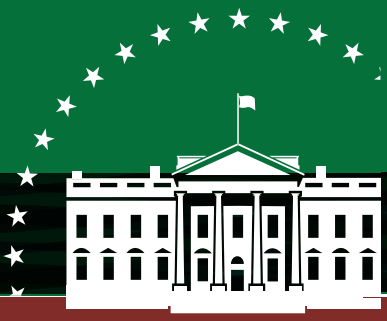
THE ELECTION ADMINISTRATION AND VOTING SURVEY

2016 Comprehensive Report

A Report to the 115th Congress

THE ELECTION ADMINISTRATION AND VOTING SURVEY
SURVEY FINDINGS OVERVIEW



NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION ACT (NVRA)
SURVEY FINDINGS

UNIFORMED AND OVERSEAS CITIZENS ABSENTEE VOTING ACT (UOCAVA)
SURVEY FINDINGS

U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Executive Summary

Since 2004, the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) has conducted the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS). The EAVS asks all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four U.S. territories—American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands—to provide data about the way in which Americans voted in each Federal election. The EAVS is the preeminent source of state and local jurisdiction-level election administration data collected after each Federal election. It provides policymakers and the public with key information about how their democracy functioned in the election. In 2016, only 30 of the 6,467 jurisdictions in the survey did not provide any response.

Turnout: Data reported to the EAVS show a total of 140,114,502 citizens who voted in the 2016 General Election, representing a national turnout rate of 63 percent of the Citizen Voting Age Population.

Voter Registration: Between the close of voter registration for the 2014 election and the close of voter registration for the 2016 election, more than 77.5 million voter registration applications were received by states. State motor vehicle offices remain the most common place where individuals register to vote (32.7 percent of all registrations) but online registration (17.4 percent of the total) has increased dramatically over the past four years as a source of registrations.

Pre-Election Voting: Voting before Election Day—either absentee by mail or using in-person early voting—continues to be a very popular way to vote. Nationally, 41 percent of all votes cast in the 2016 election were cast before Election Day.

Absentee Voting: Absentee voting rates vary dramatically across states, depending on the ease with which individuals can cast an absentee ballot in a state. Nationally, 80.1 percent of absentee ballots transmitted to voters were returned, and most states reported that over 90 percent of absentee ballots "returned and submitted for counting" were ultimately counted in the 2016 General Election.

Military and Overseas Voting: Members of the uniformed services and their dependents, as well as civilians living overseas, receive special protections voting under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA). In 2016, 930,156 UOCAVA ballots were transmitted and 68.1 percent of these ballots were returned.

Precinct and Polling Places: Administration of the November 8, 2016, General Election was a massive undertaking. Nationwide, there were 178,217 individual precincts (geographic voting areas to which individuals are assigned and that determine the ballot type that voters receive) and 116,990 physical polling places (the locations where people can vote on Election Day). In addition, jurisdictions operated more than 8,500 early voting locations in the days leading up to the election.

Poll Workers: Recruiting poll workers continues to be a challenge for many jurisdictions: nearly half reported that they had a somewhat difficult or very difficult time recruiting poll workers. The poll worker population remains skewed toward older Americans, with 24 percent of poll workers ages 71 and older and another 32 percent ages 61–70.

Provisional Voting: There were 2.5 million provisional ballots cast in 2016, with nearly half of those ballots cast in California. Of the provisional ballots cast, 71 percent were counted either partially or in full.

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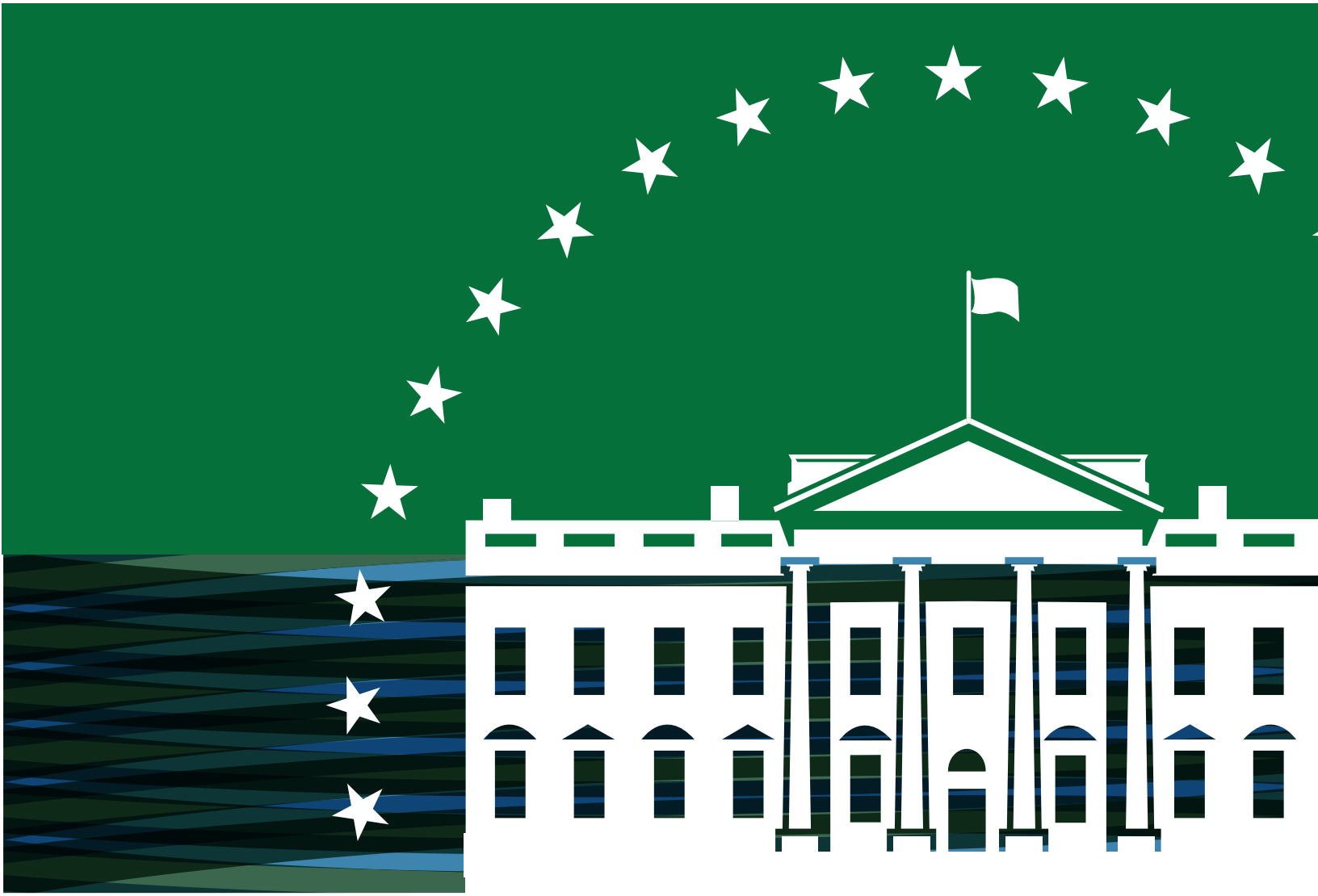

U.S. ELECTION
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Introduction

Since 2004, the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) has conducted the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS). The EAVS asks all 50 states, the District of Columbia and U.S. four territories—American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands—to provide data about the way in which Americans voted in each Federal election, and includes questions regarding voter registration, absentee voting, voting by individuals covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), provisional voting, election technology, poll workers, polling places, and total turnout.[1] The EAVS satisfies the EAC's requirements under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) to serve as a clearinghouse of election data. The sections of the EAVS related to voter registration and UOCAVA voting allow states to satisfy their data reporting requirements established by the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) and under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA).

In 2016, 50 states, the District of Columbia, and three U.S. territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) submitted and certified EAVS data. These states and territories are comprised of 6,467 jurisdictions, of which 6,437 (99 percent) are included in the 2016 EAVS data. It is important to note that state and national totals include all jurisdictions for which data were available on a given item. Response rates for each section of the survey are available in the methodological appendix at the end of this report.[2] Efforts were made to maximize the completeness and accuracy of the data reported here. Where possible, information missing for a state or jurisdiction was competed using responses to other survey items. All such corrections and adjustments are described in the table notes that follow each data table.

Since 2008, the EAC has also administered the Statutory Overview survey, which asks states to report on their election laws, definitions, and procedures. Information from the Statutory Overview is included throughout this report to provide context for the quantitative administrative data reported in the EAVS.

Election Administration in the United States

Although the specific procedures and practices of election administration are constantly evolving, elections in the United States follow a standard process. As shown in Figure 1, elections can be viewed as a cycle: eligible citizens are registered to vote; polling places are selected; poll workers are hired; and voting systems are chosen.

In 2016, for about 40 percent of the population, voting started weeks before Election Day, as voters either cast absentee ballots by mail or voted early in person. U.S. citizens living overseas and members of the uniformed services and their eligible family, whose voting rights are protected by UOCAVA, voted early or absentee by mail. On Election Day, registered voters cast ballots in polling places from coast to coast. On election night and the days after, ballots were tabulated, provisional ballots were adjudicated, post-election audits occurred, the final canvas of votes was conducted, and the election was certified.

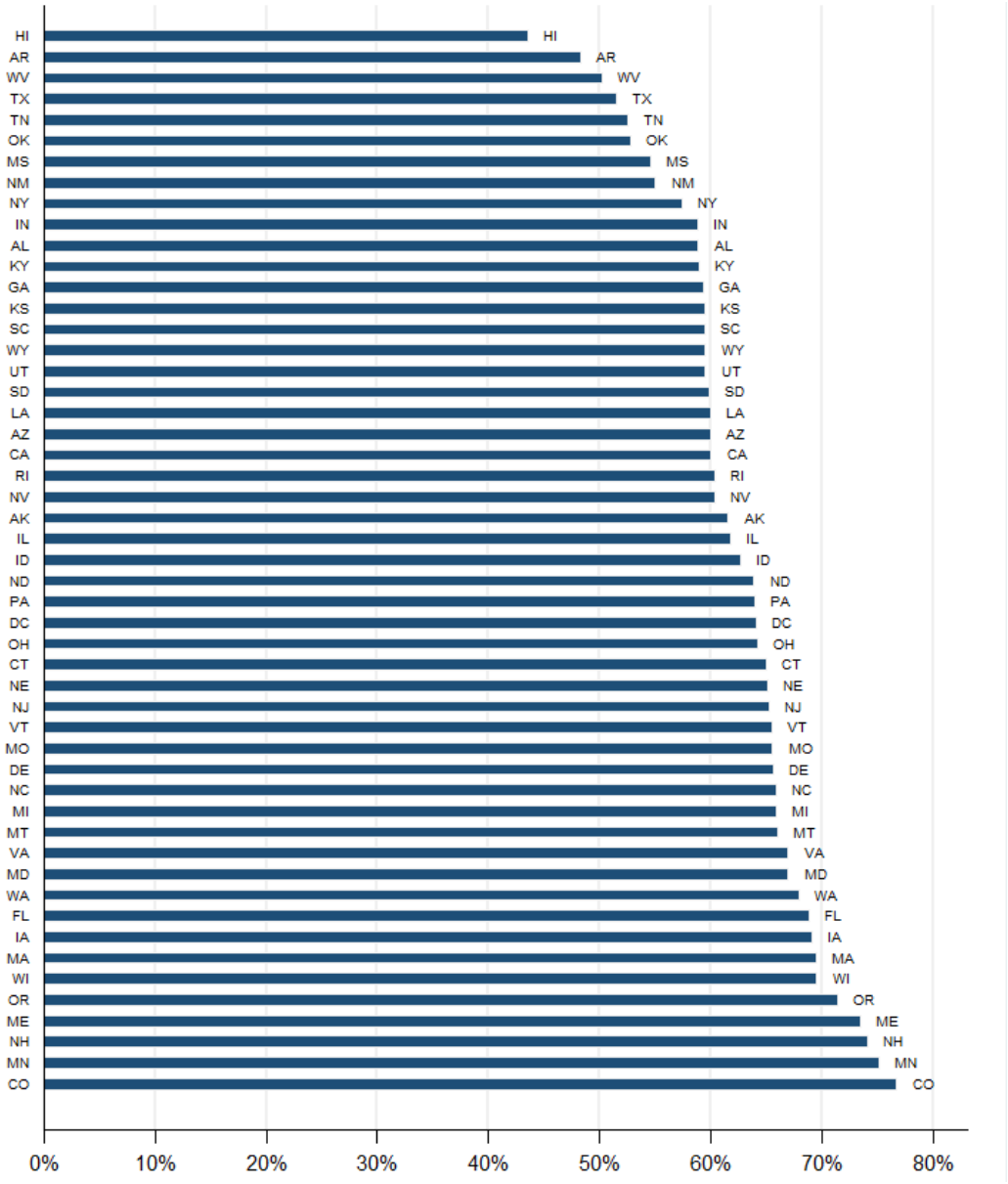
Figure 1: The U.S. Election Process

Election administration outcomes and experiences are then used to evaluate the laws and procedures used in elections. Often, the successful innovations implemented in one state during an election are adopted by other states in subsequent elections. For example, in 2016, Utah saw a marked increase in votes cast by absentee ballot because the state adopted laws and procedures that encouraged counties to administer their election using all by-mail voting, as had been done previously by other states.

Overall Turnout in 2016

When assessing election administration, one primary outcome of interest is turnout. In this report, two different approaches are used to measure voter turnout. The first method is to compare the number of Americans who voted as a percentage of the civilian voting age population (CVAP). According to the EAVS, 140,114,502 Americans voted in the 2016 General Election. This number represents 63 percent of the CVAP nationally. The data in Figure 2 show that approximately half of all states had turnout rates between 60 and 70 percent of CVAP. Five states—Oregon, Maine, New Hampshire, Minnesota, and Colorado—had CVAP turnout rates of more than 70 percent.

Figure 2. Turnout as Percentage of CVAP, 2016



Registering to Vote

Beginning in the 1800s, most states have required individuals to register to vote before they can participate in an election. Today, every state except North Dakota has voter registration. In most states, the deadline for registering to vote is within a few weeks of Election Day. However, 15 states allow individuals to register to vote at the polls on Election Day: Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Seven additional states reported allowing some form of Same Day Registration (SDR).[3]

In almost all states, the processes for maintaining voter registration rolls and the standard ways by which individuals can register to vote are governed by the NVRA[4], which created uniform requirements for the locations where individuals should be able to register to vote. It also established the process by which states maintain their voter registration rolls.

There are 38 states that differentiate their registered voters as "active" and "inactive" voters. An inactive voter is typically a person who appears to have moved outside of the jurisdiction but has not responded to a confirmation of address notice. With proper notification, a state can remove a person from the voter registration rolls if the registrant dies, requests to be removed, or moves outside of the jurisdiction where he or she was registered. Individuals who do not respond to a confirmation of address notice and then do not vote in two or more consecutive Federal general elections can also be removed from the rolls. If state law allows, individuals can be removed based on a finding of mental incapacity, or upon a criminal conviction. Detailed information about state laws and registration processes can be found in the Statutory Overview report and the NVRA report.[5]

How Americans Register to Vote

The EAVS asks states to report the number of registration forms that they received and the source of these registrations. Several specific methods for voter registration are examined:

1. In-Person Registration. This mode of registration occurs at different places, including the state motor vehicle agencies, public assistance and disability offices, armed forces recruitment offices, other state-funded agencies, and agencies mandated by state law but not explicitly listed in the NVRA.

2. Mail, Email, or Fax. These methods allow individuals to use either a federal or state registration form—a printed copy or a version downloaded from the Internet—and return it to their state or local election offices to be processed.

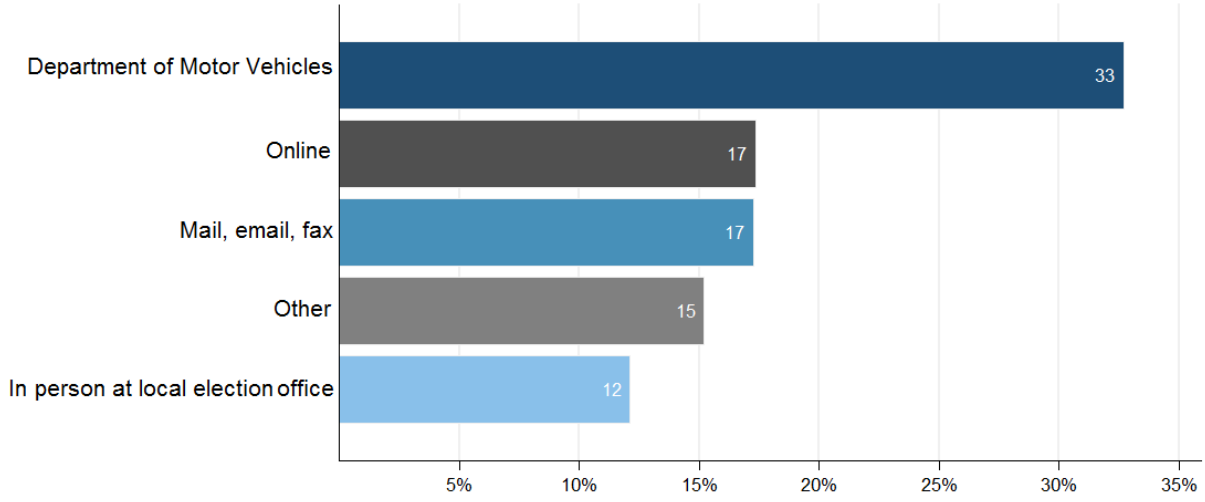
3. Online Voter Registration. There are differences on the process used for this type of registration across states but, in general, this method allows voters to complete a form online and submit it electronically to be evaluated by election officials. An online registrant typically has to have a valid driver's license from the state in which they want to register online; the driver's license is used as part of the process of verifying the person's identity.

4. Same Day Voter Registration. This option allows a person to register to vote and cast a ballot on the same day. SDR is governed by state laws and is allowed statewide in 15 states. Alaska and Rhode Island only allow SDR in Presidential elections.

5. Automatic Registration: The state of Oregon approved a law to implement a new motor voter act starting on January 1, 2016. Unlike registration in other states and territories, Oregon's registration program uses an opt-out instead of opt-in. This opt-in rule means that, when Oregonians who meet eligibility criteria for registering to vote use the services of designated state offices (e.g., motor vehicle department), they are automatically registered to vote without the need of completing an application.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of voter registration applications for the 2016 General Election that came from various sources. The most common source of registrations across the country was from departments of motor vehicles (DMV), representing more than 25 million new registration applications received. Online registration continued to grow in popularity, with 13.5 million new applications received in 2016; mail, email, and fax combined accounted for 13.4 million new applications over this same period. Online registration has grown at a fast pace: it accounted for 17.4 percent of new registrations for the 2016 election, compared to 6.5 percent in 2014 and 5.3 percent in 2012.

