

APPENDIX B

Electoral and Popular Votes for President, 1789–2000

<i>Year</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Electoral Vote^a</i>	<i>Popular Vote</i>	<i>Percentage of Popular Vote</i>
1789	<i>George Washington</i>		69 ^b	— ^c	
	John Adams		34		
	John Jay		9		
	Others		26		
1792	<i>George Washington</i>	Federalist	132		
	John Adams	Federalist	77		
	George Clinton	Democratic-Republican	50		
	Others		5		
1796	<i>John Adams</i>	Federalist	71		
	Thomas Jefferson	Democratic-Republican	68		
	Thomas Pinckney	Federalist	59		
	Aaron Burr	Antifederalist	30		
	Others		5		
1800	<i>Thomas Jefferson</i>	Democratic-Republican	73 ^d		
	Aaron Burr	Democratic-Republican	73		
	John Adams	Federalist	65		
	C. C. Pinckney	Federalist	64 ^e		
1804	<i>Thomas Jefferson</i>	Democratic-Republican	162 ^f		
	C. C. Pinckney	Federalist	14		
1808	<i>James Madison</i>	Democratic-Republican	122		
	C. C. Pinckney	Federalist	47		
	George Clinton	Independent-Republican	6		
1812	<i>James Madison</i>	Democratic-Republican	128		
	DeWitt Clinton	Fusion	89		
1816	<i>James Monroe</i>	Republican	183		
	Rufus King	Federalist	34		
1820	<i>James Monroe</i>	Republican	231		
	John Q. Adams	Independent-Republican	1		

Year	Candidate	Party	Electoral Vote ^a	Popular Vote	Percentage of Popular Vote
1824	John Q. Adams	No distinct party designations	84 ^g	108,740	30.5
	Andrew Jackson		99	153,544	43.1
	Henry Clay		37	47,136	13.2
	W. H. Crawford		41	46,618	13.1
1828	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	178	647,286	56.0
	John Q. Adams	National Republican	83	508,064	44.0
1832	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	178	64,286	56.0
	Henry Clay	National Republican	49	530,189	42.4
	William Wirt	Anti-Masonic	7	33,108	2.6
	John Floyd	Nullifiers	11		
1836	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	170	762,678	50.9
	Wm. H. Harrison	Whig	73	549,508	36.6
	Hugh L. White	Whig	26	143,352	9.7
	Daniel Webster	Whig	14	41,287	2.8
	W. P. Mangum	Anti-Jackson	11		
1840	William H. Harrison	Whig	234	1,275,016	52.9
	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	60	1,129,102	46.8
1844	James K. Polk	Democratic	170	1,337,243	49.6
	Henry Clay	Whig	105	1,299,062	48.1
	James G. Birney	Liberty	0	62,300	2.3
1848	Zachary Taylor	Whig	163	1,360,099	47.4
	Lewis Cass	Democratic	127	1,220,544	42.5
	Martin Van Buren	Free Soil	0	291,263	10.1
1852	Franklin Pierce	Democratic	254	1,601,274	50.9
	Winfield Scott	Whig	42	1,386,580	44.1
	John P. Hale	Free Soil	0	155,825	5.0
1856	James Buchanan	Democratic	174	1,838,169	45.3
	John C. Frémont	Republican	114	1,341,264	21.6
	Millard Fillmore	American	8	874,534	21.6
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	180	1,866,452	39.9
	J. C. Breckenridge	Democratic	72	847,953	18.1
	Stephen A. Douglas	Democratic	12	1,375,157	29.4
	John Bell	Constitutional Union	39	590,631	12.6
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	212	2,213,665	55.1
	George B. McClellan	Democratic	21	1,805,237	44.9
	Not voted		81		
1868	U. S. Grant	Republican	214	3,012,833	52.7
	Horatio Seymour	Democratic	80	2,703,249	47.3
	Not voted		23		
1872	U. S. Grant	Republican	286	3,597,132	55.6
	Horace Greeley	Democratic; Liberal Republican	66 ^b	2,834,125	43.8
	Others		63	35,652	.6
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	185	4,036,298	47.9
	Samuel J. Tilden	Democratic	184	4,300,590	51.0
	Others		0	94,935	1.1

