

The Black Vote in 2004

On November 2, 2004, the black vote was critical to the outcome of a number of closely contested elections. What follows is a brief review of turnout and election results from November 2, 2004, based on the available evidence. It focuses on the behavior and significance of African American voters in the elections; and the changing numbers and profile of black candidates for federal office as well as their performance at the polls.

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INTRODUCTION.

Several developments during the November 2004 elections were significant for black politics. A great deal of effort was put into drawing black voters to the polls, especially young black voters, and indeed black turnout did increase substantially from the 2000 turnout. In addition, the total share of the national vote represented by black voters also rose between 2000 and 2004, from 10 percent to 12 percent, according to exit poll reports, and in many states the black share of the vote increased by substantially more than that. The votes cast by African Americans in 2004 showed them to be less Democratic in their partisanship than they had been in 2000, although slightly more Democratic than their post-1964 average in presidential elections.

On the 2004 ballot, the number of black federal candidates from major parties was down from 2000, although a record number of these 2004 candidates won election to the U.S. Congress. An examination within party affiliation reveals that there was also a record number of black Democratic nominees.

TURNOUT: NATIONAL.

[Table 1] According to the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate (CSAE), overall turnout in the 2004 election was up sharply from 2000. In 2000, 105 million people voted, and CSAE estimates that when all the reviews are completed, the 2004 count will turn out to be 122 million. Overall voter turnout was 54.3 percent in 2000, while CSAE's estimate for 2004 is 60.7 percent—the highest level since 1968.

Black voters cast 12 percent of all the ballots cast in 2004, according to the *New York Times*' published analysis of the Edison/Mitofsky exit polls, the principal exit polling organization during this election. Assuming that CSAE's estimate of the final vote turnout numbers is correct, this would mean that blacks cast approximately 14.6 million votes. In 2000, according to Voter News Service—then the principal exit polling organization—black voters cast 10 percent of all ballots, or approximately 10.5 million votes. Thus between the two elections the black turnout grew by about 4.1 million voters. By comparison, the Hispanic share of the total votes cast, according to the same exit polls, decreased from seven percent to six percent.

TURNOUT BY AGE.

There was a strong effort to mobilize young black voters during the 2004 election campaign. While all age groups in the black population increased their turnout, this effort among the young seems to have been very successful. In 2000, African Americans between ages 18 and 29 accounted for 2.1 million votes, representing 2 percent of the voting total (105 million). In 2004, young African Americans (18 - 29) accounted for 3.7 million votes, representing 3 percent of the voting total (122 million). Thus, in 2004, 1.6 million more young African Americans cast ballots than in 2000.

TURNOUT BY GENDER.

In 2004, according to the exit polls, black women represented 58 percent of the black vote (and seven percent of all voters), while black men represented 42 percent of the black vote (and five percent of all voters). In 2000, black women represented 60 percent of the black vote (and six percent of all voters) and black men represented 40 percent of the black vote (and four percent of all voters). The growth in black voters between these two elections consisted of 2.2 million additional black women and 1.9 million additional black men.

TURNOUT BY STATE.

[Table 2] Changes in the black share of the vote between 2000 and 2004 varied considerably in individual states. Nine states witnessed large increases. In the Carolinas--the home territory of Democratic vice-presidential nominee John Edwards—it rose from 19 to 26 percent (in North Carolina) and from 22 to 30 percent (in South Carolina). The black share also rose substantially in the three top battleground states: Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. Higher black turnout contributed to John Kerry's narrow victories in Pennsylvania, where the black share of the statewide vote rose from 7 percent (in 2000) to 13 percent (in 2004), and in Michigan, where the black share rose from 11 to 13 percent. In Ohio, which Kerry lost in a close contest, the black share increased more modestly, from 9 percent to 10 percent. Black turnout was also up solidly in Arkansas, Virginia, New York, and Maryland.

Meanwhile, declines were seen in the black share of the statewide vote in five states where overall turnout was up sharply, which means that in these places black turnout was either stagnant or increased at lower rates than

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it did among other groups. The states where this occurred included Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Texas. In Missouri the black share of the vote also fell, and since the total statewide turnout there was flat since 2000, this indicates that black turnout in Missouri actually declined.

PARTISAN VOTING.