Figure 3. Source of New Voter Registration Forms, 2016

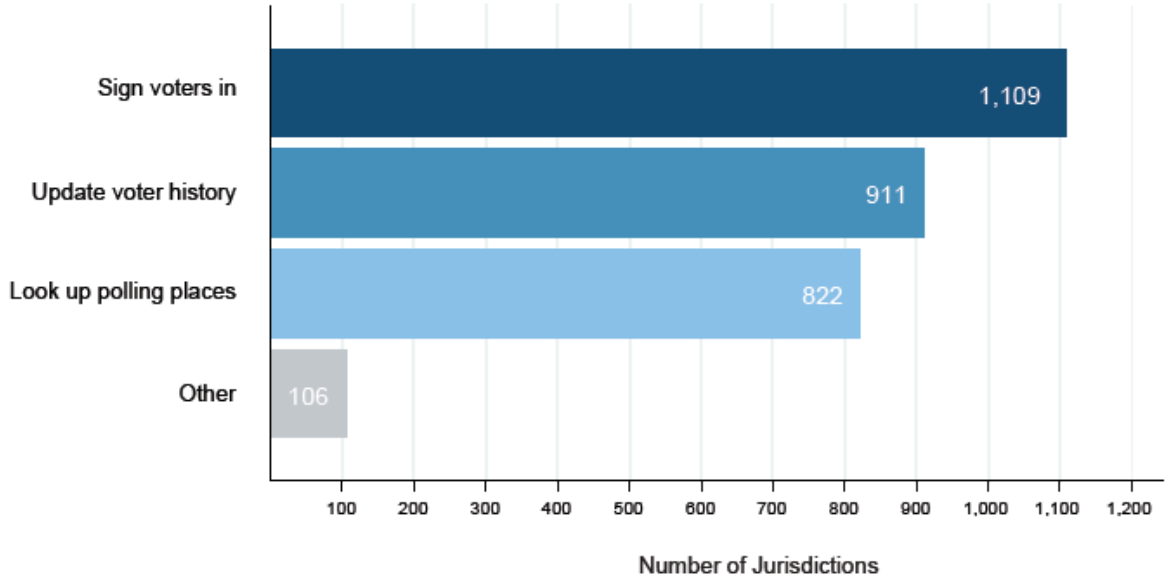


Poll Book Technology

When voters go into polling places, their identity is checked against the voter registration rolls to ensure that they are registered to vote and did not already vote during in-person early voting or by-mail absentee voting.[6] Most jurisdictions across the United States (81.8 percent) use preprinted paper registration lists to check in voters at the polls. In 89 percent of jurisdictions that only use paper lists, the local jurisdiction prints the poll books.[7]

From 2012 to 2016, there was a 75 percent increase nationally in the use of electronic poll books in elections. In 2012, 645 jurisdictions—7.9 percent of all jurisdictions nationally—reported using e-poll books to sign in voters. By 2016, 1,146 jurisdictions—17.7 percent of all jurisdictions—used e-poll books and 1,109 jurisdictions used them to sign in voters at the polls. Some of these jurisdictions used e-poll books to update voter history and to locate polling places. Figure 4 illustrates how jurisdictions with e-poll books use them to facilitate management of the electoral process.

Figure 4. Electronic Poll Book Uses by Jurisdictions, 2016[8]



Pre-Election Voting

Over the past 20 years, the number of voters casting ballots using by-mail absentee and in-person early voting has increased dramatically. More states have adopted these modes of voting in an effort to make voting more convenient, and voters are taking advantage of these new options for voting. By-mail absentee voting allows individuals to receive their ballot in the mail before the election and then mark their ballot at their leisure. The voter typically puts his or her marked ballot in an envelope and then mails it to his or her local election office or places it in an absentee ballot drop-off box. In-person early voting—which some states refer to as in-person absentee voting—allows a person to have the same experience voting as they would if they voted on Election Day. The voter typically votes on the same type of voting equipment as they would on Election Day, but does so during the weeks leading up to Election Day.

In 2016, 41.3 percent of all ballots were cast before Election Day. Of the total turnout, 17.2 percent of ballots were cast using in-person early voting and 23.7 percent were cast using by-mail absentee voting.[9]

Absentee Voting

By-mail absentee voting was developed to allow individuals who would be away from their polling place on Election Day to receive and return a ballot early, so they could still participate in the election. Originally, voters usually had to provide a valid reason why they would not be present on Election Day (e.g., they would be away on travel or be physically unable to get to the polls). Today, there are generally five types of absentee voter profiles in the United States.

1. Excuse-Required: These states require voters to provide the reason for why they cannot vote in person on Election Day (e.g., will be absent from the county, have an illness, or have a physical disability).

2. No Excuse: This is the most common form of absentee voting. In these states, registered voters can vote absentee after they request an absentee ballot.

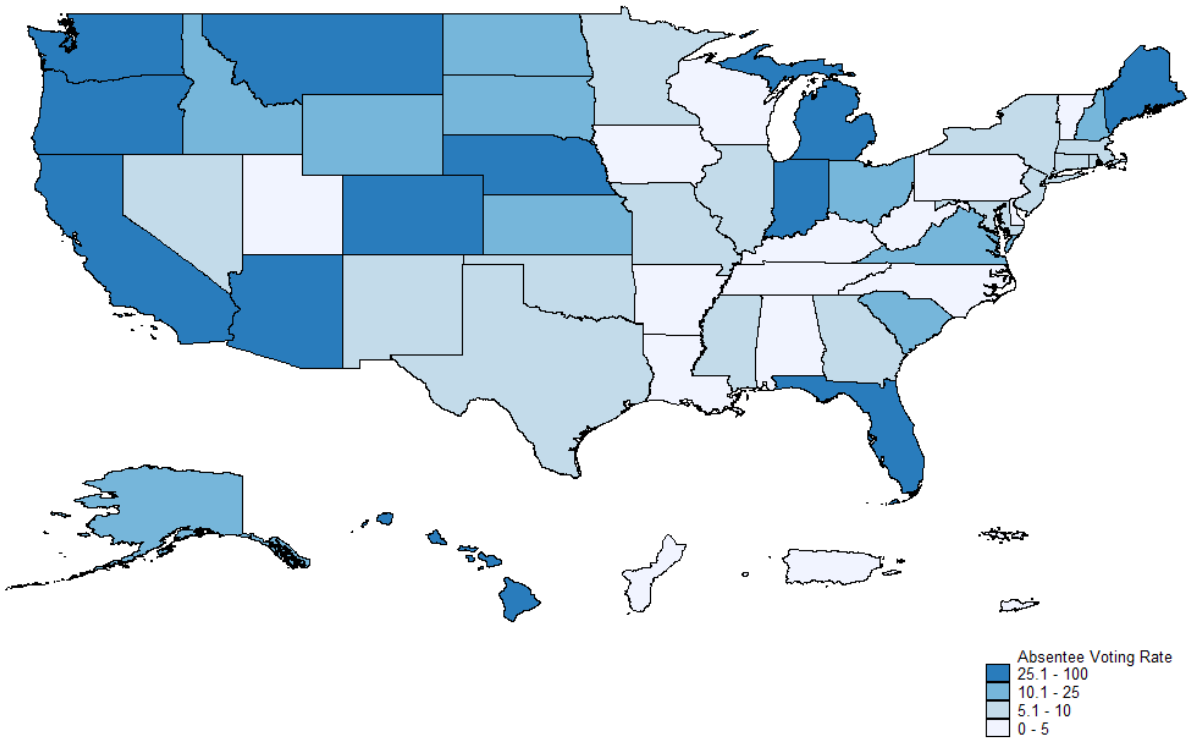
3. Permanent Absentee: Some states have a permanent absentee voter list. Voters who request to be a permanent absentee voter receive a ballot by mail for every election, without the need to request one for each election.

4. All Vote-by-Mail: In these states, every voter receives a ballot by mail before the election. However, all three of the states that currently have vote-by-mail systems (Colorado, Oregon, and Washington) also provide voters the option to cast a ballot in person.

5. UOCAVA: Members of the uniformed services, their family, and overseas citizens voting from abroad can vote absentee using special procedures outlined in the UOCAVA statute and its amendments.

As seen in Figure 5, a greater percentage of by-mail absentee ballots are cast in the western United States. Colorado, Oregon, and Washington have the highest rates of by-mail voting because of their all vote-by-mail election systems. Colorado, which is the most recent state to transition to all vote-by-mail, provides more in-person options than does Oregon, which adopted vote-by-mail more than 20 years ago. In 2016, Utah began a move to the model used by Colorado and the policy change led to a dramatic increase in the number of ballots cast either early or as absentee. California also continues to be a national leader in by-mail voting, with absentee ballots representing more than 50 percent of the total ballots cast there.

Figure 5. Absentee Voting Rate, 2016[10]



Nationally, by-mail voting constituted 23.7 percent of all votes cast in the 2016 election. Approximately 80.1 percent of absentee ballots that were transmitted to voters were returned and processed, with 1.4 percent of transmitted ballots returned as undeliverable and 2 percent reported as spoiled (e.g., the voter returned the ballot and asked for a replacement).

Ninety-nine percent of absentee ballots categorized as "returned and submitted for counting" were ultimately counted in the 2016 election. Table 1 provides information about the reasons for rejecting a ballot as reported by the states and territories. The most common reasons for rejection in 2016 were missing the deadline, the signature on the ballot not matching the signature on the state's records, and the ballot not having a signature. Some of the categories include several reasons for ballot rejection. For example, the category "problem with return envelope" covers reasons such as the envelope was returned but was missing the ballot or multiple ballots were returned in one envelope. The category labeled as "Other" encompasses additional reasons not listed in the EAVS questionnaire, and included responses such as the ballot was not properly notarized, the voter had already cast an absentee ballot, or there was incomplete information on the ballot envelope. In 2016, there were seven states that did not report the reasons why absentee ballots are rejected, which leaves an incomplete picture of why those ballots were not counted.

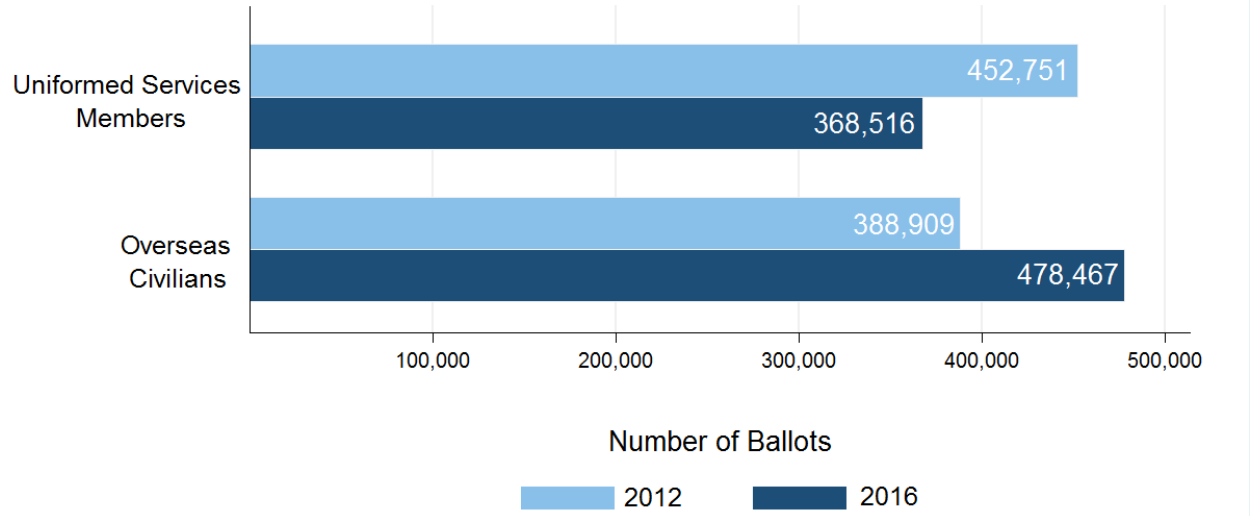
Table 1. Top Reasons for Rejecting Absentee Ballots	
	Percentage of ballots returned and submitted for counting
Rejected (total)	1.0%
Non-matching signature	27.5%
Ballot not received on time/missed deadline	23.1%
No voter signature	20.0%
"Other" reason given	14.8%
Uncategorized	5.7%
No witness signature	3.0%
Problem with return materials (e.g., ballot missing from envelope)	1.9%
Voter deceased	1.5%
Voter voted in person	1.3%
First-time voter without proper identification	1.1%

UOCAVA Voting

Convenience voting—by-mail absentee voting and in-person early voting—was originally developed to facilitate voting by individuals in the military.[11] The special needs of members of the uniformed services and overseas citizens remain an area of critical concern in election administration. These individuals are given special voting protections under the UOCAVA and its amendments.[12] UOCAVA voters are able to vote absentee and are given special considerations as to when their ballots are sent to them and how blank ballots can be transmitted to them.[13]

In 2016, states reported transmitting 930,156 UOCAVA ballots. Six states—California, Florida, Texas, Washington, New York, and Colorado—accounted for nearly half of all UOCAVA ballots transmitted in the United States. As seen in Figure 6, the number of UOCAVA ballots transmitted to voters was similar in 2012 and 2016, but there was a shift between the two elections in the percentage of requests coming from uniformed services voters and overseas citizens. In 2012, there were 63,842 more ballots transmitted to members of the uniformed services than to overseas civilians. In 2016, 109,951 more ballots were transmitted to overseas citizens than to uniformed services voters.

Figure 6. UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted to Voters, 2016



Once a ballot is marked by a voter, it must be returned to the appropriate election office before the state deadline for receiving UOCAVA ballots. This action can be a challenge for some voters, depending on when they receive their ballot, how they are able to return their ballot, and the location from which they are casting their ballot. In the 2016 election, 633,592 UOCAVA ballots were returned. A majority of ballots returned were state ballots that had been transmitted to the voter by the election office.[14] Of the UOCAVA ballots returned by voters, 512,696 (80.9 percent) were counted.

Early Voting

The EAC considers early voting to be any in-person voting that occurs prior to Election Day at a physical polling location or vote center. This early voting includes in-person absentee voting. In the 2016 election, early voting made up more than 60 percent of the total votes cast in Arizona, Florida, Montana, North Carolina, Nevada, Oregon, and Texas.

The rates of early voting vary greatly across states because some states do not allow for in-person early voting and, in states with early voting, local jurisdictions within states may differ in number of early voting locations they establish. For the 2016 Federal election, there were, on average, 6.1 early voting sites per 100,000 voters; however, the number of early voting locations per voter may vary based on the size of the jurisdiction and whether multiple locations are warranted based on past voting patterns.

Election Day Voting

Conducting an election is a complex undertaking. In the United States, Federal elections must be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every even-numbered year. Election administrators must select polling locations and voting systems for Election Day, and then hire and train poll workers to manage the process. In spite of the increasing popularity of pre-Election Day voting methods, Election Day voting still remains the most popular voting method for citizens of the United States.

Precincts and Polling Places

For an election, each voter is assigned to a precinct, which is a bounded geographic area where all individuals are eligible to vote for the same candidates and issues on a ballot. Voters are typically also assigned to a polling place, which is the physical location where voting takes place. There can be multiple precincts in a polling place. Among states providing information about Election Day activities in 2016, there were 178,217 precincts and 116,990 physical polling places. Of these polling places, 7.1 percent were election offices and 92.9 percent were other locations, such as schools, community centers, and libraries. For early voting, states reported that election offices were the primary location used; 5,069 election offices were open for early voting compared to 3,547 satellite locations.

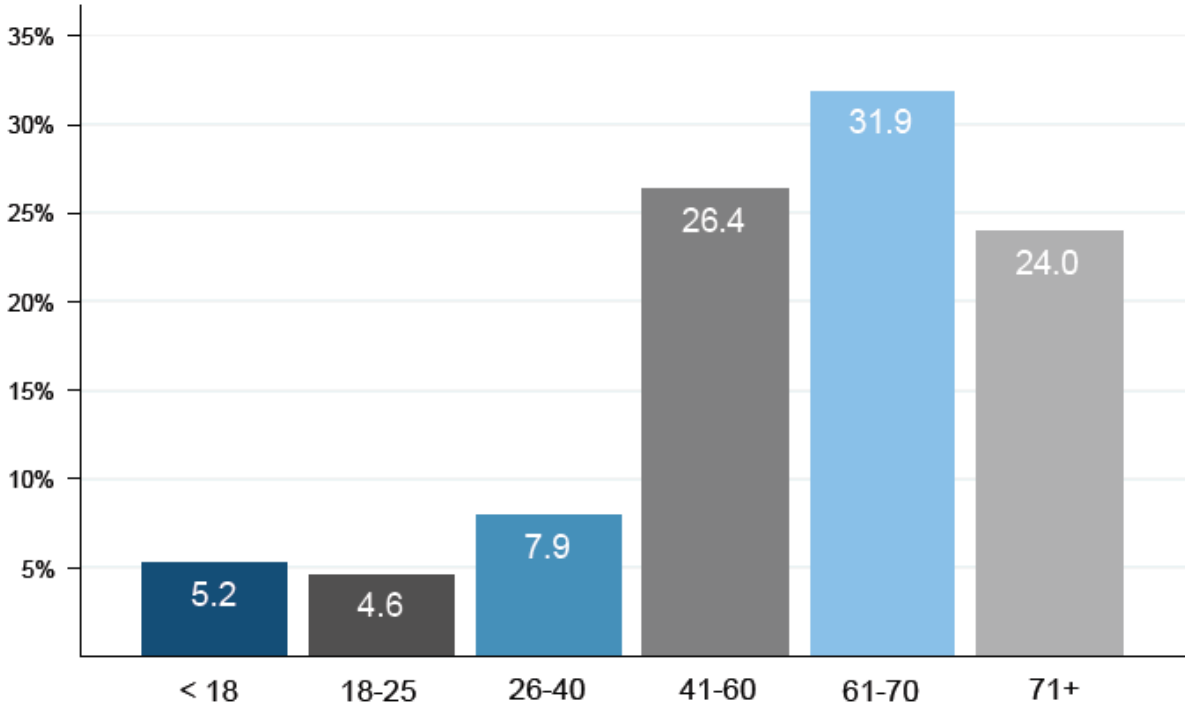
Poll Workers

Election Day voting activities are carried out largely by election poll workers who are trained to work on a single day and are tasked with coordinating an array of activities. The term "poll worker" encompasses many different names across the United States. Poll workers may be referred to as election judges, booth workers, wardens, commissioners, or other similar terms. As defined in this report, "poll worker" refers to the person or persons who do any of the following:

- verify the identity of a voter;
- assist the voter with signing the register, affidavits, or other documents required to cast a ballot;
- assist the voter by providing a ballot or setting up the voting machine; or
- serve other functions as dictated by state law.

