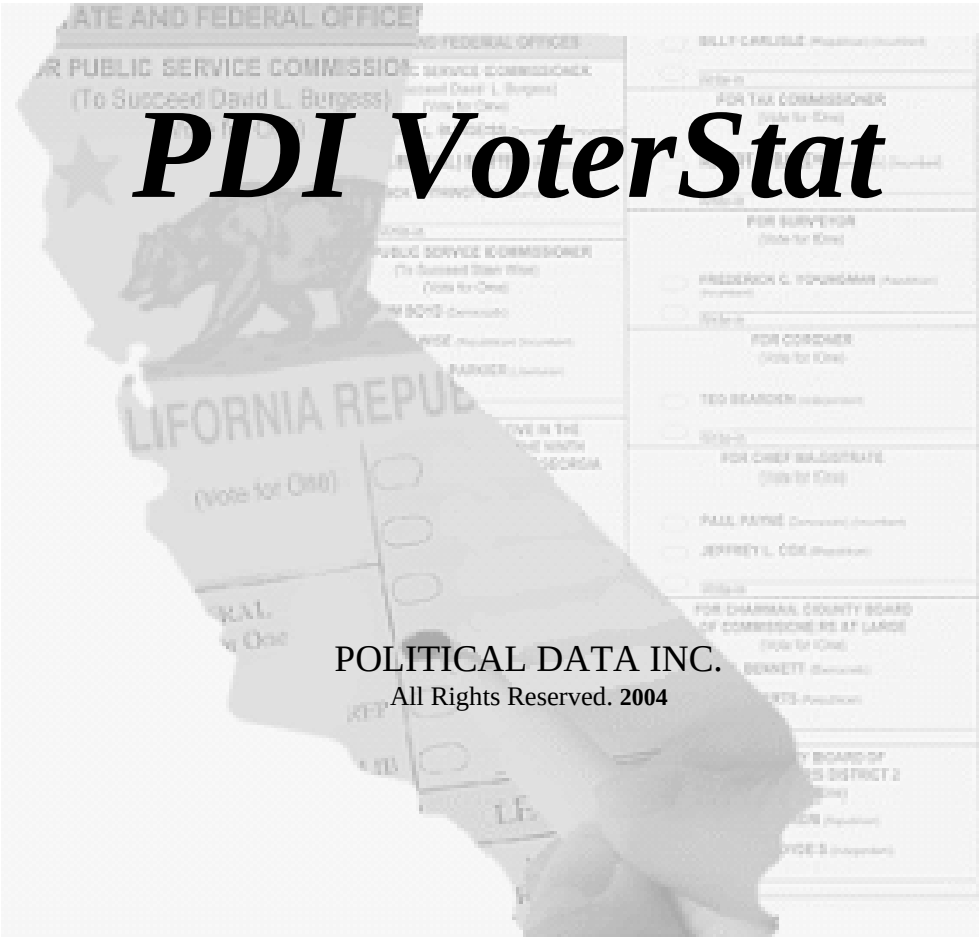

# *PDI VoterStat*

POLITICAL DATA INC.



***Revised 1/15/2006***

# *PDI VoterStat*

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# *PDI VoterStat*

## PROGRAM FEATURES

- *Simple query language*
- *Geographic lookup features to simply define any district in California.*
- *Fourteen preprogrammed count reports*
- *Geographic / Demographic enumeration to automatically display overlapping districts within a specified area.*
- *Export count reports to text files.*
- *Save processed reports.*
- *Extremely fast processing.*
- *Ability to reference external text files containing precincts, voter id numbers, or zip codes.*
- *Ability to create custom ID flags using proprietary information.*
- *Simple file update process to maintain consistent current data.*
- *Save old data files for historical reference*

## DATA FEATURES

- *Vote history for every statewide and local election in California since 1992.*
- *Detailed ethnic surname identification with over 20 separate surname classifications.*
- *Standardized birthplace information. Over 700,000 birthplace records not found on county files.*
- *Telephone number enhancements that remove bad numbers and add valid listed telephone numbers.*
- *Over 6,000 registrar defined districts. Over 1,500 of which are not available on county files.*
- *Intra-county vote history updates. (Carries vote history forward as people move)*
- *Census geography.*
- *Census data for population over 18, African American over 18, household income, and education. (available 7/1/04)*
- *Homeownership*
- *Resident Type Information (identifies Mobile homes, Dormitories, and Apartment buildings*

# INTRODUCTION

Political Data Incorporated (PDI) is California's largest provider of voter information to political campaigns, consultants, and pollsters since 1987. The PDI database is widely considered California's most current, accurate, complete voter database. For many years Political Data consultants have provided free statistical counts reports from our database to assist clients with targeting specific voter groups. During this period, we have watched Political Data's database and counts program become an indispensable resource for many political campaigns and researchers in California.

The concept behind the PDI VoterStat program was simple: provide clients and research institutions with the tools and information to generate comprehensive and current voter counts from their own computers. Our goal was to make voter counts more convenient and accessible as well as reduce the number of requested count reports generated by Political Data consultants. To our knowledge, no application with similar features has ever been available outside the offices of Political Data Incorporated.

PDI VoterStat is an independent version of our statistical software specifically designed to provide quick and comprehensive statistical profiles of California voters. The program uses Political Data's proprietary database engine designed exclusively for this single function. The unique approach of building a separate application exclusively to process statistical data was conceived in the 1980's as an alternative to paying expensive mainframe costs for generating voter counts. One characteristic that is particularly unique is that the program only contains the voter information required to provide an individual voter count, and household count. Nothing more. Nothing less. Personal information for voters such as name, birth date, and address is not accessible in PDI VoterStat or any of the accompanying data files. Users can run queries based on age and address fields, but the programs output is exclusively counts.

PDI VoterStat is identical to our in-house statistical software application except for its ability to run independently from our master database. Virtually all voter counts processed by Political Data can be processed using PDI VoterStat.

In order to make the program an effective resource for users who do not have experience managing complicated database queries or vast amounts of California geographic information committed to memory, we have incorporated many tools and features that make the program surprisingly simple to use.

The program uses a customizable querying language that adopts an extemporaneous approach to writing selects. For example, if you want to count Latino Democratic men who voted in the 2002 general election or registered to vote after the 2002 general election, you can simply write Lat & Dem & Male & (V02G or R02G). The "V02G" represents the voters participating in the 2002 general election and the "R02G" represents the new registrants. In other words, we have made a significant attempt to minimize the need for complicated codes and syntax. Users can also create their own codes to represent any geographic or demographic variable by using the "Webster" feature.

The PDI VoterStat querying language does not distinguish between demographic and geographic selects. The program also allows users to combine a voter and household level criteria. This makes the most complicated queries simple to write in a single line query select. For example, writing the select query:

*REP & MALE & C=30 & HOUSEHOLD.1 (FEM & DEM)*
*would count:*
*Republicans Men in Orange County (#30) that live with at least one Female Democrat.*

Everybody counted in the results would be a Republican Man living on Orange County, but the program analyzed the entire household profile to find the Republican Men living with the Female Democrat. Such a count in other programs would be far more complicated if even possible.

PDI VoterStat is capable of running counts for any of the 6,000+ registrar defined districts in California. Each district is assigned a county, index and district code, however, the Geo Lookup / Explorer feature removes any need to memorize or look up the codes. This feature allows users to define their geography by typing any portion of the district name. By typing the word "Long" you would get every district in the state that includes "long" in its description. The City of Long Beach and Long Beach Unified School District would be on the list. When you have identified the district you want, simply click on the district to include the codes in your select query.

Another useful geographic tool is the enumerator. This feature assists users in identifying districts that overlap your geographic base. To run a counts report for Los Angeles County broken down by city, you would simply make Los Angeles County your geographic base and enumerate by city. PDI VoterStat will automatically list every city in the county. The enumerator is not limited to geographic areas and is capable of working with zip codes or any demographic variable.

We are often asked why PDI VoterStat was not developed as a web based application. The answer is that there is too much data involved in the program. We intentionally wanted to offer users an affordable statewide database that could be maintained to fit their specific needs. Users of PDI VoterStat may choose to retain old county voter files for historical reference and develop unlimited new proprietary flags and Websters. The cost and maintenance associated with an online infrastructure that could accommodate the necessary amount of data files would be excessive.

So in the interest of making the program affordable and reduce additional program development, we decided to distribute CD updates containing the latest voter on a monthly basis. We can also supplement updates with files available from the Political Data FTP site. The process is quick, simple, and provides greater manipulation of county files.

There are two types of counts the PDI VoterStat program will not support. The first relates to election results, the second deals with counting from two files for the same county simultaneously. To work with election results, users must acquire the information on their own and combine it with a PDI VoterStat precinct report. We recommend that users intending to track changes between county files create periodic

reports that contain the desired information. It is possible to count from previous county files, however, users must be careful when swapping active county files to avoid unintended results.

It is difficult to understand how powerful and user friendly this program is until you actually try it. Because this program is unique, you will probably need to acquaint yourself with some new concepts and terminology. This guide will attempt to provide a thorough overview of the program and assist users in learning how to effectively generate count reports. We recommend that you read this manual carefully and spend some time experimenting with different queries and reports to familiarize you with the program.

If you have any questions about the program or require technical assistance, please contact our technical support consultants.

## Program Support Information

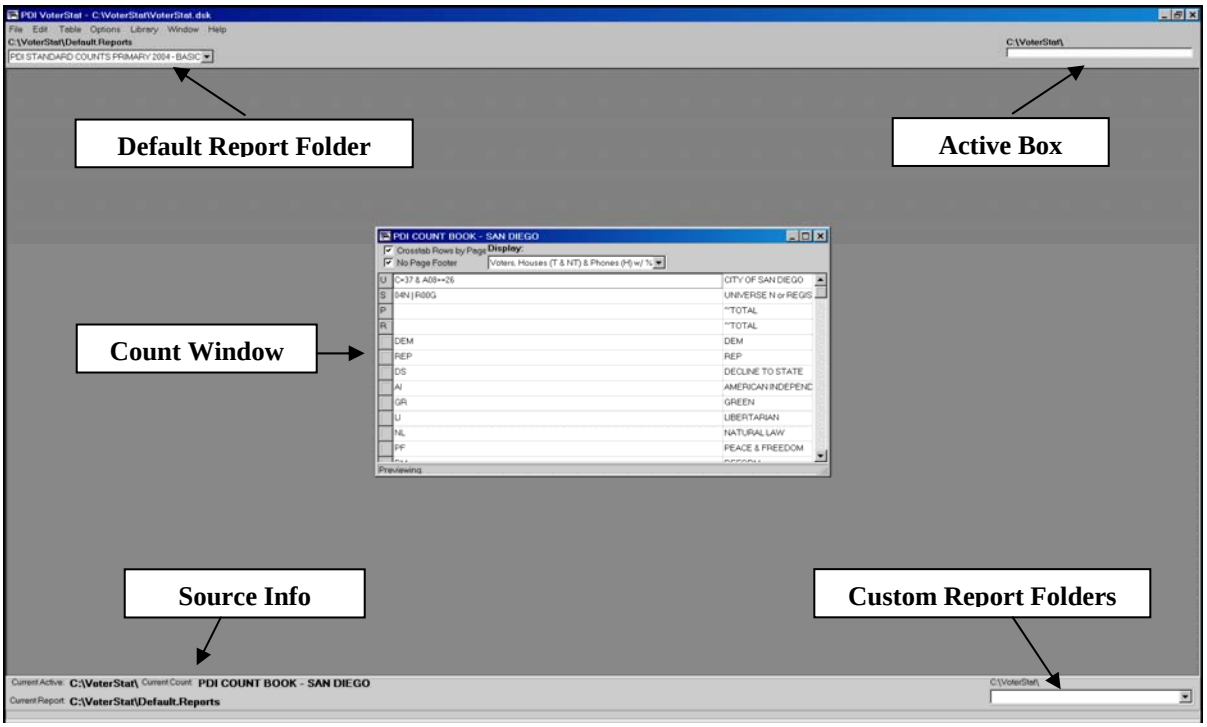
support@politicaldata.com
800/638-4649 (toll free within California)
818/954-8445
818/954-9141 fax

# BASIC TERMS AND CONCEPTS

You will find that PDI VoterStat has it's own unique terminology for defining program parameters, organization, and functions. Some of the terms are commonly used but it is important to understand their meaning in the PDIVoterStat program environment.

## PDI VoterStat Desktop

The PDI Voterstat desktop is what appears on your screen when opening the program. The desktop provides an interface for opening, closing, and organizing counts reports, as well as controlling their size, placement, and other parameters.




**Count Window –** A Count Window is the area containing a single count report.

**Default Report Folder –** This combo box is used for storing generic saved reports that would be useful as templates for multiple districts.

**Active Box –** The Active Box display the name of the report being processed, the elapsed time in seconds, and the percentage of completion.

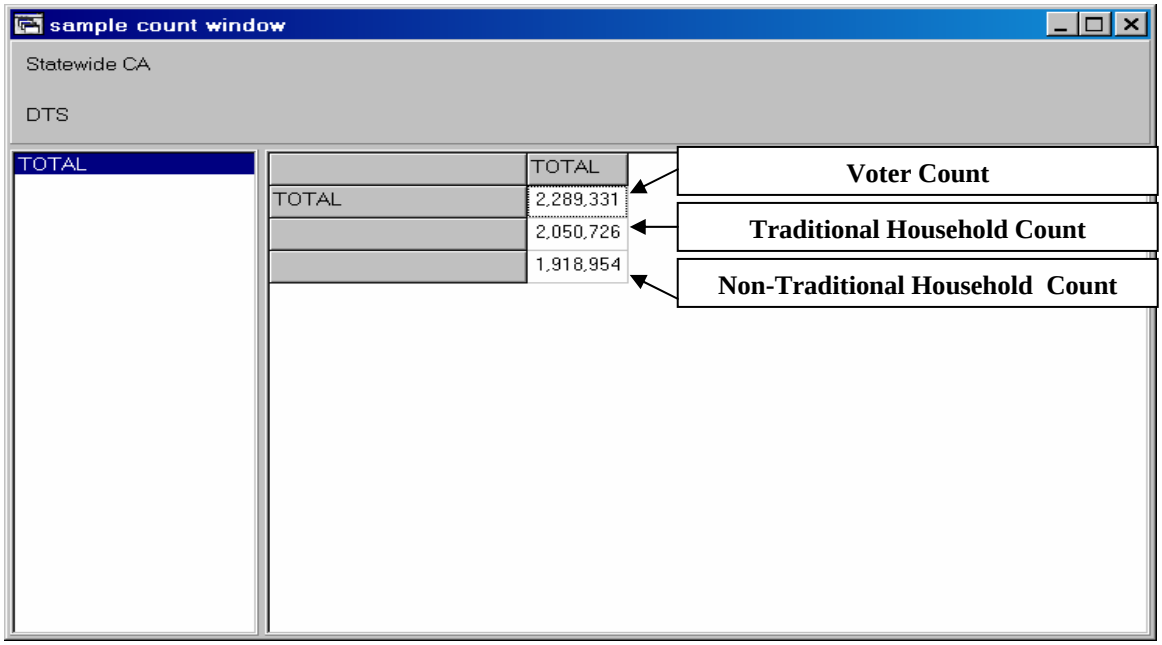
**Custom Report Folder –** This combo box is used for storing saved reports that are project specific.

**Source Information** – The Source Information Bar displays which count is currently active as well as file path information for the report folders and active files.

## Counts

The term "Counts" refers to the calculated statistics processed by the PDI VoterStat application. The term can represent a single number or thousands of numbers contained within a report. PDI VoterStat provides three different types of counts: voters, traditional households, and non-traditional households.

**COUNTS BY VOTER –** The number of individual voters who meet the user define criteria.
**COUNTS BY TRADITIONAL HOUSEHOLDS –** The number of individual residential addresses for selected voters with identical LAST NAMES.
**COUNTS BY NON-TRADITIONAL HOUSEHOLDS –** The number of individual residential addresses for selected voters REGARDLESS of Last Names.




The above sample count shows that the 2,289,331 selected voters live in 2,050,726 households that meet the standard for a traditional household and 1,918,954 households that meet the standard for non-traditional households. This is a valuable feature for reducing the number of mail pieces required to reach all of your selected voters. Institutional addresses such as apartment buildings will default to the traditional household to avoid potential errors.

## Traditional Household vs. Non-Traditional Household

**Household Sample 1 – Bob Smith**

| | Traditional Household | Non-Traditional Household |
|---|---|---|
| Mail Piece 1 | Bob Smith | Bob Smith |

**Household Sample 2 – Bob Smith & Mary Jones**

| | Traditional Household | Non-Traditional Household |
|---|---|---|
| Mail Piece 1 | Bob Smith | Bob Smith and Mary Jones |
| Mail Piece 2 | Mary Jones | Not necessary |

**Household Sample 3 – Bob Smith, Sandra Smith, & Mary Jones**

| | Traditional Household | Non-Traditional Household |
|---|---|---|
| Mail Piece 1 | Bob & Sandra Smith | Bob & Sandra Smith, and Mary Jones |
| Mail Piece 2 | Mary Jones | Not necessary |

## Voter Level and Household Level Counts

Almost all demographic fields deal with the individual characteristics of voters with the exception of the HOUSE PARTY TYPE and POSSLQ fields. These two fields are pre-calculated and classify households by examining characteristics of all registered voters within the household.

Users will often find it necessary to go beyond the individual voter characteristics and query voters based on the household profile. PDI VoterStat makes this process very simple. By prefacing a criteria with "household." (for traditional householding) or "householdnt." (for non-traditional householding) followed by the number voters in the house that must meet the criteria, a query will qualify a household based on voters matching the select. For example, if you want to query all voters that live with at least one Republican Female, you would type HOUSEHOLD.1 (REP & FEM) or HOUSEHOLDNT.1 (REP & FEM).

PDI VoterStat allows users to combine voter level and household level selects. This is helpful feature, but users must make sure that the household level select is clearly defined with proper parenthetical syntax.

## Count Reports

A count report is the organized collection of one or many individual counts within a single counts window. A count report can be viewed on the PDI VoterStat desktop, printed, or exported in a text file format. PDI VoterStat uses four different report layouts to process counts.

**BASIC COUNTER –** The Basic Counter calculates three simple numbers: the total, the specified select, and the balance of the specified select. This counter is most useful for quickly calculating a single query.

## Count Reports - Continued

**TABLE COUNTER –** The Table Counter contains columns and rows that can be used to calculate the intersection of two separate queries. PDI VoterStat table counters can have an unlimited number of rows or columns.

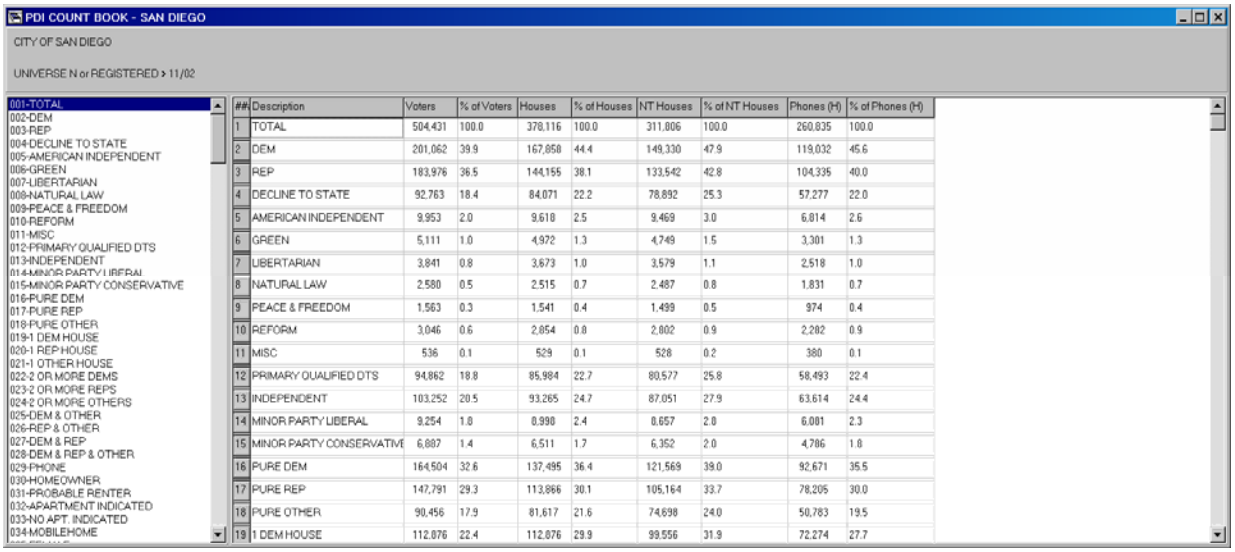
**STANDARD COUNTER –** The Standard Counter contains rows, but no columns. This is useful for maximizing the number of rows per page when column intersection is unnecessary.

**LISTER -** Like the Table report, a Lister contains Universe and Select level queries as well as intersecting columns and rows. The setup and functionality for this report, however, are completely different. This report is most commonly used to provide a breakdown of queries by precinct, zip code, or census tract. As the number of precincts in a single district can get well into the hundreds and even thousands, this report layout is most beneficial. The purpose for the Lister report is to create reports with geographic breaks without having to enter them individually.

The Lister report results are usually exported to a database or spreadsheet application rather than printed. The report output resembles a spreadsheet table with one enumerated value per row. (Rows can only be appended through enumeration). The expanded control over the column parameters provides the greater complexity and sophistication to the reports. In addition to assigning universes and count types for each column, users can have columns display field values, field names, district descriptions, and calculated percentages. The user can even set the output column (field) characteristics such as width and names.

# Count Viewer

The Count Viewer enables the user to view processed counts. By pressing the F3 key, the count window will change its appearance and become a tool for viewing counts. This is especially useful when reports have multiple pages. In such cases, viewing a report on the screen is often more efficient than working with the printed pages.

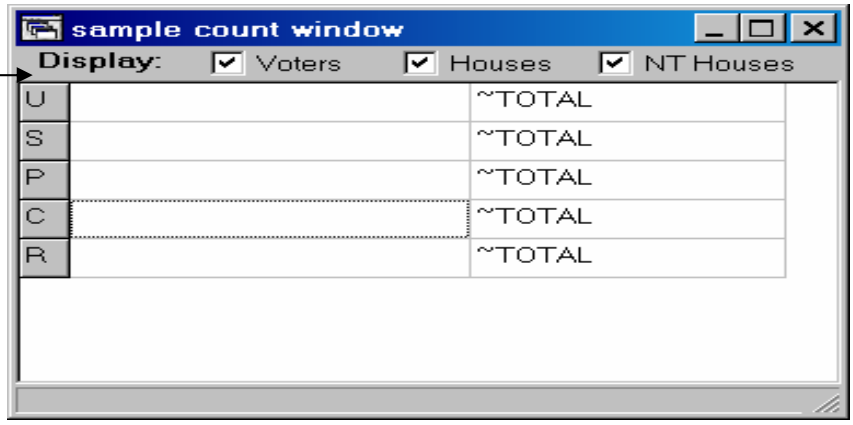


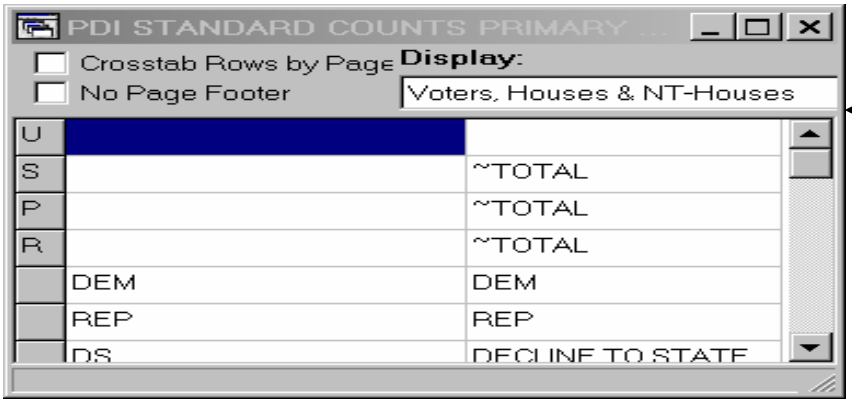

| ## | Description | Voters | % of Voters | Houses | % of Houses | NT Houses | % of NT Houses | Phones (H) | % of Phones (H) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | TOTAL | 504,431 | 100.0 | 378,116 | 100.0 | 311,806 | 100.0 | 260,835 | 100.0 |
| 2 | DEM | 201,062 | 39.9 | 167,858 | 44.4 | 149,330 | 47.9 | 119,032 | 45.6 |
| 3 | REP | 183,976 | 36.5 | 144,155 | 38.1 | 133,542 | 42.8 | 104,335 | 40.0 |
| 4 | DECLINE TO STATE | 92,763 | 18.4 | 84,071 | 22.2 | 78,892 | 25.3 | 57,277 | 22.0 |
| 5 | AMERICAN INDEPENDENT | 9,953 | 2.0 | 9,618 | 2.5 | 9,469 | 3.0 | 6,814 | 2.6 |
| 6 | GREEN | 5,111 | 1.0 | 4,972 | 1.3 | 4,749 | 1.5 | 3,301 | 1.3 |
| 7 | LIBERTARIAN | 3,841 | 0.8 | 3,673 | 1.0 | 3,579 | 1.1 | 2,518 | 1.0 |
| 8 | NATURAL LAW | 2,580 | 0.5 | 2,515 | 0.7 | 2,487 | 0.8 | 1,831 | 0.7 |
| 9 | PEACE & FREEDOM | 1,563 | 0.3 | 1,541 | 0.4 | 1,499 | 0.5 | 974 | 0.4 |
| 10 | REFORM | 3,046 | 0.6 | 2,854 | 0.8 | 2,802 | 0.9 | 2,282 | 0.9 |
| 11 | MISC | 536 | 0.1 | 529 | 0.1 | 528 | 0.2 | 380 | 0.1 |
| 12 | PRIMARY QUALIFIED DTS | 94,862 | 18.8 | 85,984 | 22.7 | 80,577 | 25.8 | 58,493 | 22.4 |
| 13 | INDEPENDENT | 103,252 | 20.5 | 93,265 | 24.7 | 87,051 | 27.9 | 63,614 | 24.4 |
| 14 | MINOR PARTY LIBERAL | 9,254 | 1.8 | 8,998 | 2.4 | 8,657 | 2.8 | 6,081 | 2.3 |
| 15 | MINOR PARTY CONSERVATIVE | 6,887 | 1.4 | 6,511 | 1.7 | 6,352 | 2.0 | 4,786 | 1.8 |
| 16 | PURE DEM | 164,504 | 32.6 | 137,495 | 36.4 | 121,569 | 39.0 | 92,671 | 35.5 |
| 17 | PURE REP | 147,791 | 29.3 | 113,866 | 30.1 | 105,164 | 33.7 | 78,205 | 30.0 |
| 18 | PURE OTHER | 90,456 | 17.9 | 81,617 | 21.6 | 74,698 | 24.0 | 50,783 | 19.5 |
| 19 | 1 DEM HOUSE | 112,876 | 22.4 | 112,876 | 29.9 | 99,556 | 31.9 | 72,274 | 27.7 |

# Counts Display Control

Users can control which counts they prefer to be displayed on a report. There are three different reports that have their own procedure for controlling these output options. The Table and Standard count reports process every type of count by default. This allows users to change the count type after initial processing without having to reprocess the report.