While blacks voted overwhelmingly Democratic, the Democratic share of the black vote in 2004 dropped from its exceptionally high level in 2000. Senator Kerry's share of the black vote was 88 percent in 2004, down from Vice-President Gore's 90 percent four years earlier. President George W. Bush's 11 percent of the black vote was up from the 8 percent he received in 2000, but it was lower than the post-Goldwater Republican average of 12 percent. (It is worth remembering that Ralph Nader, who was a factor in the 2000 election, was not one in 2004).

Most black subgroups (see Table 1) gave Kerry similar levels of support, except for differences based on partisanship. The black gender gap narrowed significantly in 2004, with black women giving Kerry only a slightly more support (90 percent) than black men (86 percent); in 2000, black women were nine percentage points ahead of black men in Democratic support. Black self-identified Republicans (about eight percent of all black voters) favored Bush over Kerry 66 to 32 percent; in contrast, self-identified Republicans overall (of all races/ethnicities) favored Bush over Kerry 93 to 6 percent. Black self-identified independents (about 17 percent of all black voters) favored Kerry over Bush 77 to 20 percent. Black self-identified Democrats favored Kerry over Bush 96 to four percent.

In those states where most African Americans live, Kerry generally received a lower percentage of the black presidential vote than Al Gore received in 2000 [Table 3]. With the exceptions of Arkansas, Missouri, and Virginia, he received an equal or lower share than Gore had received. Nevertheless, Kerry generally received solid black support. Unfortunately for Kerry, in many of the states where the black vote made up a large portion of his total (including Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and North and South Carolina, where more than half of Kerry's votes were cast by African Americans), Kerry ran poorly among white voters and lost.

Probably the key state where Kerry's black support ran behind Gore's was Ohio. In 2000, Bush received only 9 percent of the state's black votes; in 2004, Bush received 16 percent of them. If that seven-point shift had not occurred, between 40,000 and 45,000 votes for Bush cast by African Americans would have gone to Kerry, narrowing Bush's

margin of victory in Ohio by 80,000 to 90,000 votes; Bush won the state by approximately 113,000. If that shift had not occurred, Kerry might have re-thought his ultimate decision not to contest the results in Ohio, a state where more than 150,000 provisional ballots were cast.

THE BLACK CONTRIBUTION TO KERRY'S VOTE.

[Table 4] Black votes made up 22.1 percent of Kerry's total—up from the 18.9 percent they contributed to Gore's total in 2000. Since black women were a larger share of the electorate (seven percent) than black men (five percent), and since they voted for Senator Kerry in higher numbers, their contribution to Kerry's total vote (13.1 percent of the national total for Kerry) was significantly higher than the contribution of black men (9.0 percent).

BLACK CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Among the major-party nominees for Congress in 2004, 62 were black, down from 70 black nominees in 2000 [Table 5]. Of these, 47 were Democratic nominees, a record high, and 15 were Republicans; this compares with 24 black Republican nominees in 1994 and 2000. The number of black major-party nominees for the U.S. Senate—four—also set a record. One each ran in Georgia and Indiana, and in Illinois both major-party nominees were African American, the first time this has happened in any state.

The number of black members in the 109th Congress increased by four from the previous session [Table 6]. There were 47 Democratic nominees, of whom 43 (or 92 percent) won with an average vote of 73 percent; 16 House incumbents were unopposed. All of the 15 black Republican nominees lost while averaging 28 percent of the vote in the districts where they ran. Among the black Democratic nominees, 72 percent ran in majority-minority districts, while only 33 percent of the black Republican nominees ran in such districts.

Altogether, the new Congress has 40 black Democratic representatives, one black Democratic senator (Barack Obama of Illinois), and two black Democratic delegates. The new black members of the House of Representatives include Emmanuel Cleaver (MO), Al Green (TX), and Gwen Moore (WI). Rep. Cynthia McKinney (GA) is also returning after reclaiming the seat she lost in 2002. (Information on all the black major-party nominees for federal office in 2004 is provided in Table 7.)

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NOTES

1. Among the groups targeting young black voters were the National Coalition for Black Civic Participation, the NAACP Voter Fund, the Urban League, and Rock-the-Vote.
2. The 12 percent share was reported in the *New York Times* analysis of the Edison/Mitofsky exit polls. Some media sources reported that the black share of the total vote was 11 percent, including the *Washington Post* and CNN.
3. As indicated earlier, some published accounts of the exit polls reported the black share of the total vote to be 11 percent; based on the 11 percent figure, the number of black voters in 2004 would be 13.4 million, or an increase of 2.9 million voters.
4. There is a significant controversy regarding the accuracy of the exit polls generally, and in particular with respect to Hispanic voters; see The Century Foundation's *Public Opinion Watch* (12/8/2004, 2/2/2005, and 2/9/2005) by Ruy Teixeira. The exit poll results are used here because at this time, they are the best source of data currently available.

