

Summary Charts

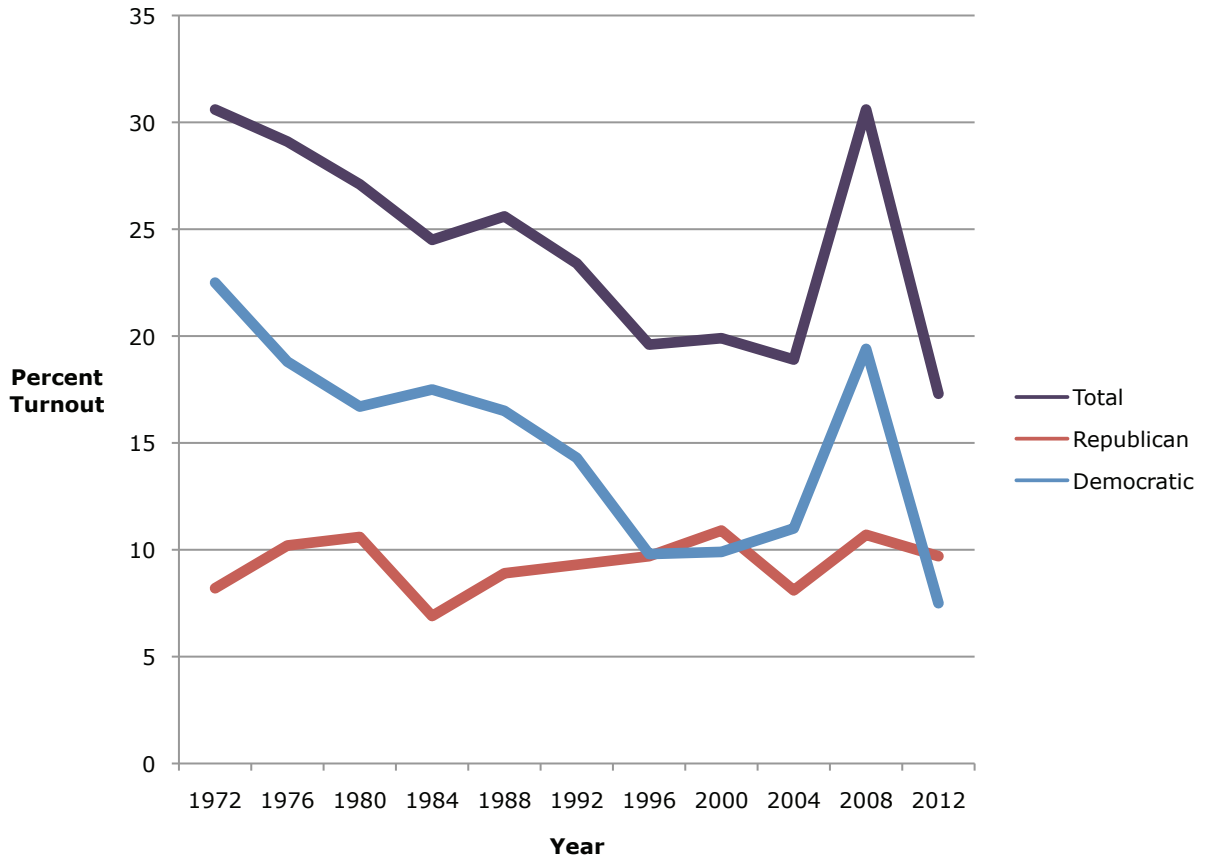
Documentation for these summary charts in the form of detailed state-by-state charts are included in the last section of this report. This report covers the presidential year primaries since and including 1972, the first year of proliferating primaries.

