

The Electoral College System unevenly divides the votes for president into 538 units of equal weight. States with low populations have far greater influence over the outcome, and this effect is multiplied when turnout is low.

The data summarized herein is taken from the 2012 presidential election. The relative weight of a vote is calculated by dividing the number of electoral votes a state is worth by the total number of ballots cast. The ratio between states is presented here.



WA

NV

ÎD

ŮÎ UT

AZ

**Î**Î OR

CA

<mark>ЙЙ</mark> МТ

WY

CO

NM

## Not all Voters are Created Equal How Much Does Your Voice Matter?

ΜN

∎ MO

**Å**R

WI

MS

MI

ÖН

GA

FL

KY

ÎÎÎ TN

> **P** AL

ND

SD

NE

KS

OK

Main Map, North East Inset, and Washington D.C. Inset: GCS North American 1983 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic. Alaska Inset: GCS NAD 1983 2011 Projection: Albers. Hawaii Inset: GCS Old Hawaiian Zachary Stalter-Clouse Projection: Transverse Mercator. Sources: NaturalEarthData.com Pillsbury, G., & Johannesen, J. (n.d.). America Goes to the Polls: A Report on Voter Turnout in the 2012 Election. Retrieved December 9, 2014.



Voter turnout in the 2012 presidential election and relative weight of a single ballot cast in a state due to the electoral college system



70% - 75.7% Voter Turnout

60% - 70% Voter Turnout



50% - 60% Voter Turnout

44.4% - 50% Voter Turnout



One Vote

Three Quarters of one Vote

One Half of one Vote

One Quarter of one Vote

The Maximum Value - Three and Three Quaters Votes