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Table 1. The Black National Electorate, by Demographic Groups, 2000 and 2004

SHARE OF TOTAL ELECTORATE		GROUP	PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 2000			PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 2004	
2000 %	2004 %		Gore %	Bush %	Nader %	Gore %	Bush %
82	79	Whites	42	54	3	41	58
10	12	Blacks	90	8	1	88	11
7	6	Hispanics	67	31	2	56	43
2	3	Black Age 18-29	91	8	1	86	13
4	4	Blacks Age 30-44	91	7	0	89	11
3	3	Blacks Age 45-59	89	9	1	88	11
2	2	Blacks Age 60 +	87	11	1	90	9
1	1	Black Republicans	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	66
1	2	Black Independents	74	22	2	77	20
8	9	Black Democrats	97	2	0	96	4
4	5	Black Men	85	12	1	86	13
6	7	Black Women	94	6	0	90	10
2	3	Blacks in the East	89	10	1	86	13
1	2	Blacks in the Midwest	89	9	1	87	11
5	6	Blacks in the South	92	7	0	90	9
1	1	Blacks in the West	86	11	1	84	14

Sources: Voter News Service (as reported in *The New York Times*, November 12, 2000); Edison/Mitofsky

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Table 2. The Black Vote by State, Presidential Elections, 1996 - 2004 (Selected States)

State	BVAP%	BLACK SHARE OF ACTUAL VOTE			TOTAL VOTER TURNOUT		BLACK PARTISAN VOTE, 2000		BLACK PARTISAN VOTE, 2004	
		1996(%)	2000(%)	2004 (%)	2000(%)	2004(%)	Gore(%)	Bush(%)	Kerry(%)	Bush(%)
Alabama	24.0	22	25	25	50.6	54.8	91	8	91	6
Arkansas	13.9	9	11	15	46.9	50.2	84	12	94	6
California	6.4	6	7	6	54.6	61.2	86	11	84	14
Florida	12.7	10	15	12	53.4	61.8	93	7	86	13
Georgia	26.4	25	25	25	45.3	49.6	92	7	88	12
Illinois	13.8	13	14	10	56.4	59.5	92	7	89	10
Louisiana	29.7	29	29	27	55.0	58.6	92	6	90	9
Maryland	26.4	19	22	24	54.6	57.0	92	7	89	11
Michigan	13.1	13	11	13	59.4	66.2	91	8	89	10
Missouri	10.2	5	12	8	61.2	61.0	84	14	90	10
New York	14.8	9	11	13	54.7	54.8	90	8	90	9
North Carolina	20.0	18	19	26	49.6	54.5	90	9	85	14
Ohio	10.5	9	9	10	56.4	64.6	89	9	84	16
Pennsylvania	9.0	9	7	13	53.7	61.2	90	7	83	16
South Carolina	27.2	25	22	30	46.7	50.8	91	7	85	15
Tennessee	14.8	13	18	12	49.0	54.5	92	8	89	10
Texas	11.0	10	15	12	47.8	51.8	91	5	83	16
Virginia	18.4	16	16	21	53.9	58.4	84	14	87	12

Source: Information on the black voting-age population is from the 2000 U.S. Census. The actual share numbers from 1992-2000 are from Voter News Service, and for 2004 from the Edison/Mitofsky consortium. Total turnout numbers are from the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate.

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Table 3. The Black Vote: Kerry v. Gore, Presidential Elections, 2000 - 2004(Selected States)

State	BVAP (%)	2000 Presidential Election				2004 Presidential Election			
		Black Share of the Total Vote(%)	Gore Share of the Black Vote (%)	Gore Vote(%)	Black Share of the Gore Vote(%)	Black Share of the Total Vote(%)	Kerry Share of the Black Vote(%)	Kerry Vote(%)	Black Share of the Kerry Vote(%)
Alabama	24.0	25	91	42	54	25	91	37	61
Arkansas	13.9	11	84	46	20	15	94	45	31
California	6.4	7	86	54	11	6	84	54	9
Florida	12.7	15	93	49	28	12	86	47	22
Georgia	26.4	25	92	43	54	25	88	41	54
Illinois	13.8	14	92	54	24	10	89	55	16
Louisiana	29.7	29	92	45	59	27	90	42	58
Maryland	26.4	22	92	57	36	24	89	56	38
Michigan	13.1	11	91	51	20	13	89	51	23
Missouri	10.2	12	84	47	21	8	90	46	16
New York	14.8	11	90	60	17	13	90	58	20
North Carolina	20.0	19	90	43	40	26	85	44	50
Ohio	10.5	9	89	46	17	10	84	49	17
Pennsylvania	9.0	7	90	51	12	13	83	51	21
South Carolina	27.2	22	91	41	49	30	85	41	62
Tennessee	14.8	18	92	47	35	12	89	43	25
Texas	11.0	15	91	38	36	12	83	38	26
Virginia	18.4	16	84	45	30	21	87	45	41