Staffing the nation's polling places continues to be a challenge for many jurisdictions: 46.9 percent of responding jurisdictions reported having a somewhat difficult or very difficult time recruiting poll workers, compared with 22.7 percent that reported having a somewhat easy or very easy time. States and territories reported deploying an average of 7.8 poll workers per polling place for Election Day 2016.[15] This average was similar to that of the last Presidential election in 2012, when jurisdictions reported having 7.4 workers per polling site.

Figure 7. Distribution of Poll Worker Ages



Jurisdictions were asked to report the age of their poll workers across six age categories. As shown in Figure 7, most poll workers are over age 40, with more than half over age 60 and 24 percent aged 71 or older. Young poll workers are relatively rare: only 17.8 percent of poll workers were 40 years old or younger in the 2016 election. A similar age distribution was observed in 2012.

Voting Technology

Since the 1960s or early 1970s, most ballots in the United States have been counted using computerized tabulators. Direct recording electronic (DRE) voting machines—which often have touchscreens—have been used since the late 1980s. Voting technology continues to advance in the United States. With the enactment of HAVA, Congress appropriated more than $3.1 billion for EAC to distribute to states to make election administration improvements, including the purchase of voting systems. Now the EAC works to ensure standards are met by certifying election equipment to protect the integrity and security of elections.

Voting technology is a difficult topic to measure in the EAVS because many jurisdictions use multiple systems. For example, a county may employ a scanner for absentee ballots but DRE machines for in-person voting. Polling places may have more than one type of voting system technology in use on Election Day. For this reason, the EAVS survey measures the breadth of voting technology being used across the country, and the wealth of local-level data is of substantial value to researchers.

The 2016 survey collected data on the different voting systems used. The primary three systems used in the states are:

1. DRE Voting Machines: A voting system (push-button or touchscreen) that records votes by means of a ballot display provided with mechanical or electro-optical components activated by the voter and in which voting data are stored in a removable memory component. Many DREs also record voting data on a paper document that the voter can review before officially casting his or her ballot.

2. Optical Scan: These systems count paper ballots by recording the marks in the response fields on the ballot cards using an optical scanner or similar sensor.

3. Hybrid Voting Machines: A hybrid system combines aspects of DREs and optical scan voting. The voting interface for selecting votes is similar to that of a DRE: the voter uses buttons or a touchscreen to select choices, and then the choices are printed on a paper ballot and scanned using an optical scanner. No voting data are stored in the system.

Table 2 shows the number of jurisdictions that reported using various types of voting systems in 2016.

Table 2. Types of Voting Machines Used, 2016[16]

	Jurisdictions Using Voting System	
	Number	Percentage
Optical Scan	**2,745**	**42.5%**
Hybrid	**1,419**	**21.9%**
DRE	**1,345**	**20.8%**
Other	**992**	**15.3%**

Casting and Counting Provisional Ballots

One key provision of HAVA is provisional voting. When an individual declares that he or she is a registered voter in the jurisdiction and is eligible to vote in an election for Federal office, but either (1) the individual's name does not appear on the official list of eligible voters for the polling place, or (2) an election official asserts that the individual is not eligible to vote, the voter can cast a provisional ballot. A provisional ballot is used to record the vote of a provisional voter. Once voted, provisional ballots are kept separate from other ballots and are not tabulated until the eligibility of the voter is confirmed.

When HAVA was enacted, six states—Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—were exempt from provisional voting requirements. In 2016, two of these states—Wisconsin and Wyoming—did have provisional voters because the voter did not have correct identification (Wisconsin) or was challenged (Wyoming). The primary way

that states vary in regard to provisional voting is whether they allow a provisional ballot to be counted if the voter casts a ballot in the correct local jurisdiction but not in the voting precinct associated with his or her residence.

In 2016, 2,460,421 provisional ballots were cast nationally and 71.1 percent of these ballots were counted in full or in part.[17] Four states—Arizona, California, New York, and Ohio—each reported that more than 100,000 provisional ballots were cast in the 2016 election; California had just over 1.3 million provisional ballots cast, more than all other states combined. All four of these states also allowed a ballot that was cast by a voter in the wrong precinct to be counted, either partially or in full.[18] In similar large states that do not allow provisional ballots to be counted if the voter is not casting it in the correct precinct—such as Florida, Illinois, and Texas—a comparatively smaller number of provisional ballots were cast and a higher percentage of provisional ballots were rejected. In addition to the four states that do not provide for provisional voting, 12 states and territories reported having fewer than 1,000 provisional ballots cast in 2016.

Endnotes

[1] The Northern Mariana Islands is not included in the EAVS because it did not have representation in Congress at the time HAVA was enacted.

[2] Item-level response rates are difficult to calculate because zero, missing, data not available, and not applicable cannot easily be interpreted. Response rates for each survey section include jurisdictions providing valid, non-zero responses to any questions within a section.

[3] Arizona reported that its same day registrants were likely UOCAVA registrants. Texas reported that its same day registrants were either the result of misreporting or of localities implementing certain policies inappropriately.

[4] The NVRA was fully implemented after the 1994 election in all states. Several states are not covered by the NVRA. North Dakota is exempt because it does not have voter registration. U.S. territories are also not subject to the NVRA, and the states of Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming are exempt because they had SDR in 1994 and continue to do so.

[5] The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 2015–2016, is available on EAC's website (https://www.eac.gov/voters/national-voter-registration-act-studies/).

[6] North Dakota does not require voters to register but rather keeps a registry of citizens who voted in the past and in that election.

[7] The printing of poll books was completed by the state shipped to local jurisdictions 6.8 percent of the time and 1.5 percent of jurisdictions reported that they used a mix of the two methods; 2.7 percent of jurisdictions reported that information was unavailable.

[8] There is some overlap in the number of Electronic Poll Books used for each of the reported categories, as some jurisdictions use the same Electronic Poll Book for several purposes.

[9] The percentages are based on data reported by 50 states and territories. Alabama, Iowa, Utah, and Vermont did not provide information about the number of citizens casting absentee ballots or voting at an early voting center.

[10] The absentee voting rate includes all UOCAVA ballots, domestic civilian absentee ballots, and vote-by-mail ballots, as reported in questions F1c, F1d and F1g, respectively.

[11] See, for example, R. Michael Alvarez, Thad E. Hall, and Brian F. Roberts. (2007). Military voting and the law: procedural and technological solutions to the ballot transit problem. *Fordham Urban Law Journal, 34*, 935.

[12] Since 2004, EAC has gathered data on UOCAVA ballots and voters, pursuant to the statutory reporting obligations in UOCAVA and HAVA. In the 2016 survey, 18 questions sought to gather detailed information on overseas voting. What is presented in this section is explained in more detail in the 2016 Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act Survey Observations Report, available at EAC's website, www.eac.gov. Improved data collection of UOCAVA-related information resulted in high response rates in 2016 and more jurisdictions responding overall to this portion of the survey than in previous years. Although gaps remain, better data are gradually becoming available on UOCAVA voting.

[13] The uniformed services are the armed forces—Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force—as well as the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the U.S. Merchant Marine. Uniformed service members, their spouses, and their dependents are, together, referred to as uniformed services voters. Overseas citizens are U.S. citizens living outside of the United States who are not uniformed services voters and are also protected by UOCAVA.

[14] UOCAVA voters can also cast a Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (FWAB). Information about those ballots is discussed in some detail in the UOCAVA EAVS report.

[15] Only Oregon and Massachusetts did not provide information about number of poll workers, and Iowa did not report number of physical polling places for the 2016 Presidential Election.

[16] Some jurisdictions may have used more than one voting system, thus, the percentages may have some degree of overlap between jurisdictions.

[17] Of the 1,748,883 provisional ballots that were counted, 87.7% of them were counted in full.

[18] Ballots are typically counted for all races for which the voter would have been eligible.

Overview Appendix A: Overview Tables

Overview Table 1: Voter Turnout					
	Total Voter Turnout	Total CVAP	Turnout as Pct. CVAP	Total Registration	Turnout as Pct. Registration
Alabama	2,137,452	3,620,994	59.03	3,333,946	64.11
Alaska	323,288	523,747	61.73	587,303	55.05
Arizona	2,722,660	4,526,594	60.15	4,080,680	66.72
Arkansas	1,048,513	2,164,083	48.45	1,765,513	59.39
California	14,610,494	24,280,349	60.17	24,486,638	59.67
Colorado	2,884,199	3,750,953	76.89	3,840,303	75.1
Connecticut	1,675,955	2,574,178	65.11	2,331,684	71.88
Delaware	448,217	681,606	65.76	675,663	66.34
District of Columbia	311,841	485,116	64.28	493,287	63.22
Florida	9,613,669	13,933,052	69	13,505,571	71.18
Georgia	4,147,161	6,978,660	59.43	6,657,621	62.29
Guam	35,854	0	.	51,720	69.32
Hawaii	437,697	1,001,729	43.69	751,483	58.24
Idaho	710,495	1,130,550	62.85	936,529	75.86
Illinois	5,562,009	8,979,999	61.94	8,843,038	62.9
Indiana	2,831,540	4,801,113	58.98	4,839,038	58.51
Iowa	1,581,371	2,285,126	69.2	2,222,380	71.16
Kansas	1,223,491	2,053,919	59.57	1,785,834	68.51
Kentucky	1,949,254	3,297,108	59.12	3,306,120	58.96
Louisiana	2,049,802	3,410,634	60.1	3,058,741	67.01
Maine	771,892	1,048,274	73.63	1,065,100	72.47
Maryland	2,807,326	4,182,241	67.12	3,900,090	71.98
Massachusetts	3,378,801	4,850,598	69.66	4,534,974	74.51
Michigan	4,874,619	7,380,136	66.05	7,514,055	64.87
Minnesota	2,973,744	3,950,807	75.27	3,473,972	85.6
Mississippi	1,209,357	2,210,424	54.71	2,072,395	58.36
Missouri	2,973,855	4,525,035	65.72	4,215,860	70.54
Montana	516,901	781,250	66.16	694,370	74.44
Nebraska	869,815	1,333,860	65.21	1,211,101	71.82
Nevada	1,128,492	1,863,799	60.55	1,678,883	67.22
New Hampshire	757,669	1,020,130	74.27	988,398	76.66
New Jersey	3,957,303	6,053,893	65.37	5,751,090	68.81
New Mexico	804,073	1,457,632	55.16	1,289,420	62.36
New York	7,793,078	13,531,404	57.59	16,200,892	48.1
North Carolina	4,690,195	7,107,998	65.98	6,924,469	67.73

Overview Table 1: Voter Turnout					
	Total Voter Turnout	Total CVAP	Turnout as Pct. CVAP	Total Registration	Turnout as Pct. Registration
North Dakota	349,945	546,486	64.04	0	.
Ohio	5,607,641	8,709,050	64.39	7,861,025	71.33
Oklahoma	1,465,505	2,768,561	52.93	2,157,450	67.93
Oregon	2,051,452	2,867,670	71.54	2,553,810	80.33
Pennsylvania	6,223,150	9,710,416	64.09	8,722,975	71.34
Puerto Rico	1,589,991	0	.	2,867,558	55.45
Rhode Island	469,547	776,565	60.46	754,065	62.27
South Carolina	2,124,952	3,566,508	59.58	3,157,027	67.31
South Dakota	372,988	621,461	60.02	595,322	62.65
Tennessee	2,545,271	4,828,366	52.72	4,110,318	61.92
Texas	8,701,152	16,864,962	51.59	14,382,387	60.5
U.S. Virgin Islands	20,967	0	.	46,076	45.51
Utah	1,114,567	1,868,008	59.67	1,577,069	70.67
Vermont	323,623	493,124	65.63	472,289	68.52
Virginia	3,996,302	5,953,612	67.12	5,604,106	71.31
Washington	3,363,452	4,937,212	68.12	4,872,385	69.03
West Virginia	732,362	1,455,848	50.3	1,254,768	58.37
Wisconsin	2,993,000	4,294,321	69.7	3,768,373	79.42
Wyoming	256,553	430,026	59.66	284,203	90.27
U.S. TOTAL	140,114,503	222,469,187	62.98	214,109,367	65.44

Overview Table 1 Calculation Notes

(1) **Total Voter Turnout** uses question F1a

(2) **Total CVAP** uses estimates of the Citizen Voting Age Population from the U.S. Census Bureau

(3) **Percentage of CVAP that voted in the past election** uses question F1a divided by the CVAP estimate

(4) **Total Registration** uses question A1a

(5) **Percentage of total Registrants that Voted in Election** uses question F1a divided by question A1a

Overview Table 1 Data Notes

General note: CVAP (Citizen Voting Age Population) and calculations using CVAP are not available for U.S. territories. CVAP was taken from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Illinois: did not provide the total turnout (item F1a). The total turnout was re-recorded using the sum of items F1b to F1j (i.e., turnout categories for which the state provided data)

North Dakota: does not have voter registration.

Overview Table 2: Absentee Voting									
	Total Voter Turnout	Total Ballots Transmitted	Total Ballots Returned	Counted		Rejected		Other	
				Total	Pct. Returned	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Total	Pct.
Alabama	2,137,452	98,474	88,601	87,553	98.82	0	0	1,048	1.18
Alaska	323,288	31,817	27,626	26,750	96.83	876	2.75	0	0.00
Arizona	2,722,660	2,478,063	2,017,722	1,991,683	98.71	10,769	0.43	15,270	0.76
Arkansas	1,048,513	29,902	27,525	26,655	96.84	1,614	5.4	-744	-2.70
California	14,610,494	12,018,267	8,511,992	8,453,683	99.31	58,309	0.49	0	0.00
Colorado	2,884,199	3,411,107	2,654,993	2,631,744	99.12	23,249	0.68	0	0.00
Connecticut	1,675,955	129,480	132,012	129,480	98.08	2,532	1.96	0	0.00
Delaware	448,217	15,924	14,025	13,809	98.46	216	1.36	0	0.00
District of Columbia	311,841	21,362	16,625	16,592	99.8	33	0.15	0	0.00
Florida	9,613,669	3,421,930	2,679,049	2,657,064	99.18	21,973	0.64	12	0.00
Georgia	4,147,161	236,925	213,033	199,356	93.58	13,677	5.77	0	0.00
Guam	35,854	1,634	1,527	1,508	98.76	19	1.16	0	0.00
Hawaii	437,697	218,487	190,553	189,225	99.3	1,244	0.57	84	0.04
Idaho	710,495	207,409	201,256	200,380	99.56	876	0.42	0	0.00
Illinois	5,562,009	428,748	377,551	371,557	98.41	5,994	1.4	0	0.00
Indiana	2,831,540	946,408	943,924	923,455	97.83	2,095	0.22	18,374	1.95
Iowa	1,581,371	671,415	650,551	646,313	99.35	4,238	0.63	0	0.00
Kansas	1,223,491	196,910	179,557	177,701	98.97	4,361	2.21	-2,505	-1.40
Kentucky	1,949,254	42,519	38,112	35,967	94.37	2,145	5.04	0	0.00
Louisiana	2,049,802	76,120	59,747	57,476	96.2	2,271	2.98	0	0.00
Maine	771,892	260,033	254,153	251,701	99.04	2,452	0.94	0	0.00
Maryland	2,807,326	206,063	160,508	158,120	98.51	2,388	1.16	0	0.00
Massachusetts	3,378,801	174,655	155,894	150,742	96.7	5,152	2.95	0	0.00

Overview Table 2: Absentee Voting									
	Total Voter Turnout	Total Ballots Transmitted	Total Ballots Returned	Counted		Rejected		Other	
				Total	Pct. Returned	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Total	Pct.
Michigan	4,874,619	1,342,421	1,260,218	1,253,980	99.5	6,171	0.46	67	0.01
Minnesota	2,973,744	726,026	671,261	665,180	99.09	6,081	0.84	0	0.00
Mississippi	1,209,357	110,148	103,606	102,025	98.47	1,581	1.44	0	0.00
Missouri	2,973,855	293,076	279,188	273,336	97.9	5,849	2	3	0.00
Montana	516,901	351,575	333,666	332,541	99.66	1,125	0.32	0	0.00
Nebraska	869,815	248,424	238,660	233,889	98	2,695	1.08	2,076	0.87
Nevada	1,128,492	86,991	73,425	72,248	98.4	1,177	1.35	0	0.00
New Hampshire	757,669	74,547	71,939	70,376	97.83	1,563	2.1	0	0.00
New Jersey	3,957,303	411,574	355,457	344,897	97.03	9,957	2.42	603	0.17
New Mexico	804,073	69,529	61,287	47,429	77.39	95	0.14	13,763	22.46
New York	7,793,078	495,520	402,151	364,747	90.7	22,849	4.61	14,555	3.62
North Carolina	4,690,195	212,489	179,263	174,402	97.29	4,861	2.29	0	0.00
North Dakota	349,945	86,442	82,148	81,536	99.25	611	0.71	1	0.00
Ohio	5,607,641	1,286,430	1,206,416	1,193,227	98.91	10,189	0.79	3,000	0.25
Oklahoma	1,465,505	122,864	101,905	98,381	96.54	2,965	2.41	559	0.55
Oregon	2,051,452	2,553,810	2,051,452	2,033,878	99.14	17,574	0.69	0	0.00
Pennsylvania	6,223,150	292,191	266,208	262,877	98.75	2,534	0.87	797	0.30
Puerto Rico	1,589,991	1,543	818	818	100	0	0	0	0.00
Rhode Island	469,547	42,687	39,727	38,567	97.08	1,060	2.48	100	0.25
South Carolina	2,124,952	508,508	497,436	494,529	99.42	2,907	0.57	0	0.00
South Dakota	372,988	107,128	106,415	106,055	99.66	360	0.34	0	0.00
Tennessee	2,545,271	59,388	53,903	53,310	98.9	593	1	0	0.00
Texas	8,701,152	520,027	468,150	449,258	95.96	8,177	1.57	10,715	2.29
U.S. Virgin Islands	20,967	204	143	143	100	0	0	0	0.00

Overview Table 2: Absentee Voting									
	Total Voter Turnout	Total Ballots Transmitted	Total Ballots Returned	Counted		Rejected		Other	
				Total	Pct. Returned	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Total	Pct.
Utah	1,114,567	1,090,192	772,888	765,886	99.09	7,002	0.64	0	0.00
Vermont	323,623	96,281	0	0	.	0	0	0	.
Virginia	3,996,302	570,144	538,711	535,563	99.42	3,148	0.55	0	0.00
Washington	3,363,452	4,312,805	3,333,260	3,300,241	99.01	30,312	0.7	2,707	0.08
West Virginia	732,362	13,761	12,558	16,373	130.38	341	2.48	-4,156	-33.09
Wisconsin	2,993,000	158,846	139,988	138,542	98.97	284	0.18	1,162	0.83
Wyoming	256,553	82,303	79,667	79,463	99.74	184	0.22	20	0.03
U.S. TOTAL	140,114,502	41,651,526	33,378,450	32,982,211	98.81	318,728	0.77	77,511	0.23

Overview Table 2 Calculation Notes

(1) **Total Voter Turnout** uses question F1

(2) **Total Number of Ballots Transmitted** uses question C1a

(3) **Total Number of Ballots Returned** uses question C1b

(4) **Ballots Counted, Total** uses question C4a

(5) **Ballots Counted, Pct** uses question C4a divided by question C1b

(6) **Ballots Rejected, Total** uses question C4b

(7) **Ballots Rejected, Pct** uses question C4b divided by question C1a

(8) **Other, Total** uses question C1b minus the sum of questions C4a and C4b

(9) **Other, Pct** uses question C1b minus the sum of question C4a and C4b, all divided by question C1b

Overview Table 2 Data Notes

General comment: negative numbers in the column "Other", mean that the sum of counted and rejected absentee ballots account for more than the total number of returned absentee ballots reported by the state.