1. Turnout Trend Based on Highest Statewide Vote

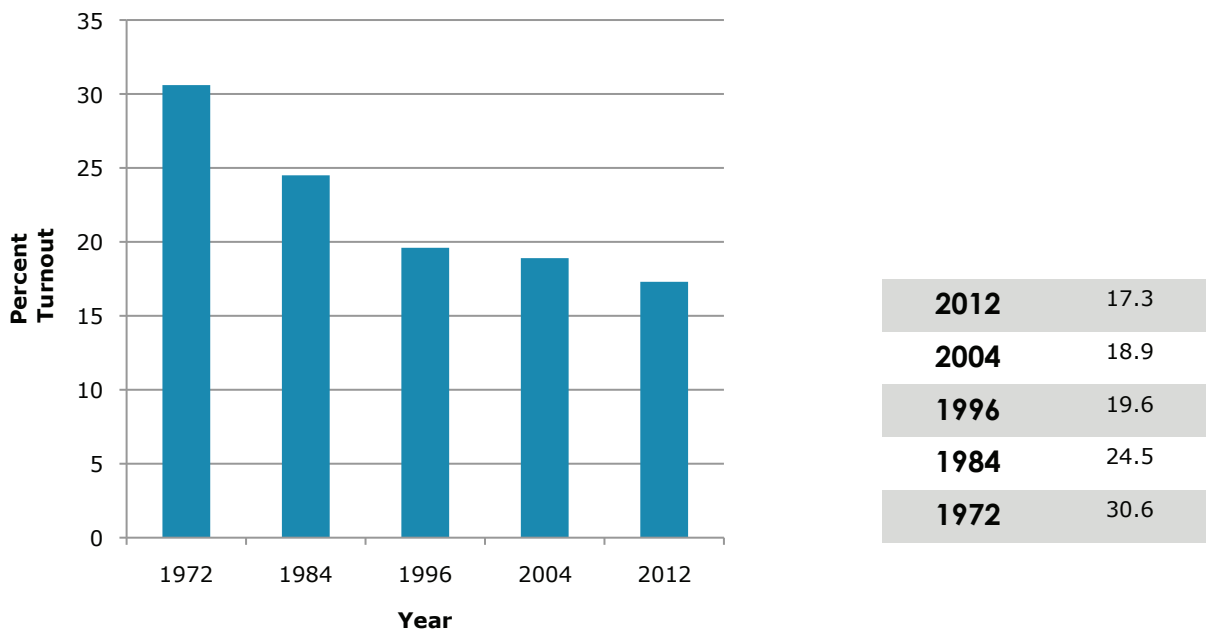
Percentage of age-eligible citizens who cast ballots in statewide primaries (for President, governor or U.S. Senator) based on the race in each state that drew the highest turnout and for states which had primaries in both parties. For most states the highest turnout was recorded in the presidential primaries, but in California, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas and Wyoming the highest turnout was recorded in senatorial primaries and in Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, the highest turnout was recorded in gubernatorial primaries. Alaska, Colorado, Iowa and Kansas did not have primaries for any of these offices.

	TOTAL	REPUBLICAN	DEMOCRATIC
2012	17.3*	9.7	7.5
2008	30.6	10.7	19.4
2004	18.9	8.1	11.0
2000	19.9	10.9	9.9
1996	19.6	9.7	9.8
1992	23.4	9.3	14.3
1988	25.6	8.9	16.5
1984	24.5	6.9	17.5
1980	27.1	10.6	16.7
1976	29.1	10.2	18.8
1972	30.6	8.2	22.5

**Five states - New York, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah and Virginia had only GOP presidential primaries. If their eligible citizens and votes cast were added to the overall turnout figures, the turnout percentage would be 15.9 percent of eligibles. Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa and Kansas had no primaries for president, U.S. Senator or governor.*