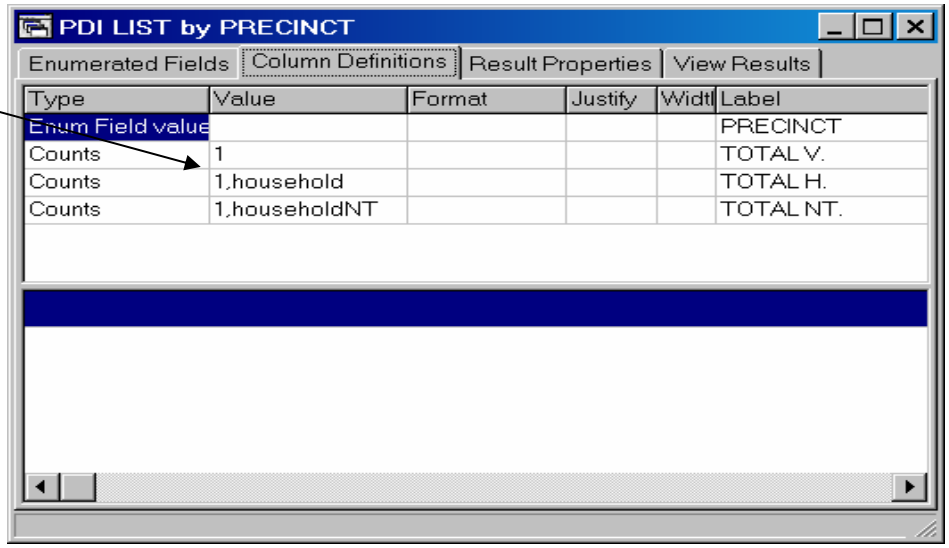
**The Table Counter has three check boxes for controlling displayed counts**




**The Standard Counter has a drop down box to choose a combination of different counts. Options to include phone counts and percentages are also available in this counter.**

**The Lister requires a separate line for each type of count. Counts will default to Voter unless a household type is entered in the value cell.**



## Data Fields

A data field is a piece of information about a voter that exists in the PDI VoterStat database. Fields usually contain information about a voter's geographic location or personal attributes. Most of the information found in the PDI VoterStat database derives from a combination of sources that include county Registrar of Voters offices, campaign outreach, and third party demographic sources. Comprehensive data fields enable queries to work more effectively and provide an accurate and thorough search for the targeted voters.

While most fields are self-explanatory in terms of what they mean, it is not always apparent how exactly the data is stored. As a result, setting the field parameters in a query can often be challenging. To effectively write a query, the user must know which fields to use and understand the values contained within that field. Fortunately, the Webster feature removes most of this burden from the user. We will address how to use Websters in the Webster section of this manual.

PDI VoterStat has four different types of data fields: Boolean, Text, Date, and Numeric.

**Boolean Fields –** The term Boolean is a fancy technical way of saying True or False. This is the most rudimentary type of field as it merely seeks validation for the field. Examples of Boolean fields include PHONE, HOMEOWNER, and VOTE HISTORY. In each case, the voter either meets the field criteria or they don't. If the voter has a phone, owns a home, or voted in a specific election, the applicable field would have a value of true.

**Text Fields –** Unlike the Boolean fields, a Text fields have many potential values. The party field, for instance, can potentially have ten separate values. ie. DEM, REP, DS etc. Some fields, like birthplace may contain over 150 different values. PDI VoterStat will confirm that your answer is among the list of possible answers. For example, if you choose HOME as the value for the party field, the program will not process the count until HOME is replaced with a valid answer

**Date Fields –** Date fields have values in the form of dates. PDI VoterStat requires that date values adhere to an expected format consisting of a four-digit year followed by a two-digit month (with leading zeros), followed by a two-digit day (with leading zeros), and no separators. The program would recognize "20020305", for example to indicate the date of March 5th, 2002. The two most common date fields would be birthdate and, registration date.

**Numeric Fields –** Numeric fields have, yes! you guessed correctly, numeric values. Age is the best example of a numeric field. Like the date field, mathematical operators are required for defining values in these fields. The section on operators provides greater detail on how to use mathematical operators. (See page 21 – Operators)

## Geographic Fields

Geographic fields contain information about a voter's residential location and overlapping areas. Registrar defined districts, zip codes, and media markets are queried by using geographic fields. What makes a geographic field inherently different from a demographic field is that it can only segregate at the household level.

In order to efficiently manage the 6,000+ defined districts in PDI VoterStat, we created a separate geographic field for every type of district. The values within each geographic field represent mutually exclusive districts. This means no voter can live within the boundaries of two districts in the same field. The program requires all geographic district type fields to begin with the letter A. For example, if you want congressional district 53, you would simply write "A02=53." (Congressional districts are 02)

Districts such as congressional (A02), state senatorial (A03), assembly (A04), and state board of equalization (A07) districts can accurately be defined without any county designation in the query. All other indices, however, will require county designation to guarantee that only one district will been defined. District numbers are not mutually exclusive on a statewide basis.

The values for geographic fields will contain either two or five characters. The first two represent the district code the third through fifth represent sub-districts such as council districts or wards.

In addition to the district fields, other geographic fields include County, Zip, CensusTract, CensusBlockGroup, and CensusBlock. Review the "Codes" section of this manual for a complete list of geographic codes.

## Demographic Fields

A demographic field contains non-geographic voter information. Demographic fields are numerous and can vary in complexity. Users can create their own demographic fields with proprietary information. PDI VoterStat can import supporter IDs collected by the campaign staff and create a new field. This new field will be fully integrated with the existing data. There is no limit to the number of fields a user can add. The Fieldmaker program allows users to create new flags from voter ids or affidavits. Review the "Codes" section of this manual for a complete list of demographic codes.

## Websters

The Webster feature is the magic that makes PDI VoterStat so easy to use. Websters are short-hand codes that can be used to translate individual field names, operators, or even entire queries. PDI VoterStat includes over 100 preprogrammed Websters and users can delete or add an indefinite number of additional codes. If you want to select Democrats who are under 25 years of age, the actual query would include (PARTY=DEMOCRATS & AGE < 25). Using Websters that already exist in the program, you could write "D under 25." You can even take a query containing voters over 80 years and create a new Webster called "OldFarts."

## Websters - Continued

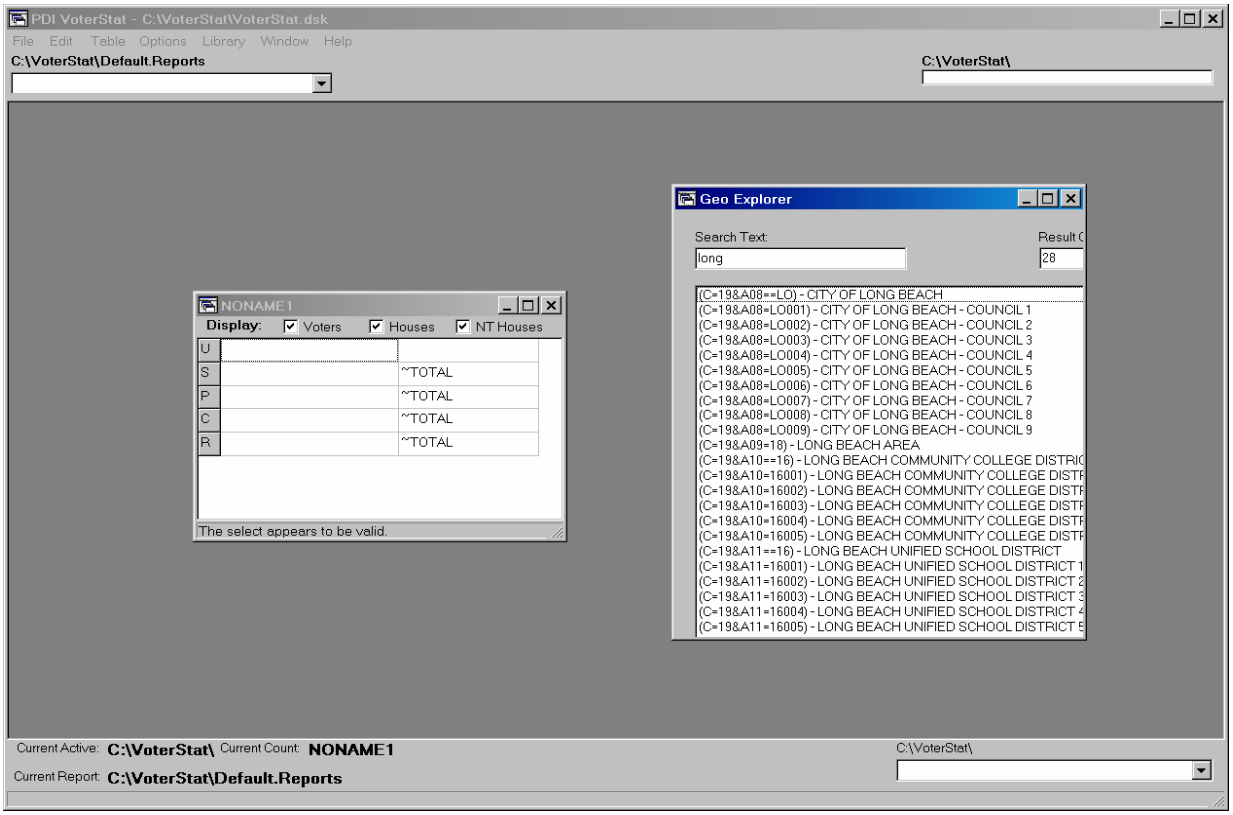
If you have trouble remembering field names and operators, you can create your own names by using Websters. The Webster database lets users organize Websters in separate categories that are defined by the user. Once you translate the codes, you will never have to use the original codes again. You can even include a Webster within a Webster.

An additional Webster feature that is very useful is the ability to group Boolean fields into a single named set field. A set is a collection of fields that you group together so as to apply special operators to them. Vote history is the most common example of a set. By manipulating the fields as a set, the user can type "NFlags 1 02P,02G, 03S,04P" instead of "V02P" or "V02G" or "V03S" or "V02P". This becomes even more valuable when searching for individuals voting in 2 of 4 elections.

# Geo Lookup / Explorer

PDI VoterStat is capable of running counts for any of the 6,000+ registrar defined districts in California. Each district is assigned a county, index and district code, however, the Geo Lookup Explorer feature removes any need to memorize or look up the codes. This feature allows users to define their geography by typing any portion of the district name.

Using the sample below, the word "Long" is typed and the results display every district in the state that includes "long" in its description. Notice the City of Long Beach and Long Beach Unified School District on the list. When you have identified the desired district, simply click on the district to include the codes in your select query.



## Enumeration

The enumerator allows users to automatically add districts that overlap the report's geographic base. This function can spare the user from having to determine the overlapping districts manually.

To run counts for all cities in Los Angeles County, you would make Los Angeles County the Universe level query and then enumerate rows by city. PDI VoterStat will automatically list every city in the county. The enumerator function will work for any geographic or demographic field. Some demographic fields such as date fields should never be enumerated. Not because they can't, but because there are too many different values and such a task would be impractical.

## Vote History

Vote history is included in almost every query. It not only identifies the degree of propensity, but can help verify that voter record is still current. Political Data currently uses a single alpha-numeric character to represent a specific election. We are planning on changing the vote history coding and we will inform users when implemented.

A ballot can be cast in two ways: by mail and at the polls. PDI VoterStat uses a voting method code in conjunction with the election codes to specify participation and method. "V" and the election code would represent a total count of ballots cast by absentee and at the polls. "A" and the election code represents only ballots cast by mail. Poll voters can be deduced using "V" & (election code) less "A" & (election code).

When using multiple vote history fields, it is easier to create sets to specify query parameters. "NFLAGS" would be used to get counts based on total ballots cast. "NABS" would yield counts based on absentee ballots cast. After the method code should be a count of required votes for a list of election codes. Let's look at some examples.

Election Codes: 02G=Voted 11-02 02P=Voted 03-02 00G=Voted 11-00

| QUERY | TRANSLATES TO |
|---|---|
| NFLAGS 1 00G,02P,02G | Voted in at least 1 of 11-00,3-02, or 11-02 |
| NFLAGS 2 00G,02P,02G | Voted in at least 2 of 11-00,3-02, or 11-02 |
| NABS 1 00G,02P,02G | Voted Absentee in at least 1 of 11-00,3-02,or11-02 |
| NABS 2 00G,02P,02G | Voted Absentee in at least 2 of 11-00,3-02,or11-02 |
| NFLAGS 1 00G,02P,02G & ^NABS 1 00G,02P,02G | Voted at polls in at least 2 of 11-00,3-02,or11-02. |
| V02G | Voted 11-02 |
| A02G | Voted Absentee 11-02 |
| V02G & ^A02G | Voted Polls 11-02 |

See the codes section for a complete list of Vote History codes.

## Queries

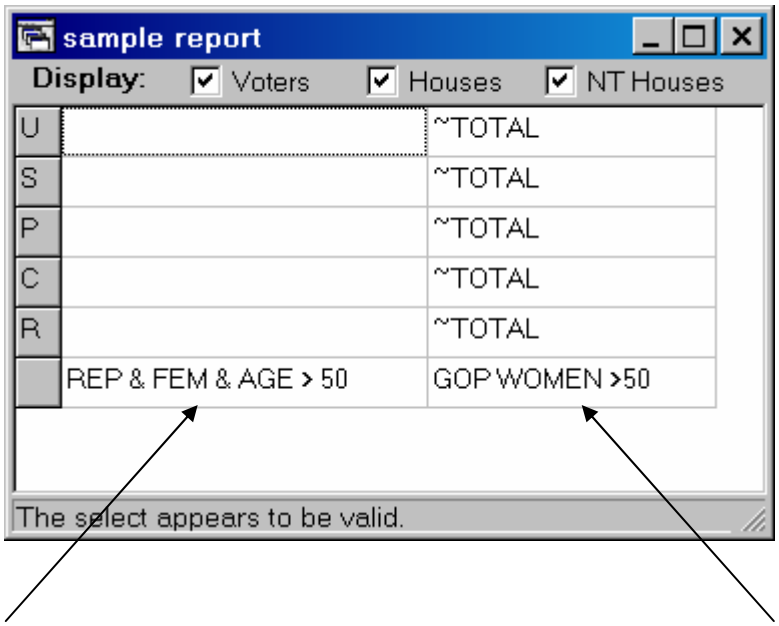
The individual set of instructions to identify and count a specific group of voters is referred to as a query. A query may contain one or more variables created from demographic, geographic, or proprietary data fields. A simple example of a query would be (Rep & Fem & Age > 50).

## Query Labels

The query label is the English translation for a query select. Republican Women over 50 would be the query label for the above query. If the user does not label a query, the reports will display the query criteria as the label.

All of the reports in PDI Voterstat, with the exception of the Basic Counter, give the option of labeling queries as you wish. The only limitation you will face is associated with the space available on the printed page. It is important to understand the labeling imitations and use labels that maximize the available space. The Table counter and Standard counter both have essentially the same layout for entering data. Queries are entered in the cell on the left and the label you wish to appear in the output is entered in the cell immediately to the right. Both the Table Counter and Standard Counter columns have a fixed width (see below). The Lister report allows you to set the width and left/right justification of each column in your report. The layout of the Lister report is done in 'Column Definitions' pane.

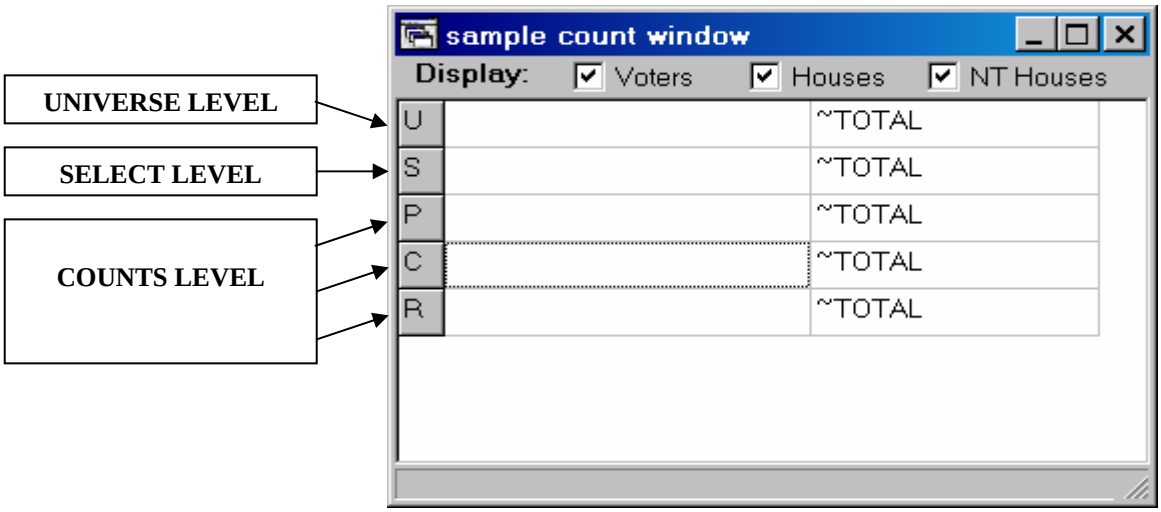
<u>Label Limitations: ("digits" are equal to standard capital letters including spaces)</u>
ALL UNIVERSE, SELECT and PAGE headings are limited to 65 digits.
TABLE COUNTER- Columns - two rows limited to 6 digits each
Rows – two rows limited to 12 digits each
STANDARD COUNTER – Rows (only) is limited to 18-22 digits
LISTER – No limitations. Width is set by user in 'Column Definitions' pane.




**Cells to the left contain query information** **Cells to the right contain labeling info**

## Hierarchy of Queries

When using multiple queries in a single report, it is essential to understand how each query can affect the other counts from the same report. VoterStat uses a hierarchy of different query levels to organize and display counts in a cross tab configuration. A counts report may contain as many as three different query levels and some levels may contain many individual queries.




**UNIVERSE LEVEL (U) –** The Universe Level is the first row and highest level in a counts report. This query determines the total number of voters included in the entire report. Specifying a query at this level is necessary to begin processing a count.

We recommend that users include only geographic parameters in the universe level query. This will assure the consideration of all voters within the specified geography in lower level counts. PDI VoterStat will allow geographic and demographic parameters to be combined, however, doing so may cause unwanted results if not done carefully.

**SELECT LEVEL (S) –** The Select Level or "Base" is essentially an optional extension of the Universe Level query that would contain demographic or proprietary query parameters. This would only be necessary if you wanted to impose a filter that would limit voters from consideration throughout an entire report. Many count reports do not warrant a query in the select level and it is extremely important to understand the effect an entry in this level would have on your entire report.

Lets say you want a report that only includes Republican voters. By entering "REP" as the select level query, the report will process faster (as a result of limiting the potential pool of voters) and the need to add "Rep" to any other query in the report will be eliminated.

The effect often overlooked is that non-republican voters will not be considered in any part of the report. Even non-Republican voters living with Republican voters will not be considered. This can drastically alter the household profile of voters in the report.

## Hierarchy of Queries - Continued

**COUNTS LEVEL – Pages (P), Columns (C), and Rows (R)**

The third and lowest level in the report hierarchy is the Counts Level. Whereas the Universe and Select levels determine which voters are eligible for consideration throughout an entire report, the queries at the Counts level only impact queries in which they intersect.

Queries at the Counts level can be positioned in a report to represent individual pages, columns, and rows. The most commonly utilized positions are the columns and rows. They provide a clear and organized display of individual counts as well as an intersection with other counts. When two counts intersect, the resulting count has met the criteria from both queries.

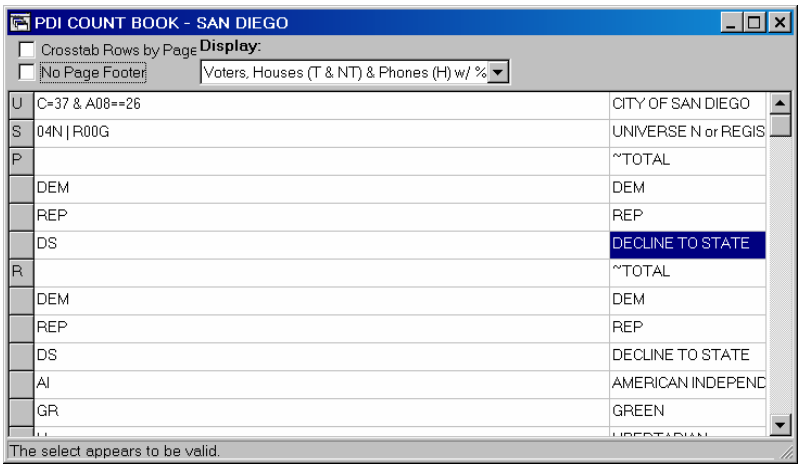
A query will have the same results as a page, column, or rows if it has the same intersecting queries. When creating a report, users typically want to contrast a group of queries with another group of queries. As a general rule, whichever group has more queries should be positioned as rows. This allows a greater likelihood that the report will fit on one page with a portrait display. The Lister reports automatically append rows and let the user only define columns. Some of these reports will generate literally thousands of rows when providing data by precinct. The PDI VoterStat program does not have known limit on the number of columns, rows, or pages allowed in a single report.

The utilization of the page position is not as obvious as with columns and rows. To begin with, the term "page" does not provide the most accurate description of the positions functionality. It would be more practical to think of the page position as a tool to provide sub-reports.

As a default, the page position will have one entry that does not contain a query. This allows the total number of voters to pass through and essentially makes the page position irrelevant to the report. (The report will intersect with the nonexistent query, but the results are not affected.) In order to create a sub-report, one or more queries must be inserted at the page position. This will instruct the program to generate a new identical report that intersects all of the columns and rows with the new page query. A sub-report will be generated for every query listed at the page position. PDI VoterStat will automatically insert a page break between sub-report to prevent parts of two sub-reports being printed on the same page.

To create a full count book, users can simply click on a box marked "Crosstab Rows by Page." This will create a page entry for every rows without having to copy the queries to the page position.