SOURCE: Information on the black-voting-age population is from the 2000 U.S. Census. The actual share numbers for 2000 are from the Voter News Service, and for 2004 from the Edison/Mitofsky consortium.

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Table 4. Kerry and Gore: The Black Share of the Demographic Vote, Gender, 2000 and 2004

	2000			2004		
	Black Share of Total Vote(%)	Gore Share of Black Vote(%)	Black Share of Gore's Vote(%)	Black Share of Total Vote(%)	Kerry Share of Black Vote(%)	Black Share of Kerry's Vote(%)
Black Men	4	85	7.1	5	86	9.0
Black Women	6	94	11.8	7	90	13.1
Total	10	90	18.9	12	88	22.1

Sources: Voter News Service (*N.Y Times*, 11/12/00); Edison/Mitofsky exit polls

Table 5. Statistical Profile of Black Major Nominees for Federal Office, 1990 - 2004

	Democrats						Republicans						Total																													
	90	92	94	96	98	00	90	92	94	96	98	00	90	92	94	96	98	00	90	92	94	96	98	00	90	92	94	96	98	00	90	92	94	96	98	00	90	92	94	96	98	00
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Total	30	40	42	42	39	46	45	47	11	15	24	16	18	24	10	15	41	55	66	66	58	57	70	55	66	66	58	57	70	55	66	66	58	57	70	55	66	66	58	57	70	
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Incumbents	21	22	35	35	38	37	34	38	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	21	23	36	36	37	39	38	34	36	36	37	39	38	34	36	36	37	39	38	34	36	36	37	39	38	
%	70	55	83	83	97	80	76	81	0	7	4	13	6	4	0	0	51	42	54	54	64	68	54	62	54	54	64	68	54	62	54	54	64	68	54	62	54	54	64	68	54	
Challengers/ Open Seats	9	18	7	7	1	9	11	9	11	14	23	14	17	23	10	15	20	32	30	30	21	18	32	21	30	30	21	18	32	21	30	30	21	18	32	21	30	30	21	18	32	
%	30	45	17	17	3	20	24	19	100	93	96	87	95	96	100	100	49	58	46	46	36	32	46	38	46	46	36	32	46	38	46	46	36	32	46	38	46	46	36	32	46	
Women	6	10	11	14	15	15	13	16	2	4	7	7	7	8	3	5	8	14	18	18	21	22	23	16	18	18	21	22	23	16	18	18	21	22	23	16	18	18	21	22	23	
%	20	25	26	33	39	33	29	34	18	27	29	44	39	33	30	33	20	26	27	27	36	39	33	29	27	27	36	39	33	29	27	27	36	39	33	29	27	27	36	39	33	
Men	24	30	31	28	24	31	32	31	9	11	17	9	11	16	7	10	33	41	48	48	37	35	47	39	48	48	37	35	47	39	48	48	37	35	47	39	48	48	37	35	47	
%	80	75	74	67	62	67	71	66	82	73	71	56	61	67	70	67	80	74	73	73	64	61	67	71	73	73	64	61	67	71	73	73	64	61	67	71	73	73	64	61	67	
Maj.-Min. District	24	37	37	34	31	29	30	31	7	13	14	11	11	12	4	5	30	50	51	51	45	42	41	34	51	51	45	42	41	34	51	51	45	42	41	34	51	51	45	42	41	
%	80	92	88	81	80	67	67	66	64	87	58	69	61	46	40	33	73	91	77	77	78	74	60	62	77	77	78	74	60	62	77	77	78	74	60	62	77	77	78	74	60	
Maj. White District	6	3	5	8	8	17	15	16	4	2	10	5	7	12	6	10	11	5	15	15	13	15	29	21	15	15	13	15	29	21	15	15	13	15	29	21	15	15	13	15	29	
%	20	8	12	19	21	33	33	34	36	13	42	31	39	54	60	67	27	9	23	23	22	26	40	38	23	23	22	26	40	38	23	23	22	26	40	38	23	23	22	26	40	
White Opposition	18	17	22	27	17	22	30	22	5	3	11	5	6	8	5	6	23	20	33	33	32	23	30	35	33	33	32	23	30	35	33	33	32	23	30	35	33	33	32	23	30	
%	60	42	52	64	44	48	64	47	46	20	46	31	33	33	50	40	56	36	50	50	55	40	43	64	50	50	55	40	43	64	50	50	55	40	43	64	50	50	55	40	43	
Black Opposition	8	16	13	11	14	16	5	9	6	12	13	11	12	16	5	9	14	28	26	26	22	26	32	10	28	26	22	26	32	10	28	26	22	26	32	10	28	26	22	26	32	
%	27	40	31	26	36	35	11	19	54	80	54	69	67	67	50	60	34	51	39	39	38	46	46	18	51	39	38	46	46	18	51	39	38	46	46	18	51	39	38	46	46	
Unopposed**	4	7	7	4	8	8	10	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	7	7	4	8	8	10	7	7	4	8	8	10	7	7	4	8	8	10	7	7	4	8	8	
%	13	18	17	10	21	17	22	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	13	11	11	7	14	11	18	13	11	7	14	11	18	13	11	7	14	11	18	13	11	7	14	11	
House Candidates	29	39	40	41	38	45	44	45	11	14	24	16	17	23	10	13	40	53	64	64	57	55	68	54	64	64	57	55	68	54	64	64	57	55	68	54	64	64	57	55	68	
%	97	97	95	97	97	98	98	96	100	100	100	100	95	96	100	87	98	96	97	97	98	97	97	98	97	97	98	97	97	98	97	97	98	97	97	98	97	97	98	97	97	
Senate Candidates	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	
%	3	3	5	3	3	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	13	2	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	

