a decline between 1972 and 2008. A positive number represents an improvement between 1972 and 2008.

⁶ This is calculated by taking the 30+ voter turnout rate and subtracting the 18-29 voter turnout rate.

⁷ This is calculated by taking the 2002 voter turnout figure and subtracting from it the 2006 voter turnout figure. Thus, a negative number represents a decline between 2002 and 2006. A positive number represents an improvement between 2002 and 2006.

⁸ This is calculated by taking the 1994 voter turnout figure and subtracting from it the 2006 voter turnout figure. Thus, a negative number represents a decline between 1994 and 2006. A positive number represents an improvement between 1994 and 2006.