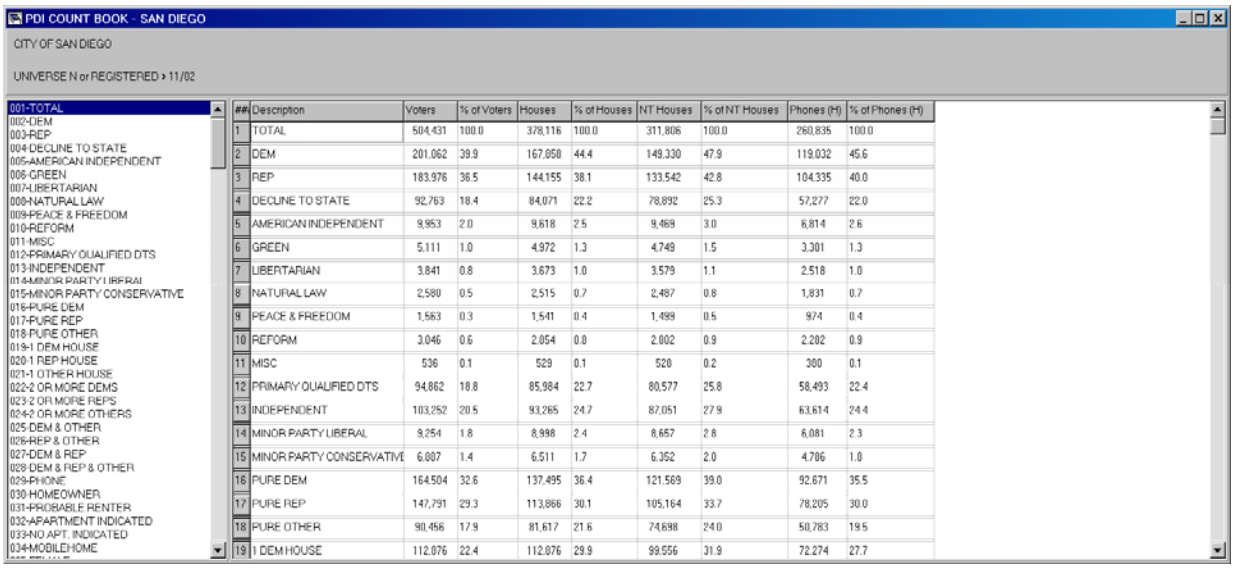
# Example of adding multiple pages



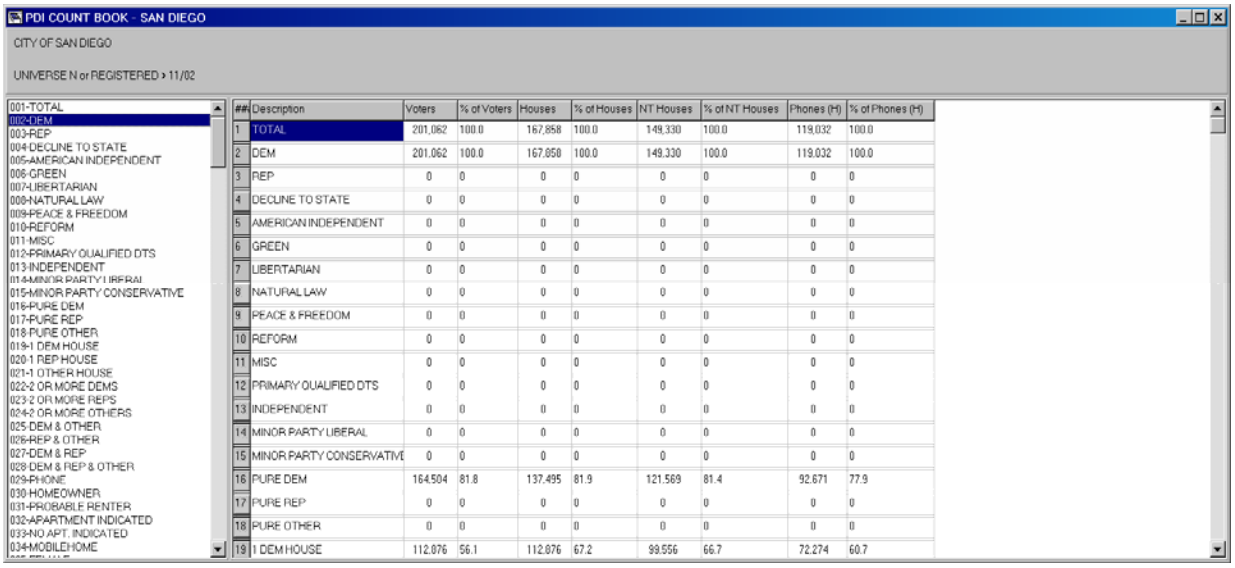

**The top picture shows the inserted lines at the page position calling for a page for Democrats, Republicans, and Decline to State.**

**The middle picture shows the results from the first page with the total counts.**

**The bottom picture shows the DEM page. This page is exclusively Democrats. Notice all the rows with zeros.**




| ## | Description | Voters | % of Voters | Houses | % of Houses | NT Houses | % of NT Houses | Phones (H) | % of Phones (H) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | TOTAL | 504,431 | 100.0 | 378,116 | 100.0 | 311,806 | 100.0 | 260,835 | 100.0 |
| 2 | DEM | 201,062 | 39.9 | 167,858 | 44.4 | 149,330 | 47.9 | 119,032 | 45.6 |
| 3 | REP | 183,976 | 36.5 | 144,155 | 38.1 | 133,542 | 42.8 | 104,335 | 40.0 |
| 4 | DECLINE TO STATE | 92,763 | 18.4 | 84,071 | 22.2 | 78,892 | 25.3 | 57,277 | 22.0 |
| 5 | AMERICAN INDEPENDENT | 9,953 | 2.0 | 9,618 | 2.5 | 9,469 | 3.0 | 6,814 | 2.6 |
| 6 | GREEN | 5,111 | 1.0 | 4,972 | 1.3 | 4,749 | 1.5 | 3,301 | 1.3 |
| 7 | LIBERTARIAN | 3,841 | 0.8 | 3,673 | 1.0 | 3,579 | 1.1 | 2,518 | 1.0 |
| 8 | NATURAL LAW | 2,580 | 0.5 | 2,515 | 0.7 | 2,487 | 0.8 | 1,831 | 0.7 |
| 9 | PEACE & FREEDOM | 1,563 | 0.3 | 1,541 | 0.4 | 1,499 | 0.5 | 974 | 0.4 |
| 10 | REFORM | 3,046 | 0.6 | 2,054 | 0.0 | 2,002 | 0.9 | 2,202 | 0.9 |
| 11 | MISC | 536 | 0.1 | 529 | 0.1 | 520 | 0.2 | 300 | 0.1 |
| 12 | PRIMARY QUALIFIED DTS | 94,862 | 18.8 | 85,984 | 22.7 | 80,577 | 25.8 | 58,493 | 22.4 |
| 13 | INDEPENDENT | 103,252 | 20.5 | 93,265 | 24.7 | 87,051 | 27.9 | 63,614 | 24.4 |
| 14 | MINOR PARTY LIBERAL | 9,254 | 1.8 | 8,998 | 2.4 | 8,657 | 2.8 | 6,081 | 2.3 |
| 15 | MINOR PARTY CONSERVATIVE | 6,807 | 1.4 | 6,511 | 1.7 | 6,352 | 2.0 | 4,786 | 1.8 |
| 16 | PURE DEM | 164,504 | 32.6 | 137,495 | 36.4 | 121,569 | 39.0 | 92,671 | 35.5 |
| 17 | PURE REP | 147,791 | 29.3 | 113,866 | 30.1 | 105,164 | 33.7 | 78,205 | 30.0 |
| 18 | PURE OTHER | 90,456 | 17.9 | 81,617 | 21.6 | 74,698 | 24.0 | 50,783 | 19.5 |
| 19 | 1 DEM HOUSE | 112,076 | 22.4 | 112,076 | 29.9 | 99,556 | 31.9 | 72,274 | 27.7 |




| ## | Description | Voters | % of Voters | Houses | % of Houses | NT Houses | % of NT Houses | Phones (H) | % of Phones (H) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | TOTAL | 201,062 | 100.0 | 167,858 | 100.0 | 149,330 | 100.0 | 119,032 | 100.0 |
| 2 | DEM | 201,062 | 100.0 | 167,858 | 100.0 | 149,330 | 100.0 | 119,032 | 100.0 |
| 3 | REP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | DECLINE TO STATE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | AMERICAN INDEPENDENT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | GREEN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | LIBERTARIAN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | NATURAL LAW | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | PEACE & FREEDOM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | REFORM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | MISC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | PRIMARY QUALIFIED DTS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | INDEPENDENT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | MINOR PARTY LIBERAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | MINOR PARTY CONSERVATIVE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | PURE DEM | 164,504 | 81.8 | 137,495 | 81.9 | 121,569 | 81.4 | 92,671 | 77.9 |
| 17 | PURE REP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | PURE OTHER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | 1 DEM HOUSE | 112,076 | 56.1 | 112,076 | 67.2 | 99,556 | 66.7 | 72,274 | 60.7 |

## Negation

Negation is somewhat of a necessary evil in queries. It is extremely useful to have, but it can sure mess up your criteria if used improperly. When the negation is based on only one field, there is no need for concern. However, when you want to negate a criteria containing multiple fields, you must be very careful. The proper use of "and" and "or" operators as well as parenthesis is imperative. PDI VoterStat allows users to combine a normal criteria with a negated criteria in the same query.

**Negation examples.** (PDI VoterStat uses the carat symbol "^" for not.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ^Dem | translation | any voter who **isn't** a Democrat |
| ^Dem & ^Fem | translation | any voter who **isn't** a Democrat and **isn't** Female |
| ^Dem & Fem | translation | any voter who **isn't** a Democrat and **is** Female |
| ^(Dem or Fem) | translation | any voter who **isn't** a Democrat and **isn't** Female |
| ^Household.1 Dem | translation | any voter in a house that **does not** contain a Democrat |
| Household.1 ^Dem | translation | any voter in a house that **contains** a Non-Democrat |
| ^Household.1 (Dem or Fem) | translation | any voter in a house that **does not** contain a Democrat and **does not** contain Female |
| ^Household.1 (Dem & Fem) | translation | any voter in a house that **does not** contain a voter who is **both** a Democrat and Female |

## Operators

Most queries require the use of one, or a combination, of the following operators: "&", "|" ("|" means "or"), "=", ">", "<", "~", "IN", "EX", "^", "WI" and "OU". These operators are crucial in communicating the exact criteria you want processed. When using operators, it is important to understand that certain types of operators work best with certain types of data fields.

Most of us overlook the specificity of operators because, as people, we can often interpret a statement's meaning even if operators are used incorrectly. Unfortunately, computers process queries based on exactly what is written. The computer cannot differentiate between what the user writes when it conflicts with what the user actually wants.

Political Data consultants often receive data requests for universes containing "Democrats and Republicans." This sounds straight forward, but if you write a query for "DEM & REP", you will get no voters that meet the criteria. The reason is due to the fact that no voter can be both a Democrat and a Republican. The correct operator would actually be an "or" operator.

The most obvious operators are the mathematical ones: "=", ">", "<", ">=", "<=", and "<>", which mean equal to, greater than, less than, greater than or equal to, less than or equal to, and not equal to, respectively. These operators are most commonly used to

## Operators - Continued

count numeric fields and date fields. For example, writing "AGE > 35" will count all voters over the age of 35. Writing "RDATE >= 19940509" will counts all voters who registered on or before May 9th 1994. Text fields, such as PRECINCT and ZIP, can also make use all of these mathematical operators, particularly when trying to limit your geographic area to a certain range of zip codes or precincts. In regards to these mathematical operators, the remaining text fields will use "=" exclusively, such as "PARTY=D" or "ETHNICITY=CHINESE".

The less obvious operators are "^", "WI", "OU", "==", "~=","IN", "EX", and "~~" which mean not, within, outside, begins with, contains, included, excluded, and included or begins with, respectively.

"^" (not) is placed before any given field variable(s) that you do not want counted. For example, writing "^DEM" would count all voters who are not Democrats. "^" (not) can be placed before a single variable, or a query select containing multiple variables. For example, writing "^(REP OR MALE AGE>=50)" would count all voters who are not a Republican or a Male Age 50 or older. Notice the use of parenthesis.

"WI" (within) means the value has to fall inside a certain range. Writing the query select AGE WI 30,50 would count all voters that are at least 30 but no more than 50 years of age. "OU" (outside) is the opposite of that: less than 30 or greater than 50.

"==" (begins with) is a very useful operator when trying to count field values that begin with the same set of digits. This operator is most commonly used to count cities that are divided up into separate council districts or wards. For example, the City of Pasadena, which is divided up into seven separate council districts, can be counted as a whole by writing "C=19&A08==PS ". Without the operator "==" you would be forced to either identify the range these council districts fall within, (C=19&A08 WI PS001,PS007) or write out all seven of the individual district codes that make up the city.

"~=" (contains) means that the value has to contain the numbers or text in your query select. This operator can be used like "==" to identify a city at large, but be careful in counties where a city council code could end with the same two digits that another begins with, such as San Joaquin County where, the City of Lodi is C=39&A08=04, and City of Stockton Council 4 is C=39&A08=01004.

"IN" (included), "EX" (excluded) and "~~" (included or begins with) are used when trying to count field values from a list. For example, writing "PARTY IN D,PF,GR,NL" counts all voters in the following parties listed: Democratic, Peace and Freedom, Green or Natural Law. Writing "PARTY EX D,PF,GR,NL" counts all voters, excluding those who are in the parties listed. "~~" is useful when trying to count a list of field values such as precincts. Since many precincts are divided up into smaller sub-precincts, it is helpful to be able to count a list of precincts without having to write each individual sub-precinct. For example, writing "Precinct ~~ 9000002,9000015,9000017" would count the voters in precincts 9000002A, 9000002B, 9000002C, 9000015A, 9000015B, 9000015C, 9000017A and 9000017B. Notice that each value in the list is separated with a comma. There are no spaces between listed values. There should only be a

## Operators - Continued

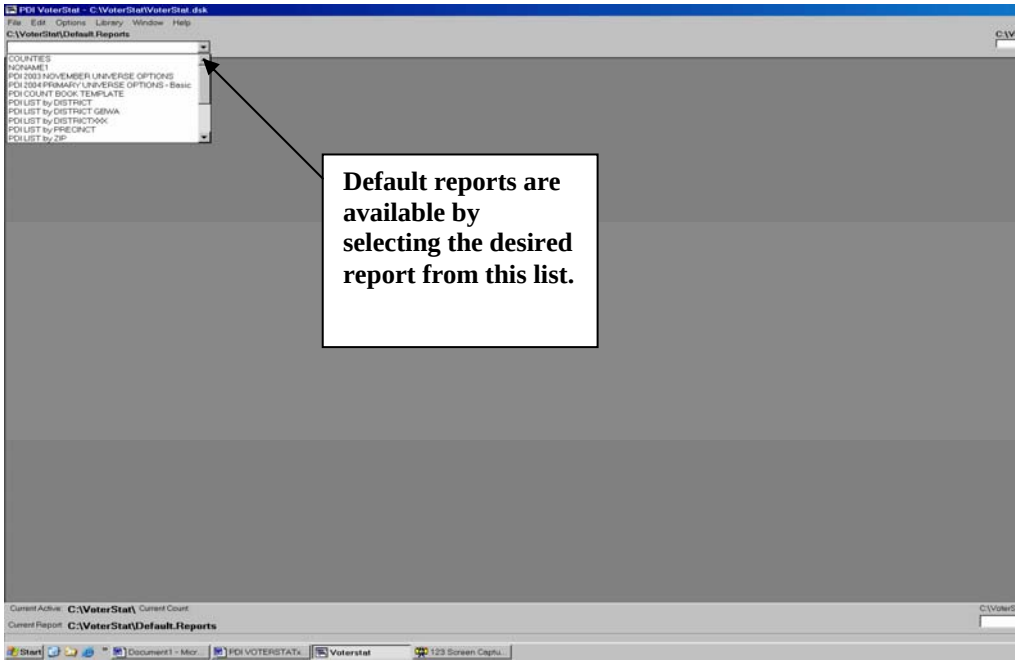
space between the field name, the operator and the list of values.

The operators, “IN”, “EX” and “~~” can also be used to count a list of field values contained in a separate file saved on your computer. For example, you can count a list of voter ID numbers you have compiled from supporters, without having to retype the entire list into you query select. The list must be saved as a text document containing a single column of the Voter ID numbers you wish to count. Lets say that this list, labeled ‘Supporters.txt’, is saved in your C drive in a folder labeled ‘Campaign’. Once this is done you would write VOTERID IN ‘C:\Campaign\Supporters.txt’ to count all of these supporters. Note: you must use single quotes to identify the full path and name of the file you wish to count.

# HOW DO I?

## How do I select a default report?

PDI VoterStat includes 14 preprogrammed count reports that are stored in the default reports folder. The concept behind the default report folder is to maintain reports that contain queries that are applicable to many districts throughout the state. These report templates can be used as a starting place for more complicated custom reports. The altered reports, however, should be saved to a separate report folder to avoid a buildup of reports in the default folder. Users can add or delete reports from the default report folder.




| Default Report Name | Type | Description |
|---|---|---|
| PDI COUNT BOOK TEMPLATE | Standard | Template for full count book - Geography will need to be added |
| PDI COUNTIES | Table | List of Counties as Rows |
| PDI COUNTIES/REGIONS STATEWIDE | Table | List of CA regions i.e. Inland Empire, Central Coast etc. |
| PDI ETHNIC GROUPS/SURNAMES | Table | Statewide counts for all PDI defined ethnic/surname groups |
| PDI FLAG COUNTER CHECK | Table | Counts for “Old” PDI Vote History flags, both total and Absentee |
| PDI GEO LAUSD Zip Code Areas | Table | Counter of LA Unified School District areas by zip code |
| PDI LIST by DISTRICT | Lister | Lister by multiple enumerated fields |
| PDI List by PRECINCT | Lister | Lister by precinct |
| PDI List by Zip | Lister | Lister by zip code |
| PDI MEDIA MARKETS | Table | CA defined regions for Media purchases, Cable, Radio etc. |
| PDI ROWS | Table | Contains PDI Basic Demographic Rows |
| PDI SAMPLE COUNTER | Table | Contains PDI Basic Demographic Rows - best for analyzing polling sample universe |
| PDI STANDARD COUNTS | Standard | Contains PDI Basic Demographic Rows |
| PDI Standard Counts GENERAL 2004 - Basic | Standard | PDI demographic rows with propensity universes 11/04 |
| PDI Standard Counts PRIMARY 2004 – ALL UNIV | Standard | PDI propensity universes for 03/04 |
| PDI table Counter GENERAL 2004 | Table | PDI propensity universes for 11/04 with user defined columns. |
| PDI table Counter PRIMARY 2004 | Table | PDI propensity universes for 03/04 with user defined columns. |

## How do I choose the right report layout?

Choosing the report layout that best suits your needs is the first decision to made when building a count report. Users should become acquainted with the default reports and add new report templates if necessary. The majority of reports should not have to be built from scratch.

Here are some general guidelines to follow when choosing a report layout.

Question 1: Can I use a default report or do I need to create a new report?

If you can use one of the default reports, you are ready to begin.

If you need to create a new report, answer question 2

Question 2: Which report layout should I choose?

If you only have a single query to process, use the Basic Counter report.

If you have multiple queries that do not require any intersection with other queries, choose the Table Count report if you have less than 15 queries and the Standard Count report if you have more than 15 queries.

If your report requires an intersection with other queries, use the Table Count report if you have less than 25 rows.

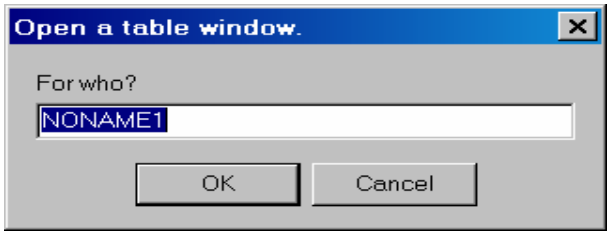
If your report contains more than 25 rows, use the standard counter and create pages for the intersecting queries.

If your report requires the enumeration of a single field such as precinct, zip code, or census tract, use the Lister report.

If your report requires only geographic districts as rows, use the Lister Count Report.

## How do I create a new report?

Creating a report can be accomplished by using the file menu at the top left corner of the program desktop or using command keys. You can choose to create a Basic count report (Ctrl-B), Table count report (Ctrl-T), Standard count report (Ctrl-D), or Lister count report (Ctrl-U). You will be asked to name the new report. Unnamed reports get a default name such a "NoName02." You can rename a report at any time. The new report will not contain any queries.

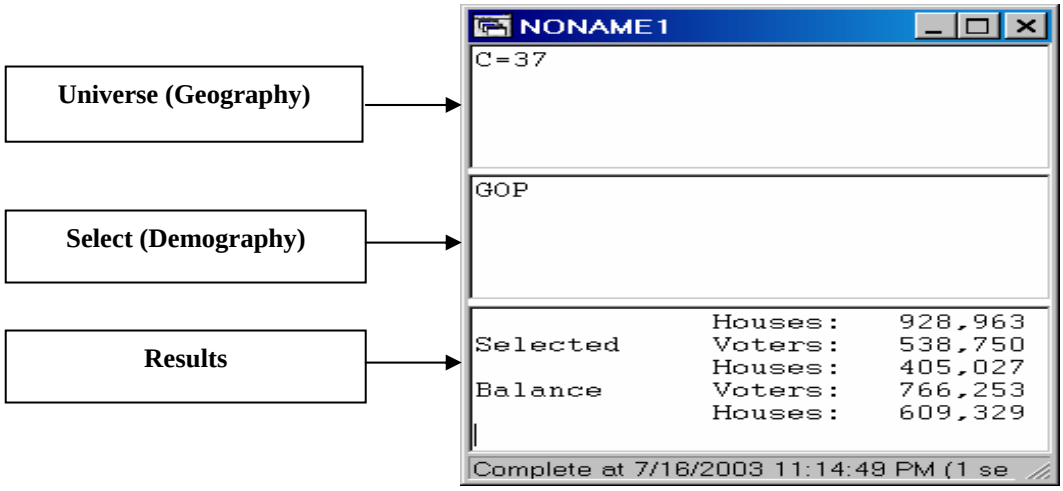



## How do I navigate through the Basic count report window?

Navigating through this report is simple because it only contains three boxes and only the top two may contain a query. The top box contains the Universe level query for geography. The middle box contains the Select level query using demographic fields. By using the Universe level position for exclusively for geographic fields, you will get a count of all voters in the specified geography. A query based on demographic fields

## How do I navigate through the Basic count report window - Continued

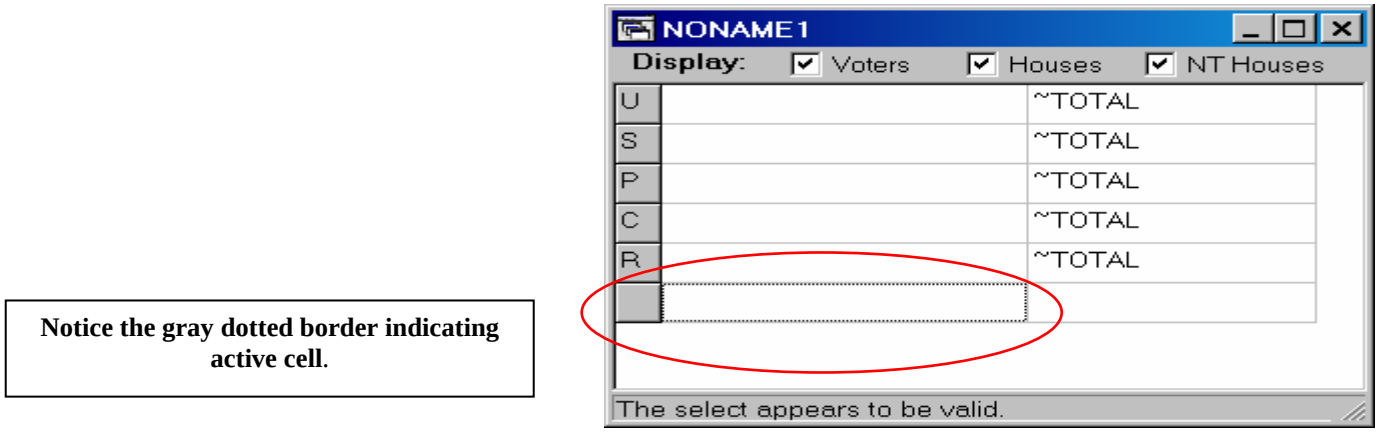
can be placed in the Select level position. This method of structuring the queries is useful for getting a percentage for the selected voters.