** Unopposed or no major party opposition in general election.

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Table 6. Statistical Profile of Black Major Party Nominees for Federal Office, 2004

		DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS		TOTAL	
		Won	Lost	Won	Lost	Won	Lost
Total	N:	43	4	0	15	43	19
	%:	92	8	0	100	69	31
Incumbent	N:	38	0	0	0	38	0
	%:	100	0	0	0	100	0
Challengers/Open Seats	N:	5	4	0	15	5	19
	%:	56	44	0	100	21	79
Women	N:	14	2	0	5	14	7
	%:	88	12	0	100	67	33
Men	N:	29	2	0	10	29	12
	%:	94	6	0	100	71	29
Majority-Minority Districts	N:	31	0	0	5	31	5
	%:	100	0	0	100	86	14
Majority White District	N:	12	4	0	10	12	14
	%:	75	25	0	100	46	54
White Opposition	N:	18	4	0	6	18	10
	%:	82	18	0	100	64	36
Black Opposition	N:	9	0	0	9	9	9
	%:	100	0	0	100	50	50
Unopposed	N:	16	0	0	0	16	0
	%:	100	0	0	0	100	0
House Candidates	N:	42	3	0	13	42	16
	%:	93	7	0	100	72	28
Senate Candidates	N:	1	1	0	2	1	3
	%:	50	50	0	100	25	75
Average Vote	N:	43	4	0	15	43	19
	%:	73	35	n/a	28	73	29

* Unopposed or no major party opposition in general. Average vote is for candidates with opposition.

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Table 7. Black Major Party Nominees for Federal Office, Election Results, November 2004