Year	Candidate	Party	Electoral Vote ^a	Popular Vote	Percentage of Popular Vote
1880	<i>James A. Garfield</i>	Republican	214	4,454,416	48.3
	W. S. Hancock	Democratic	155	4,444,952	48.2
	James B. Weaver	Greenback-Labor	0	308,578	3.3
1884	<i>Grover Cleveland</i>	Democratic	219	4,874,986	48.5
	James G. Blaine	Republican	182	4,851,981	48.3
	John P. St. John	Prohibition	0	150,369	1.5
	Benjamin F. Butler	Greenback-Labor	0	175,370	1.7
1888	<i>Benjamin Harrison</i>	Republican	233	5,439,853	47.8
	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	168	5,540,309	48.7
	Clinton B. Fisk	Prohibition	0	249,506	2.2
	Others		0	154,083	1.4
1892	<i>Grover Cleveland</i>	Democratic	277	5,556,918	46.1
	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	145	5,176,108	42.9
	James B. Weaver	People's	22	1,041,028	8.6
	Others		0	292,672	2.4
1896	<i>William McKinley</i>	Republican	271	7,104,779	51.0
	William Jennings Bryan	Democratic	176	6,502,925	46.7
	Others		0	317,219	2.3
1900	<i>William McKinley</i>	Republican	292	7,207,923	51.6
	William Jennings Bryan	Democratic; Populist	155	6,358,133	45.5
	Others		0	396,200	2.8
1904	<i>Theodore Roosevelt</i>	Republican	336	7,623,486	56.4
	Alton B. Parker	Democratic	140	5,077,911	37.6
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	0	402,283	3.0
	Silas C. Swallow	Prohibition	0	258,536	1.9
	Others		0	149,357	1.1
1908	<i>William H. Taft</i>	Republican	321	7,678,908	51.6
	William Jennings Bryan	Democratic	162	6,409,104	43.0
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	0	420,793	2.8
	Eugene W. Chafin	Prohibition	0	253,840	1.7
1912	<i>Woodrow Wilson</i>	Democratic	435	6,293,454	41.9
	William H. Taft	Republican	8	3,484,980	23.2
	Theodore Roosevelt	Progressive	88	4,119,538	27.4
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	0	900,672	6.0
	Others		0	238,931	1.6
1916	<i>Woodrow Wilson</i>	Democratic	277	9,129,606	49.3
	Charles E. Hughes	Republican	254	8,538,221	46.1
	A. L. Benson	Socialist	0	585,113	3.2
	Others		0	269,812	1.5
1920	<i>Warren G. Harding</i>	Republican	404	16,152,200	60.4
	James M. Cox	Democratic	127	9,147,353	34.2
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	0	919,799	3.4
	Others		0	566,916	2.1
1924	<i>Calvin Coolidge</i>	Republican	382	15,725,016	54.1
	John W. Davis	Democratic	136	8,386,503	28.8
	Robert La Follette	Progressive	13	4,822,856	16.6