## How do I navigate through a Table/Standard report window?

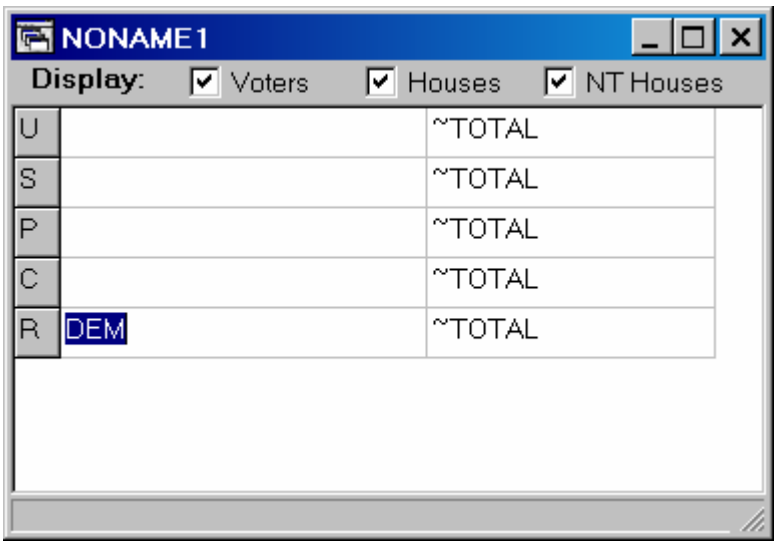
The Table and Standard count report windows are almost identical. The only difference is the Table count report includes columns. Pages, Rows, and Columns can be inserted or removed by pressing the "insert" or "delete" button on your keyboard.

The up, down, left, and right arrows provide the easiest way to move between the report cells (boxes). The cells are somewhat similar to an Excel spreadsheet. A gray dotted border around a cell will indicate which one is active. In order to cut and paste text between report cells you must click in the cell or press enter when the cell is highlighted.



## How do I navigate through a Table/Standard count report window - Continued

**By clicking on the active cell, you use cut, copy, and paste editing tools**




# How do I process a Lister count report?

Like the Table report, a Lister contains Universe and Select level queries as well as intersecting columns and rows. The setup and functionality for this report, however, are completely different. This report is most commonly used to provide a breakdown of queries by precinct, zip code, or census tract. As the number of precincts in a single district can get well into the hundreds and even thousands, this report layout is most beneficial. The purpose for the Lister report is to create large reports with geographic breaks without having to enter them individually. Whenever possible, use one of the three Lister reports found in the default report folder as a platform for creating a new report.

The Lister report results are usually exported to a database or spreadsheet application rather than printed. The report output resembles a spreadsheet table with one enumerated value per row. (Rows can only be appended through enumeration). The expanded control over the column parameters provides the greater complexity and sophistication to the reports. In addition to assigning universes and count types for each column, users can have columns display field values, field names, district descriptions, and calculated percentages. The user can even set the output column (field) characteristics such as width and names.

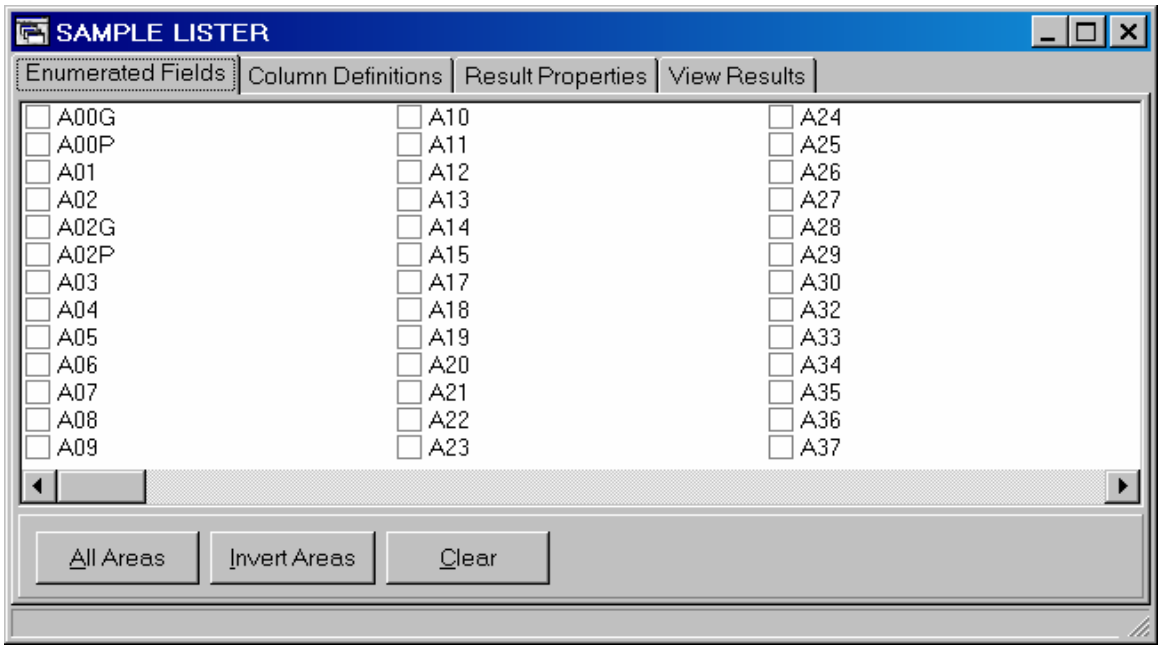
The Lister report is probably the most complicated report to run. Whereas the other reports only allows users to assign queries to various positions within a report, the Lister provides more sophisticated column features to enable users to create more comprehensive data.

You will immediately notice that the Lister count window is quite different from the other count report windows. To begin with, the report window is divided into four tabs:

## How do I process a Lister count report - continued

**Enumerated Fields Tab –** The 'Enumerated Fields' window includes a check box next to every available field from the PDI VoterStat database . This window is used to select the field, or fields, you would like to enumerate (or create a list of). While you may choose to enumerate any of the listed fields, the Lister is designed to effectively identify geographic areas, such as registrar defined areas (A01 - A90), precincts, zip codes and census tracts. The 'All Areas' button, will automatically select all of the registrar defined areas.

Commonly enumerated areas such as zip codes and precincts have to be selected manually. The 'Invert Areas' button will automatically select the balance of the registrar defined areas that you previously selected. The 'Clear' button clears all the choices you have made.




**Column Definitions Tab –** This window is probably the most complicated window in the report. It control every aspect of the information displayed in the report. You may notice that the window is actually split into two separate panes. The upper pane of the window controls all column parameters and the bottom portion is where queries are entered.

From the bottom pane, user can add queries to the report. Each row in the bottom pane is numbered and can store a query. Leaving a row blank will yield a count of all voters within the Universe and Select level parameters. Rows can be added or deleted by clicking on the adjacent row and pressing the "Insert" or "delete" key.

Labels and column assignments for each query are controlled from the upper pane in the window. Users determine exactly how they want the column data to be displayed by manipulating five separate field parameters.

## How do I process a Lister count report - continued

Three of the five field parameters are simple to understand and use. They include the column justification, width, and label. The justification can be set to right, left, and center. The column width can be set to as many characters as necessary. The label parameter is a text box that determines the column heading and field name. The field type and value, however, may require more detailed information.

| Type Parameters | Description | Value - Parameters by data type |
|---|---|---|
| Field Name | Displays name of enumerated field | Leave Blank |
| Enum Field Value | Displays enumerated field values such as precinct numbers | Leave Blank |
| Field Value | Displays the field value for field specified in the Value column | Choose Field from drop down box |
| Text | Displays text you could type "voters" to show to the right of a voter count | Type Text (free form) |
| Counts | Displays query results as stated in the Value column | Type Query row number followed by a comma followed by nothing (voter count) “household” (for traditional household count),or “householdNT“(for non-traditional household count) |
| Percentage | Displays percentage of one column divided by another column | Column number / Column number |
| County | Displays county code | Leave Blank |
| Geo Label | Displays description for geographic enumerated field | Leave Blank |

The option labeled ‘Enum Field Value’ is short for enumerated field value. This column displays the precinct numbers when enumerating by precinct and zip code numbers when enumerating by zip code. A column with Enum Field Value should be on every Lister report.

Choosing the option labeled ‘Field Name’ will produce a column that lists the name of the field being enumerated. If you are enumerating by precinct, then “Precinct” will be displayed for row in the report. This can be useful when enumerating multiple districts.

The column type option ‘Field Value’ allows you to display a field value as it relates to the enumerated field. The field in use is specified in the Value column drop down box listing the available fields. An example of how this information can be useful would be creating a report enumerated by precinct. By selecting the field value for the “A02” field, the report will display overlapping congressional district numbers for each precinct. This can be done for state senatorial and assembly districts as well.

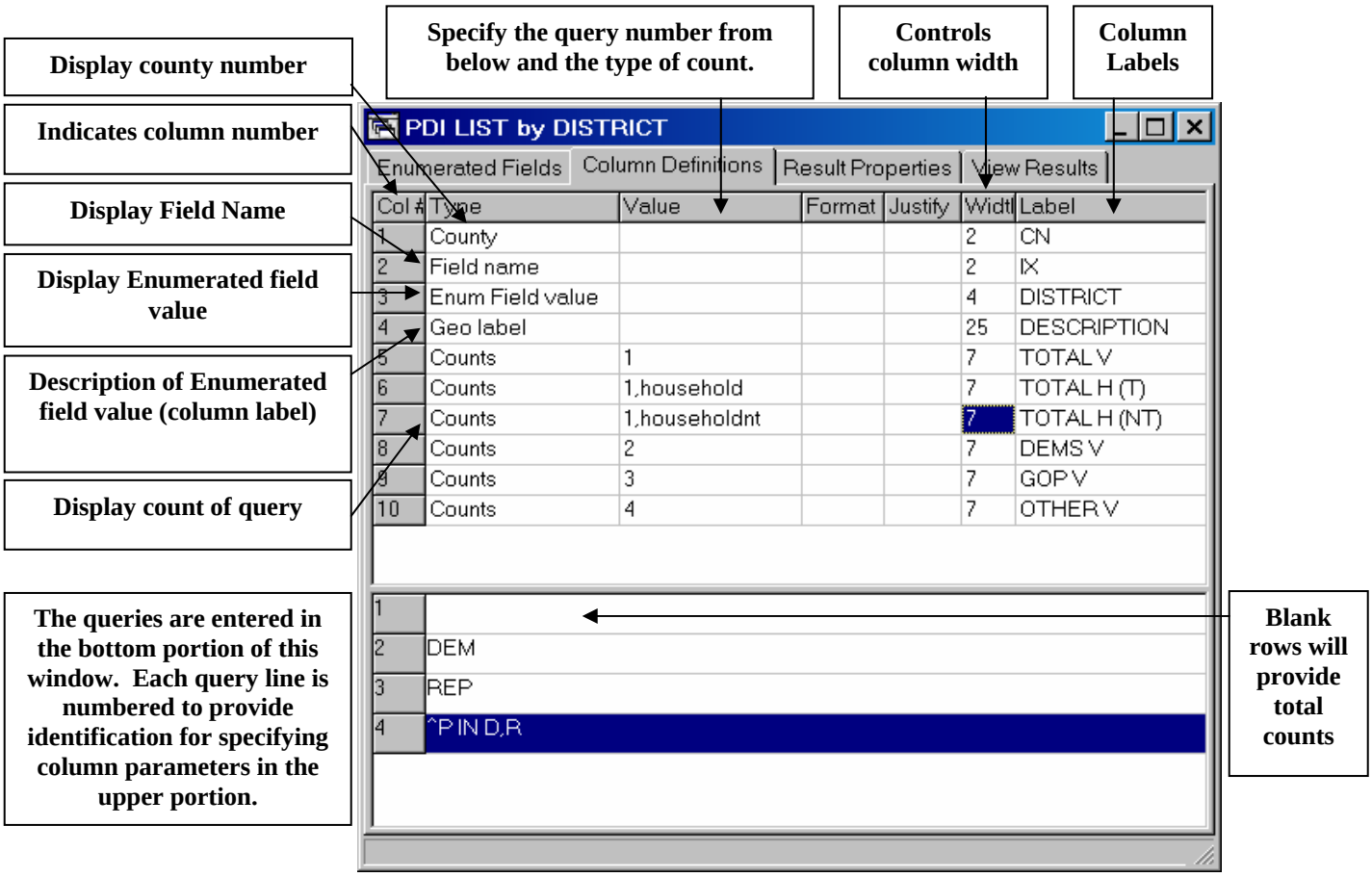
The ‘Counts’ column type is used to intersect a query with each enumerated field value. In the ‘Value’ box you can choose to run any of the three count types. A voter count is chosen by simply entering the appropriate query select box number from the

## How do I process a Lister count report - continued

bottom pane. A count of households is chosen by entering the appropriate query select box number, followed by a comma and the word "HOUSEHOLD". A count of Non-Traditional households is chosen by entering the appropriate query select box number, followed by a comma and the word "HOUSEHOLDNT". The first query select box is typically left blank to count the total number of voters, or households. Press <Insert> on the first query select box and second box will appear immediately below it. As an exercise type, "FEMALE & DEM" into the second query select box just created. Notice the number '2' immediately to the left of this box, this is the number you'll enter as the 'Value' in the corresponding 'Counts' column. See the figure below as an example of how your window could appear.

The column type option 'Percentage' allows users to create a column with calculated percentages based on existing column counts within the report. The users can choose which two columns should be included in the calculation. Using "/" as the division operator, percentages can be processed by dividing the count from column 2 by the count from column 3. The value entry for such a calculation would read "2/3."

To add any additional column definition rows or query select rows, click a box in the appropriate pane and press the <Insert> key. A new row will appear immediately below the row you're in.

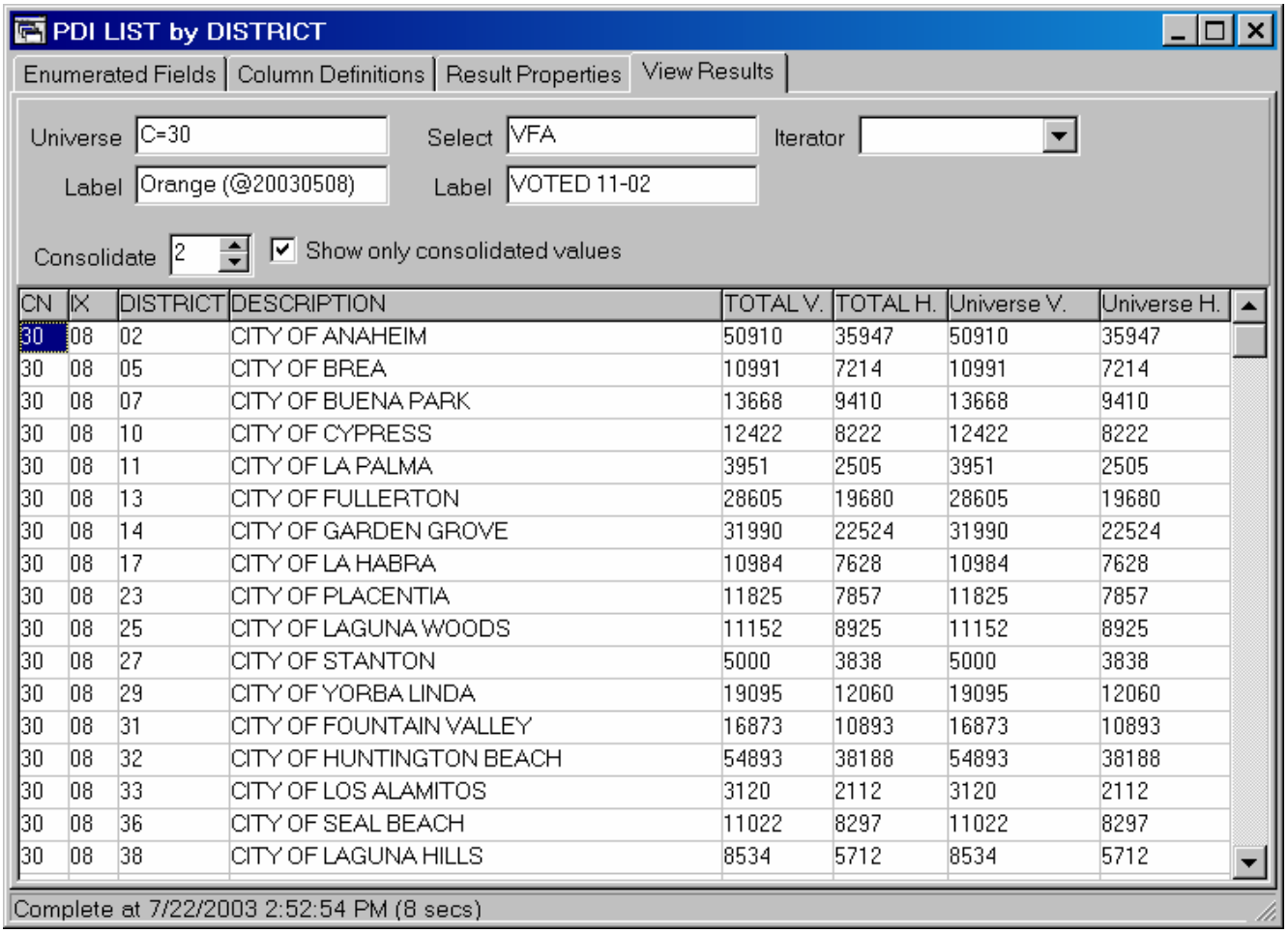


## How do I process a Lister count report - continued

**Result Properties Tab –** This tab deals special sorts for enumerated districts that cross county borders. It is rarely used for internal projects by Political Data consultants and we cannot imagine when any user of PDI VoterStat would ever need to use this feature. So in the interest of avoiding yet another complicated subject, we recommend ignoring this tab.

**View Results Tab –** Compared to the Column Definitions tab, the View Results tab is very simple to manage. This tab contains the parameter fields for the report's Universe and Select level queries along with their labels. The "consolidate" field lets the user determine whether to include the entire enumerated value or a limited number of characters. Using the "consolidate" field is helpful for removing precinct sub values or unwanted sub-districts. The "Show only consolidated values" check box applies to districts with subs. By consolidating the geographic field values to the first 2 characters and clicking this box, you will only display at-large districts. The "Iterator" field is not applicable for most users. You can ignore the field.

The report results will be displayed on the bottom portion of this tab.




| CN | IX | DISTRICT | DESCRIPTION | TOTAL V. | TOTAL H. | Universe V. | Universe H. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 08 | 02 | CITY OF ANAHEIM | 50910 | 35947 | 50910 | 35947 |
| 30 | 08 | 05 | CITY OF BREA | 10991 | 7214 | 10991 | 7214 |
| 30 | 08 | 07 | CITY OF BUENA PARK | 13668 | 9410 | 13668 | 9410 |
| 30 | 08 | 10 | CITY OF CYPRESS | 12422 | 8222 | 12422 | 8222 |
| 30 | 08 | 11 | CITY OF LA PALMA | 3951 | 2505 | 3951 | 2505 |
| 30 | 08 | 13 | CITY OF FULLERTON | 28605 | 19680 | 28605 | 19680 |
| 30 | 08 | 14 | CITY OF GARDEN GROVE | 31990 | 22524 | 31990 | 22524 |
| 30 | 08 | 17 | CITY OF LA HABRA | 10984 | 7628 | 10984 | 7628 |
| 30 | 08 | 23 | CITY OF PLACENTIA | 11825 | 7857 | 11825 | 7857 |
| 30 | 08 | 25 | CITY OF LAGUNA WOODS | 11152 | 8925 | 11152 | 8925 |
| 30 | 08 | 27 | CITY OF STANTON | 5000 | 3838 | 5000 | 3838 |
| 30 | 08 | 29 | CITY OF YORBA LINDA | 19095 | 12060 | 19095 | 12060 |
| 30 | 08 | 31 | CITY OF FOUNTAIN VALLEY | 16873 | 10893 | 16873 | 10893 |
| 30 | 08 | 32 | CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH | 54893 | 38188 | 54893 | 38188 |
| 30 | 08 | 33 | CITY OF LOS ALAMITOS | 3120 | 2112 | 3120 | 2112 |
| 30 | 08 | 36 | CITY OF SEAL BEACH | 11022 | 8297 | 11022 | 8297 |
| 30 | 08 | 38 | CITY OF LAGUNA HILLS | 8534 | 5712 | 8534 | 5712 |

## How do I process a Lister count report - continued

Sample Lister Report – Precinct Report

This example will demonstrate how to create a precinct list from scratch. It is still recommended that users take advantage of the default Lister reports whenever possible.

**Enumerated Precinct Report**

**Universe –** City of Anaheim

**Select –** DEM

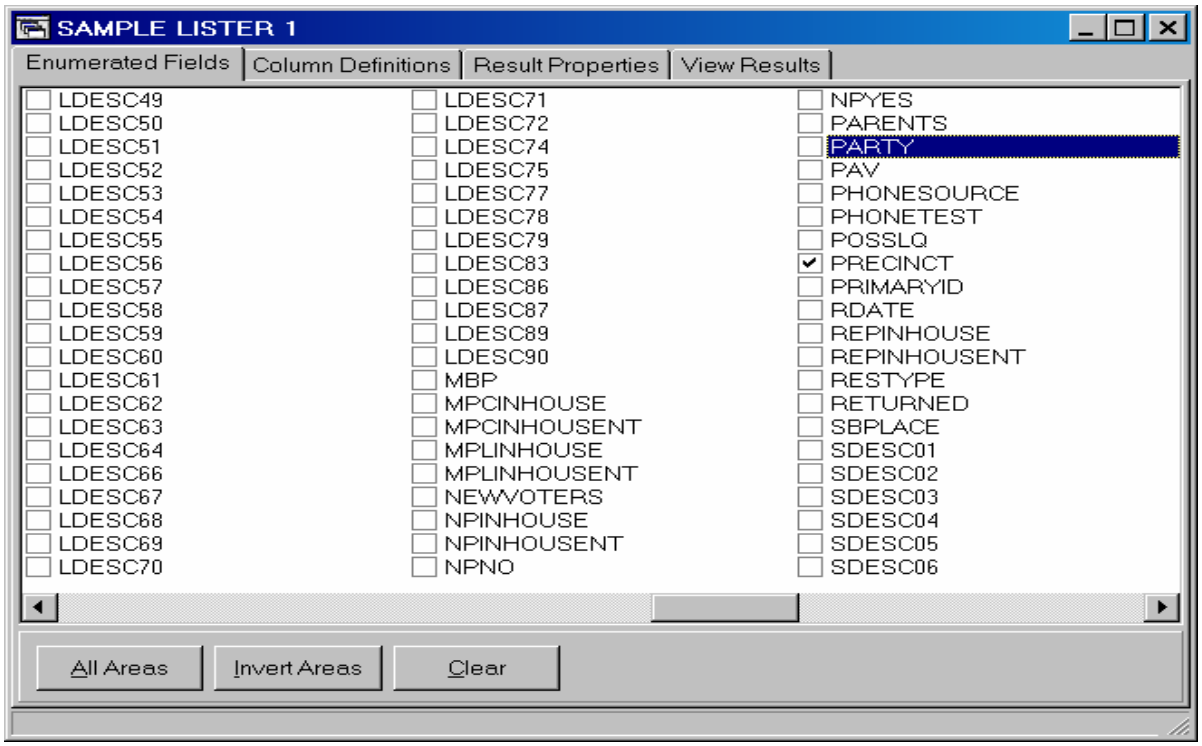
**Consolidation –** 7 characters and check box to show only consolidated values is on

**List of Columns to include –**

Column 1) county number
Column 2) precinct number
Column 3) overlapping congressional district
Column 4) count of total voters (Dems)
Column 5) count of traditional households (Dems)
Column 6) count of non-traditional households (Dems)
Column 7) count of voted 11-02 voters (Dems)
Column 8) count of voted 11-02 traditional households (Dems)
Column 9) count of voted 11-02 non-traditional households (Dems)
Column 10) % of Dems who voted 11-02 (column 4 divided by column 7)

**Instructions**

1) Type Ctrl+U
2) Name the Report "Sample Lister 1"
3) The Lister count window will open and display the "Enumerated Fields" tab. Scroll to the right until you find the field "PRECINCT." Click on the PRECINCT field. (Tip: Click once in the tab area and type "P" to display to the fields beginning with "P").



## How do I process a Lister count report - continued

4) Click on the "Column Definitions" Tab.
5) Fill in the table as shown in the illustration below.