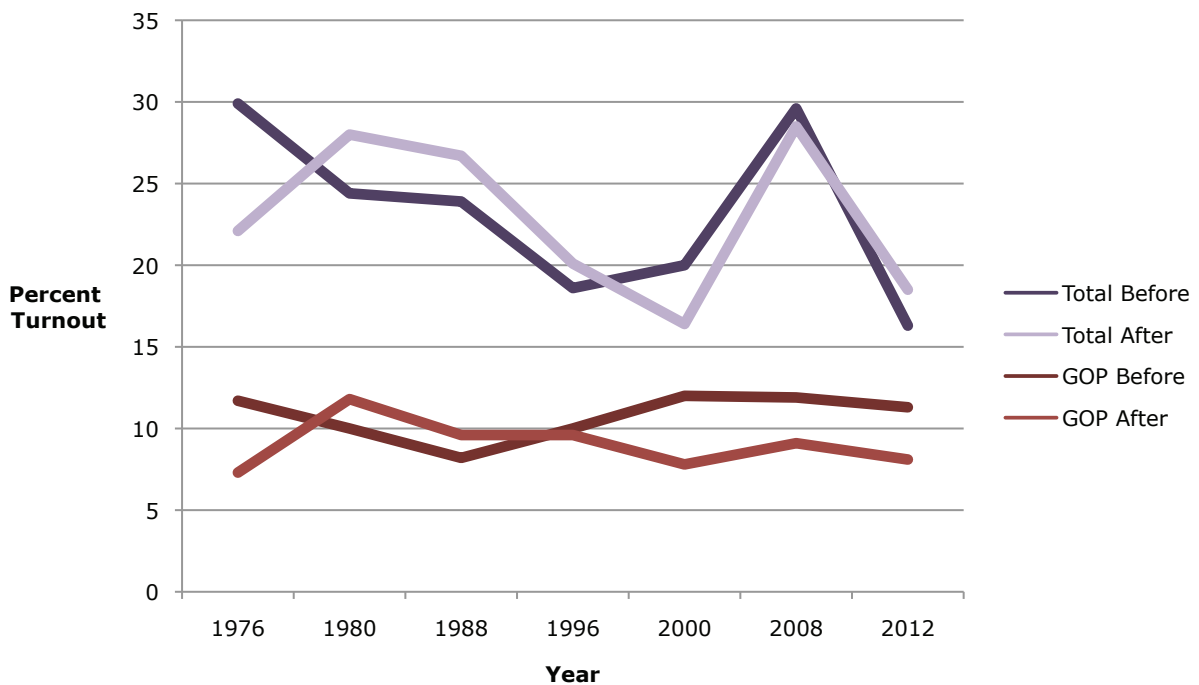
2. Turnout Comparisons In Years When Only One Party Had Contested Presidential Contests Based on Race with Highest Statewide Turnout



3. Overall and Republican Turnout Percentages Before and After Presidential Competition Ended in GOP Primaries

In 2012, GOP presidential primary competition ended after the Wisconsin primary when Rick Santorum suspended his campaign. There was similar GOP competition in 2008, 2000, 1996, 1988, 1980 and 1976, though the end of competition occurred at differing times. This chart traces the before and afters for each year based on what happened in each year. In each case, the percentages are based on states which held primaries in both parties.)

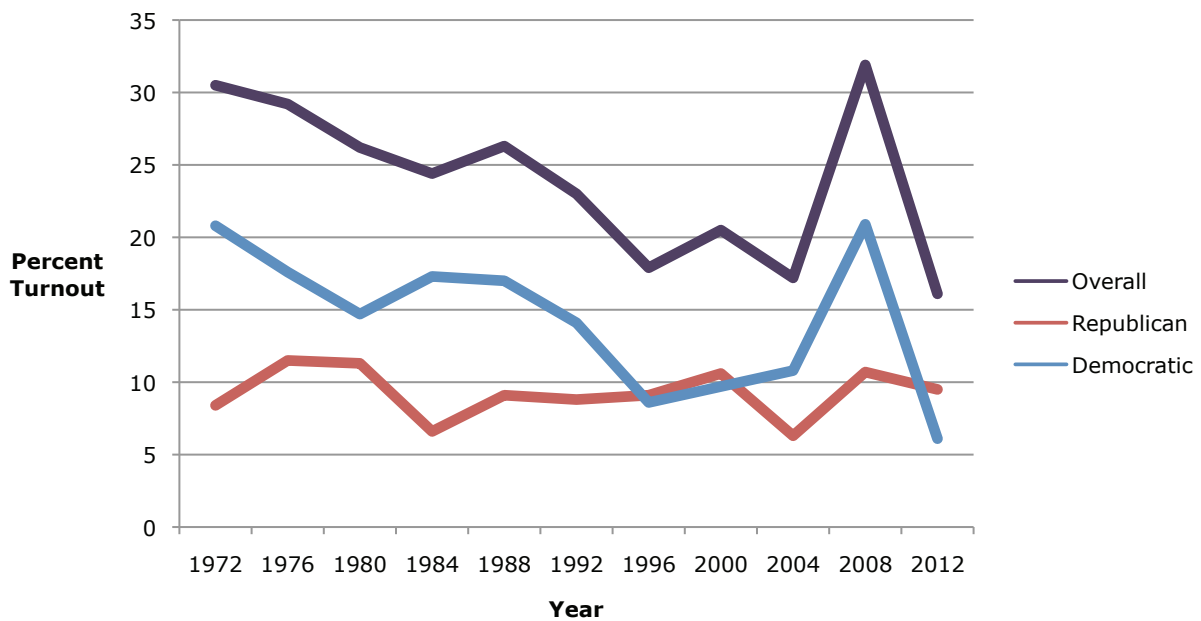
	TOTAL		GOP	
	Before	After	Before	After
2012	16.3	18.5	11.3	8.1
2008	29.6	28.5	11.9	9.1
2000	20.0	16.4	12.0	7.8
1996	18.6	20.1	10.0	9.6
1988	23.9	26.7	8.2	9.6
1980	24.4	28.0	10.0	11.8
1976	29.9	22.1	11.7	7.3