Year	Candidate	Party	Electoral Vote ^a	Popular Vote	Percentage of Popular Vote
1928	<i>Herbert Hoover</i>	Republican	444	21,391,381	58.2
	Alfred E. Smith	Democratic	87	15,016,443	40.9
1932	<i>Franklin D. Roosevelt</i>	Democratic	472	22,821,857	57.4
	Herbert Hoover	Republican	59	15,761,841	39.7
1936	<i>Franklin D. Roosevelt</i>	Democratic	523	27,751,597	60.8
	Alfred M. Landon	Republican	8	16,679,583	36.6
	William Lemke	Union	0	882,479	1.9
1940	<i>Franklin D. Roosevelt</i>	Democratic	449	27,244,160	54.3
	Wendell L. Willkie	Republican	82	22,305,198	44.5
1944	<i>Franklin D. Roosevelt</i>	Democratic	432	25,602,504	53.4
	Thomas F. Dewey	Republican	99	22,006,285	45.9
1948	<i>Harry S. Truman</i>	Democratic; Liberal	303	24,105,695	49.5
	Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	189	21,969,170	45.1
	J. Strom Thurmond	States' Rights	39	1,169,021	2.4
	Henry A. Wallace	Progressive	0	1,156,103	2.4
1952	<i>Dwight D. Eisenhower</i>	Republican	442	33,824,351	54.9
	Adlai E. Stevenson	Democratic; Liberal	89	27,314,987	44.4
1956	<i>Dwight D. Eisenhower</i>	Republican	457	35,582,236	57.3
	Adlai E. Stevenson	Democratic	73	26,028,887	41.9
1960	<i>John F. Kennedy</i>	Democratic	303	34,220,984 ⁱ	49.5
	Richard M. Nixon	Republican	219	34,108,157	49.3
	Others and unpledged		15	827,381	1.2
1964	<i>Lyndon B. Johnson</i>	Democratic	486	43,129,484	61.1
	Barry M. Goldwater	Republican	52	27,178,188	38.5
1968	<i>Richard M. Nixon</i>	Republican	301	31,785,148	43.4
	Hubert H. Humphrey	Democratic	191	31,274,503	42.7
	George C. Wallace	American Independent	46	9,901,151	13.5
1972	<i>Richard M. Nixon</i>	Republican	520	47,170,179	60.7
	George S. McGovern	Democratic	17	29,171,791	37.5
	John G. Schmitz	American	0	1,090,673	1.4
1976	<i>Jimmy Carter</i>	Democratic	297	48,830,763	50.1
	Gerald R. Ford	Republican	240	39,147,793	48.0
	Others		0	1,577,333	1.9
1980	<i>Ronald Reagan</i>	Republican	489	43,904,153	50.7
	Jimmy Carter	Democratic	49	35,483,883	41.0
	John B. Anderson	National Unity	0	5,720,060	6.6
	Ed Clark	Libertarian	0	921,299	1.1
1984	<i>Ronald Reagan</i>	Republican	525	54,455,074	58.8
	Walter F. Mondale	Democratic	13	37,577,137	40.6
1988	<i>George Bush</i>	Republican	426	48,886,097	53.4
	Michael S. Dukakis	Democratic	111	41,809,074	45.6
	Others		0	899,638	1.0
1992	<i>Bill Clinton</i>	Democratic	370	44,909,326	43.0
	George Bush	Republican	168	39,103,882	37.4
	Ross Perot	Independent	0	19,741,657	18.9

Year	Candidate	Party	Electoral Vote ^a	Popular Vote	Percentage of Popular Vote
1996	Bill Clinton	Democratic	379	47,401,054	49.2
	Bob Dole	Republican	159	39,197,350	40.7
	Ross Perot	Reformed	0	8,085,285	8.4
	Others		0	1,589,573	1.7
2000	George W. Bush	Republican	271	50,456,600	47.9
	Albert Gore	Democratic	266	50,997,100	48.4
	Ralph Nader	Green	0	2,830,900	2.7
	Others		0	1,043,140	1.0

Sources: Richard Hofstadler, William Mellen, and Daniel Aaron, *The United States: The History of a Republic* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1957), 775–81; Lawrence D. Longley and Neal R. Peirce, *The Electoral College Primer, 2000* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1999), 177–87; and www.cnn.com/election/2000/results/president/

a. Before 1804 electors voted for two candidates for president. To win, a candidate needed to be named on the ballots of more than half of the electors. Thus, more than 25 percent of the total number of electoral votes was needed.

b. During the elections of 1789 and 1792, each elector cast one of his two ballots for Washington. The electors distributed their second ballots among others as indicated.

c. State legislatures initially chose most electors. Two-thirds of the states held popular elections to select electors pledged to particular candidates and parties by 1824, and the popular vote totals are usually regarded as meaningful beginning in 1828.

d. Both Jefferson and his running mate, Burr, received the necessary number of votes to win, but the fact that they were tied required that the election be decided in the House.

e. The Electoral College totals reported in certain years may be incomplete as we do not list instances when a person received a single vote or when one elector did not cast his/her ballot.

f. The Twelfth Amendment took effect in 1804, requiring electors to cast one ballot for president and a second distinct ballot for vice president. Electoral vote totals from 1804 forward are just the votes cast for president.

g. Because no candidate received a majority in the Electoral College, John Quincy Adams was selected through the House contingency procedure.

h. Greeley died between the national popular election and the casting of electoral ballots. The electors pledged to him scattered their votes among four others.

i. In 1960 Alabama voters did not vote directly for Kennedy but instead cast multiple ballots for electors, some pledged to Kennedy and some unpledged. This has led to questions about the number of popular votes that should be credited to Kennedy. We report the conventional attribution, but an alternate method yields only 34,049,976 votes for Kennedy. By this calculation method, Nixon won the national popular vote. See Longley and Peirce, *Electoral College Primer*, 46–59.