PDI LIST by PRECINCT

Enumerated Fields | Column Definitions | Result Properties | View Results

| Col # | Type | Value | Format | Justify | Width | Label |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | County | | | | 2 | COUNTY # |
| 2 | Enum Field value | | | | 10 | PRECINCT |
| 3 | Field value | A02 | | | 4 | CONG DIST |
| 4 | Counts | 1 | | | 7 | TOTAL V. |
| 5 | Counts | 1,household | | | 7 | TOTAL H. |
| 6 | Counts | 1,householdnt | | | 7 | TOTAL NTH |
| 7 | Counts | 2 | | | 7 | 11-02 V |
| 8 | Counts | 2,household | | | 7 | 11-02 H |
| 9 | Counts | 2,householdnt | | | 7 | 11-02 NTH |
| 10 | Percentage | 7/4 | | | 4 | % |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | |
| 2 | VFA |

6) Click on the "View Results" tab.
7) Enter the Universe and Select level queries
8) Change the consolidation field to "7" (this will consolidate precincts to the 7th character) and check the box to show only consolidated values.
9) Review the entered parameters for confirmation and type the "F7" key to initiate the count.

SAMPLE LISTER 1

Enumerated Fields | Column Definitions | Result Properties | View Results

Universe: C=30 & A08=02 Select: DEM Iterator:
Label: CITY OF ANAHEIM Label:
Consolidate: 7 ☑ Show only consolidated values

| COU | PRECINCT | CONG DIST | TOTAL V | TOTAL H | TOTAL NT | 11-02 V | 11-02 H | 11-02 NTH | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 0002001 | 47 | 123 | 102 | 94 | 64 | 51 | 50 | 52 |
| 30 | 0002002 | 40 | 76 | 66 | 60 | 34 | 28 | 25 | 44 |
| 30 | 0002003 | 47 | 379 | 322 | 296 | 193 | 165 | 154 | 50 |
| 30 | 0002007 | 40 | 305 | 249 | 218 | 128 | 103 | 96 | 41 |
| 30 | 0002008 | 47 | 484 | 421 | 369 | 151 | 126 | 121 | 31 |
| 30 | 0002009 | 40 | 159 | 150 | 133 | 44 | 41 | 38 | 27 |
| 30 | 0002011 | 42 | 194 | 140 | 129 | 103 | 76 | 76 | 53 |
| 30 | 0002012 | 40 | 308 | 265 | 236 | 132 | 113 | 106 | 42 |
| 30 | 0002015 | 40 | 151 | 114 | 101 | 87 | 63 | 60 | 57 |
| 30 | 0002016 | 42 | 233 | 212 | 191 | 70 | 65 | 58 | 30 |
| 30 | 0002017 | 42 | 239 | 195 | 183 | 120 | 101 | 96 | 50 |
| 30 | 0002020 | 40 | 383 | 317 | 286 | 184 | 154 | 145 | 48 |
| 30 | 0002023 | 40 | 371 | 309 | 282 | 144 | 119 | 112 | 38 |
| 30 | 0002024 | 42 | 185 | 136 | 131 | 67 | 52 | 51 | 36 |

Complete at 7/22/2003 9:27:00 PM (76 secs)

The bottom left corner will indicate the report status. When complete, the report can be viewed, printed, and exported.

## How do I process a Lister count report - continued

Sample Lister Report – District Report

This example will demonstrate how to create a report listing every district in Ventura County.

**Enumerated Districts Report**

**Universe –** Ventura County

**Select –** Blank (All Voters)

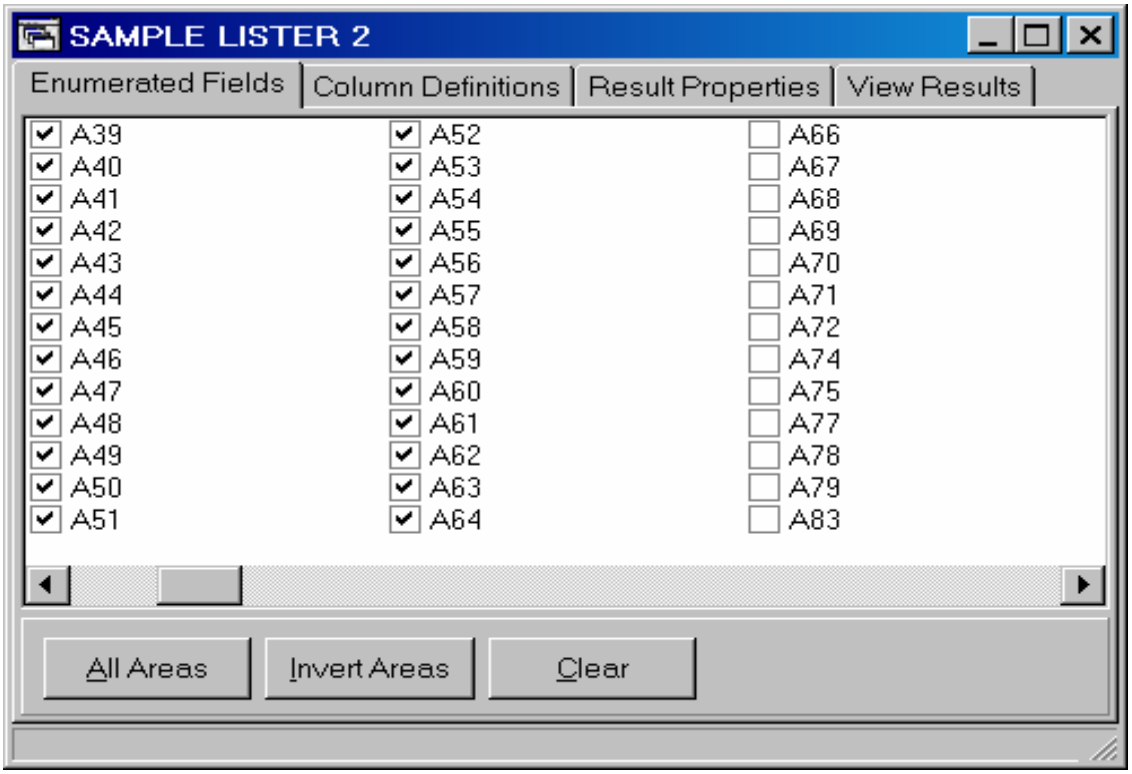
**Consolidation –** 2 characters / check box to show only consolidated values is off.

**List of Columns to include –**

Column 1) county number
Column 2) district field name (type of district)
Column 3) district code
Column 4) district description
Column 5) count of total voters
Column 6) count of DEM voters
Column 7) count of REP voters
Column 8) count of OTHER voters (Not DEM or GOP)

**Instructions**

1) Type Ctrl+U
2) Name the Report "Sample Lister 2"
3) The Lister count window will open and display the "Enumerated Fields" tab. Click on the "All Areas" button and then click districts > "A65" to the off position. (It is rare that PDI VoterStat users would ever want any district beyond A65).



## How do I process a Lister count report - continued

4) Click on the “Column Definitions” Tab.
5) Fill in the table as shown in the illustration below.

PDI LIST by DISTRICT

Enumerated Fields | Column Definitions | Result Properties | View Results

| Col # | Type | Value | Format | Justify | Width | Label | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | County | | | | 2 | CN | |
| 2 | Field name | | | | 2 | IX | |
| 3 | Enum Field value | | | | 4 | DISTRICT | |
| 4 | Geo label | | | | 25 | DESCRIPTION | |
| 5 | Counts | 1 | | | 6 | TOTAL V. | |
| 6 | Counts | 2 | | | 6 | DEM V | |
| 7 | Counts | 3 | | | 7 | GOP V | |
| 8 | Counts | 4 | | | 7 | OTHER V | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | |
| 2 | D |
| 3 | R |
| 4 | ^P IN D,R |

6) Click on the “View Results” tab.
7) Enter the Universe and Select level queries
8) Change the consolidation field to “2” (this will consolidate districts to the 2tnd character and display at-large districts)
9) Review the entered parameters for confirmation and type the “F7” key to initiate the count.

SAMPLE LISTER 2

Enumerated Fields | Column Definitions | Result Properties | View Results

Universe: C=56 Select: Iterator:
Label: Ventura (@20030516) Label:
Consolidate: 2 Show only consolidated values

| CN | IX | DISTRICT | DESCRIPTION | TOTAL V | DEM V | GOP V | OTHER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56 | 01 | 01 | VENTURA COUNTY | 352536 | 136205 | 148903 | 67428 |
| 56 | 02 | 23 | 23RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT | 79372 | 40401 | 23623 | 15348 |
| 56 | 02 | 24 | 24TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT | 273164 | 95804 | 125280 | 52080 |
| 56 | 03 | 17 | 17TH STATE SENATE DISTRICT | 19653 | 9997 | 6189 | 3467 |
| 56 | 03 | 19 | 19TH STATE SENATE DISTRICT | 266731 | 92177 | 123022 | 51532 |
| 56 | 03 | 23 | 23RD STATE SENATE DISTRICT | 66152 | 34031 | 19692 | 12429 |
| 56 | 04 | 35 | 35TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT | 86050 | 40435 | 29165 | 16450 |
| 56 | 04 | 37 | 37TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT | 182859 | 62317 | 85918 | 34624 |
| 56 | 04 | 38 | 38TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT | 35665 | 11467 | 17188 | 7010 |

Complete at 7/22/2003 11:51:43 PM (4 secs)

The bottom left corner will indicate the report status. When complete, the report can be viewed, printed, and exported.

## How do I build queries?

This manual assumes that users already have some basic familiarity with query logic and structure. We have already discussed operators and negation in earlier sections of this document so let's take a brief a look at query structure. The four examples listed below show the building blocks that are found in almost every query.

**Example 1: Variable 1 & Variable 2**
A string of & statements is the most basic type of query. Voters must meet every criteria listed in the query.
**Example: Voted 11-02 & DEM**

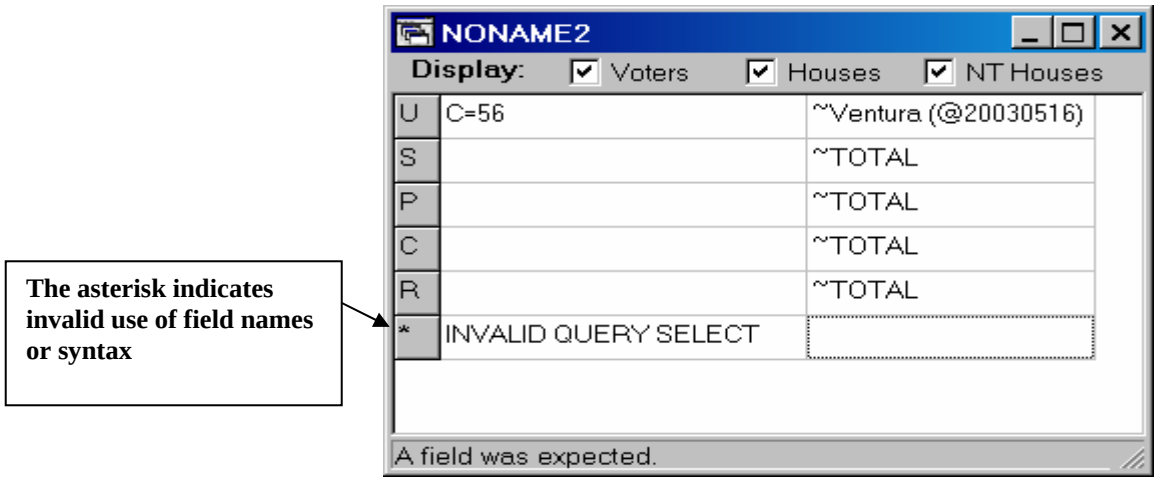
**Example 2: Variable 1 or Variable 2**
A string of OR statements is simple but often dangerous. Avoid using this type of structure when negation is involved. Voters can qualify by meeting any criterion in the query.
**Example: DEM or DS (Declined to State)**

**Example 3: Variable 1 & (Variable 2 or Variable 3)**
This combines examples 1 & 2. This contains any voter in the select who matches criterion from Variable 1.
**Example: Voted 11-02 & (DEM or DS)**
**Translation: All democrats or Decline to State registered voters who cast ballots in 11-02.**

**Example 4: Variable 1 & (((Variable 2 & (Variable 3 or Variable 4)) | (Variable 5))**
This combines the first three examples.
**Example: Voted 11-02 & (((FEM & (DEM or DS) or (over 55))**
**Translation: All registered voters who cast ballots in 11-02**
**AND (Female and (Democrats or Decline to State) or Age 55+)**

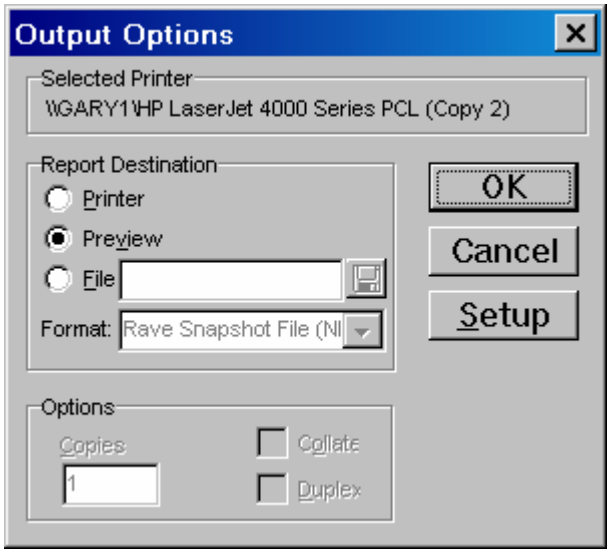
## IMPORTANT!

PDI VoterStat will confirm the validity of the field names and syntax for every query. Queries that contain invalid variables will display an asterisk on the left margin of the query line. A query will not run unless all field names and syntax are validated.



## How do I print count reports?

Printing count reports can be accomplished by using the “F9” key or using the “Options menu and selecting “Printing w/ Options.” The “F9” keys will print immediately to your default printer. The Printing W/ Options lets the user preview the report, choose a specific printer, and print multiple copies.




## How do I insert/delete pages, columns, and rows?

Pages, Rows, and Columns can be inserted by pressing the “insert” or “delete” button on your keyboard. When deleting the page, row, or column, the program will ask for confirmation. To reposition the column or Row, type Ctrl+R for rows and Ctrl+C for columns.

## How do I get the report to start processing the counts?

To begin processing a count report you may press the F7 key or use the program menu \ and go to File--> Go.

## How do I stop my report when it is counting?

Count reports can be stopped while processing by double-clicking in the active box found in the upper right corner of the desktop.
You will be asked for confirmation.

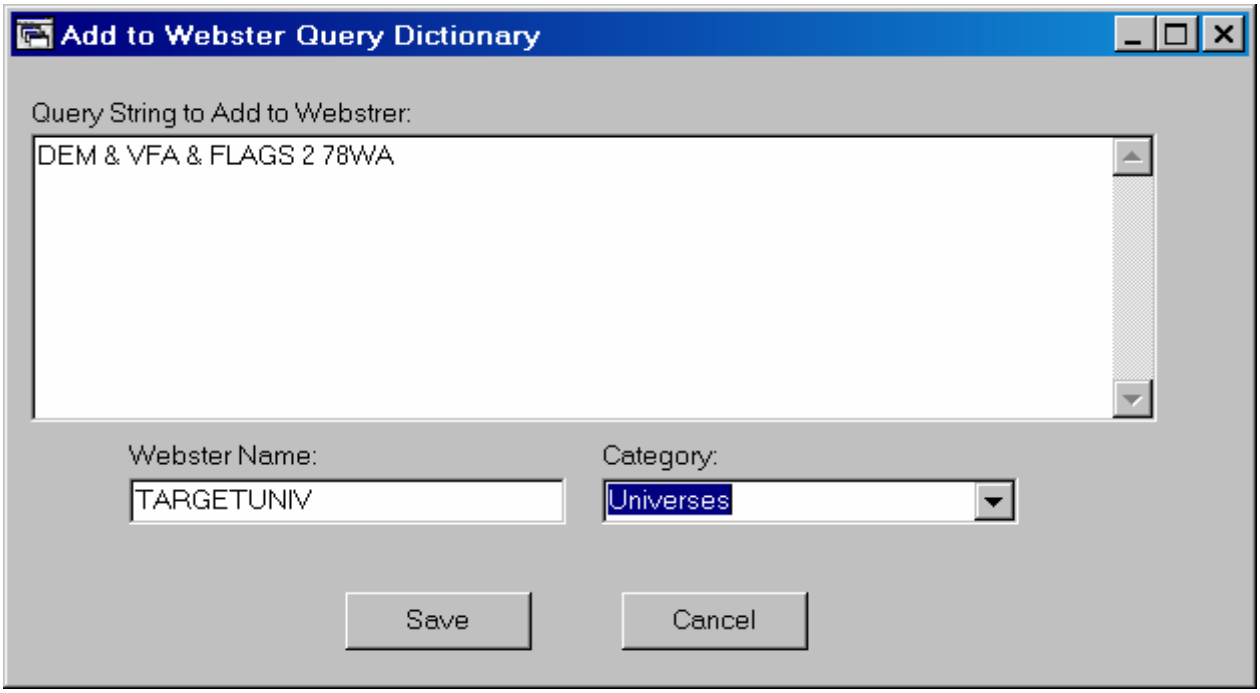
## How do I create a new Webster?

When you have a query that you want to use as a Webster, follow these steps.

1) Make sure the query cell is highlighted.
2) Type Ctrl+A or right click and select “Add to Webster.”
3) Confirm the accuracy of your query.
4) Tab to the next field and enter a name for the new Webster. Webster cannot contain any spaces.
5) Choose a category for the Webster or choose “Add New Category”

## How do I create a new Webster - continued

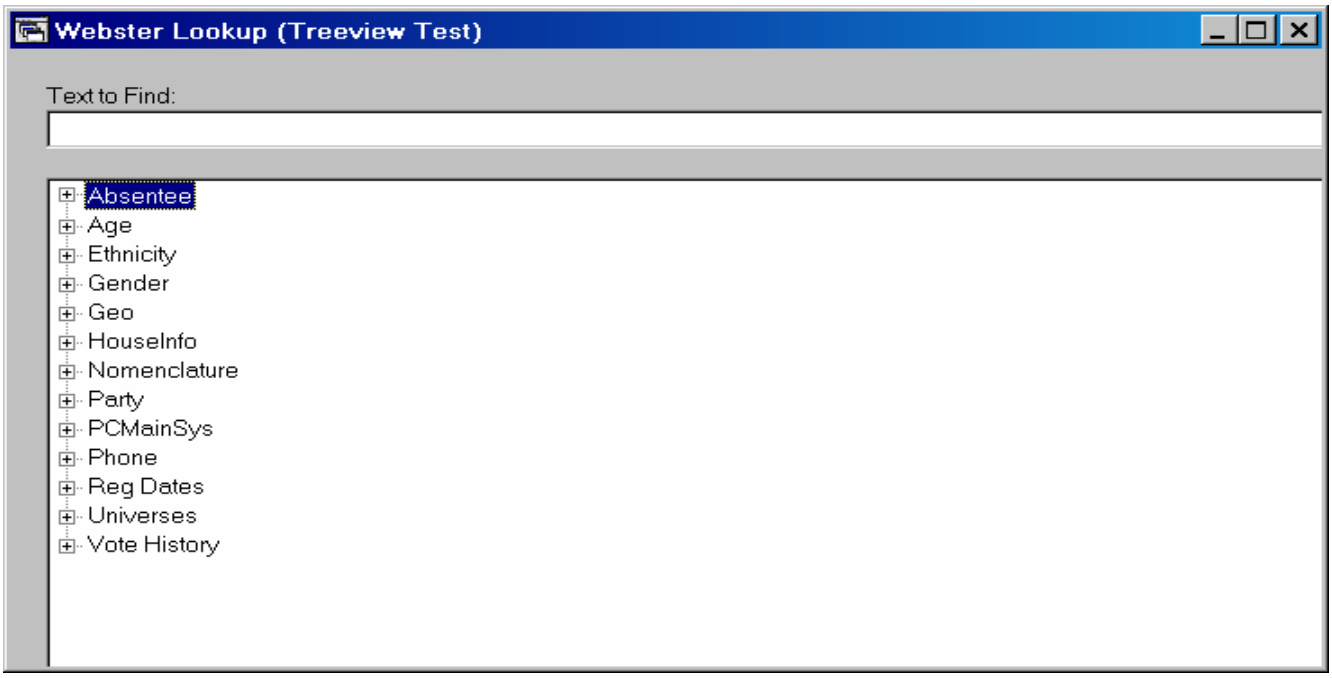
6) Click on the "Save" button.




# How do I view Webster selects?

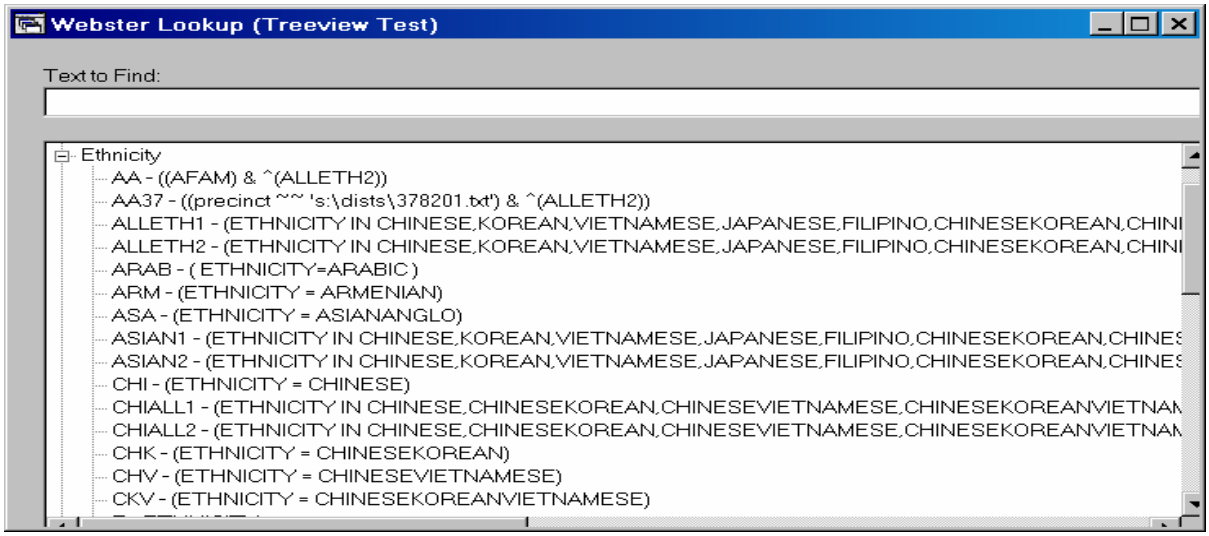
To view a saved Webster, follow these steps.

1) Type Ctrl+K or right click and select "Webster Tree Lookup."
2) Select the category that contains the Webster you wish to view.
3) Click on the "+" box to list individual Websters within the category.
4) Highlight a Webster and type Ctrl+E or right click and choose "Edit Webster."



## How do I view Webster selects – continued

Click on the + to expand tree and view individual websters.

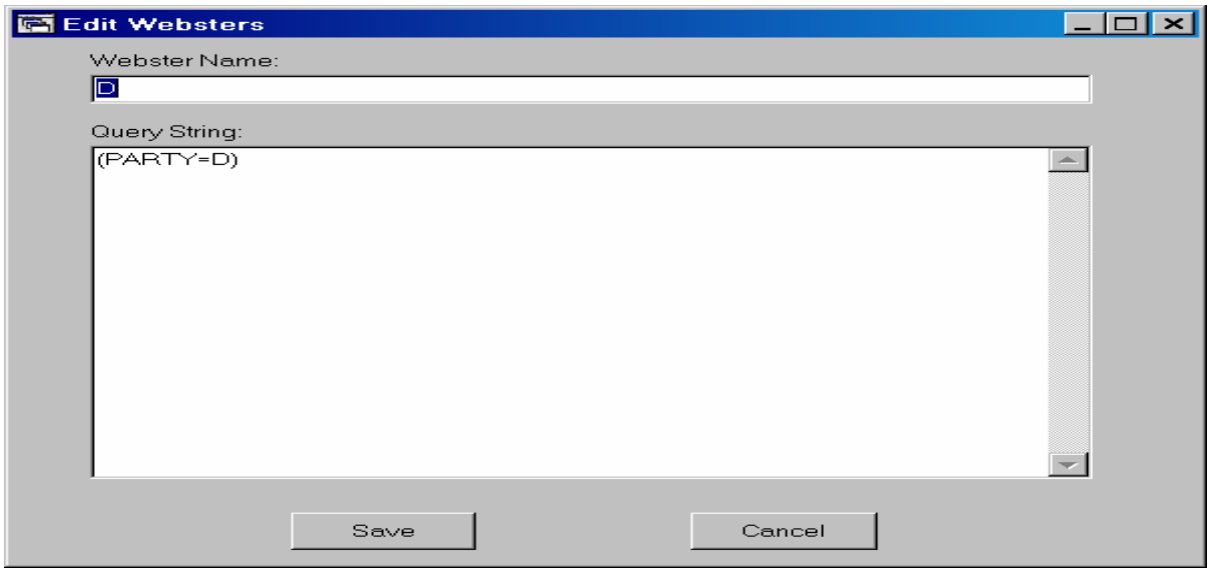



## How do I edit Webster selects?

To edit a saved Webster, follow these steps.