Connecticut: misinterpreted the item "Returned for counting" (C1b) and added only those ballots that were counted (item C4a). Item C1b was re-recorded using the sum of counted and rejected absentee ballots (C4a and C4b)

Hawaii: Hawaii County did not report the number of absentee ballots returned by voters (item C1b). This was re-recorded using the sum of counted and rejected absentee ballots by that county (items C4a to C4d).

Texas: Hidalgo County and Dallas County either not reported or reported a very small number that did not match the expected number of absentee ballots returned by voters (item C1b). This was re-recorded using the sum of counted and rejected absentee ballots by those counties (items C4a to C4d).

Vermont: did not provide data about absentee ballots returned.

West Virginia: all jurisdictions reported more absentee ballots counted (item C4a) than received back (item C1b).

Overview Table 3: Provisional Voting									
	Total Ballots Submitted	Counted Full Ballot		Counted Partial Ballot		Rejected		Other	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	13,088	0	0	0	0	6,008	45.9	7,080	54.10
Alaska	19,822	5,277	26.62	14,274	72.01	271	1.37	0	0.00
Arizona	102,510	78,532	76.61	13	0.01	23,959	23.37	6	0.01
Arkansas	4,303	1,093	25.4	9	0.21	3,199	74.34	2	0.05
California	1,307,190	898,441	68.73	151,783	11.61	193,534	14.81	63,432	4.85
Colorado	5,910	4,126	69.81	301	5.09	1,483	25.09	0	0.00
Connecticut	66	0	0	30	45.45	36	54.55	0	0.00
Delaware	296	23	7.77	0	0	273	92.23	0	0.00
District of Columbia	3,447	1,990	57.73	0	0	1,457	42.27	0	0.00
Florida	24,460	10,998	44.96	0	0	13,461	55.03	1	0.00
Georgia	16,739	7,592	45.36	0	0	9,147	54.64	0	0.00
Guam	121	12	9.92	16	13.22	93	76.86	0	0.00
Hawaii	845	114	13.49	0	0	711	84.14	20	2.37
Idaho	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Illinois	26,360	14,090	53.45	0	0	12,270	46.55	0	0.00
Indiana	3,033	644	21.23	0	0	2,389	78.77	0	0.00
Iowa	2,553	1,871	73.29	0	0	682	26.71	0	0.00
Kansas	40,872	0	0	22,726	55.6	13,717	33.56	4,429	10.84
Kentucky	291	58	19.93	0	0	233	80.07	0	0.00
Louisiana	4,938	1,284	26	0	0	3,654	74	0	0.00
Maine	193	193	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Maryland	78,660	51,576	65.57	17,661	22.45	9,423	11.98	0	0.00
Massachusetts	7,349	2,199	29.92	0	0	5,145	70.01	5	0.07
Michigan	1,891	338	17.87	0	0	1,553	82.13	0	0.00

Overview Table 3: Provisional Voting									
	Total Ballots Submitted	Counted Full Ballot		Counted Partial Ballot		Rejected		Other	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Minnesota	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Mississippi	21,493	16,139	75.09	0	0	5,354	24.91	0	0.00
Missouri	5,511	1,701	30.87	0	0	3,803	69.01	7	0.13
Montana	7,615	7,301	95.88	0	0	314	4.12	0	0.00
Nebraska	16,212	12,350	76.18	0	0	3,860	23.81	2	0.01
Nevada	6,857	2,324	33.89	0	0	4,533	66.11	0	0.00
New Hampshire	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
New Jersey	56,091	45,503	81.12	0	0	10,588	18.88	0	0.00
New Mexico	5,607	2,462	43.91	0	0	3,162	56.39	-17	-0.30
New York	266,369	135,368	50.82	0	0	120,778	45.34	10,223	3.84
North Carolina	60,643	21,717	35.81	5,170	8.53	33,756	55.66	0	0.00
North Dakota	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Ohio	154,965	130,533	84.23	1,454	0.94	22,978	14.83	0	0.00
Oklahoma	7,374	1,954	26.5	1	0.01	5,419	73.49	0	0.00
Oregon	136	71	52.21	0	0	65	47.79	0	0.00
Pennsylvania	26,451	7,994	30.22	0	0	9,392	35.51	9,065	34.27
Puerto Rico	8,719	6,589	75.57	233	2.67	1,851	21.23	46	0.53
Rhode Island	3,963	1,313	33.13	734	18.52	1,916	48.35	0	0.00
South Carolina	10,100	5,261	52.09	0	0	4,835	47.87	4	0.04
South Dakota	379	50	13.19	0	0	170	44.85	159	41.95
Tennessee	11,688	3,272	27.99	0	0	8,416	72.01	0	0.00
Texas	67,273	12,305	18.29	30	0.04	54,850	81.53	88	0.13
U.S. Virgin Islands	303	149	49.17	0	0	54	17.82	100	33.00
Utah	34,360	30,281	88.13	0	0	4,079	11.87	0	0.00

Overview Table 3: Provisional Voting									
	Total Ballots Submitted	Counted Full Ballot		Counted Partial Ballot		Rejected		Other	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Vermont	11	2	18.18	0	0	3	27.27	6	54.55
Virginia	13,100	3,534	26.98	0	0	9,566	73.02	0	0.00
Washington	6,179	3,358	54.35	0	0	1,653	26.75	1,168	18.90
West Virginia	3,285	2,294	69.83	0	0	807	24.57	184	5.60
Wisconsin	752	152	20.21	0	0	600	79.79	0	0.00
Wyoming	48	20	41.67	0	0	28	58.33	0	0.00
U.S. TOTAL	2,460,421	1,534,448	62.37	214,435	8.72	615,528	25.02	96,010	3.90

Overview Table 3 Calculation Notes

(1) **Total Ballots Submitted** uses question E1a

(2) **% Counted Full Ballot, Total** uses question E1b

(3) **% Counted Full Ballot, Pct** uses question E1b divided by question E1a

(4) **% Counted Part Ballot, Total** uses question E1c

(5) **% Counted Part Ballot, Pct** uses question E1c divided by question E1a

(6) **% Rejected Ballot, Total** uses question E1d

(7) **% Rejected Ballot, Pct** uses question E1d divided by question E1a

(8) **% Other, Total** uses question E1a minus the sum of question E1b, E1c and E1d

(9) **% Other, Pct** uses question E1a minus the sum of question E1b, E1c and E1d, all divided by question E1a

Overview Table 3 Data Notes

Alabama: did not report number of partially or fully counted provisional ballots (items E1b and E1c)

Idaho: did not provide information about provisional voting. This state reported: “Idaho is not required to use provisional ballots due to election day registration and being NVRA exempt”

Kansas: reported ballots fully counted and partially counted together in the category “Counted Partial Ballot” (item E1c).

Minnesota: did not provide information about provisional voting. This state reported: “Minnesota does not have provisional ballots”

North Dakota: does not have voter registration.

New Hampshire: did not provide information about provisional voting.

Overview Table 4: Voting Technology									
	Total Voting Equipment, All Types	DRE		Hybrid DRE/Optical Scan		Optical or Digital Scan		Other	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Alaska	902	448	49.67	0	0	317	35.14	137	15.19
Arizona	9,864	1,274	12.92	388	3.93	8,192	83.05	10	0.10
Arkansas	5,180	2,876	55.52	1,107	21.37	990	19.11	207	4.00
California	47,360	18,596	39.27	1,493	3.15	27,107	57.24	164	0.35
Colorado	1,567	1,286	82.07	0	0	281	17.93	0	0.00
Connecticut	744	0	0	744	100	0	0	0	0.00
Delaware	1,383	1,376	99.49	0	0	4	0.29	3	0.22
District of Columbia	539	0	0	376	69.76	163	30.24	0	0.00
Florida	74,297	2,562	3.45	2,418	3.25	68,791	92.59	526	0.71
Georgia	27,886	27,886	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Guam	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Hawaii	684	342	50	0	0	342	50	0	0.00
Idaho	1,295	75	5.79	733	56.6	0	0	487	37.61
Illinois	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Indiana	19,866	8,632	43.45	8,346	42.01	2,873	14.46	15	0.08
Iowa	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Kansas	5,872	4,918	83.75	626	10.66	207	3.53	121	2.06
Kentucky	11,685	4,224	36.15	0	0	7,461	63.85	0	0.00
Louisiana	9,597	8,926	93.01	0	0	93	0.97	578	6.02
Maine	6,971	0	0	0	0	6,185	88.72	786	11.28
Maryland	2,517	0	0	0	0	2,517	100	0	0.00
Massachusetts	3,763	0	0	1,664	44.22	2,099	55.78	0	0.00
Michigan	8,257	0	0	3,447	41.75	4,810	58.25	0	0.00

Overview Table 4: Voting Technology									
	Total Voting Equipment, All Types	DRE		Hybrid DRE/Optical Scan		Optical or Digital Scan		Other	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Minnesota	38,315	0	0	2,909	7.59	35,167	91.78	239	0.62
Mississippi	7,556	7,246	95.9	233	3.08	77	1.02	0	0.00
Missouri	26,409	3,216	12.18	0	0	22,936	86.85	257	0.97
Montana	4,738	0	0	435	9.18	4,098	86.49	205	4.33
Nebraska	1,312	0	0	1,109	84.53	203	15.47	0	0.00
Nevada	6,620	6,586	99.49	0	0	34	0.51	0	0.00
New Hampshire	10,954	0	0	0	0	9,602	87.66	1,352	12.34
New Jersey	11,408	11,368	99.65	0	0	40	0.35	0	0.00
New Mexico	1,737	0	0	0	0	1,737	100	0	0.00
New York	12,651	0	0	4,958	39.19	7,693	60.81	0	0.00
North Carolina	11,690	7,567	64.73	1,694	14.49	2,429	20.78	0	0.00
North Dakota	684	0	0	0	0	385	56.29	299	43.71
Ohio	36,839	21,930	59.53	567	1.54	13,983	37.96	359	0.97
Oklahoma	21,737	0	0	0	0	21,737	100	0	0.00
Oregon	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Pennsylvania	24,424	23,265	95.25	1,159	4.75	0	0	0	0.00
Puerto Rico	11,032	0	0	0	0	11,032	100	0	0.00
Rhode Island	5,172	0	0	0	0	4,710	91.07	462	8.93
South Carolina	11,732	11,686	99.61	0	0	46	0.39	0	0.00
South Dakota	750	0	0	653	87.07	97	12.93	0	0.00
Tennessee	10,641	8,672	81.5	317	2.98	1,652	15.52	0	0.00
Texas	49,842	35,025	70.27	965	1.94	13,576	27.24	276	0.55
U.S. Virgin Islands	72	0	0	72	100	0	0	0	0.00
Utah	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.

Overview Table 4: Voting Technology									
	Total Voting Equipment, All Types	DRE		Hybrid DRE/Optical Scan		Optical or Digital Scan		Other	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Vermont	1,122	0	0	0	0	210	18.72	912	81.28
Virginia	13,593	1,422	10.46	0	0	12,171	89.54	0	0.00
Washington	141	27	19.15	43	30.5	71	50.35	0	0.00
West Virginia	5,323	3,647	68.51	554	10.41	1,103	20.72	19	0.36
Wisconsin	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Wyoming	1,156	302	26.12	363	31.4	491	42.47	0	0.00
U.S. TOTAL	567,880	225,381	39.69	37,373	6.58	297,712	52.43	7,414	1.31

Overview Table 4 Calculation Notes

(1) **Sum of All Voting Equipment** uses the sum of questions: F7a_Number, F7b_Number, F7c_Number, F7d_NumCounters, F7d_NumBooths, F7e_NumCounters, F7e_NumBooths, F7f_Number, F7g_Number, F7h_Number and F7i_Number; this sum will be referred to as the "grand sum" in the following notes.

(2) **DRE, Total** uses the sum of questions F7a_Number and F7b_Number

(3) **DRE, Pct** uses the sum of questions F7a_Number and F7b_Number divided by the grand sum

(4) **Hybrid of DRE / Optical Scan, Total** uses question F7c_Number

(5) **Hybrid of DRE / Optical Scan, Pct** uses question F7c_Number divided by the grand sum

(6) **Optical or Digital Scan, Total** uses the sum of question F7d_NumCounters and F7d_NumBooths

(7) **Optical or Digital Scan, Pct** uses the sum of question F7d_NumCounters and F7d_NumBooths divided by the grand sum

Overview Table 4 Data Notes

General note: the category "Other" includes all other voting systems not listed in the other columns, such as: punch card, lever and hand-counted paper ballots.

Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Oregon, Utah and Wisconsin: did not report information about voting technology used in the Presidential Election.

THE ELECTION ADMINISTRATION AND VOTING SURVEY

NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION ACT (NVRA)
SURVEY FINDINGS

U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Introduction

Voter registration is perhaps the most complex aspect of election administration. Once the rules have been established regarding who is eligible to vote—in the United States, this is typically all citizens who are ages 18 and older who are not convicted felons or currently incarcerated—there has to be a process for ensuring that only eligible individuals vote and that each person only votes once. Voter registration is the process by which a person's eligibility to vote is confirmed and his or her place of residence is established. Voter registration also serves to assign each voter to a precinct—a geographic area where all individuals are eligible to vote for the same candidates and issues on a ballot—so that he or she receives the correct ballot in the election. The voter registration system tracks each voter's electoral participation so that an individual can be given credit for voting in an election, which ensures each person casts only one ballot per election.

Figure 1: The Registration Process

The National Voter Registration Act (NVRA)

The primary Federal law governing voter registration in the United States is the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA). In the NVRA, Congress provides a clear statement regarding the importance of voter registration. Specifically, Congress finds that:

> (1) the right of citizens of the United States to vote is a fundamental right;
>
> (2) it is the duty of the Federal, State, and local governments to promote the exercise of that right; and
>
> (3) discriminatory and unfair registration laws and procedures can have a direct and damaging effect on voter participation in elections for Federal office and disproportionately harm voter participation by various groups, including racial minorities.[1]

The primary purposes of the NVRA are:

> (1) to establish procedures that will increase the number of eligible citizens who register to vote in elections for Federal office;
>
> (2) to make it possible for Federal, State, and local governments to implement [the NVRA] in a manner that enhances the participation of eligible citizens as voters in elections for Federal office;
>
> (3) to protect the integrity of the electoral process; and
>
> (4) to ensure that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained.

The NVRA was fully implemented after the 1994 election in all states. Several states are not covered by the NVRA. North Dakota is exempt because it does not have voter registration. U.S. territories are also not subject to the NVRA, and the states of Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming are exempt because they had Same Day Registration (SDR) in 1994 and continue to make this option available.

The Registration Process

The NVRA's first purpose is to expand opportunities for voters to register by creating more uniform processes for voter registration and designating more places as voter registration agencies. The NVRA requires states and territories to allow people to register to vote through four venues: (1) at the state department of motor vehicles (DMV) when a person obtains or renews his or her driver's license, (2) through the mail, using a standard registration form, (3) at all offices for state public assistance agencies, and (4) at all offices or agencies that provide services to people with disabilities. In addition, states can, at their discretion, designate other offices—libraries, public schools and universities—as voter registration agencies.

When a person registers to vote, the state checks the registration form to ensure that the individual is eligible to vote. This process typically involves requiring the person to demonstrate proof of identity and proof of residency. Once the person proves his or her eligibility, he or she is added to the voter registration rolls.

Every person with a valid registration is considered an active, registered voter. However, at times, a question arises as to whether a person is still living at the residence where he or she is registered to vote. When such situations arise, the state or local election office will send the registrant a confirmation of address notice. In many states, if the person fails to return the form or the form is returned undeliverable, he or she is placed on a list of inactive voters.

Inactive voters are still part of the voter registration rolls and they are allowed to vote in most jurisdictions.[2] However, before they can vote, inactive voters are typically required to show approved documentation of their eligibility, most commonly proof that they still reside at the address where they registered to vote. In some cases, inactive voters may have to cast a provisional ballot when their eligibility cannot be established at the polls on Election Day.