U.S. House of Representative

DISTRICT	B.V.A.P.		DEM (VOTE) REP (VOTE)		REPUBLICAN
	(%)	DEMOCRAT	(%)	(%)	
AL 7	57.8	*Artur Davis •	75	25	<u>Steve Cameron</u>
CA 7	15.9	* <u>George Miller</u> •	76	24	Charles Hargrave
CA 9	24.5	*Barbara Lee •	84	13	<u>Claudia Bermudez</u>
CA 15	2.3	* <u>Mike Honda</u> •	72	28	Raymond Chukwu
CA 33	29.6	*Diane Watson •	--	--	Unopposed
CA 35	35.0	*Maxine Waters •	80	16	<u>Ross Moen</u>
CA 37	24.7	*Juanita M-McDonald •	75	20	Vernon Van
D.C.	55.7	*Eleanor Holmes Norton •	--	--	Unopposed
FL 3	45.1	*Corrine Brown •	--	--	Unopposed
FL 17	51.3	*Kendrick Meek •	--	--	Unopposed
FL 23	46.2	*Alcee Hastings •	--	--	Unopposed
GA 2	40.9	*Sanford Bishop •	67	33	<u>Dave Eversman</u>
GA 4	48.8	*Cynthia McKinney	64	36	Catherine Davis
GA 5	51.0	*John Lewis •	--	--	Unopposed
GA 13	37.3	*David Scott •	--	--	Unopposed
IL 1	63.2	*Bobby Rush •	85	15	<u>Ray Wardingley</u>
IL 2	59.4	*Jesse Jackson, Jr. •	--	--	Unopposed
IL 7	55.9	*Danny K. Davis •	86	14	Antonio Davis-Fairman
IN 7	26.7	*Julia Carson •	54	44	<u>Andrew Horning</u>
LA 2	59.3	*William Jefferson •	79	21	<u>Art Schwertz</u>
MD 4	55.3	*Albert Wynn •	75	20	<u>John McKinnis II</u>
MD 7	57.0	*Elijah Cummings •	74	24	<u>Tony Salazar</u>
MI 5	16.4	* <u>Dale Kildee</u> •	67	31	Myrah Kirkwood
MI 13	57.9	*Carolyn Kilpatrick •	83	14	<u>Cynthia Cassell</u>
MI 14	58.9	*John Conyers •	85	13	<u>Veronica Pedraza</u>
MN 3	3.2	Deborah Watts	35	65	* <u>Jim Ramstad</u> •
MS 2	58.9	*Bennie Thompson •	58	41	Clinton LeSueur
MO 1	45.8	*William Clay, Jr. •	75	23	Leslie Farr
MO 5	21.8	*Emanuel Cleaver	55	42	<u>Jeanne Patterson</u>
NJ 10	54.3	*Donald Payne •	--	--	Unopposed
NY 4	16.4	* <u>Carolyn McCarthy</u> •	63	37	James Garner
NY 6	51.1	*Gregory Meeks •	--	--	Unopposed
NY 10	60.0	*Edolphus Towns •	--	--	Unopposed

KEY: White candidates' names are underlines; • incumbent, * Winner

The Black Vote in 2004

Table 7. Black Major Party Nominees for Federal Office, Election Results, November 2004

(Cont)

U.S. House of Representative

B.V.A.P.		DEM (VOTE) REP (VOTE)			
DISTRICT	(%)	DEMOCRAT	(%)	(%)	REPUBLICAN
NY 11	56.8	*Major Owens•	--	--	Unopposed
NY 15	30.5	*Charles Rangel•	--	--	Unopposed
NC 1	47.6	*George K. Butterfield, Jr.•	64	36	Greg Dority
NC 12	41.9	*Mel Watt•	66	34	Ada Fisher
OH 2	4.6	Charles Sanders	28	72	*Rob Portman•
OH 11	51.6	*Stephanie Tubbs Jones•	--	--	Unopposed
PA 1	42.2	*Robert Brady•	86	13	Deborah Williams
PA 2	56.5	*Chaka Fattah•	88	12	<u>Steward Bolno</u>
SC 6	53.5	*James Clyburn•	68	32	<u>Gary McLeod</u>
TN 9	55	*Harold Ford, Jr.•	82	18	Ruben Fort
TX 9	36.5	*Al Green	72	27	<u>Arlette Molina</u>
TX 18	40.3	*Sheila J. Lee•	--	--	Unopposed
TX 30	41	*Eddie B. Johnson•	--	--	Unopposed
VA 3	52.7	*Robert Scott•	70	30	Winsome Sears
VA 11	9.5	Ken Longmyer	38	61	*Tom Davis•
V.I.	61.4	*Donna Christian-Cristensen•	67	28	<u>Krim Ballentine</u>
WI-4	27.8	*Gwen Moore	70	28	<u>Gerald Boyle</u>

U.S. Senate

B.V.A.P.		DEM (VOTE) REP (VOTE)			
DISTRICT	(%)	DEMOCRAT	(%)	(%)	REPUBLICAN
Georgia	26.4	Denise Majette	39	59	*Johnny Issakson
Illinois	13.8	*Barak Obama	70	27	Alan Keyes
Indiana	7.7	*Evan Bayh•	62	37	Marvin Scott

KEY: White candidates' names are underlines; • incumbent, * Winner



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