1) Type Ctrl+K or right click and select “Webster Tree Lookup.”
2) Select the category that contains the Webster you wish to view.
3) Click on the “+” box to list individual Websters within the category.
4) Highlight a Webster and type Ctrl+E or right click and choose “Edit Webster.”
5) Edit the Webster in the “query string” field.
6) Click on the “Save” button.
7) Type Ctrl+A.
8) Right Click and select “Write Webster File.”

The changes will not take effect until steps 7 & 8 are completed. It may seem redundant, but it is necessary.



## How do I export a count report to text file?

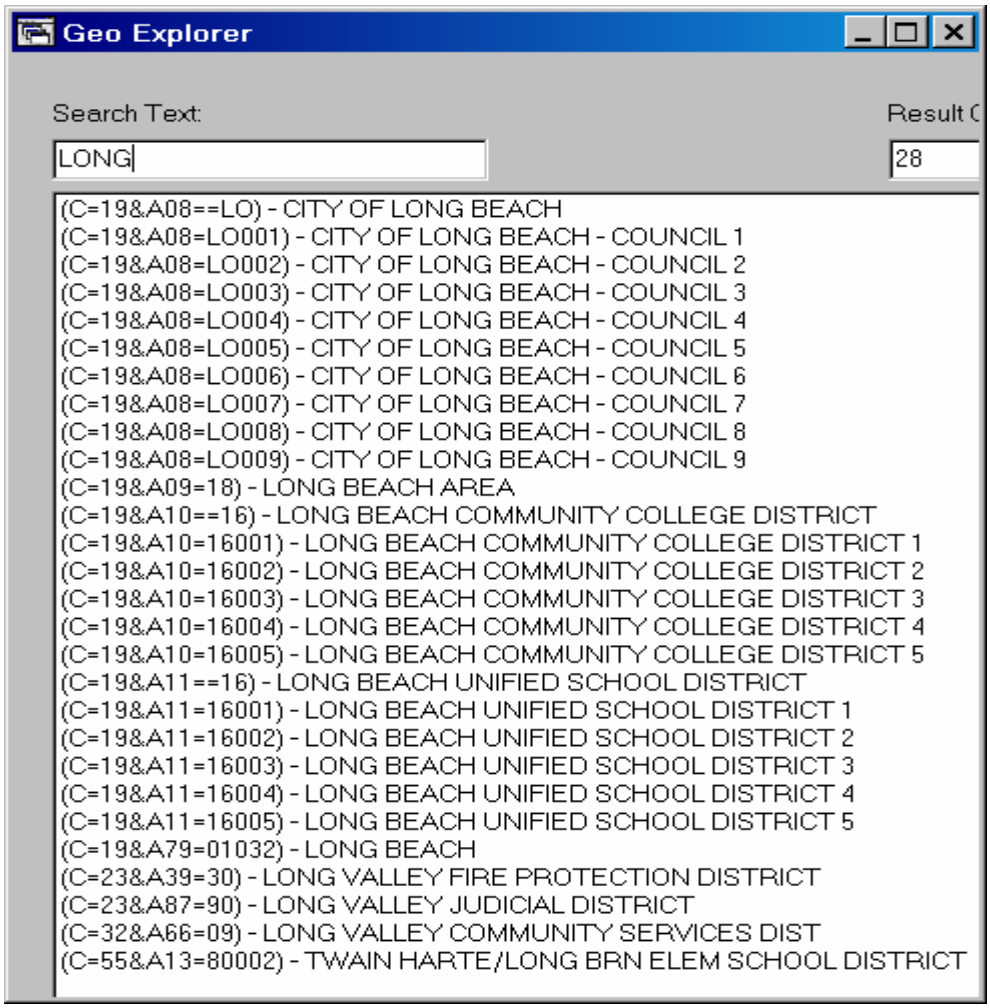
After processing and viewing a count report, the results can be exported into a tab separated text file.

1) Type Alt+F9 or go to the option menu and choose “Export Results.”
2) Name the file and specify the file location.
3) The default file extension will be tsv, but you can create a text file by changing the file extension to “.txt.”

## How do I use the Geo Lookup?

From the query cell you want to populate:

1) Type Ctrl+G or using the menu, go to Options→Geo Lookup
2) Begin typing the name of the district you wish to use until the search results displays your district. The more you type, fewer matches will be listed.
3) Highlight the desired district and type “Enter” or double click.
4) Confirm that the correct district appears in the count report query.
5) Type an operator and repeat from step 2 if you wish to add more districts. If you are finished adding districts, go to the end of the field and press the “Space Bar” followed by the “Enter” key. This lets the program know that the Geo Lookup process is complete and a query label can be written.



## How do I save a processed count report?

After processing and viewing a count report, the processed count window can be saved.

1) Go to the option menu and choose "Export Count."
2) Name the file and specify the file location. The default file extension will be .cwf

## How do I load a saved count report?

Go to File→Load Count→ identify the desired file.
If you exit the program the results will be deleted. You will need to repeat the above step to display results.

## How do I save a count report layout?

Count report can be saved to any report folder. The saved reports contain only queries and do not contain any results. To save a count report layout, follow these steps.

1) Click on the report folder and then the count window.
2) Make sure the report name is acceptable.
3) Type Ctrl+S or using the menu, go to File→Save.

## How do I rename a count report?

To rename a count report, Type Ctrl+N or using the program menu, go to File →Rename. Type the desired report name.

## How do I copy queries to a different report?

Unfortunately, PDI VoterStat cannot copy multiple queries simultaneously. User will have to copy each query and the label separately. This can be done using the windows cut, copy, and paste functionality (Ctrl+X, Ctrl+C, and Ctrl+V respectively).

## How do I create a full count book report?

Full count books can be created from the Standard count report by clicking on the "Cross tab Rows by Page" check box in the report heading. When checked, the "No page footer" box will automatically be checked. A full count book will create a page sub-report for every row in the report.

## How do I create a new report folder?

To create a new custom report folder, follow these steps:

1) Using the menu, go to Library→Custom Report.
2) Name the report folder.

The new report folder will appear on the desktop but can be managed more efficiently using the Custom Report Folder combo box in the bottom right corner of the desktop.

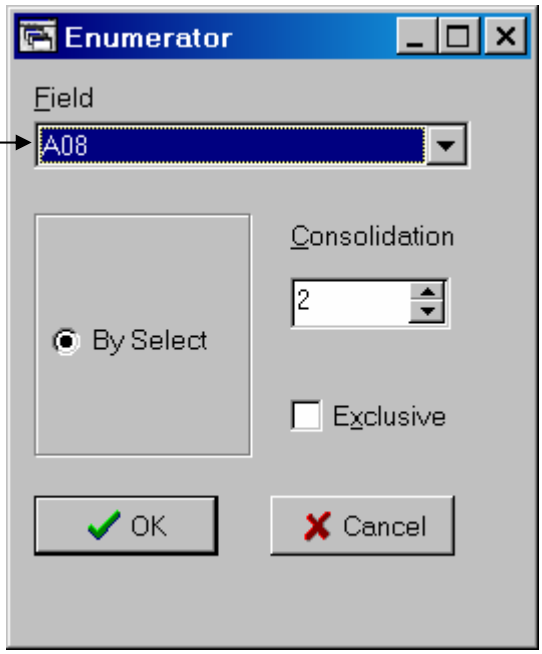
## How do I use the Enumerator?

To enumerate you first must define your geographic base, using the Universe level or both the Universe level and the Select level. Once you have a geographic base:

1) Go to (highlight) the position on the report above where you want the enumerated values to begin.
2) Pressing <Ctrl + E> or using the menu, go to Table ( "Enumerate." The Enumerator window will appear.
3) Choose the field you wish to enumerate from the "Field" combo box and click 'OK'.
4) If the district you want to enumerate has sub-districts such as council district or wards, change the consolidation value to "2." This will assure the inclusion of the at-large along with the sub-districts. For example, if you enumerate the cities in Los Angeles County, you will get the City of Los Angeles broken down by council districts. You will probably also want a count for the entire City of Los Angeles. The consolidation must be set at "2" in order to list full districts when subs are present.
5) An extra "=" is also required in the query for at-large districts that are consolidated. We hope to remove this step in future versions, but for now, it is a small inconvenience compared to the benefits of the enumeration functionality. You will notice that labels fields will be empty on all queries that need the second "=" For Example, A08=LS should be changed to A08==LS. The label field will be populated after the modification.

To cancel an enumeration while in progress, type "Ctrl+Q."

**Choose the District Field type you want to enumerate. The example show A08 (for city).**



## How do I create a custom flag from proprietary information?

A supplemental guide will provide detailed instructions for creating and maintaining custom flags based on Voter ID numbers from proprietary data.

## How do I monitor the status of a count?

Count progress can be monitored from the Active box located in the upper right corner of the desktop. The box will display the percentage of completion, the duration of count (in seconds), and the name of the report in progress.

## How do I update my county files?

A supplemental guide will provide detailed instructions for updating county files. Files will be available through our FTP site and the installation of the new county files will be similar to the original program installation.

## How do I incorporate a text file of precincts or zip codes into a query?

To incorporate precinct or zip codes into a query, follow these steps:

1) Create a text file that contains a list of precincts or a list of zips codes in a single column. The file cannot contain both precincts and zip codes.
2) For precincts, type PRECINCT ~~ 'file path and name'.
3) For zip codes, type Zip ~~ 'file path and name'
   For example, Democrats that live in a precinct from a list would be:
   DEM & PRECINCT ~~ 'C:\LISTS\FILENAME.TXT'.

## How do I load an old county file?

In the event that you want to run counts from an older set of county files, you should have a clear knowledge of how the program references the county files. The voter data is stored in a directory called "CA." Within the "CA" directory are subdirectories numbered 1 through 58 that represent a single county (See County Codes). Within the county number subdirectory are additional subdirectories that are named by date. For Example, c:\ca\01\20030516\ would represent the location of the voter data for the Alameda County file dated May 16, 2003. PDI VoterStat will only use the most recent subdirectory. By renaming subdirectories, you can manipulate the program to reference data from a specific date. Make sure that you document your modifications and replace the original directory names to return to using current data files. This should be done infrequently to avoid unintended results.

# CODES

## Party

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D | DEMOCRAT | R | REPUBLICAN |
| DS | DECLINE TO STATE | LI | LIBERTARIAN |
| GR | GREEN | AI | AMERICAN INDEPENDENT |
| PF | PEACE AND FREEDOM | RM | REFORM |
| NL | NATURAL LAW | YY | OTHER |

## Ethnicity - Using the Ethcode field. (i.e. Ethcode=A )

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | ARMENIAN | M | ASIAN/ANGLO |
| B | PERSIAN (INCOMPLETE) | N | JAPANESE |
| C | CHINESE | O | ARABIC (INCOMPLETE) |
| D | PACIFIC ISLANDER (INCOMPLETE) | P | PORTUGUESE |
| E | EAST INDIAN | Q | SPANISH 2 (NON-LATINO SPANISH SURNAMES) |
| F | FILIPINO | S | SPANISH |
| G | GREEK | U | CHINESE/KOREAN/VIETNAMESE* |
| H | JEWISH 2*** (INCOMPLETE) | V | VIETNAMESE |
| I | ITALIAN | W | CHINESE/KOREAN* |
| J | JEWISH | X | GENERIC** (ANGLO) |
| K | KOREAN | Z | CHINESE/VIETNAMESE* |
| L | SOUTHEAST ASIAN (INCOMPLETE) | | |

* THE FOLLOWING CODES INCLUDE SURNAMES FOUND IN MULTIPLE ETHNIC DICTIONARIES

** USED FOR EXCLUSION FROM FURTHER ETHNIC SEARCHES ONLY (NO ETHNICITY IMPLIED)

*** TO BE APPLIED IN KNOWN JEWISH AREAS ONLY

## House Party Type - Using the HPT or HPTNT fields (i.e. HPT=A ).

### HPT = Traditional householding HPTNT = Non-Traditional householding

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 1 DEM | S | 2+ PURE REP |
| B | 2+ PURE DEM | T | REP & NP |
| C | DEM & REP | U | REP & NP & MPL |
| D | DEM & REP & NP | V | REP & NP & MPL & MPC |
| E | DEM & REP & NP & MPL | W | REP & NP & MPC |
| F | DEM & REP & NP & MPL & MPC | X | REP & MPL |
| G | DEM & REP & NP & MPC | Y | REP & MPL & MPC |
| H | DEM & REP & MPL & MPC | Z | REP & MPC |
| I | DEM & REP & MPL | 0 | 1 NP |
| J | DEM & REP & MPC | 1 | 2+ PURE NP |
| K | DEM & NP | 2 | NP & MPL |
| L | DEM & NP & MPL | 3 | NP & MPL & MPC |
| M | DEM & NP & MPL & MPC | 4 | NP & MPC |
| N | DEM & NP & MPC | 5 | 1 MPL |
| O | DEM & MPL | 6 | 2+ PURE MPL |
| P | DEM & MPL & MPC | 7 | MPL & MPC |
| Q | DEM & MPC | 8 | 1 MPC |
| R | 1 REP | 9 | 2+ PURE MPC |

NP (NON-PARTISAN) = DECLINE TO STATE, AMERICAN INDEPENDENT, MISC

MPL (MINOR PARTY LIBERAL) = PEACE & FREEDOM, GREEN, NATURAL LAW

MPC (MINOR PARTY CONSERVATIVE) = LIBERTARIAN, REFORM

# Counties – Using the C field (i.e. C=01)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | ALAMEDA | 17 | LAKE | 33 | RIVERSIDE | 49 | SONOMA |
| 02 | ALPINE | 18 | LASSEN | 34 | SACRAMENTO | 50 | STANISLAUS |
| 03 | AMADOR | 19 | LOS ANGELES | 35 | SAN BENITO | 51 | SUTTER |
| 04 | BUTTE | 20 | MADERA | 36 | SAN BERNARDINO | 52 | TEHAMA |
| 05 | CALAVERAS | 21 | MARIN | 37 | SAN DIEGO | 53 | TRINITY |
| 06 | COLUSA | 22 | MARIPOSA | 38 | SAN FRANCISCO | 54 | TULARE |
| 07 | CONTRA COSTA | 23 | MENDOCINO | 39 | SAN JOAQUIN | 55 | TUOLUMNE |
| 08 | DEL NORTE | 24 | MERCED | 40 | SAN LUIS OBISPO | 56 | VENTURA |
| 09 | EL DORADO | 25 | MODOC | 41 | SAN MATEO | 57 | YOLO |
| 10 | FRESNO | 26 | MONO | 42 | SANTA BARBARA | 58 | YUBA |
| 11 | GLENN | 27 | MONTEREY | 43 | SANTA CLARA | | |
| 12 | HUMBOLDT | 28 | NAPA | 44 | SANTA CRUZ | | |
| 13 | IMPERIAL | 29 | NEVADA | 45 | SHASTA | | |
| 14 | INYO | 30 | ORANGE | 46 | SIERRA | | |
| 15 | KERN | 31 | PLACER | 47 | SISKIYOU | | |
| 16 | KINGS | 32 | PLUMAS | 48 | SOLANO | | |

# District Type (geographic indices)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | COUNTYWIDE | 17 | LIBRARY | 33 | SEWER | 49 | RESOURCE CONSERV |
| 02 | CONGRESSIONAL | 18 | METROPOLITAN WATER | 34 | MEMORIAL | 50 | OPEN SPACE SERVICE |
| 03 | SENATORIAL | 19 | MUNICIPAL WATER | 35 | CEMETARY | 51 | HARBOR |
| 04 | ASSEMBLY | 20 | WATER AGENCY | 36 | UTILITY | 52 | OLD CONGRESSIONAL |
| 05 | SUPERVISORIAL | 21 | WATER AUTHORITY | 37 | PUBLIC UTILITY | 53 | OLD SENATORIAL |
| 06 | JUDICIAL | 22 | COUNTY WATER | 38 | MISC UTILITY | 54 | OLD ASSEMBLY |
| 07 | EQUALIZATION | 23 | IRRIGATION | 39 | FIRE PROTECTION | 55 | OLD SUPERVISORIAL |
| 08 | CITY | 24 | WATER | 40 | FIRE DISTRICT | 56 | OLD CITY |
| 09 | NEIGBORHOOD | 25 | CALIFORNIA WATER | 41 | TRANSPORTATION | 60 | PROPOSED 1 |
| 10 | COMMUNITY COLLEGE | 26 | WATER CONSERVATION | 42 | BART | 61 | PROPOSED 2 |
| 11 | UNIFIED SCHOOL | 27 | WATER REPLENISHMENT | 43 | AIRPORT | 62 | PROPOSED 3 |
| 12 | HIGH SCHOOL | 28 | STORM WATER | 44 | HOSPITAL | 63 | PROPOSED INCORP 1 |
| 13 | ELEMENTARY SCHOOL | 29 | FLOOD CONTROL | 45 | HEALTH CARE | 64 | PROPOSED INCORP 2 |
| 14 | BOARD OF EDUCATION | 30 | DRAINAGE | 46 | PARAMEDIC | | |
| 15 | BOARD OF EDUCATION 2 | 31 | MISC WATER | 47 | PARK & RECREATION | | |
| 16 | MISC EDUCATION | 32 | SANITATION | 48 | PARK & RECREATION 2 | | |

# Vote History Method Code

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| V | SINGLE ELECTION TOTAL BALLOTS CAST | A | SINGLE ELECTION ABSENTEE BALLOTS CAST |
| FLAGS | MULTIPLE ELECTIONS TOTAL BALLOTS CAST | ABS | MULTIPLE ELECTIONS ABSENTEE BALLOTS CAST |
| NFLAGS | MULTIPLE ELECTIONS TOTAL BALLOTS CAST (NEW FLAGS .. 04P) | NABS | MULTIPLE ELECTIONS ABSENTEE BALLOTS CAST (NEW FLAGS..04P) |

# Demographic Fields

| | |
|---|---|
| **EBPLACE = ENHANCED BIRTH PLACE** | PAV = PERMANENT ABSENTEE VOTER |
| ETHNICITY = SURNAME GROUP | HASPHONE = HAS VALID TELEPHONE |
| APTFLAG = APARTMENT | RDATE = REGISTRATION DATE |
| BDATE = BIRTH DATE | RESTYPE = RESIDENCE TYPE |
| HOMEOWNER = HOMEOWNER | SEX = GENDER |
| PARTY = PARTY | ZIP = ZIP CODE |
| MEDIANINCOME = HOUSEHOLD MEDIAN INCOME | EDUL12= EDUCATION LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (BY TRACT) |
| EDUHSG= HIGH SCHOOL GRAD ( BY TRACT) | EDUSC= EDUCATION SOME COLLEGE ( BY TRACT) |
| EDUCG= EDUCATION COLLEGE GRAD (BY TRACT) | EDUCOLL = COMBINATION OF EDUSC AND EDUCG (BY TRACT) |
| **REMAIL = HAS EMAIL (PROVIDED BY COUNTY ROV)** | **CEMAIL = HAS EMAIL (PROVIDED BY COMMERCIAL SOURCE)** |

# Command Keys (also see Command Keys Quick Reference)

| Command | Function |
|---|---|
| **F7** | Process count report |
| F3 | View processed count report |
| F9 | Print processed count report |
| Shift+F9 | Print report design |
| Ctrl+B | Open new Basic count report |
| Ctrl+T | Open new Table count report |
| Ctrl+U | Open new Lister count report |
| Ctrl+D | Open new Standard count report |
| Ctrl+S | Save count report |
| Ctrl+N | Rename count report |
| Ctrl+F4 | Close count window |
| Alt+F4 | Close PDI VoterStat |
| Ctrl+G | Open Geo Lookup |
| Ctrl+E | Open Enumerator |
| Ctrl+A | Add a Webster |
| Ctrl+K | Webster tree Lookup |
| Ctrl+Q | Stop Enumeration |
| Ctrl+L | Position Column Here |
| Ctrl+R | Position Row Here |

# Operators

| Operator | Definition |
|---|---|
| & | AND |
| AND | AND |
| \| | OR |
| OR | OR |
| = | EQUAL TO |
| == | BEGINS WITH |
| ~= | CONTAINS |
| ~~ | INCLUDED OR BEGINS WITH |
| WI | WITHIN |
| OU | OUTSIDE OF |
| IN | INCLUDES |
| ^ | NOT (NEGATION) |
| EX | EXCLUDES |
| SET OPERATORS | |
| ANY | MATCHES 1 OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING FLAGS |
| NONE | MATCHES NONE OF THE FOLLOWING FLAGS |
| ALL | MATCHES ALL OF THE FOLLOWING FLAGS |