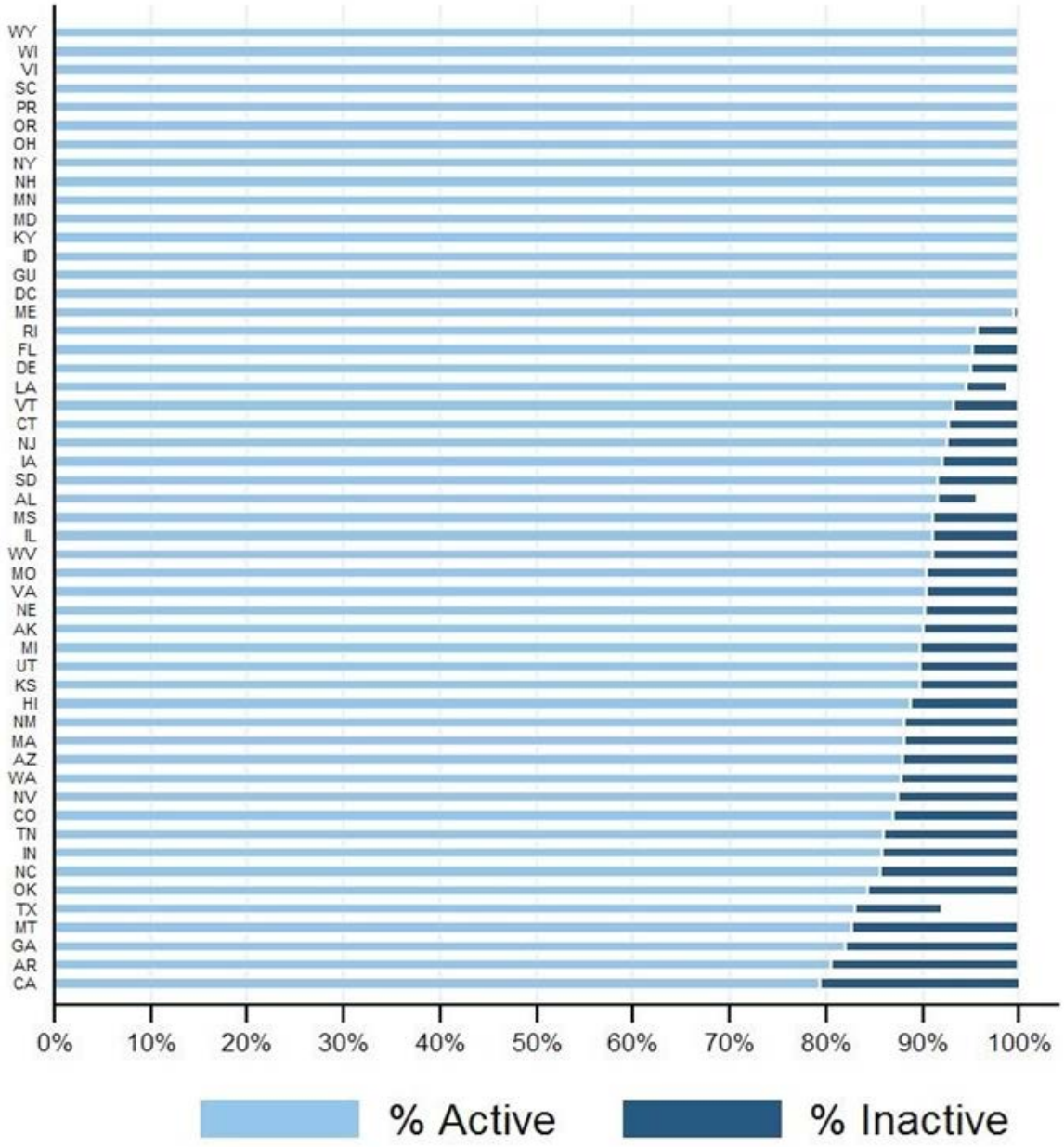
The NVRA also requires list maintenance. For example, if a registrant fails to return the confirmation notice and does not vote in two subsequent Federal elections, he or she might be removed from the registration rolls of a particular jurisdiction. In addition, registrants can be removed for other reasons like death, request by the registrant to be removed from registration rolls, or due to criminal conviction or mental incompetence as provided by a state's laws.

Registration Rates

The NVRA requires each state and territory to report its number of "registered and eligible" voters, as well as the total active and inactive voters, to the EAC. The way in which the number of registered voters is reported differs by state. Most states report the number of "registered and eligible" voters as the sum of active and inactive voters. Some states consider only active voters as registered but may separately provide information about voters on the inactive list. In some states, local jurisdictions within a state differ in how they report registration. These distinctions are important to recognize when interpreting EAVS data on voter registration.

For the 2016 Presidential election, states reported that 214,109,360 citizens were registered to vote.[3] This represents a 10.6 percent increase in registered voters compared with the 2012 Presidential election. Nationally, 86.7 percent of all registrants are considered active voters, and 8.7 percent are on an inactive voter registration list.[4]

Figure 2. Percentage of Active and Inactive Voters per State[5]



Sources of Registrations

Between 2014 and 2016, U.S. states and territories reported receiving a total of 77,516,592 registration applications.[6] NVRA requires states to provide several options for registering to vote. As reported in Table 1, the DMV was the most common source of registration for the 2016 Presidential election. The four major sources of registration—DMV, mail, in person, and online—accounted for nearly 80 percent of registrations. The remaining applications were from sources such as registration drives by political parties (3.4 percent), agencies designated by each particular state (2.1 percent), and Armed Forces recruiting offices (0.1 percent), among others.

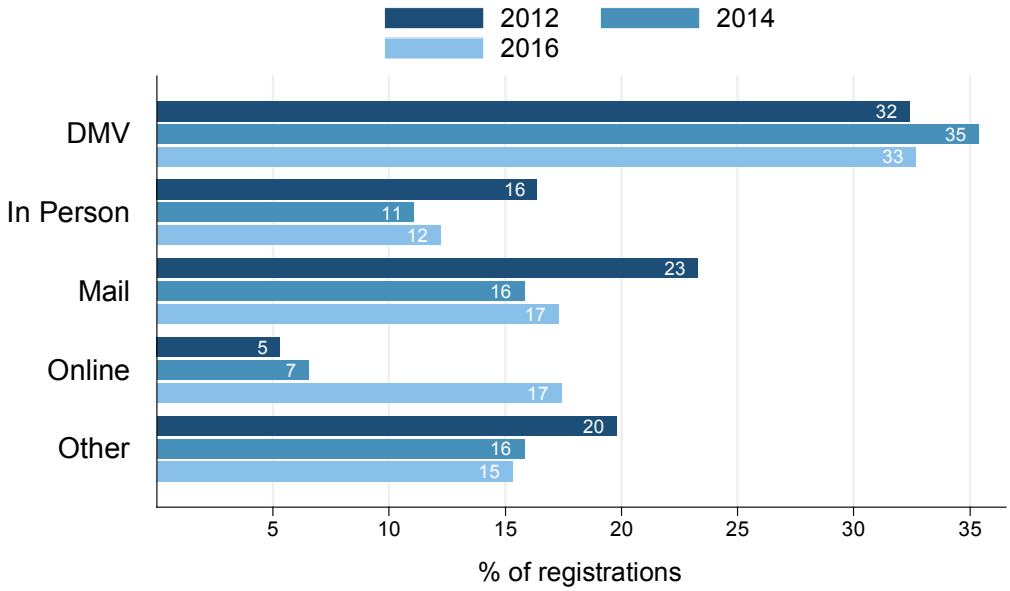
Table 1. Registrations Received by Source of Registration

	Registrations Received	
	Total	**Percentage**
Department of Motor Vehicles	25,373,246	32.7%
Online	13,485,127	17.4%
Mail, Email, Fax	13,407,280	17.3%
Other	11,827,506	15.3%
In Person at Local Election Office	9,424,298	12.2%

When comparing the modes that Americans used to register for the 2016 Presidential election with those used in previous election years, a few differences stand out. First, internet applications constituted only 6.5 percent total registrations in the 2014 election, but accounted for 17.4 percent of registrations in the 2016 Presidential election. Since its inception, the act of registering to vote online has grown in popularity as it has been adopted by more states. The DMV still receives the most registration applications (32.7 percent), but other registration methods, like mail and in person registration, have declined in use since the 2012 Presidential election. Figure 3 shows the percentage of registration forms from various sources for the previous three Federal election cycles.

A good example of a state whose registration numbers track the national registration trend is Kansas (NVRA Table 2a). The largest percentages of registration forms came from the DMV (39.2 percent), mail (14 percent), in person (11.6 percent), and the internet (19.9 percent, nearly double the previous Presidential election).

Figure 3. Percentage of Registrations Received by Source and Year



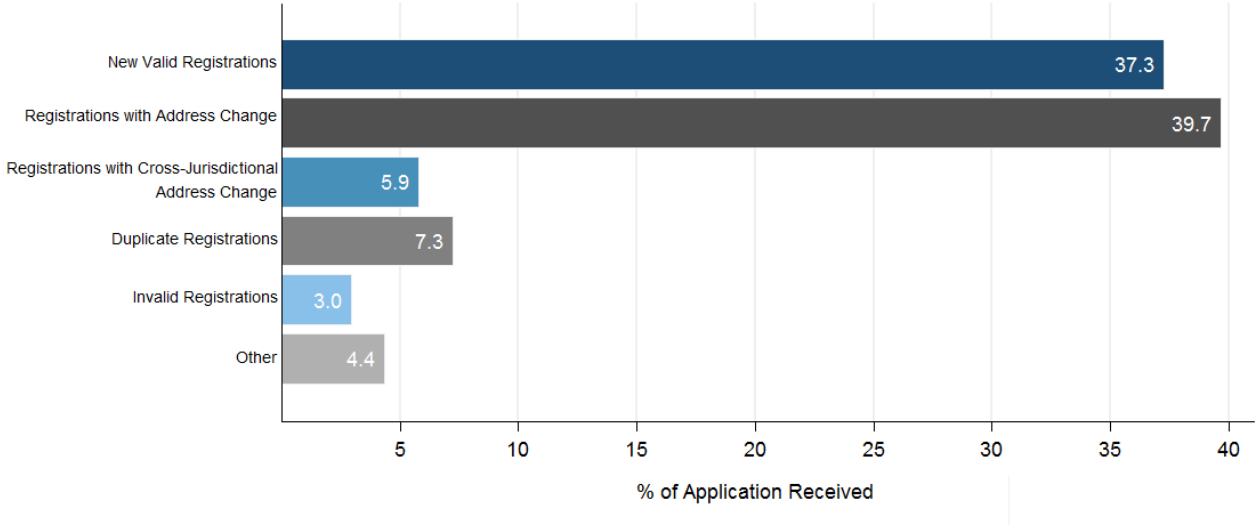
Although Kansas is an example of a typical state when it comes to voter registration, several states have very different patterns of registration. For example, Mississippi reported receiving most of its registrations in person (44.7 percent) and by mail (32.5 percent), with DMV applications representing just 11.1 percent of the total (less than half the national average). In Nevada (24.3 percent) and Colorado (12.6 percent), the rate of registrations coming from voter registration drives and political parties was more than three times higher than the national average (3.4 percent). The data in these two states suggest that political parties and other organizations are more active in collecting registration applications from citizens, reducing the percentage of registrations coming from other popular application methods, like mail or in person registration.

Voter Registration Forms Processed

There are several reasons why citizens decide to complete the registration process, such as registering for the first time in a jurisdiction, change of address, change of name, or change of party affiliation. States and territories were asked to report on the types of applications they processed from each of the available sources during the 2016 election cycle (Figure 4). These data show that only 37.3 percent of voter registration forms processed nationally were new, valid registrations. Most valid registrations that are processed are changes to existing registrations; for example, changes of address within a jurisdiction (39.7 percent). In 2016, cross-jurisdiction changes of address accounted for 5.9 percent of applications. Some states also allowed citizens who turned 18 years old before or on Election Day to pre-register so that they could vote in the general election, but these pre-registrations only accounted for 0.5 percent of registrations in the 33 states and territories that reported having this type of

registration. Combined, duplicate and invalid registrations constituted 10.3 percent of the total applications received.

Figure 4. Percentage of Applications by Outcome



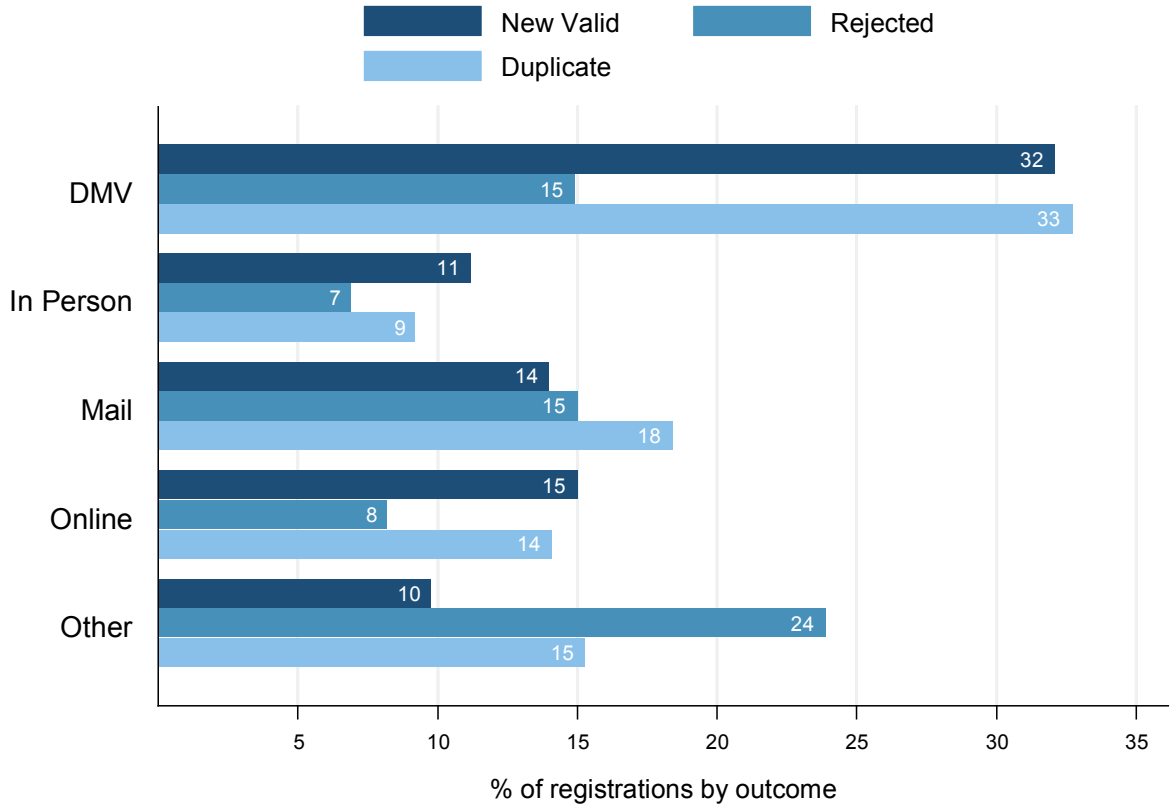
Valid, Rejected, and Duplicate Registration Forms

Although millions of registration forms are received each year, not all of them are accepted. Once the registration applications are received, the election officials from the corresponding jurisdiction examine the application and decide whether or not the citizen meets eligibility requirements. States and territories reported processing 77,516,596 applications, 83.4 percent of which were accepted by election officials.[7]

Almost 8 million registration applications for the 2016 Presidential election were not accepted as valid (10.3 percent of the total registrations received).[8] This is a decrease of about 700,000 compared to the 2012 Presidential election, when 13.9 percent of the total registration applications were not valid. The reasons to categorize a registration as not valid were that either (1) the registration was a duplicate (registrant already submitted an application or was registered in the jurisdiction), or (2) the registration was rejected by the election officials for not complying with eligibility rules.[9]

Figure 5 shows the registration sources that accounted for the most rejected and duplicate registrations in 2016. Motor vehicle offices were responsible for 32.1 percent of all new valid registrations and only 14.9 percent of invalid registrations. However, one-third of all duplicate registrations originate from a DMV. The high percentage of duplicate registrations originating from a DMV suggests that many are not able to see in real time if a person is already registered to vote at a given address and are processing applications for individuals who are already registered in a jurisdiction.

Figure 5. Source of Registration Applications by Outcome



Online voter registration also has a low percentage of invalid registrations (8.2 percent) compared to its percentage of valid registrations (15 percent). However, as is the case with state DMVs, many online voter registration systems do not seem to inform registered voters that they already have a valid registration. In person and mail registrations show similar rates between valid, invalid, and duplicate registration processed. Sources of registration categorized as "Other" accounted for about 10 percent of the total new valid registrations and for one-quarter of the invalid registrations in 2016. However, "Other" encompassed several sources and modes of registration, which showed differing rates of invalid registrations (see NVRA Table 2d).

It is important to note that each state has its own particularities related to voter registration rejection and duplicate rates, making it difficult to assess national-level rates by registration source. In some cases, a state did not use a certain mode of registration (e.g., online registration) in 2016. In other cases, a state did not classify the source of duplicate and rejected applications, making it difficult to track trends in invalid or duplicate registration applications.[10]

Figure 6. Percentage of Rejected and Duplicate Registrations

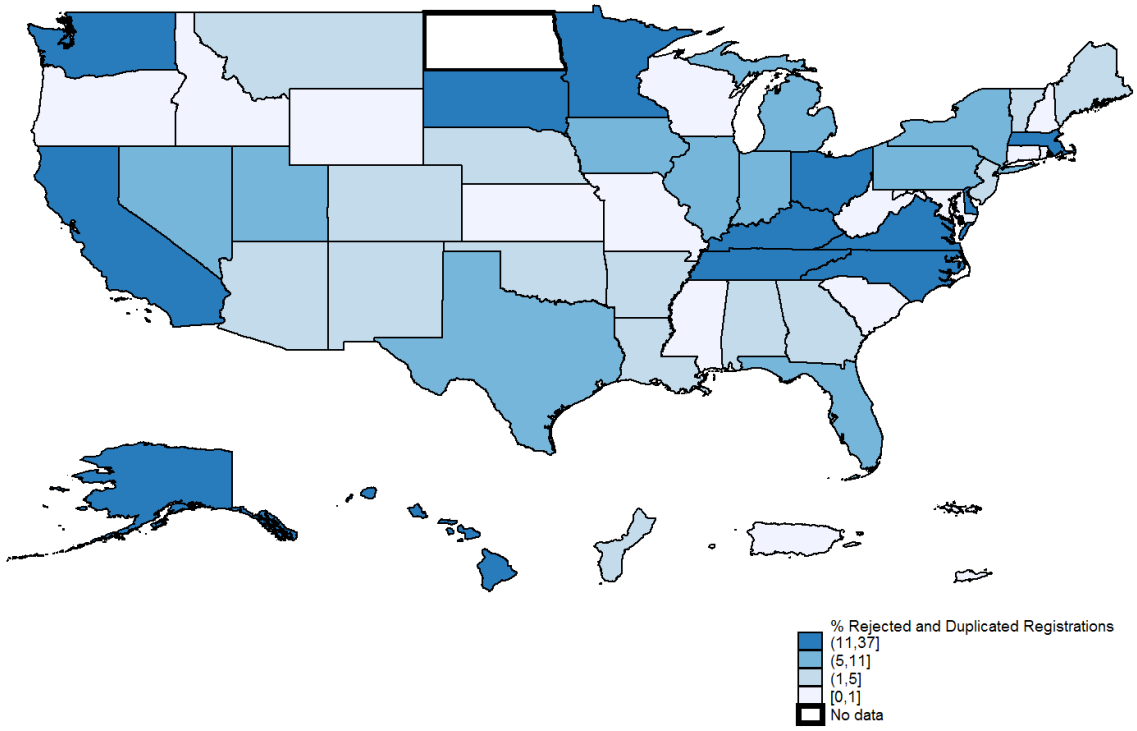


Figure 6 provides information about the percentage of rejected and duplicate registrations in each state. It shows that South Dakota (29.9 percent) and Kentucky (32 percent) reported the highest percentages of duplicate and rejected registrations. Less than one percent of voter registrations in Missouri and Maryland were rejected or had duplicates, and Arkansas and New Hampshire reported that less than 0.2 percent of the registrations processed were duplicates.