4. Final and Official Overall and Republican Presidential Primary Turnout

Percentage of age-eligible citizens who voted in the 2012 presidential primaries as compared with presidential primary turnout from 1972 through 2008.

	TOTAL	REPUBLICAN	DEMOCRATIC
2012	16.1	9.5	6.1
2008	31.9	10.7	20.9
2004	17.2	6.3	10.8
2000	20.5	10.6	9.7
1996	17.9	9.1	8.6
1992	23.0	8.8	14.1
1988	26.3	9.1	17.0
1984	24.4	6.6	17.3
1980	26.2	11.3	14.7
1976	29.2	11.5	17.6
1972	30.5	8.4	20.8



5. Turnout for Primaries for U.S. Senate

	DEMOCRATIC	REPUBLICAN
2012	7.3	8.8
2008	10.5	6.5
2004	10.6	10.0
2000	9.6	9.4
1996	7.0	8.1
1992	13.7	10.5
1988	14.1	7.5
1984	12.8	5.7
1980	17.1	11.9
1976	17.4	10.1
1972	17.6	8.5

Percentage of age-eligible citizens who cast votes in Republican and Democratic senatorial primaries, comparing 2012 turnout with turnout for presidential year elections from 1972 through 2008. Figures for previous years represent average turnout for those years, in many cases for fewer primaries than in 2012 due to the six year rotation of terms for U.S. Senators.

6. Turnout for Gubernatorial Primaries

	TOTAL	DEMOCRATIC	REPUBLICAN
2012	24.0	11.1	12.8
2008	25.6	17.5	8.0
2004	22.3	12.2	10.0
2000	20.2	11.0	9.2
1996	23.6	11.9	9.9
1992	25.3	14.4	10.9
1988	30.4	16.6	10.8
1984	25.5	18.0	8.0
1980	27.2	17.6	9.4
1976	29.5	19.8	8.9
1972	32.5	22.4	11.2

Percentage of age-eligible citizens who voted in the gubernatorial primaries in 2012 compared with the percentage who voted in gubernatorial presidential election year primaries from 1972 through 2008. Total turnout figure is for those states which held primaries in both parties. The figures for Wisconsin, which held a primary because of its recall election, are not included in this summary because, barring a recall, it holds

its gubernatorial primaries and elections coincident with mid-term elections. Its gubernatorial primary turnout is included in the detailed charts at the back of this report.

7. Closed Versus Open or Modified Open Primaries

Percentage of age-eligible citizens voting in 2012 primaries and in primaries from 1972 through 2012, based on the race with highest turnout in each states and divided between open or modified open primaries and closed primaries. Total turnout refers to states with primaries for president, governor and/or U.S. Senate in both parties. A closed primary is one where only citizens registered to a particular party may vote in that party=s primary. Open and modified open are lumped together in this chart. An open primary is one in which any registered citizen (and in North Dakota, any citizen) may cast their ballot. A modified open primary is one in which party registrants and unaffiliated voters may vote in that party=s primary.

	TOTAL		DEMOCRATIC		REPUBLICAN	
	Open	Closed	Open	Closed	Open	Closed
2012	18.6	15.7	7.9	7.1	10.9	8.4
2008	30.7	30.6	19.5	19.4	11.0	10.3
2004	19.7	18.1	11.3	10.6	8.5	7.6
2000	20.9	18.6	10.2	9.6	12.9	8.8
1996	19.5	19.7	9.5	10.2	10.1	9.3
1992	23.5	23.2	14.3	14.3	9.4	9.1
1988	26.5	24.5	16.7	16.2	9.3	8.4
1984	24.2	24.8	16.9	18.3	7.3	6.5
1980	27.8	26.4	16.4	17.0	12.4	8.8
1976	30.6	27.2	19.2	18.2	11.8	8.6
1972	34.1	26.0	24.6	19.8	9.1	7.0