# Websters

| CATEGORY | WEBSTER NAME | PARAMETERS |
|---|---|---|
| ABSENTEE | 1AV | ( NABS 1 7,8,G,K,L,M,T,U,V,W,A,03A,03B,03R,03C,03D,03E,03F,03H,03I,03J,03K,03L,03M,03T,03N,03O,03Q,03S,03U,03W,03V,04D,04P,04I,04A,04B,04E,04C,04J,04N,04G,05A,05B,05D,05E,05H,05J,05K,05L ) |
| ABSENTEE | 2AV | ( NABS 2 7,8,G,K,L,M,T,U,V,W,A,03A,03B,03R,03C,03D,03E,03F,03H,03I,03J,03K,03L,03M,03T,03N,03O,03Q,03S,03U,03W,03V,04D,04P,04I,04A,04B,04E,04C,04J,04N,04G,05A,05B,05D,05E,05H,05J,05K,05L ) |
| ABSENTEE | 3AV | ( NABS 3 7,8,G,K,L,M,T,U,V,W,A,03A,03B,03R,03C,03D,03E,03F,03H,03I,03J,03K,03L,03M,03T,03N,03O,03Q,03S,03U,03W,03V,04D,04P,04I,04A,04B,04E,04C,04J,04N,04G,05A,05B,05D,05E,05H,05J,05K,05L ) |
| ABSENTEE | 4AV | ( NABS 4 7,8,G,K,L,M,T,U,V,W,A,03A,03B,03R,03C,03D,03E,03F,03H,03I,03J,03K,03L,03M,03T,03N,03O,03Q,03S,03U,03W,03V,04D,04P,04I,04A,04B,04E,04C,04J,04N,04G,05A,05B,05D,05E,05H,05J,05K,05L ) |
| AGE | CCNA | (C=07&RDATE<19760901) |
| AGE | NA | (^AGE \| AGE <18 \| C=07&RDATE<19760901) |
| AGE | NOAGE | (^AGE \| AGE <18 \| C=07&RDATE<19760901) |
| AGE | OVER | AGE > |
| AGE | UNDER | AGE < |
| ETHNICITY | AA | ((AFAM) & ^(ALLETH2)) |
| ETHNICITY | AfricanBP | (EBPLACE IN 2AI,2AN,2BF,2BN,2BW,2CE,2CF,2CH,2EO,2GB,2GH,2GM,2GN,2GX,2HA,2JM,2KE,2MM,2MZ,2NA,2NB,2NI,2NR,2RW,2SG,2SJ,2SN,2SO,2SW,2SX,2TO,2TZ,2UG,2ZA,2ZI,2ZM) |
| ETHNICITY | ALLETH | ( ARAB \| ARM \| ASIAN1 \| WHITEETH1 \| EIN \| JEW \| LAT \| PAC \| PER \| RUS \| JEW2 \| MIX ) |
| ETHNICITY | ALLETH1 | (ETHNICITY IN CHINESE,KOREAN,VIETNAMESE,JAPANESE,FILIPINO,CHINESEKOREAN,CHINESEVIETNAMESE,CHINESEKOREANVIETNAMESE,JEWISH,HISPANIC,PERSIAN,PACIFICISLANDER,INDIAN,ARMENIAN,SOUTHEASTASIAN,ASIANANGLO) |
| ETHNICITY | ALLETH2 | (ETHNICITY IN CHINESE,KOREAN,VIETNAMESE,JAPANESE,FILIPINO,CHINESEKOREAN,CHINESEVIETNAMESE,CHINESEKOREANVIETNAMESE,JEWISH,HISPANIC,PERSIAN,PACIFICISLANDER,INDIAN,ARMENIAN,SOUTHEASTASIAN) |
| ETHNICITY | ARAB | ( ETHNICITY=ARABIC ) |
| ETHNICITY | ARM | (ETHNICITY = ARMENIAN) |
| ETHNICITY | ASA | (ETHNICITY = ASIANANGLO) |
| ETHNICITY | ASIAN1 | (ETHNICITY IN CHINESE,KOREAN,VIETNAMESE,JAPANESE,FILIPINO,CHINESEKOREAN,CHINESEVIETNAMESE,CHINESEKOREANVIETNAMESE,SOUTHEASTASIAN,ASIANANGLO) |

| CATEGORY | WEBSTER NAME | PARAMETERS |
|---|---|---|
| ETHNICITY | ASIAN2 | (ETHNICITY IN CHINESE,KOREAN,VIETNAMESE,JAPANESE,FILIPINO,CHINESEKOREAN,CHINESEVIETNAMESE,CHINESEKOREANVIETNAMESE,SOUTHEASTASIAN) |
| ETHNICITY | AsianBP | (EBPLACE IN 2AQ,2AV,2BR,2CM,2CN,2HK,2IO,2JA,2KR,2MG,2ML,2PI,2SI,2ST,2TH,2TW,2VM) |
| ETHNICITY | CHI | (ETHNICITY = CHINESE) |
| ETHNICITY | CHIALL1 | (ETHNICITY IN CHINESE,CHINESEKOREAN,CHINESEVIETNAMESE,CHINESEKOREANVIETNAMESE,ASIANANGLO) |
| ETHNICITY | CHIALL2 | (ETHNICITY IN CHINESE,CHINESEKOREAN,CHINESEVIETNAMESE,CHINESEKOREANVIETNAMESE) |
| ETHNICITY | CHK | (ETHNICITY = CHINESEKOREAN) |
| ETHNICITY | CHV | (ETHNICITY = CHINESEVIETNAMESE) |
| ETHNICITY | CKV | (ETHNICITY = CHINESEKOREANVIETNAMESE) |
| ETHNICITY | E | ETHNICITY |
| ETHNICITY | eAA | (AFAM & ^(ALLETH2 \| EBPLACE==2 \| SBPLACE=3FB)) |
| ETHNICITY | eASA | (ETHNICITY=ASIANANGLO & ^EBPLACE IN 2CN,2HK,2TW,2KR,2VM,2CM,2TH,2LO,2PI,2JA) |
| ETHNICITY | eASIAN | (ASIAN2 \| LAT&EBPLACE=2PI \| ASA & EBPLACE IN 2AQ,2AV,2BR,2CM,2CN,2HK,2IO,2JA,2KR,2MG,2ML,2PI,2SI,2ST,2TH,2TW,2VM) |
| ETHNICITY | eCHI | (ETHNICITY=CHINESE \| ETHNICITY IN ASIANANLGO,CHINESEKOREANVIETNAMESE,CHINESEKOREAN,CHINESEVIETNAMESE & EBPLACE IN 2CN,2HK,2TW) |
| ETHNICITY | eCHIALL | (eCHI\|eCHK\|eCHV\|eCKV) |
| ETHNICITY | eCHK | (ETHNICITY=CHINESEKOREAN & ^EBPLACE IN 2CN,2HK,2TW,2KR,2VM) |
| ETHNICITY | eCHV | (ETHNICITY=CHINESEVIETNAMESE & ^EBPLACE IN 2CN,2HK,2TW,2KR,2VM) |
| ETHNICITY | ECKV | (ETHNICITY=CHINESEKOREANVIETNAMESE & ^EBPLACE IN 2CN,2HK,2TW,2KR,2VM) |
| ETHNICITY | eFIL | (ETHNICITY=FILIPINO \| ETHNICITY IN HISPANIC,ASIANANGLO & EBPLACE=2PI) |
| ETHNICITY | EIN | (ETHNICITY = INDIAN) |
| ETHNICITY | eJAP | (ETHNICITY=JAPANESE \| ETHNICITY=ASIANANGLO&EBPLACE=2JA) |
| ETHNICITY | eKOR | (ETHNICITY=KOREAN \| ETHNICITY IN ASIANANGLO,CHINESEKOREAN,CHINESEKOREANVIETNAMESE & EBPLACE=2KR) |
| ETHNICITY | eLAT | (ETHNICITY=HISPANIC & ^EBPLACE=2PI) |
| ETHNICITY | eSEA | (ETHNICITY=SOUTHEASTASIAN \| ETHNICITY=ASIANANGLO&EBPLACE IN 2CM,2TH,2LO) |
| ETHNICITY | eVIET | (ETHNICITY=VIETNAMESE \| ETHNICITY IN ASIANANGLO,CHINESEVIETNAMESE,CHINESEKOREANVIETNAMESE & EBPLACE=2VM) |
| ETHNICITY | FIL | (ETHNICITY = FILIPINO) |
| ETHNICITY | FOREIGN | (EBPLACE==2 \| SBPLACE=3FB) |
| ETHNICITY | GEN | (ethnicity=generic ) |
| ETHNICITY | GRK | ( ethnicity=greek ) |

| CATEGORY | WEBSTER NAME | PARAMETERS |
|---|---|---|
| ETHNICITY | ITA | ( ethnicity=italian ) |
| ETHNICITY | JAP | (ETHNICITY = JAPANESE) |
| ETHNICITY | JEW | (ETHNICITY=JEWISH) |
| ETHNICITY | JEW2 | ( ETHNICITY=JEWISH2 ) |
| ETHNICITY | KOR | (ETHNICITY = KOREAN) |
| ETHNICITY | LAT | (ETHNICITY=HISPANIC) |
| ETHNICITY | LatinAm | (EBPLACE in 2AT,2BE,2BV,2BZ,2CB,2CC,2CQ,2CR,2ES,2EU,2GT,2HN,2MX,2NU,2PG,2PM,2PR,2PU,2UY,2VZ) |
| ETHNICITY | LatinBP | (EBPLACE in 2AT,2BE,2BV,2CB,2CC,2CQ,2CR,2ES,2EU,2GT,2HN,2MX,2NU,2PG,2PM,2PR,2PU,2UY,2VZ) |
| ETHNICITY | MIX | ( ETHNICITY=MIXED ) |
| ETHNICITY | PAC | (ETHNICITY = PACIFICISLANDER) |
| ETHNICITY | PER | (ETHNICITY = PERSIAN) |
| ETHNICITY | PORT | ( ethnicity=portugese ) |
| ETHNICITY | RUS | ETHCODE=R |
| ETHNICITY | RUSSIANS | PrimaryID in 'H:\JOBS\RussianIDs.txt' |
| ETHNICITY | SEA | ETHNICITY=SOUTHEASTASIAN |
| ETHNICITY | VIET | (ETHNICITY = VIETNAMESE) |
| ETHNICITY | WHITEETH1 | ( ETHNICITY IN GENERIC,ITALIAN,PORTUGUESE,GREEK ) |
| GENDER | F | SEX=F |
| GENDER | FEM | SEX=F |
| GENDER | FEMALE | SEX=F |
| GENDER | GU | (^SEX) |
| GENDER | HWF | (HOUSEHOLD.1 FEM) |
| GENDER | HWM | (HOUSEHOLD.1 MALE) |
| GENDER | M | SEX=M |
| GENDER | MALE | SEX=M |
| GEO | ALLVOTER | ^MALE \| ^FEM |
| GEO | ALLVOTERS | C>0 |
| GEO | Coastal | (C IN 01,07,08,12,19,21,23,27,28,30,37,38,40,41,42,43,44,49,56\|c=48&a11 in 10,80) |
| GEO | CoronaGeo | (A08=25\|Household.1 RivGeo&^A08 IN 55,85006) |
| GEO | DMAALL | ( DMASB \| DMAFRE \| DMAEU \| DMABAK \| DMAPS \| DMARENO \| DMAYUM \| DMAPHX \| DMALA \| DMASAL \| DMASAC \| DMASD \| DMACHI \| DMAMED \| DMASF ) |
| GEO | DMABAK | (C=15 ^ZIP WI 93500,93599) |
| GEO | DMACHI | C IN 04,11,45,52,53 |
| GEO | DMAEU | C IN 08,12 |
| GEO | DMAFRE | C IN 10,16,20,24,22,54 |
| GEO | DMALA | (C IN 14,19,30,36,56 \| C=15 ZIP WI 93500,93599 \| (C=33 ^A10==10 ^A10=30)) |
| GEO | DMAMED | C IN 47,25 |
| GEO | DMAPHX | C=33 A10=30 |
| GEO | DMAPS | C=33 A10==10 |

| CATEGORY | WEBSTER NAME | PARAMETERS |
|---|---|---|
| GEO | DMARENO | ( ( C IN 02,18,26 ) \| ( C IN 09,29,31,32,46 & ZIP WI 96100,96199 ) ) |
| GEO | DMASAC | ( ( c in 03,05,06,34,39,50,51,55,57,58 ) \| ( c in 09,29,31,32,46 & ^zip wi 96100,96199 ) \| ( c=48 & ^a11 in 10,80 ) ) |
| GEO | DMASAL | (C IN 27,35,44) |
| GEO | DMASB | C IN 40,42 |
| GEO | DMASD | C=37 |
| GEO | DMASF | (C IN 01,07,17,21,23,28,38,41,43,49 \| C=48 A11 IN 10,80) |
| GEO | DMAYUM | C=13 |
| GEO | LACCOAST | ( ZIP IN 90045,90293,90066,90230,90291,90292,90405,90094 ) |
| GEO | LACDOWNPICO | ( ZIP IN 90006,90012,90013,90014,90015,90017,90021,90057,90071 ) |
| GEO | LACELA | ( ZIP IN 90023,90033,90063 ) |
| GEO | LACGATE | ( ZIP IN 90247,90248,90501,90502 ) |
| GEO | LACHARB | ( ZIP IN 90275,90731,90732,90710,90717,90744 ) |
| GEO | LACHHFAIR | ( ZIP IN 90028,90038,90068,90046,90069,90036,90048 ) |
| GEO | LACNELA | ( ZIP IN 90031,90032,90041,90042,90065,91105,91205 ) |
| GEO | LACNEVAL | ( ZIP IN 91352,91504,91505,91605,91606,91402,91040,91042,91214,91331,91340,91342,91345 ) |
| GEO | LACNWVAL | ( ZIP IN 91344,91325,91330,91343,91311,91324,91326 ) |
| GEO | LACoSheriffs | (C=19 & (a08==ZZ \| A08 IN AH,AT,AV,BL,CA,CC,CE,CM,CT,DI,DU,HG,HO,ID,LA,LB,LH,LE,LI,LF,LK,LM,LY,MA,NO,PD,PM,PV,RC,RH,RL,RO,SB,SK,SS,TE,WC,WF,WG \| A08==BR \| A08==CO)) |
| GEO | LACSEVAL | ( ZIP IN 91405,91401,91411,91403,91423,91601,91602,91604,91607,91608 ) |
| GEO | LACSLFWIL | ( ZIP IN 90026,90027,90029,90039,90004,90005,90010,90020 ) |
| GEO | LACSOCEAST | ( ZIP IN 90002,90059,90061,90001,90003,90011,90058 ) |
| GEO | LACSOCWEST | ( ZIP IN 90044,90047,90007,90037,90062,90089 ) |
| GEO | LACSWMID | ( ZIP IN 90016,90018,90019,90008,90043,90056 ) |
| GEO | LACSWVAL | ( ZIP IN 91303,91304,91307,91302,91364,91367,91316,91356,91306,91335,91436,91406 ) |
| GEO | LACWESTLA | ( ZIP IN 90049,90024,90272,90402,90025,90067,90077,90034,90035,90064,90232,90210,90212,90095 ) |
| HOUSE INFO | 1PIH | (HPT IN A,R,0,5,8) |
| HOUSE INFO | 2+H | (^HPT IN A,R,0,5,8) |
| HOUSE INFO | 3+H | (HOUSEHOLD.COUNT>2) |
| HOUSE INFO | 4+H | (HOUSEHOLD.COUNT>3) |
| HOUSE INFO | APT | APTFLAG |
| HOUSE INFO | HOME | HOMEOWNER |
| HOUSE INFO | HW1 | HOUSEHOLD.1 |
| HOUSE INFO | HW2 | HOUSEHOLD.2 |
| HOUSE INFO | MOBILE | RESTYPE=M |
| HOUSE INFO | NCOAM | (NCOAM1A \| NCOAM3C \| NCOAM3E \| NCOAM3F \| NCOAM5A \| NCOAM5B) |

| CATEGORY | WEBSTER NAME | PARAMETERS |
|---|---|---|
| HOUSE INFO | NCOAOUT | ^NCOAI & ^NCOAF |
| HOUSE INFO | NCOAR | (NCOAR1A \| NCOAR3C \| NCOAR3E \| NCOAR3F \| NCOAR5A \| NCOAR5B) |
| HOUSE INFO | NTHW1 | HOUSEHOLDNT.1 |
| HOUSE INFO | NTHW2 | HOUSEHOLDNT.2 |
| HOUSE INFO | RENTER | (APT&^HOME) |
| PARTY | AI | (PARTY=AI) |
| PARTY | D | (PARTY=D) |
| PARTY | DDS | (PARTY IN D,DS) |
| PARTY | DEM | (PARTY=D) |
| PARTY | DEM_PRIMARY | P IN DS,YY,PF,D |
| PARTY | DS | (PARTY=DS) |
| PARTY | GOP | REP |
| PARTY | GR | (PARTY=GR) |
| PARTY | HW2AI | (HOUSEHOLD.2 AI) |
| PARTY | HW2D | (HOUSEHOLD.2 D) |
| PARTY | HW2DS | (HOUSEHOLD.2 DS) |
| PARTY | HW2GR | (HOUSEHOLD.2 GR) |
| PARTY | HW2LI | (HOUSEHOLD.2 LI) |
| PARTY | HW2MPC | (HOUSEHOLD.2 MPC) |
| PARTY | HW2MPL | (HOUSEHOLD.2 MPL) |
| PARTY | HW2NL | (HOUSEHOLD.2 NL) |
| PARTY | HW2NP | (HOUSEHOLD.2 NP) |
| PARTY | HW2OTHER | (HOUSEHOLD.2 OTHER) |
| PARTY | HW2PF | (HOUSEHOLD.2 PF) |
| PARTY | HW2R | (HOUSEHOLD.2 R) |
| PARTY | HW2RM | (HOUSEHOLD.2 RM) |
| PARTY | HW2YY | (HOUSEHOLD.2 YY) |
| PARTY | HWAI | (HOUSEHOLD.ANY AI) |
| PARTY | HWD | (HOUSEHOLD.ANY DEM) |
| PARTY | HWDS | (HOUSEHOLD.ANY DS) |
| PARTY | HWGR | (HOUSEHOLD.ANY GR) |
| PARTY | HWLI | (HOUSEHOLD.ANY LI) |
| PARTY | HWMPC | (HOUSEHOLD.ANY MPC) |
| PARTY | HWMPL | (HOUSEHOLD.ANY MPL) |
| PARTY | HWNL | (HOUSEHOLD.ANY NL) |
| PARTY | HWNP | (HOUSEHOLD.ANY NP) |
| PARTY | HWOTHER | (HOUSEHOLD.ANY DS) |
| PARTY | HWPF | (HOUSEHOLD.ANY PF) |
| PARTY | HWR | (HOUSEHOLD.ANY REP) |
| PARTY | HWRM | (HOUSEHOLD.ANY RM) |
| PARTY | HWYY | (HOUSEHOLD.ANY YY) |
| PARTY | IND | (PARTY IN DS,YY,AI) |
| PARTY | LI | (PARTY=LI) |
| PARTY | MIXED | (^HPT A,B,R,S,0,1,5,6,8,9) |

| CATEGORY | WEBSTER NAME | PARAMETERS |
|---|---|---|
| PARTY | MPC | (PARTY IN LI,RM) |
| PARTY | MPL | (PARTY IN GR,NL,PF) |
| PARTY | NL | (PARTY=NL) |
| PARTY | NP | (PARTY IN DS,YY,AI) |
| PARTY | NPH | (^PRH & ^PDH & ^PDSH & ^PAIH & ^P9YY & ^PGRH & ^PNLH & ^PPFH & ^PLIH & ^PRMH) |
| PARTY | OTHER | (PARTY IN DS,AI,YY,GR,PF,NL,LI,RM) |
| PARTY | PAIH | ((HOUSEHOLD.ALL AI) & (HPT IN 0,1)) |
| PARTY | PDH | (HPT IN A,B) |
| PARTY | PDSH | ((HOUSEHOLD.ALL DS) & (HPT IN 0,1)) |
| PARTY | PF | (PARTY=PF) |
| PARTY | PGRH | ((HOUSEHOLD.ALL GR) & (HPT IN 5,6)) |
| PARTY | PINDH | (HPT IN 0,1) |
| PARTY | PLIH | ((HOUSEHOLD.ALL LI) & (HPT IN 8,9)) |
| PARTY | PMPCH | (HPT IN 8,9) |
| PARTY | PMPLH | (HPT IN 5,6) |
| PARTY | PNLH | ((HOUSEHOLD.ALL NL) & (HPT IN 5,6)) |
| PARTY | PNPH | (HPT IN 0,1) |
| PARTY | POH | (HPT IN 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9) |
| PARTY | PPFH | ((HOUSEHOLD.ALL PF) & (HPT IN 5,6)) |
| PARTY | PRH | (HPT IN R,S) |
| PARTY | PRMH | ((HOUSEHOLD.ALL RM) & (HPT IN 8,9)) |
| PARTY | PYYH | ((HOUSEHOLD.ALL YY) & (HPT IN 0,1)) |
| PARTY | R | (PARTY=R) |
| PARTY | RDS | (PARTY IN R,DS) |
| PARTY | REP | (PARTY=R) |
| PARTY | REP_PRIMARY | P IN DS,YY,PF,R |
| PARTY | RM | (PARTY=RM) |
| PARTY | SAIH | (AI & HPT=0) |
| PARTY | SDH | (HPT=A) |
| PARTY | SDSH | (DS & HPT=0) |
| PARTY | SGRH | (GR & HPT=5) |
| PARTY | SLIH | (LI & HPT=8) |
| PARTY | SNLH | (NL & HPT=5) |
| PARTY | SPFH | (PF & HPT=5) |
| PARTY | SRH | (HPT=R) |
| PARTY | SRMH | (RM & HPT=8) |
| PARTY | SYYH | (YY & HPT=0) |
| PARTY | YY | PARTY=YY |
| PCMAIN SYS | ABS | &SET& |
| PCMAIN SYS | ALL | -1 |
| PCMAIN SYS | ANY | 1 |
| PCMAIN SYS | C | COUNTY |
| PCMAIN SYS | COUNT | # |
| PCMAIN SYS | FLAGS | &SET& |

| CATEGORY | WEBSTER NAME | PARAMETERS |
|---|---|---|
| PCMAIN SYS | GEOCODED | GEORESULT == S5 |
| PCMAIN SYS | HPT | HOUSEPARTYTYPE |
| PCMAIN SYS | HPTNT | housepartytypent |
| PCMAIN SYS | NABS | &SET& |
| PCMAIN SYS | NFLAGS | &SET& |
| PCMAIN SYS | NO | ^ |
| PCMAIN SYS | NONE | 0 |
| PCMAIN SYS | NOT | ^ |
| PCMAIN SYS | P | PARTY |
| PHONE | BADPHONE | PHONETEST=R |
| PHONE | CALTEL | (AREACODE IN 213,310,323,562,626,661,714,760,818,858,909,949,209,408,415,510,530,559,650,707,805,831,916,925) |
| PHONE | EPHONE | (PHONETEST ~~ H,I) |
| PHONE | NOPHONE | (^PHONETEST) \| (PHONETEST=R) |
| PHONE | ORIGPHONE | (ORIGPREFIX & ORIGEX) |
| PHONE | PHONE | ((^PHONETEST=R) & PHONETEST) |
| PHONE | TELN | (AREACODE IN 209,408,415,510,530,559,650,707,805,831,916,925) |
| PHONE | TELS | (AREACODE IN 213,310,323,562,626,661,714,760,818,858,909,949,951) |
| REG DATES | R00A | RDATE > 20000313 |
| REG DATES | R00B | RDATE > 20000131 |
| REG DATES | R00C | RDATE > 20000313 |
| REG DATES | R00D | RDATE > 20000508 |
| REG DATES | R00E | RDATE > 20000522 |
| REG DATES | R00F | RDATE > 20000612 |
| REG DATES | R00G | RDATE > 20001009 |
| REG DATES | R00H | RDATE > 20001113 |
| REG DATES | R00I | RDATE > 20001016 |
| REG DATES | R00J | RDATE > 19990403 |
| REG DATES | R00K | RDATE > 20000626 |
| REG DATES | R00L | RDATE > 20000424 |
| REG DATES | R00P | RDATE > 20000207 |
| REG DATES | R01A | RDATE > 20010212 |
| REG DATES | R01B | RDATE > 20010219 |
| REG DATES | R01C | RDATE > 20010219 |
| REG DATES | R01D | RDATE > 20010312 |
| REG DATES | R01E | RDATE > 20010319 |
| REG DATES | R01F | RDATE > 20010326 |
| REG DATES | R01H | RDATE > 20010402 |
| REG DATES | R01I | RDATE > 20010416 |
| REG DATES | R01J | RDATE > 20010521 |
| REG DATES | R01K | RDATE > 20010611 |
| REG DATES | R01L | RDATE > 20010827 |
| REG DATES | R01M | RDATE > 20011008 |

| CATEGORY | WEBSTER NAME | PARAMETERS |
|---|---|---|
| REG DATES | R01N | RDATE > 20011119 |
| REG DATES | R01O | RDATE > 20010122 |
| REG DATES | R01Q | RDATE > 20010716 |
| REG DATES | R01R | RDATE > 20010813 |
| REG DATES | R01T | RDATE > 20010702 |
| REG DATES | R01U | RDATE > 20011022 |
| REG DATES | R01V | RDATE > 20010806 |
| REG DATES | R01W | RDATE > 20010507 |
| REG DATES | R01X | RDATE > 20011112 |
| REG DATES | R02A | RDATE > 20020318 |
| REG DATES | R02B | RDATE > 20020520 |
| REG DATES | R02C | RDATE > 20020603 |
| REG DATES | R02D | RDATE > 20020812 |
| REG DATES | R02E | RDATE > 20021125 |
| REG DATES | R02F | RDATE > 20011231 |
| REG DATES | R02G | RDATE > 20021021 |
| REG DATES | R02H | RDATE > 20020311 |
| REG DATES | R02P | RDATE > 20020219 |
| REG DATES | R03A | RDATE > 20021230 |
| REG DATES | R03B | RDATE > 20020113 |
| REG DATES | R03C | RDATE > 20030210 |
| REG DATES | R03D | RDATE > 20030217 |
| REG DATES | R03E | RDATE > 20030310 |
| REG DATES | R03F | RDATE > 20030317 |
| REG DATES | R03H | RDATE > 20030324 |
| REG DATES | R03I | RDATE > 20030331 |
| REG DATES | R03J | RDATE > 20030428 |
| REG DATES | R03K | RDATE > 20030505 |
| REG DATES | R03L | RDATE > 20030519 |
| REG DATES | R03M | RDATE > 20030526 |
| REG DATES | R03N | RDATE > 20030901 |
| REG DATES | R03O | RDATE > 20030908 |
| REG DATES | R03Q | RDATE > 20030915 |
| REG DATES | R03R | RDATE > 20030120 |
| REG DATES | R03S | RDATE > 20030922 |
| REG DATES | R03T | RDATE > 20030804 |
| REG DATES | R03U | RDATE > 20031020 |
| REG DATES | R03V | RDATE > 20031124 |
| REG DATES | R04A | RDATE > 20040322 |
| REG DATES | R04B | RDATE > 20040329 |
| REG DATES | R04C | RDATE > 20040524 |
| REG DATES | R04D | RDATE > 20031229 |
| REG DATES | R04G | RDATE > 20041018 |
| REG DATES | R04P | RDATE > 20040216 |
| REG DATES | R05E | RDATE > 20050221 |