List Maintenance

One of the NVRA's goals is to ensure that voter registration lists are accurate and current. In order to facilitate this maintenance, NVRA requires that any change of address submitted to a motor vehicle driver's license agency serve as notification of a change of address for voter registration, unless the individual indicates that the change is not for voter registration purposes.[11] The law also requires states and territories to conduct a uniform and nondiscriminatory general program to remove the names of ineligible voters.[12] However, states and territories have considerable freedom to choose when, where, and how these functions are performed.

According to Section 8 of the NVRA, States can only remove registrants from rolls for the following reasons:

- upon the death of the registrant;
- upon the registrant's written confirmation that his or her address has changed to a location outside the registrar's jurisdiction;
- on the registrant's failure to respond to certain confirmation mailings along with failure to appear to vote in two consecutive Federal general elections subsequent to the mailing;
- on the request of the registrant;
- for mental incapacity of the registrant, as provided for in state law; and
- on criminal conviction of the registrant, as provided for in state law.

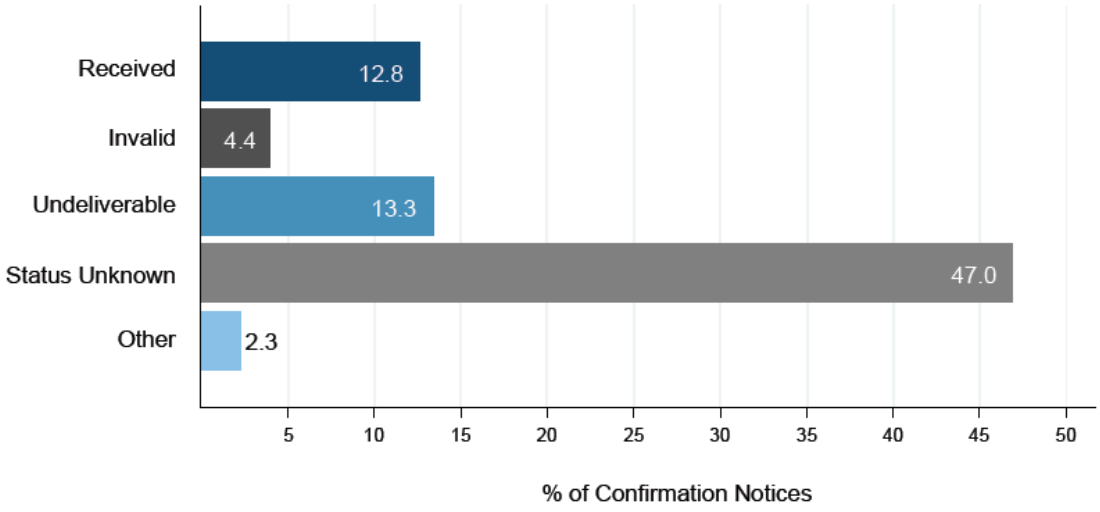
Confirmation Notices

A central part of voter registration list maintenance is the use of confirmation notices. When a state or territory has evidence that a registrant has moved outside the registrar's jurisdiction, the state or local election office is required to start a process of address confirmation. This process begins by sending a confirmation notice by mail to the individual, which contains a postage-prepaid and pre-addressed return card so that the registrant can confirm his or her current address. If the registrant fails to return the completed confirmation notice before the registration deadline, the person can be asked to provide proof of address when attempting to vote in a Federal election. If the registrant does not to vote in either of the two Federal elections after failing to return the confirmation notice, this person can be removed from the registration rolls.

The 47 states and territories that responded to this section of the EAVS survey reported sending a total of 19,058,066 confirmation notices to registrants during the 2016 election cycle (NVRA Table 4a).[13] This represents a 1.5 million increase compared to the number of confirmation notices sent in the period leading to the 2012 Presidential election. However, only 41 states reported data about this matter in 2012.

The response rate by registrants to confirmation notices nationwide was 12.8 percent. Alabama and Maryland reported response rates of only 0.7 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively, whereas Connecticut and South Carolina reported receiving more than 70 percent of confirmation notices back from registrants (see NVRA Table 4a).

Figure 7. Status of Confirmation Notices Sent

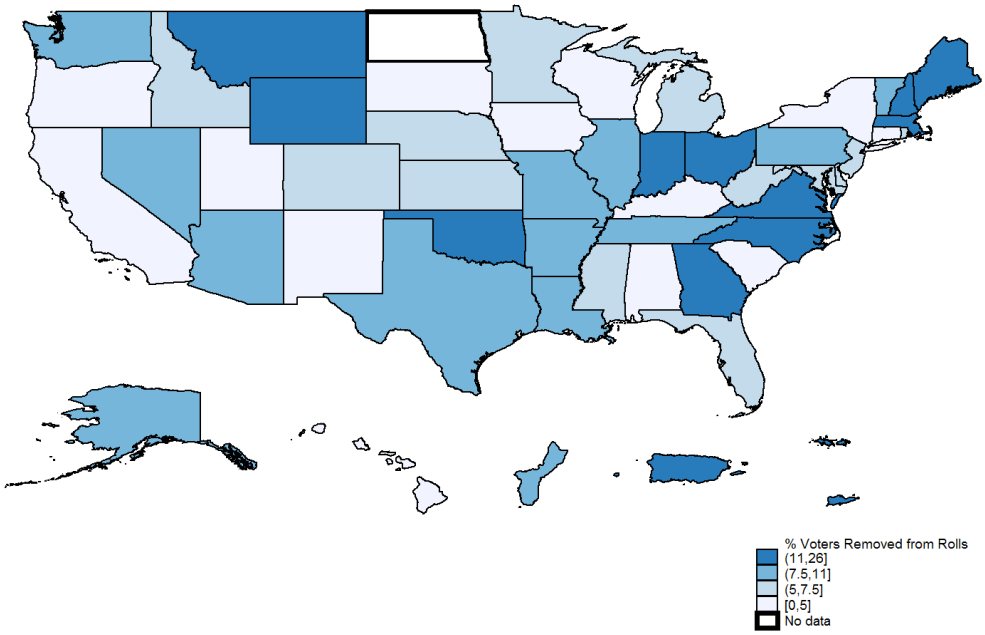


More than 3 million confirmation notices were either returned as undeliverable or the response to the confirmation notice was deemed invalid by election officials. However, most confirmation notices were categorized as "status unknown" (47 percent, indicating that notices were neither returned as undeliverable nor received back from the registrant [Figure 7]). Some states like Arizona (48.2 percent) and South Dakota (57.1 percent) reported having more confirmation notices returned back as undeliverable than they did in the status unknown category. A total of 18 states and territories did not report the status of confirmation notices.[14]

Removal from Voter Rolls

With the implementation of the NVRA in 1994, states are required to have evidence that a citizen is no longer living in the jurisdiction where they were registered before removing him or her from the registration rolls. From 2014 to 2016, 16,696,470 citizens (8.8 percent of all registrants) were removed from state voter registration rolls (NVRA Table 4b). The number of registrants removed from rolls between 2014 and 2016 was 1.9 million greater than in the same period leading to the 2014 Federal election (i.e., 2012–2014), a 12.8-percent increase.[15]Most states and territories that provided information about the number of citizens removed from registration rolls reported removing between 5 and 10 percent of their registered voters. At one end of the spectrum was Indiana, which removed 22.4 percent of its registered voters, and at the other extreme was New Mexico, which reported removing only 0.2 percent of its registered voters.

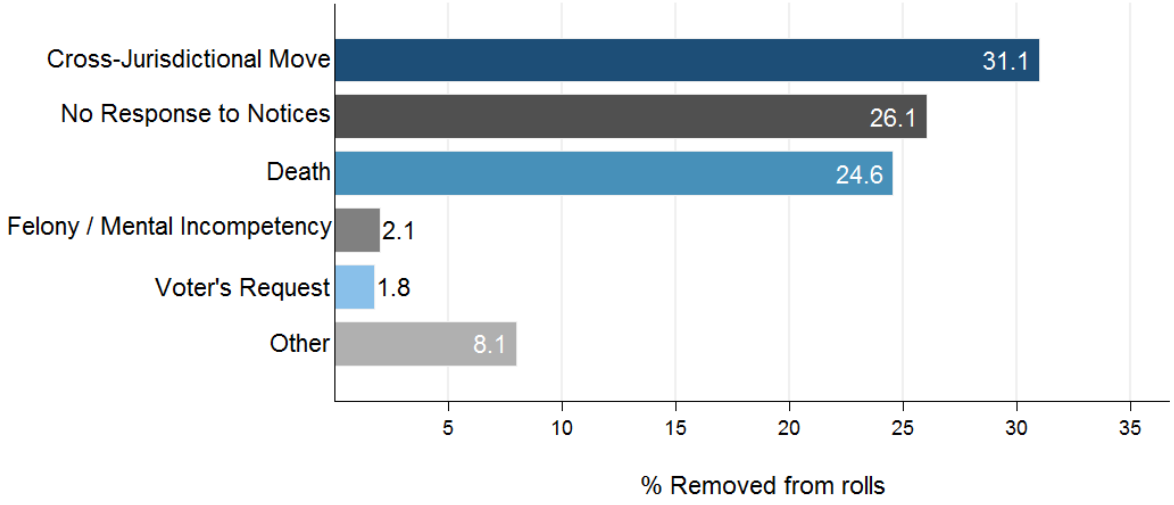
Figure 8. Percentage of Voters Removed from Registration Rolls



The most common reason for a registrant's removal from the rolls was cross-jurisdiction change of address (31.1 percent), followed by the NVRA process of failing to respond to a confirmation notice and not voting in the following two Federal elections (26.1 percent). These two reasons accounted for 9,546,871registrant removals. Although the total number of registrants removed from the rolls increased, the reasons for removing voters were similar in 2016 to what was reported in the 2012 Presidential election. Overall, 4,110,047 registrants (24.6 percent) were removed due to death. Felony conviction—a disqualifier in most states and territories— was the reason that 334,253 registrants were removed from the rolls during the past election cycle, representing only 2 percent of removals. At the state level, however, we find cases like that of New Mexico, which reported that the main reason for removing voters from rolls was felony, accounting for 48.5 percent of the 2,993 removals in that state. Other reasons for removing voters from the rolls included requests by voters and mental incompetence, which accounted for a combined 1.9 percent for the removals at the national level.

Delaware removed registrants from its registration rolls at a rate similar to the national average. It reported that the main reason for removal was cross-jurisdiction change of address (38.8 percent) followed by failure to vote and return a certification notice (30.1 percent) and death of the registrant (27 percent). In general, felony and mental incompetency represented a small portion of the reason for voter removal in this state (3.7 percent) and at the national level (2.1 percent).

Figure 9. Reason for Removal from Registration Rolls



State Registration Policies

Same Day Registration (SDR)

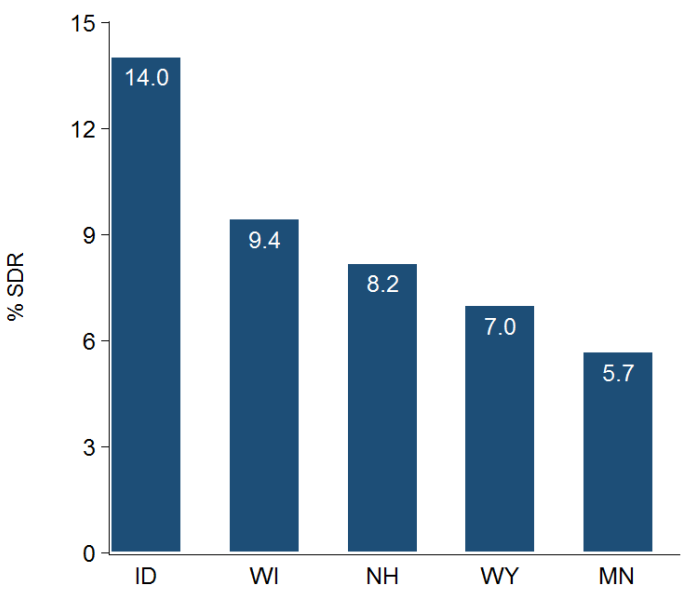
EAC asked states and territories to provide information on voters who register to vote and cast their ballots on the same day. Same Day Registration (SDR) depends on local laws and, thus, is only allowed in some states and territories. Moreover, those states and territories that allow SDR vary widely in the application of this measure. For example, states like Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming allow SDR for all citizens of age meeting the requirements to register. On the other hand, some states allow SDR only for particular elections (e.g., Rhode Island only allows SDR for President and Vice President), or particular subsets of the population (e.g., UOCAVA voters, recently discharged from the military). Table 5 in the Appendix shows the distribution of SDR categories across U.S. states and territories for the 2016 Presidential election.

It is also important to note that SDR is defined here as the ability to register to vote on a day when it is also possible to cast a ballot. In most cases, Election Day is not the only day that citizens are allowed to vote. Many states (e.g., Illinois and Iowa) have an overlap between the date when registration closes and the date when early voting starts, so that there are days when citizens can both register and cast a ballot.

For the 2016 Presidential election, a total of 1,289,578 voters registered to vote on a day when casting a ballot was allowed (1.7 percent of the total registrations were SDR). Twenty-two states and territories reported having such voters; however, the number of registrations using this method varied widely across states. For example, Idaho reported registering 131,455 citizens on a voting day (14 percent of the state's total registrations). Nebraska, which allows citizens to register to vote and vote early on the same day during the period between the opening of early voting and the close of in-person voter registration, had only 1,237 voters use

SDR (0.1 percent of the state's total). Among those states that allowed SDR to all citizens, those that do not follow the NVRA and have maintained this registration option for decades (Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) were among the states that reported the highest rates of SDR (Figure 10.)

Figure 10. Percentage of Same Day Registrations (SDR) in non-NVRA States



Internet Registration

As of January 27, 2017, 35 states offered online registration; four other states had enacted legislation to create online voter registration systems, but had not yet implemented them. Online voter registration systems are intended to supplement the traditional paper-based process. In general, instead of filling out a paper application, the voter uses a website or phone app to complete a form that is then submitted electronically to election officials.

The review process for those applications completed online follows a series of steps. First, the application is reviewed electronically and, if it is valid, the person is added to the state's voter registration list. Typically, the validation process compares the data from the online registration form with driver's license records (or state-issued identification card records). The driver's license signature becomes the signature on record for voting. If the information does not match, the application is reviewed for further action.[16]

There was a notable increase in the number of online registrations received in the 2016 election cycle. A total of 13,485,127 registrations was received electronically (17.4 percent of the total registrations), a marked growth over the rate in 2012 (5.3 percent). Online applications were also rejected at a lower rate, as online applications only accounted for 8.3 percent of the total registrations deemed invalid.

When looking at the total results for internet registrations received for the 2016 Presidential election, Arizona is one of the states where internet registrations account for a large portion of the total registrations processed. Arizona reported that 40.5 percent of the registration applications they received were from the internet. This report is not surprising considering that Arizona was the first state to implement internet registration in 2002.

Automatic Registration

On January 1, 2016, Oregon became the first state to implement a program of automatic registration. The main difference of this program compared to those in place in the rest of states and territories is that Oregon's registration program now uses an opt-out instead of opt-in method. This opt-out rule means that when Oregonians who meet eligibility criteria for registering to vote use the services of designated state offices (e.g., motor vehicle department),s they are automatically registered to vote without the need to complete an application. Once the automatic registration occurs, the Oregon Election Division sends a letter to the citizen offering three options:

1. do nothing and remain registered as a non-affiliated voter;
2. choose a political party by filling and returning an enclosed postcard; or
3. choose to opt out and decline to register to vote by returning an enclosed postcard.

If the voter does not return the enclosed post card to opt out within 21 days, he or she is considered as registered to vote. But, if an individual is already registered to vote, no action is taken.

Since Oregon's DMV requires proof of legal status in order to issue a driver's license or ID card, the DMV can distinguish between those persons who are U.S. citizens and those who provide the information to the Elections Division to add them to the system and send them a voter registration mailing.

During the two years leading to the 2016 Presidential election, Oregon has seen a 14-percent increase in the number of citizens registered to vote compared to the past two Federal elections. The number of citizens registered in the 2012 and 2014 Federal elections was about 2.2 million, and it increased to more than 2.5 million for the 2016 Presidential election.

Data Sharing

The Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) is a non-profit corporation governed by a board of directors drawn from its 21 member states (including the District of Columbia). The goal of ERIC is to assist states in identifying inaccurate or out-of-date voter registration records, as well as reach out to eligible but unregistered residents. Members of ERIC submit their voter registration and motor vehicle license data, which include names, addresses, date of birth, and the last four digits of their social security number. Before personally identifiable

information (PII) are transmitted to ERIC, these data are anonymized by states in a way in which privacy is maintained but which can still be used in the ERIC data-matching process.

At the end of this matching process, states are provided several reports, including (1) of voters who have potentially moved, (2) of voters who have potentially died, and (3) of voters who are potentially eligible to vote but are unregistered. States can then begin the process of updating problematic voter registrations or encouraging eligible individuals to register to vote. A number of states also participate in the Interstate Voter Registration Crosscheck, which is used to identify possible double registrations and double votes.

Endnotes

[1] 52 U.S.C. §20501

[2] Jurisdictions in some states (e.g., Wyoming) do not include inactive voters as "those people registered and eligible to vote."

[3] The states and territories that did not provide information are North Dakota (does not require voters to register) and American Samoa (did not complete the EAVS).

[4] Not all jurisdictions reported the number of active and inactive voters. Thus, the total number of active and inactive voters does not add up to the total registered voters.

[5] The sum of active (item A3a) and inactive (item a3b) voters did not equal the total registrants (item A1a) reported by AL, LA, and TX. Also, SC reported a number of inactive voters (275,292) even though the state does not consider inactive voters as registered and report the same number for active and registered voters (3,157,027).

[6] This number includes both valid and invalid registration applications.

[7] Only those registrations in the categories "new valid registration," "change of address" (within jurisdiction and cross jurisdiction), and "pre-registrations" are included as valid in this case, as the category "other" contains cases of both valid and invalid registrations.

[8] Some jurisdictions did not report if the registration applications they received were valid or not. Thus, the sum of valid and not valid applications does not add up the total number of registrations received (about 6 percent of registrations were not categorized.)

[9] The survey did not ask states and territories to provide the reasons for these rejections.

[10] The states of KS, NH, and OR did not report the source of invalid registrations, whereas GU, MS, UT, WI, and WV did not report the source of duplicate registrations, and CT, ID, PR, RI, SC, VI, and WY did not report the source of either duplicated or invalid registrations (ND does not use voter registration).

[11] 52 U.S.C. §20501

[12] 52 U.S.C. §20507

[13] There was no information about confirmation notice's use from AS, DC, IN, KY, PR, RI, WI or ND (does not have voter registration).

[14] DC, IA, ID, IN, KY, LA, MA, MN, MS, NC, NJ, OR, PR, RI, VT, WI, and WY did not provide the status of the confirmation notices sent. ND does not use confirmation notices as they do not require a voter's registration.

[15] Fifty states provided data about voters' removal from rolls in the 2014–2016 period compared to the 48 states that provided the data for the 2012–2014 stretch, thus, accounting for some of the increase in this topic. However, the increase was much larger than what could be expected for the addition of the data for two states.

[16] Information retrieved from the National Council of State Legislatures (NCSL), http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/electronic-or-online-voter-registration.aspx

NVRA Appendix A: NVRA Tables

NVRA Table 1: Registration History										
State	Year	CVAP total	Reported registrations	Reported registration % of CVAP	Ranking of % of CVAP	Total Active + Inactive Registrations	Active Registrations (total)	Active Registrations (% of total)	Inactive Registrations (total)	Inactive Registrations (% of total)
Alabama	2016	3,620,994	3,333,946	92.07	27	3,189,293	3,049,655	91.47	139,638	4.19
	2014	3,600,135	2,986,782	82.96	37	2,986,782	2,873,356	96.2	113,426	3.8
	2012	3,544,659	3,162,135	89.21	25	3,162,135	2,833,938	89.62	328,197	10.38
	2010	3,481,374	2,964,070	85.14	38	2,964,070	2,586,282	87.25	377,788	12.75
	2008	3,437,238	2,978,339	86.65	34	2,978,339	2,806,671	94.24	171,668	5.76
Alaska	2016	523,747	587,303	112.13	2	587,303	528,671	90.02	58,632	9.98
	2014	519,016	574,441	110.68	1	574,441	509,011	88.61	65,430	11.39
	2012	503,361	579,304	115.09	2	579,304	506,432	87.42	72,872	12.58
	2010	483,060	560,146	115.96	2	560,146	494,876	88.35	65,270	11.65
	2008	483,534	495,731	102.52	2	570,666	495,731	100	74,935	15.12
American Samoa	2016	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2014	.	16,776	.	.	16,776	16,776	100	0	0
	2012	.	17,764	.	.	17,764	17,764	100	0	0
	2010	.	16,124	.	.	16,124	16,124	100	0	0
	2008	.	16,780	.	.	16,780	16,780	100	0	0
Arizona	2016	4,526,594	4,080,680	90.15	31	4,080,680	3,589,084	87.95	491,596	12.05
	2014	4,444,236	3,802,786	85.57	30	3,802,786	3,235,901	85.09	566,885	14.91
	2012	4,285,736	3,725,362	86.92	34	3,725,362	3,124,712	83.88	600,650	16.12
	2010	4,110,889	3,502,743	85.21	37	3,502,743	3,146,418	89.83	356,325	10.17
	2008	4,182,834	2,987,451	71.42	46	3,441,141	2,987,451	100	453,690	15.19
Arkansas	2016	2,164,083	1,765,513	81.58	47	1,765,513	1,422,393	80.57	343,120	19.43
	2014	2,152,344	1,695,208	78.76	43	1,695,208	1,453,485	85.74	241,723	14.26
	2012	2,126,799	1,610,364	75.72	46	1,610,364	1,282,491	79.64	327,873	20.36
	2010	2,090,151	1,638,135	78.37	45	1,638,135	1,326,681	80.99	311,454	19.01

NVRA Table 1: Registration History										
State	Year	CVAP total	Reported registrations	Reported registration % of CVAP	Ranking of % of CVAP	Total Active + Inactive Registrations	Active Registrations (total)	Active Registrations (% of total)	Inactive Registrations (total)	Inactive Registrations (% of total)
	2008	2,074,761	1,684,240	81.18	40	1,684,240	1,364,741	81.03	319,499	18.97
California	2016	24,280,349	24,486,638	100.85	7	24,501,602	19,435,856	79.37	5,065,746	20.69
	2014	23,881,288	18,139,232	75.96	45	23,110,142	17,785,312	98.05	5,324,830	29.36
	2012	23,072,672	18,996,338	82.33	43	25,599,182	18,255,385	96.1	7,343,797	38.66
	2010	22,329,319	17,299,348	77.47	46	23,666,464	17,299,348	100	6,367,117	36.81
	2008	22,944,128	17,394,200	75.81	44	23,424,160	17,394,226	100	6,029,935	34.67
Colorado	2016	3,750,953	3,840,303	102.38	3	3,840,303	3,336,663	86.89	503,640	13.11
	2014	3,679,122	3,649,105	99.18	3	3,649,105	2,889,034	79.17	760,071	20.83
	2012	3,541,578	3,651,091	103.09	3	3,651,091	2,612,360	71.55	1038731	28.45
	2010	3,403,804	3,293,942	96.77	9	3,293,942	2,477,202	75.2	816,740	24.8
	2008	3,395,483	3,214,382	94.67	14	3,214,382	2,645,793	82.31	568,589	17.69
Connecticut	2016	2,574,178	2,331,684	90.58	29	2,331,684	2,162,797	92.76	168,887	7.24
	2014	2,564,233	2,160,979	84.27	33	2,160,979	1,968,094	91.07	192,885	8.93
	2012	2,529,371	2,202,278	87.07	33	2,202,278	2,081,650	94.52	120,628	5.48
	2010	2,493,096	2,150,633	86.26	35	2,150,633	2,026,874	94.25	123,759	5.75
	2008	2,492,127	2,090,788	83.9	37	2,144,301	2,090,788	100	53,513	2.56
Delaware	2016	681,606	675,663	99.13	10	675,663	642,334	95.07	33,329	4.93
	2014	674,336	642,022	95.21	9	642,022	596,284	92.88	45,738	7.12
	2012	655,782	632,805	96.5	9	632,805	594,200	93.9	38,605	6.1
	2010	638,160	623,425	97.69	7	623,425	603,456	96.8	19,969	3.2
	2008	626,923	602,726	96.14	10	602,726	560,705	93.03	42,021	6.97
District of Columbia	2016	485,116	493,287	101.68	5	493,287	493,287	100	0	0
	2014	475,399	456,633	96.05	7	456,633	456,633	100	0	0
	2012	454,205	557,774	122.8	1	557,774	483,600	86.7	74,174	13.3

NVRA Table 1: Registration History										
State	Year	CVAP total	Reported registrations	Reported registration % of CVAP	Ranking of % of CVAP	Total Active + Inactive Registrations	Active Registrations (total)	Active Registrations (% of total)	Inactive Registrations (total)	Inactive Registrations (% of total)
	2010	435,873	512,897	117.67	1	512,897	454,695	88.65	58,202	11.35
	2008	436,062	426,671	97.85	5	561,671	426,671	100	135,000	31.64
Florida	2016	13,933,052	13,505,571	96.93	16	13,505,571	12,853,866	95.17	651,705	4.83
	2014	13,673,536	12,689,081	92.80	13	12,689,081	11,869,224	93.54	819,857	6.46
	2012	13,207,184	11,934,446	90.36	22	11,934,446	11,934,446	100	0	0
	2010	12,812,527	12,551,969	97.97	6	12,551,969	11,228,681	89.46	1,323,288	10.54
	2008	12,732,631	12,562,978	98.67	4	12,562,978	11,251,114	89.56	1,311,864	10.44
Georgia	2016	6,978,660	6,657,621	95.4	20	6,657,621	5,463,014	82.06	1,194,607	17.94
	2014	6,882,879	6,029,703	87.6	25	6,029,703	5,158,372	85.55	871,331	14.45
	2012	6,693,989	6,050,050	90.38	21	6,036,864	5,389,596	89.08	647,268	10.7
	2010	6,476,089	5,748,459	88.76	26	5,748,459	5,027,430	87.46	721,029	12.54
	2008	6,576,814	5,755,750	87.52	32	5,755,750	5,184,912	90.08	570,838	9.92
Guam	2016	.	51,720	.	.	51,720	51,720	100	0	0
	2014	.	51,975	.	.	51,975	51,975	100	0	0
	2012	.	50,701	.	.	50,701	50,701	100	0	0
	2010	.	52,821	.	.	52,821	52,821	100	0	0
	2008	.	50,806	.	.	50,806	50,806	100	0	0
Hawaii	2016	1,001,729	751,483	75.02	49	751,483	666,573	88.7	84,910	11.3
	2014	989,250	708,721	71.64	47	708,721	630,640	88.98	78,081	11.02
	2012	962,794	705,668	73.29	47	705,668	638,883	90.54	66,785	9.46
	2010	941,595	692,745	73.57	49	690,745	605,532	87.41	85,213	12.3
	2008	917,666	691,356	75.34	45	592,119	526,672	76.18	65,447	9.47
Idaho	2016	1,130,550	936,529	82.84	46	936,529	936,529	100	0	0
	2014	1,116,710	793,709	71.08	48	793,709	793,709	100	0	0

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State	Year	CVAP total	Reported registrations	Reported registration % of CVAP	Ranking of % of CVAP	Total Active + Inactive Registrations	Active Registrations (total)	Active Registrations (% of total)	Inactive Registrations (total)	Inactive Registrations (% of total)
	2012	1,087,265	895,834	82.39	42	895,834	895,834	100	0	0
	2010	1,056,003	790,531	74.86	48	790,531	790,531	100	0	0
	2008	1,043,915	861,869	82.56	39	861,869	861,869	100	0	0
Illinois	2016	8,979,999	8,843,038	98.47	12	8,843,038	8,055,096	91.09	787,942	8.91
	2014	8,939,894	8,336,548	93.25	12	8,253,161	7,333,048	87.96	920,113	11.04
	2012	8,826,635	8,116,660	91.96	18	8,551,866	7,505,775	92.47	1046091	12.89
	2010	8,717,363	8,542,380	97.99	5	8,542,380	7,455,059	87.27	1,087,321	12.73
	2008	8,908,592	0	0	.	8,895,584	7,600,829	.	1,294,755	.
Indiana	2016	4,801,113	4,839,038	100.79	8	4,839,038	4,149,560	85.75	689,478	14.25
	2014	4,773,227	4,587,021	96.1	6	4,587,021	3,855,819	84.06	731,202	15.94
	2012	4,712,808	4,562,268	96.81	8	4,562,268	4,407,876	96.62	154,392	3.38
	2010	4,649,341	4,329,977	93.13	15	4,329,977	4,196,884	96.93	133,093	3.07
	2008	4,631,777	4,515,057	97.48	6	4,515,057	4,137,606	91.64	377,451	8.36
Iowa	2016	2,285,126	2,222,380	97.25	14	2,222,380	2,047,368	92.13	175,012	7.87
	2014	2,273,765	2,142,572	94.23	11	2,142,572	1,937,709	90.44	204,863	9.56
	2012	2,249,702	2,236,068	99.39	5	2,169,779	1,960,086	87.66	209,693	9.38
	2010	2,222,850	2,116,170	95.2	11	2,116,170	1,984,995	93.8	131,175	6.2
	2008	2,217,983	2,143,665	96.65	8	2,143,665	2,003,901	93.48	139,764	6.52
Kansas	2016	2,053,919	1,785,834	86.95	41	1,785,834	1,601,818	89.7	184,016	10.3
	2014	2,043,785	1,747,792	85.52	31	1,710,125	1,560,327	89.27	149,798	8.57
	2012	2,019,955	1,771,252	87.69	30	0	0	0	0	0
	2010	1,989,383	1,725,012	86.71	34	1,725,012	1,580,688	91.63	144,324	8.37
	2008	1,998,454	1,749,756	87.56	31	1,749,756	1,579,928	90.29	169,828	9.71
Kentucky	2016	3,297,108	3,306,120	100.27	9	3,306,120	3,306,120	100	0	0

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State	Year	CVAP total	Reported registrations	Reported registration % of CVAP	Ranking of % of CVAP	Total Active + Inactive Registrations	Active Registrations (total)	Active Registrations (% of total)	Inactive Registrations (total)	Inactive Registrations (% of total)
	2014	3,281,582	3,147,100	95.9	8	3,227,461	3,147,100	100	80,361	2.55
	2012	3,238,364	3,037,153	93.79	15	3,128,264	3,037,153	100	91,111	3
	2010	3,189,843	2,885,775	90.47	21	3,024,241	2,880,155	99.81	144,086	4.99
	2008	3,174,252	2,906,809	91.57	20	3,045,858	2,906,809	100	139,049	4.78
Louisiana	2016	3,410,634	3,058,741	89.68	34	3,023,241	2,891,902	94.55	131,339	4.29
	2014	3,385,548	2,935,692	86.71	28	2,935,692	2,772,069	94.43	163,623	5.57
	2012	3,323,626	2,965,751	89.23	24	2,965,751	2,786,355	93.95	179,396	6.05
	2010	3,241,183	2,935,062	90.56	20	2,935,062	2,711,974	92.4	223,088	7.6
	2008	3,174,725	2,942,160	92.67	17	2,942,160	2,714,586	92.27	227,574	7.73
Maine	2016	1,048,274	1,065,100	101.61	6	1,065,100	1,059,270	99.45	5,830	0.55
	2014	1,044,335	1,014,674	97.16	5	1,014,674	989,331	97.5	25,343	2.5
	2012	1,038,188	1,026,086	98.83	6	1,026,086	984,750	95.97	41,336	4.03
	2010	1,029,240	1,028,501	99.93	4	1,028,501	984,455	95.72	44,046	4.28
	2008	1,018,687	1,065,064	104.55	1	1,065,064	987,431	92.71	77,633	7.29
Maryland	2016	4,182,241	3,900,090	93.25	25	3,900,090	3,900,090	100	0	0
	2014	4,142,452	3,701,666	89.36	20	3,701,665	3,701,665	100	0	0
	2012	4,045,434	3,694,658	91.33	20	3,694,658	3,694,658	100	0	0
	2010	3,964,251	3,468,287	87.49	31	3,468,287	3,468,287	100	0	0
	2008	3,971,433	3,432,645	86.43	35	3,641,728	3,432,645	100	209,083	6.09
Massachusetts	2016	4,850,598	4,534,974	93.49	24	4,534,974	3,994,635	88.09	540,339	11.91
	2014	4,799,876	4,301,118	89.61	19	4,301,118	3,769,892	87.65	531,226	12.35
	2012	4,698,978	4,340,000	92.36	17	4,340,000	3,670,305	84.57	669,695	15.43
	2010	4,602,185	4,121,180	89.55	23	4,121,180	3,684,321	89.4	436,859	10.6
	2008	4,667,918	4,220,488	90.41	26	4,220,488	3,883,031	92	337,457	8

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State	Year	CVAP total	Reported registrations	Reported registration % of CVAP	Ranking of % of CVAP	Total Active + Inactive Registrations	Active Registrations (total)	Active Registrations (% of total)	Inactive Registrations (total)	Inactive Registrations (% of total)
Michigan	2016	7,380,136	7,514,055	101.81	4	7,514,055	6,748,385	89.81	765,670	10.19
	2014	7,347,661	7,446,280	101.34	2	7,446,280	6,578,733	88.35	867,547	11.65
	2012	7,293,126	7,454,553	102.21	4	7,454,553	6,537,332	87.7	917,221	12.3
	2010	7,266,065	7,276,237	100.14	3	7,276,237	7,276,237	100	0	0
	2008	7,379,745	7,470,764	101.23	3	7,470,764	7,470,764	100	0	0
Minnesota	2016	3,950,807	3,473,972	87.93	39	3,473,972	3,473,972	100	0	0
	2014	3,920,514	3,197,751	81.56	39	3,197,751	3,197,751	100	0	0
	2012	3,850,635	3,387,783	87.98	29	3,387,783	3,387,783	100	0	0
	2010	3,783,732	3,220,844	85.12	39	3,220,844	3,220,844	100	0	0
	2008	3,781,858	3,472,312	91.81	18	3,472,312	3,472,312	100	0	0
Mississippi	2016	2,210,424	2,072,395	93.76	23	2,072,395	1,888,433	91.12	183,962	8.88
	2014	2,201,531	1,484,859	67.45	49	1,528,686	1,423,206	95.85	105,480	7.1
	2012	2,174,109	1,399,209	64.36	49	1,398,591	1,328,196	94.92	70,395	5.03
	2010	2,146,421	1,978,463	92.17	17	1,729,159	1,624,981	82.13	104,178	5.27
	2008	2,127,914	1,068,776	50.23	49	1,103,088	1,033,228	96.67	69,860	6.54
Missouri	2016	4,525,035	4,215,860	93.17	26	4,215,860	3,812,576	90.43	403,284	9.57
	2014	4,502,998	4,090,939	90.85	16	4,090,939	3,627,153	88.66	463,786	11.34
	2012	4,445,706	4,191,778	94.29	14	4,191,778	3,738,791	89.19	452,987	10.81
	2010	4,384,196	4,137,495	94.37	12	4,137,495	3,674,460	88.81	463,035	11.19
	2008	4,367,368	4,154,113	95.12	12	4,154,113	3,770,193	90.76	383,920	9.24
Montana	2016	781,250	694,370	88.88	36	694,370	574,334	82.71	120,036	17.29
	2014	774,019	674,264	87.11	27	674,264	555,005	82.31	119,259	17.69
	2012	759,474	681,608	89.75	23	681,608	553,048	81.14	128,560	18.86
	2010	742,844	651,335	87.68	30	651,335	549,683	84.39	101,652	15.61