| CATEGORY | WEBSTER NAME | PARAMETERS |
|---|---|---|
| REG DATES | R05L | RDATE > 20050523 |
| REG DATES | R05M | RDATE > 20050531 |
| REG DATES | R05S | RDATE > 20051024 |
| REG DATES | R06F | RDATE > 20060327 |
| REG DATES | R06G | RDATE > 20061023 |
| REG DATES | R06P | RDATE > 20060522 |
| REG DATES | R92G | RDATE > 19921005 |
| REG DATES | R92P | RDATE > 19920504 |
| REG DATES | R93A | RDATE > 19930125 |
| REG DATES | R93B | RDATE > 19930129 |
| REG DATES | R93C | RDATE > 19930208 |
| REG DATES | R93D | RDATE > 19930308 |
| REG DATES | R93E | RDATE > 19930315 |
| REG DATES | R93F | RDATE > 19930322 |
| REG DATES | R93H | RDATE > 19930412 |
| REG DATES | R93I | RDATE > 19930419 |
| REG DATES | R93J | RDATE > 19930510 |
| REG DATES | R93K | RDATE > 19930524 |
| REG DATES | R93L | RDATE > 19930614 |
| REG DATES | R93M | RDATE > 19930712 |
| REG DATES | R93N | RDATE > 19930517 |
| REG DATES | R93S | RDATE > 19931004 |
| REG DATES | R93U | RDATE > 19931004 |
| REG DATES | R94A | RDATE > 19940315 |
| REG DATES | R94B | RDATE > 19940207 |
| REG DATES | R94C | RDATE > 19940314 |
| REG DATES | R94D | RDATE > 19940404 |
| REG DATES | R94E | RDATE > 19940530 |
| REG DATES | R94F | RDATE > 19940815 |
| REG DATES | R94G | RDATE > 19941010 |
| REG DATES | R94P | RDATE > 19940509 |
| REG DATES | R95A | RDATE > 19950109 |
| REG DATES | R95B | RDATE > 19950130 |
| REG DATES | R95C | RDATE > 19950206 |
| REG DATES | R95D | RDATE > 19950306 |
| REG DATES | R95E | RDATE > 19950313 |
| REG DATES | R95F | RDATE > 19950320 |
| REG DATES | R95H | RDATE > 19950417 |
| REG DATES | R95I | RDATE > 19950508 |
| REG DATES | R95J | RDATE > 19951113 |
| REG DATES | R95K | RDATE > 19951120 |
| REG DATES | R95L | RDATE > 19950410 |
| REG DATES | R95U | RDATE > 19951009 |
| REG DATES | R96A | RDATE > 19960311 |
| REG DATES | R96B | RDATE > 19960311 |

| CATEGORY | WEBSTER NAME | PARAMETERS |
|---|---|---|
| REG DATES | R96C | RDATE > 19960506 |
| REG DATES | R96D | RDATE > 19961111 |
| REG DATES | R96E | RDATE > 19960708 |
| REG DATES | R96G | RDATE > 19961007 |
| REG DATES | R96P | RDATE > 19960226 |
| REG DATES | R97A | RDATE > 19970127 |
| REG DATES | R97B | RDATE > 19970203 |
| REG DATES | R97C | RDATE > 19970303 |
| REG DATES | R97D | RDATE > 19970310 |
| REG DATES | R97E | RDATE > 19970317 |
| REG DATES | R97F | RDATE > 19970331 |
| REG DATES | R97H | RDATE > 19970414 |
| REG DATES | R97I | RDATE > 19970505 |
| REG DATES | R97J | RDATE > 19970616 |
| REG DATES | R97K | RDATE > 19970728 |
| REG DATES | R97L | RDATE > 19970908 |
| REG DATES | R97M | RDATE > 19970324 |
| REG DATES | R97N | RDATE > 19971020 |
| REG DATES | R97O | RDATE > 19971103 |
| REG DATES | R97Q | RDATE > 19971110 |
| REG DATES | R97R | RDATE > 19971117 |
| REG DATES | R97S | RDATE > 19970721 |
| REG DATES | R97T | RDATE > 19970714 |
| REG DATES | R97U | RDATE > 19971009 |
| REG DATES | R97V | RDATE > 19970609 |
| REG DATES | R97W | RDATE > 19970106 |
| REG DATES | R97X | RDATE > 19971124 |
| REG DATES | R98A | RDATE > 19980315 |
| REG DATES | R98B | RDATE > 19980202 |
| REG DATES | R98C | RDATE > 19980316 |
| REG DATES | R98D | RDATE > 19980330 |
| REG DATES | R98E | RDATE > 19980406 |
| REG DATES | R98F | RDATE > 19980420 |
| REG DATES | R98G | RDATE > 19981005 |
| REG DATES | R98H | RDATE > 19980629 |
| REG DATES | R98I | RDATE > 19981208 |
| REG DATES | R98J | RDATE > 19980831 |
| REG DATES | R98K | RDATE > 19980309 |
| REG DATES | R98L | RDATE > 19980622 |
| REG DATES | R98M | RDATE > 19980928 |
| REG DATES | R98N | RDATE > 19980817 |
| REG DATES | R98O | RDATE > 19980126 |
| REG DATES | R98P | RDATE > 19980504 |
| REG DATES | R99A | RDATE > 19990125 |
| REG DATES | R99B | RDATE > 19990201 |

| CATEGORY | WEBSTER NAME | PARAMETERS |
|---|---|---|
| REG DATES | R99C | RDATE > 19990309 |
| REG DATES | R99D | RDATE > 19990301 |
| REG DATES | R99E | RDATE > 19990308 |
| REG DATES | R99F | RDATE > 19990315 |
| REG DATES | R99H | RDATE > 19990322 |
| REG DATES | R99I | RDATE > 19990329 |
| REG DATES | R99J | RDATE > 19990505 |
| REG DATES | R99K | RDATE > 19990419 |
| REG DATES | R99L | RDATE > 19990510 |
| REG DATES | R99M | RDATE > 19990621 |
| REG DATES | R99N | RDATE > 19991004 |
| REG DATES | R99O | RDATE > 19990104 |
| REG DATES | R99Q | RDATE > 19990614 |
| REG DATES | R99R | RDATE > 19991108 |
| REG DATES | R99S | RDATE > 19990222 |
| REG DATES | R99U | RDATE > 19991004 |
| REG DATES | RA00G | ( R00G & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G ) |
| REG DATES | RA00P | ( R00P & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P ) |
| REG DATES | RA01F | ( R01F & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93F,93J,93S,94P,94G,95E,95I,96P,96G,97D,97I,98P,98G,99F,99L,00P,00G,01F ) |
| REG DATES | RA01J | ( R01J & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93F,93J,93S,94P,94G,95E,95I,96P,96G,97D,97I,98P,98G,99F,99L,00P,00G,01F,01J ) |
| REG DATES | RA01U | ( RDATE > 20011022 & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,95U,96P,96G,97U,98P,98G,99U,00P,00G,01U ) |
| REG DATES | RA02G | ( R02G & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,97U,98P,98G,99U,00P,00G,01U,02P,02G,93F,93J,95E,95I,97D,97I,99F,99L,01F,01J ) |
| REG DATES | RA02P | ( R02P & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P ) |
| REG DATES | RA03S | ( R03S & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P,02G,03S ) |
| REG DATES | RA03U | ( RDATE > 20031020 & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,95U,96P,96G,97U,98P,98G,99U,00P,00G,01U,02P,02G,03S,03U ) |
| REG DATES | RA04G | ( R04G & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P,02G,03S,04P,04G,95U,97U,99U,01U,03U ) |
| REG DATES | RA04P | ( R04P & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P,02G,03S,04P ) |
| REG DATES | RA05E | ( R05E & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93F,93J,93S,94P,94G,95E,95I,96P,96G,97D,97I,98P,98G,99F,99L,00P,00G,01F,01J,02P,02G,03D,03K,03S,04P,04G,05E) |

| CATEGORY | WEBSTER NAME | PARAMETERS |
|---|---|---|
| REG DATES | RA05K | ( R05K & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93F,93J,93S,94P,94G,95E,95I,96P,96G,97D,97I,98P,98G,99F,99L,00P,00G,01F,01J,02P,02G,03D,03K,03S,04P,04G,05E,05K ) |
| REG DATES | RA05S | ( R05S & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P,02G,03S,04P,04G,05S ) |
| REG DATES | RA06F | (R06F & nflags 0 92p,92g,93s,94c,94p,94g,96p,96b,96c,96g,97u,98c,98p,98g,99d,99u,00c,00p,00d,00g,01b,01h,01u,02p,02a,02b,02g,03m,03s,03u,03d,03i,04p,04b,04c,04g,05s,06f) |
| REG DATES | RA06G | (R06G & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P,02G,03S,04P,04G,05S,06F,06P,06G) |
| REG DATES | RA06P | (R06P & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P,02G,03S,04P,04G,05S,06F,06P) |
| REG DATES | RA92G | ( R92G & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G ) |
| REG DATES | RA92P | ( R92P & ^V92P ) |
| REG DATES | RA93S | ( R93S & FLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S ) |
| REG DATES | RA94G | ( R94G & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G ) |
| REG DATES | RA94P | ( R94P & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P ) |
| REG DATES | RA95U | ( RDATE > 19951009 & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,95U ) |
| REG DATES | RA96G | ( R96G & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G ) |
| REG DATES | RA96P | ( R96P & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P ) |
| REG DATES | RA97U | ( RDATE > 19971009 & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,95U,96P,96G,97U ) |
| REG DATES | RA98G | ( R98G & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G ) |
| REG DATES | RA98P | ( R98P & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P ) |
| REG DATES | RA99U | ( RDATE > 19991004 & NFLAGS 0 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,95U,96P,96G,97U,98P,98G,99U ) |
| REG DATES | RB00G | ( rdate < 20001010 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G ) |
| REG DATES | RB00P | ( rdate < 20000208 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P ) |
| REG DATES | RB01F | ( RDATE< 20010327 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93F,93J,93S,94P,94G,95E,95I,96P,96G,97D,97I,98P,98G,99F,99L,00P,00G,01F ) |
| REG DATES | RB01J | ( RDATE< 20010522 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93F,93J,93S,94P,94G,95E,95I,96P,96G,97D,97I,98P,98G,99F,99L,00P,00G,01F,01J ) |
| REG DATES | RB02G | ( rdate < 20021022 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P,02G ) |
| REG DATES | RB02P | ( rdate < 20020220 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P ) |
| REG DATES | RB03S | ( rdate < 20030923 \| nflags 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P,02G,03S ) |
| REG DATES | RB04G | ( rdate<20041019 \| nflags 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P,02G,03S,04P,04G ) |

| CATEGORY | WEBSTER NAME | PARAMETERS |
|---|---|---|
| REG DATES | RB04P | ( rdate <20040217 \| nflags 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P,02G,03S,04P ) |
| REG DATES | RB05E | ( RDATE< 20050221 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93F,93J,93S,94P,94G,95E,95I,96P,96G,97D,97I,98P,98G,99F,99L,00P,00G,01F,01J,02P,02G,03D,03K,03S,04P,04G,05E ) |
| REG DATES | RB05S | ( RDATE<20051025 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P,02G,03S,04P,04G,05S ) |
| REG DATES | RB06G | (RDATE<20061024 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P,02G,03S,04P,04G,05S,06F,06P,06G) |
| REG DATES | RB06P | (RDATE<20060523 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G,00P,00G,02P,02G,03S,04P,04G,05S,06F,06P) |
| REG DATES | RB92G | ( RDATE < 19921006 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G ) |
| REG DATES | RB92P | ( RDATE < 19920505 \| V92P ) |
| REG DATES | RB93S | ( RDATE < 19931005 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93S ) |
| REG DATES | RB94G | ( rdate < 19941011 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G ) |
| REG DATES | RB94P | ( RDATE <19940510 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93S,94P ) |
| REG DATES | RB96G | ( rdate < 19961008 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G ) |
| REG DATES | RB96P | ( rdate <19960227 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P ) |
| REG DATES | RB98G | ( rdate < 19981006 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P,98G ) |
| REG DATES | RB98P | ( rdate < 19980505 \| NFLAGS 1 92P,92G,93S,94P,94G,96P,96G,98P ) |
| RESTYPE | MOBILEHOME | RESTYPE=M |

# Vote History Codes / Reg Close Dates by election

| ELECTION DATE | ELECTION CODE | REG CLOSE DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 5-Jun-92 | **92P or H** | |
| 3-Nov-92 | **92G or I** | |
| 23-Feb-93 | 93A | 25-Jan-93 |
| 2-Mar-93 | 93B | 29-Jan-93 |
| 9-Mar-93 | 93C | 8-Feb-93 |
| 6-Apr-93 | 93D | 8-Mar-93 |
| 13-Apr-93 | 93E | 15-Mar-93 |
| 20-Apr-93 | 93F | 22-Mar-93 |
| 11-May-93 | 93H | 12-Apr-93 |
| 18-May-93 | 93I | 19-Apr-93 |
| 8-Jun-93 | 93J | 10-Mar-93 |
| 15-Jun-93 | 93N | 17-May-93 |
| 22-Jun-93 | 93K | 24-May-93 |
| 13-Jul-93 | 93L | 14-Jun-93 |
| 2-Nov-93 | 93U | 4-Oct-93 |
| 9-Nov-93 | 93S | 11-Oct-93 |
| 15-Feb-94 | 94A | 17-Jan-94 |
| 8-Mar-94 | 94B | 7-Feb-94 |
| 12-Apr-94 | 94C | 14-Mar-94 |
| 3-May-94 | 94D | 4-Apr-94 |
| 7-Jun-94 | **94P or P** | 9-May-94 |
| 28-Jun-94 | 94E | 30-May-94 |
| 13-Sep-94 | 94F | 15-Aug-94 |
| 8-Nov-94 | **94G or Q** | 10-Oct-94 |
| 7-Feb-95 | 95A | 9-Jan-95 |
| 28-Feb-95 | 95B | 30-Jan-95 |
| 7-Mar-95 | 95C | 6-Feb-95 |
| 4-Apr-95 | 95D | 6-Mar-95 |
| 11-Apr-95 | 95E | 13-Mar-95 |
| 18-Apr-95 | 95F | 20-Mar-95 |
| 9-May-95 | 95L | 10-Apr-95 |
| 16-May-95 | 95H | 17-Apr-95 |
| 6-Jun-95 | 95I | 8-May-95 |
| 7-Nov-95 | 95U | 9-Oct-95 |
| 12-Dec-95 | 95J | 13-Nov-95 |
| 19-Dec-95 | 95K | 20-Nov-95 |
| 5-Mar-96 | 96A | 5-Feb-96 |
| 26-Mar-96 | **96P or 2** | 26-Feb-96 |
| 9-Apr-96 | 96B | 11-Mar-96 |
| 4-Jun-96 | 96C | 6-May-96 |
| 6-Aug-96 | 96E | 8-Jul-96 |
| 5-Nov-96 | **96G or 3** | 7-Oct-96 |
| 10-Dec-96 | 96D | 11-Nov-96 |
| 4-Feb-97 | 97W | 6-Jan-97 |
| 25-Feb-97 | 97A | 27-Jan-97 |

**To count voters who registered after a specific election, simply place an "R" before the election code. For example, "R03S" is the Webster code for those voters who registered after 10-03, with "03S" being the election code for the Recall in October of 2003**.

**To count voters who registered before a specific election, simply place an "RB" before the election code. For example, "RB03S" is the Webster code for those voters who registered before 10-03, with "03S" being the election code for the Recall in October of 2003**.

| ELECTION DATE | ELECTION CODE | REG CLOSE DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 4-Mar-97 | 97B | 3-Feb-97 |
| 1-Apr-97 | 97C | 3-Mar-97 |
| 8-Apr-97 | 97D | 10-Mar-97 |
| 15-Apr-97 | 97E | 17-Mar-97 |
| 22-Apr-97 | 97M | 24-Mar-97 |
| 29-Apr-97 | 97F | 31-Mar-97 |
| 13-May-97 | 97H | 14-Apr-97 |
| 3-Jun-97 | 97I | 5-May-97 |
| 8-Jul-97 | 97V | 9-Jun-97 |
| 15-Jul-97 | 97J | 16-Jun-97 |
| 12-Aug-97 | 97T | 14-Jul-97 |
| 19-Aug-97 | 97S | 21-Jul-97 |
| 26-Aug-97 | 97K | 28-Jul-97 |
| 7-Oct-97 | 97L | 8-Sep-97 |
| 4-Nov-97 | 97U | 9-Oct-97 |
| 18-Nov-97 | 97N | 20-Oct-97 |
| 2-Dec-97 | 97O | 3-Nov-97 |
| 9-Dec-97 | 97Q | 10-Nov-97 |
| 16-Dec-97 | 97R | 17-Nov-97 |
| 23-Dec-97 | 97X | 24-Nov-97 |
| 13-Jan-98 | 98A | 15-Dec-98 |
| 24-Feb-98 | 98O | 26-Jan-98 |
| 3-Mar-98 | 98B | 2-Feb-98 |
| 7-Apr-98 | 98K | 9-Mar-98 |
| 14-Apr-98 | 98C | 16-Mar-98 |
| 28-Apr-98 | 98D | 30-Mar-98 |
| 5-May-98 | 98E | 6-Apr-98 |
| 19-May-98 | 98F | 20-Apr-98 |
| 2-Jun-98 | **98P or X** | 4-May-98 |
| 21-Jul-98 | 98L | 22-Jun-98 |
| 28-Jul-98 | 98H | 29-Jun-98 |
| 1-Sep-98 | 98J | 31-Aug-98 |
| 15-Sep-98 | 98N | 17-Aug-98 |
| 27-Oct-98 | 98M | 28-Sep-98 |
| 3-Nov-98 | **98G or Y** | 5-Oct-98 |
| 6-Dec-98 | 98I | 8-Dec-98 |
| 2-Feb-99 | 99O | 4-Jan-99 |
| 23-Feb-99 | 99A | 25-Jan-99 |
| 2-Mar-99 | 99B | 1-Feb-99 |
| 9-Mar-99 | 99C | 9-Mar-99 |
| 23-Mar-99 | 99S | 22-Feb-99 |
| 30-Mar-99 | 99D | 1-Mar-99 |
| 6-Apr-99 | 99E | 8-Mar-99 |
| 13-Apr-99 | 99F | 15-Mar-99 |
| 20-Apr-99 | 99H | 22-Mar-99 |
| 25-Apr-99 | 99I | 29-Mar-99 |
| 26-Apr-99 | 99I | 29-Mar-99 |

| ELECTION DATE | ELECTION CODE | REG CLOSE DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 11-May-99 | 99J | 12-Apr-99 |
| 18-May-99 | 99K | 19-Apr-99 |
| 8-Jun-99 | 99L | 10-May-99 |
| 13-Jul-99 | 99Q | 14-Jun-99 |
| 20-Jul-99 | 99M | 21-Jun-99 |
| 2-Nov-99 | 99U | 4-Oct-99 |
| 7-Dec-99 | 99R | 8-Nov-99 |
| 14-Dec-99 | 99N | 15-Nov-99 |
| 11-Jan-00 | 00A | 13-Dec-00 |
| 1-Feb-00 | 00B | 31-Jan-00 |
| 7-Mar-00 | **00P or 7** | 7-Feb-00 |
| 11-Apr-00 | 00C | 13-Mar-00 |
| 2-May-00 | 00J | 3-Apr-00 |
| 23-May-00 | 00L | 24-Apr-00 |
| 6-Jun-00 | 00D | 8-May-00 |
| 20-Jun-00 | 00E | 22-May-00 |
| 11-Jul-00 | 00F | 12-Jun-00 |
| 25-Jul-00 | 00K | 26-Jun-00 |
| 7-Nov-00 | **00G or 8** | 9-Oct-00 |
| 14-Nov-00 | 00I | 16-Oct-00 |
| 12-Dec-00 | 00H | 13-Nov-00 |
| 6-Feb-01 | 01O | 22-Jan-01 |
| 27-Feb-01 | 01A | 12-Feb-01 |
| 6-Mar-01 | 01B | 19-Feb-01 |
| 6-Mar-01 | 01C | 19-Feb-01 |
| 27-Mar-01 | 01D | 12-Mar-01 |
| 3-Apr-01 | 01E | 19-Mar-01 |
| 10-Apr-01 | 01F | 26-Mar-01 |
| 17-Apr-01 | 01H | 2-Apr-01 |
| 15-May-01 | 01I | 16-Apr-01 |
| 22-May-01 | 01W | 7-May-01 |
| 5-Jun-01 | 01J | 14-May-01 |
| 26-Jun-01 | 01K | 11-Jun-01 |
| 17-Jul-01 | 01T | 2-Jul-01 |
| 31-Jul-01 | 01Q | 16-Jul-01 |
| 21-Aug-01 | 01V | 6-Aug-01 |
| 28-Aug-01 | 01R | 13-Aug-01 |
| 11-Sep-01 | 01L | 27-Aug-01 |
| 23-Oct-01 | 01M | 8-Oct-01 |
| 6-Nov-01 | 01U | 22-Oct-01 |
| 11-Dec-01 | 01N | 19-Nov-01 |
| 11-Dec-01 | 01X | 19-Nov-01 |
| 15-Jan-02 | 02F | 31-Dec-01 |
| 5-Mar-02 | **02P or W** | 19-Feb-02 |
| 26-Mar-02 | 02H | 11-Mar-02 |
| 9-Apr-02 | 02A | 18-Mar-02 |
| 4-Jun-02 | 02B | 20-May-02 |

| ELECTION DATE | ELECTION CODE | REG CLOSE DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 18-Jun-02 | 02C | 3-Jun-02 |
| 27-Aug-02 | 02D | 12-Aug-02 |
| 5-Nov-02 | **02G or A** | 21-Oct-02 |
| 10-Dec-02 | 02E | 25-Nov-02 |
| 14-Jan-03 | 03A | 30-Dec-02 |
| 28-Jan-03 | 03B | 13-Jan-03 |
| 4-Feb-03 | 03R | 20-Jan-03 |
| 25-Feb-03 | 03C | 10-Feb-03 |
| 4-Mar-03 | 03D | 17-Feb-03 |
| 25-Mar-03 | 03E | 10-Mar-03 |
| 1-Apr-03 | 03F | 17-Mar-03 |
| 8-Apr-03 | 03H | 24-Mar-03 |
| 15-Apr-03 | 03I | 31-Mar-03 |
| 13-May-03 | 03J | 28-Apr-03 |
| 20-May-03 | 03K | 5-May-03 |
| 3-Jun-03 | 03L | 19-May-03 |
| 10-Jun-03 | 03M | 26-May-03 |
| 19-Aug-03 | 03T | 4-Aug-03 |
| 16-Sep-03 | 03N | 1-Sep-03 |
| 23-Sep-03 | 03O | 8-Sep-03 |
| 30-Sep-03 | 03Q | 15-Sep-03 |
| 7-Oct-03 | 03S | 22-Sep-03 |
| 4-Nov-03 | **03U** | 20-Oct-03 |
| 2-Mar-04 | **04P** | 16-Feb-04 |
| 6-Apr-04 | 04A | |
| 13-Apr-04 | 04B | |
| 8-Jun-04 | 04C | |
| 13-Jan-04 | 04D | |
| 4-May-04 | 04E | |
| 25-May-04 | 04F | |
| 2-Nov-04 | **04G** | 18-Oct-04 |
| 3-Feb-04 | 04H | |
| 30-Mar-04 | 04I | |
| 27-Jul-04 | 04J | |
| 14-Sep-04 | 04N | |
| 2-Mar-04 | **04P** | |
| 4-Jan-05 | 05A | |
| 15-Feb-05 | 05B | |
| 22-Feb-05 | 05C | |
| 1-Mar-05 | 05D | |
| 8-Mar-05 | 05E | |
| 8-Feb-05 | 05F | |
| 15-Apr-05 | 05H | |
| 12-Apr-05 | 05I | |
| 19-Apr-05 | 05J | |
| 17-May-05 | 05K | |
| 7-Jun-05 | 05L | |

| ELECTION DATE | ELECTION CODE | REG CLOSE DATE |
|---|---|---|
| 15-Jun-05 | 05M | |
| 3-May-05 | 05N | |
| 26-Jul-05 | 05O | |
| 13-Sept-05 | 05Q | |
| 26Jul-05 | 05R | |
| 8-Nov-05 | 05S | |
| 23-Aug-05 | 05T | |
| 30-Aug-05 | 05V | |
| 4-Oct-05 | 05W | |
| 27-Sept-05 | 05X | |
| 04-Oct-05 | 05W | |
| 08-Nov-05 | **05S** | |
| 06-Dec-05 | **05Y** | |
| 13-Dec-05 | **05Z** | |
| 10-Jan-06 | **06A** | |
| 17-Jan-06 | **06B** | |
| 24-Jan-06 | **06C** | |
| 07-Feb-06 | **06D** | |
| 07-Mar-06 | **06E** | |
| 28-Mar-06 | **06H** | |
| 04-Apr-06 | **06I** | |
| 11-Apr-06 | **06F** | |
| 02-May-06 | **06J** | |
| 06-Jun-06 | **06P** | |
| 22-Aug-06 | **06L** | |
| 19-Sep-06 | **06N** | |
| 03-Oct-06 | **06O** | |
| 07-Nov-06 | **06G** | |