NVRA Table 1: Registration History										
State	Year	CVAP total	Reported registrations	Reported registration % of CVAP	Ranking of % of CVAP	Total Active + Inactive Registrations	Active Registrations (total)	Active Registrations (% of total)	Inactive Registrations (total)	Inactive Registrations (% of total)
	2008	729,754	668,085	91.55	21	668,085	562,141	84.14	105,944	15.86
Nebraska	2016	1,333,860	1,211,101	90.8	28	1,211,101	1,091,951	90.16	119,150	9.84
	2014	1,324,464	1,160,169	87.6	26	1,160,167	1,017,575	87.71	142,592	12.29
	2012	1,305,336	1,163,871	89.16	26	1,163,871	1,035,285	88.95	128,586	11.05
	2010	1,284,814	1,142,247	88.9	25	1,142,247	1,020,637	89.35	121,610	10.65
	2008	1,277,174	1,157,034	90.59	24	1,157,034	1,157,034	100	0	0
Nevada	2016	1,863,799	1,678,883	90.08	32	1,678,883	1,468,559	87.47	210,324	12.53
	2014	1,830,238	1,476,337	80.66	41	1,476,337	1,212,051	82.1	264,286	17.9
	2012	1,764,037	1,258,409	71.34	48	1,497,822	1,258,409	100	239,413	19.03
	2010	1,701,526	1,375,848	80.86	42	1,371,346	1,114,395	81	256,951	18.68
	2008	1,667,936	1,446,538	86.73	33	1,447,046	1,208,382	83.54	238,664	16.5
New Hampshire	2016	1,020,130	988,398	96.89	17	988,398	988,398	100	0	0
	2014	1,013,648	877,514	86.57	29	877,514	877,514	100	0	0
	2012	1,001,684	878,136	87.67	31	878,135	878,135	100	0	0
	2010	987,480	945,341	95.73	10	945,341	945,341	100	0	0
	2008	989,070	958,528	96.91	7	958,528	958,528	100	0	0
New Jersey	2016	6,053,893	5,751,090	95	21	5,751,090	5,321,542	92.53	429,548	7.47
	2014	6,002,841	5,552,481	92.5	14	5,552,481	4,943,194	89.03	609,287	10.97
	2012	5,918,655	5,415,639	91.5	19	5,415,639	5,016,550	92.63	399,089	7.37
	2010	5,838,036	5,135,830	87.97	29	5,135,830	4,719,468	91.89	416,362	8.11
	2008	5,948,987	5,386,427	90.54	25	5,386,415	4,917,772	91.3	468,643	8.7
New Mexico	2016	1,457,632	1,289,420	88.46	38	1,288,336	1,136,059	88.11	152,277	11.81
	2014	1,448,022	1,287,325	88.9	23	1,279,323	1,002,610	77.88	276,713	21.5
	2012	1,420,961	1,252,438	88.14	28	647,100	541,077	43.2	106,023	8.47

NVRA Table 1: Registration History										
State	Year	CVAP total	Reported registrations	Reported registration % of CVAP	Ranking of % of CVAP	Total Active + Inactive Registrations	Active Registrations (total)	Active Registrations (% of total)	Inactive Registrations (total)	Inactive Registrations (% of total)
	2010	1,383,780	1,147,177	82.9	41	1,147,177	1,066,970	93.01	80,207	6.99
	2008	1,364,409	908,052	66.55	47	805,662	742,901	81.81	62,761	6.91
New York	2016	13,531,404	16,200,892	119.73	1	16,200,892	16,200,892	100	0	0
	2014	13,425,020	11,806,742	87.95	24	11,805,572	10,827,434	91.71	978,138	8.28
	2012	13,204,950	11,720,541	88.76	27	5,913,605	5,403,806	46.11	509,799	4.35
	2010	13,004,817	11,806,744	90.79	19	11,807,027	10,680,536	90.46	1,126,491	9.54
	2008	13,397,989	12,031,312	89.8	27	12,031,312	10,816,500	89.9	1,214,812	10.1
North Carolina	2016	7,107,998	6,924,469	97.42	13	6,924,469	5,930,252	85.64	994,217	14.36
	2014	7,015,219	6,628,521	94.49	10	6,628,521	5,873,618	88.61	754,903	11.39
	2012	6,826,612	6,655,291	97.49	7	6,655,291	5,986,515	89.95	668,776	10.05
	2010	6,607,031	6,207,093	93.95	14	6,207,093	5,756,403	92.74	450,690	7.26
	2008	6,501,803	6,226,204	95.76	11	6,264,733	5,847,456	93.92	417,277	6.7
North Dakota	2016	546,486	0	0	.	0	0	.	0	.
	2014	535,556	0	0	.	0	0	.	0	.
	2012	517,098	0	0	.	0	0	.	0	.
	2010	503,755	0	0	.	0	0	.	0	.
	2008	489,562	0	0	.	0	0	.	0	.
Ohio	2016	8,709,050	7,861,025	90.26	30	7,861,025	7,861,025	100	0	0
	2014	8,678,486	7,748,201	89.28	21	7,748,201	6,374,206	82.27	1,373,995	17.73
	2012	8,613,174	7,987,697	92.74	16	7,987,697	6,621,906	82.9	1,365,791	17.1
	2010	8,547,606	8,044,315	94.11	13	8,048,315	8,048,315	100.05	0	0
	2008	8,567,464	8,113,307	94.7	13	6,909,368	5,521,203	68.05	1,388,165	17.11
Oklahoma	2016	2,768,561	2,157,450	77.93	48	2,157,450	1,817,461	84.24	339,989	15.76
	2014	2,749,197	2,022,456	73.57	46	2,022,456	1,632,500	80.72	389,956	19.28

NVRA Table 1: Registration History										
State	Year	CVAP total	Reported registrations	Reported registration % of CVAP	Ranking of % of CVAP	Total Active + Inactive Registrations	Active Registrations (total)	Active Registrations (% of total)	Inactive Registrations (total)	Inactive Registrations (% of total)
	2012	2,699,981	2,114,489	78.31	45	2,114,489	1,811,650	85.68	302,839	14.32
	2010	2,647,106	2,082,428	78.67	44	2,082,428	1,773,975	85.19	308,453	14.81
	2008	2,613,005	2,184,086	83.59	38	2,184,086	1,879,809	86.07	304,277	13.93
Oregon	2016	2,867,670	2,553,810	89.06	35	2,553,810	2,553,810	100	0	0
	2014	2,830,526	2,174,763	76.83	44	2,174,763	2,174,763	100	0	0
	2012	2,763,608	2,199,360	79.58	44	2,199,360	2,199,360	100	0	0
	2010	2,692,193	2,068,798	76.84	47	2,068,798	2,068,798	100	0	0
	2008	2,687,996	2,153,914	80.13	41	2,628,479	2,153,914	100	474,565	22.03
Pennsylvania	2016	9,710,416	8,722,975	89.83	33	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	9,676,902	8,072,589	83.42	34	8,072,589	7,322,470	90.71	750,119	9.29
	2012	9,590,431	8,352,342	87.09	32	8,352,342	7,771,517	93.05	580,825	6.95
	2010	9,475,231	8,220,759	86.76	33	8,220,756	7,499,183	91.22	721,573	8.78
	2008	9,394,395	8,755,588	93.2	16	8,599,364	7,858,607	89.76	740,757	8.46
Puerto Rico	2016	.	2,867,558	.	.	2,867,558	2,867,558	100	0	0
	2014	2,747,208	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2012	.	2,402,941	.	.	2,733,843	2,402,941	100	330,902	13.77
	2010	2,754,346	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2008	.	2,458,141	.	.	3,762,658	2,458,036	100	1,304,622	53.07
Rhode Island	2016	776,565	754,065	97.1	15	753,457	721,211	95.64	32,246	4.28
	2014	773,774	752,051	97.19	4	752,051	691,804	91.99	60,247	8.01
	2012	766,303	725,309	94.65	11	725,309	661,028	91.14	64,281	8.86
	2010	761,674	706,161	92.71	16	706,161	647,569	91.7	58,592	8.3
	2008	765,788	701,307	91.58	19	701,207	653,793	93.22	47,414	6.76
South Carolina	2016	3,566,508	3,157,027	88.52	37	3,432,319	3,157,027	100	275,292	8.72

NVRA Table 1: Registration History										
State	Year	CVAP total	Reported registrations	Reported registration % of CVAP	Ranking of % of CVAP	Total Active + Inactive Registrations	Active Registrations (total)	Active Registrations (% of total)	Inactive Registrations (total)	Inactive Registrations (% of total)
	2014	3,515,423	2,881,293	81.96	38	3,327,827	2,881,293	100	446,534	15.5
	2012	3,417,898	2,875,121	84.12	40	3,070,965	2,875,121	100	195,844	6.81
	2010	3,312,716	2,630,363	79.4	43	2,957,555	2,630,363	100	327,192	12.44
	2008	3,252,631	2,553,923	78.52	43	2,973,290	2,553,923	100	419,367	16.42
South Dakota	2016	621,461	595,322	95.79	18	595,322	544,930	91.54	50,392	8.46
	2014	616,015	563,201	91.43	15	563,141	521,030	92.51	42,111	7.48
	2012	602,612	523,410	86.86	35	428,764	393,379	75.16	35,385	6.76
	2010	590,643	575,150	97.38	8	575,150	519,396	90.31	55,754	9.69
	2008	592,883	530,462	89.47	28	575,632	530,462	100	45,170	8.52
Tennessee	2016	4,828,366	4,110,318	85.13	44	4,110,318	3,534,800	86	575,518	14
	2014	4,785,582	3,975,587	83.07	36	3,975,587	3,453,397	86.87	522,190	13.13
	2012	4,689,693	4,024,960	85.83	38	4,024,959	3,571,628	88.74	453,331	11.26
	2010	4,582,658	3,952,404	86.25	36	3,952,394	3,604,935	91.21	347,459	8.79
	2008	4,548,259	3,994,556	87.83	30	3,994,556	3,664,853	91.75	329,703	8.25
Texas	2016	16,864,962	14,382,387	85.28	43	13,230,876	11,942,651	83.04	1,288,225	8.96
	2014	16,529,533	14,020,405	84.82	32	14,015,973	12,298,251	87.72	1,717,722	12.25
	2012	15,891,108	13,690,729	86.15	36	13,690,729	11,845,118	86.52	1,845,611	13.48
	2010	15,276,966	13,269,233	86.86	32	13,269,233	11,370,934	85.69	1,898,299	14.31
	2008	15,371,662	13,575,062	88.31	29	13,575,062	11,677,018	86.02	1,898,044	13.98
U.S. Virgin Islands	2016	.	46,076	.	.	46,076	46,076	100	0	0
	2014	.	51,326	.	.	51,326	51,326	100	0	0
	2012				.					
	2010				.					
	2008	.	50,948	.	.	50,948	50,948	100	0	0

NVRA Table 1: Registration History										
State	Year	CVAP total	Reported registrations	Reported registration % of CVAP	Ranking of % of CVAP	Total Active + Inactive Registrations	Active Registrations (total)	Active Registrations (% of total)	Inactive Registrations (total)	Inactive Registrations (% of total)
Utah	2016	1,868,008	1,577,069	84.43	45	1,577,069	1,414,758	89.71	162,311	10.29
	2014	1,831,260	1,485,705	81.13	40	1,485,705	1,246,191	83.88	239,514	16.12
	2012	1,765,346	1,508,372	85.44	39	1,508,372	1,325,786	87.9	182,586	12.1
	2010	1,696,058	1,500,305	88.46	28	1,500,305	1,338,747	89.23	161,558	10.77
	2008	1,734,576	1,575,310	90.82	23	1,575,310	1,342,326	85.21	232,984	14.79
Vermont	2016	493,124	472,289	95.77	19	472,289	440,347	93.24	31,942	6.76
	2014	491,548	444,199	90.37	17	444,199	412,872	92.95	31,327	7.05
	2012	487,804	460,817	94.47	13	431,005	394,636	85.64	36,369	7.89
	2010	481,702	439,333	91.2	18	414,889	386,501	87.97	28,388	6.46
	2008	481,093	454,186	94.41	15	454,687	430,916	94.88	23,771	5.23
Virginia	2016	5,953,612	5,604,106	94.13	22	5,604,106	5,066,666	90.41	537,440	9.59
	2014	5,877,485	5,280,744	89.85	18	5,280,744	4,865,892	92.14	414,852	7.86
	2012	5,732,827	5,428,091	94.68	10	5,428,091	4,847,630	89.31	580,461	10.69
	2010	5,578,950	5,032,135	90.2	22	5,032,135	4,720,451	93.81	311,684	6.19
	2008	5,537,581	5,034,664	90.92	22	5,034,664	4,911,892	97.56	122,772	2.44
Washington	2016	4,937,212	4,872,385	98.69	11	4,872,385	4,277,499	87.79	594,886	12.21
	2014	4,866,911	3,922,378	80.59	42	4,416,027	3,922,378	100	493,649	12.59
	2012	4,737,815	3,904,959	82.42	41	4,319,827	3,904,959	100	414,868	10.62
	2010	4,593,029	4,066,517	88.54	27	4,066,517	3,601,268	88.56	465,249	11.44
	2008	4,574,027	3,630,118	79.36	42	4,024,335	3,630,118	100	394,217	10.86
West Virginia	2016	1,455,848	1,254,768	86.19	42	1,254,768	1,142,180	91.03	112,588	8.97
	2014	1,456,966	1,213,759	83.31	35	1,213,759	1,113,298	91.72	100,461	8.28
	2012	1,451,004	1,246,559	85.91	37	1,246,559	1,166,161	93.55	80,398	6.45
	2010	1,440,478	1,216,023	84.42	40	0	0	0	0	0

NVRA Table 1: Registration History										
State	Year	CVAP total	Reported registrations	Reported registration % of CVAP	Ranking of % of CVAP	Total Active + Inactive Registrations	Active Registrations (total)	Active Registrations (% of total)	Inactive Registrations (total)	Inactive Registrations (% of total)
	2008	1,412,127	1,212,117	85.84	36	1,212,380	1,160,245	95.72	52,135	4.3
Wisconsin	2016	4,294,321	3,768,373	87.75	40	3,768,373	3,768,373	100	0	0
	2014	4,269,769	3,801,533	89.03	22	3,801,533	3,801,533	100	0	0
	2012	4,215,824	3,987,248	94.58	12	3,987,248	3,987,248	100	0	0
	2010	4,160,993	3,709,229	89.14	24	3,709,229	3,709,229	100	0	0
	2008	4,167,163	4,023,961	96.56	9	3,754,535	3,754,535	93.3	0	0
Wyoming	2016	430,026	284,203	66.09	50	284,203	284,203	100	0	0
	2014	427,302	264,930	62	50	264,930	264,930	100	0	0
	2012	417,624	240,438	57.57	50	240,438	240,438	100	0	0
	2010	405,100	270,083	66.67	50	270,083	270,083	100	0	0
	2008	391,234	244,818	62.58	48	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Total	2016	222,469,187	214,109,360	96.24	n/a	204,343,292	185,714,229	86.74	18,629,063	8.70
	2014	222,802,566	190,669,639	85.58	n/a	196,570,199	173,518,745	91.00	23,051,454	12.09
	2012	215,144,520	193,653,908	90.01	n/a	193,576,017	170,434,383	88.01	23,141,634	11.95
	2010	212,989,525	186,358,221	88.64	n/a	191,698,993	170,923,470	91.72	20,775,523	11.15
	2008	211,223,390	180,984,324	85.68	n/a	197,610,942	174,101,505	96.20	23,509,437	12.99

NVRA Table 1 Calculation Notes

(1) Year is the election year.

(2) CVAP Total is the estimate Citizen Voting Age Population for the state, taken from the U.S. Census Bureau.

(3) Reported Registration uses question A1a.

(4) Reported Registration % of CVAP is calculated using question A1a divided by the state CVAP estimate.

(5) Ranking of % of CVAP ranks states according to the proportion of their CVAP that is registered.

(6) Total Active + Inactive Registrations uses questions A3a and A3b.

(7) Active Registrations (total) uses question A3a.

(8) Active Registrations (% of total) uses question A3a divided by A1a.

(9) Inactive Registrations (total) uses question A3b.

(10) Inactive Registrations (% of total) uses question A3b divided by A1a.

NVRA Table 1 Data Notes

General notes: CVAP and calculations using CVAP are not available for U.S. territories. CVAP was taken from U.S. Census Bureau. CVAP is an estimate of the voting age population. Thus, percentages higher than 100% in the column "Reported registration % of CVAP" mean that the estimate is smaller than the actual number of registered citizens. The column "Ranking of % of CVAP" reports how each state compares with the rest in terms of percentage of registered citizens compared with their CVAP. Those states that did not report registrations or CVAP are not included in the ranking. The U.S. total is calculated by adding the information from each state and territory reporting information. Percentages of Active and Inactive registrations may not add up to 100% as they were calculated based on total registration reported by each state.

American Samoa, District of Columbia, Florida, Guam, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming: did not provide information about inactive voters at some point between 2008 and 2016. In many cases, because the state considers as registered only active voters.

Iowa: reported that: "A1a [registered voters], A3a [active voters] numbers are of November 1, 2016, and does not include election day registrations." This was addressed by adding up Same Day Registration data (A4a) to total active voters (A3a) and total registered voters (A1a).

Nebraska: this state reported: "Nebraska does not have "inactive" voters. The numbers in line a3b reflect the number of voters who were sent a section 8(d)(2) notice and have not responded."

North Dakota: does not have voter registration.

Pennsylvania: this state reported: "at this time, we cannot differentiate between active and inactive from our point in time snapshot of the voter registration numbers."

NVRA Table 2a: Application Sources – Total Forms Received

	Total Applications	Application Source																					
		Mail, email, fax.		In-person		Internet		Motor Vehicle Offices		Public Assistance Offices		Disability Services Offices		Armed Forces Recruitment Offices		Other State Agencies		Registration Drives— Advocacy Groups or Parties		Other Sources		Not Categorized	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	1,212,493	142,080	11.72	206,077	17	299,433	24.7	396,281	32.68	119,261	9.84	13,900	1.15	325	0.03	5,893	0.49	51,445	4.24	0	0	-22,202	-1.83
Alaska	259,227	48,247	18.61	98,486	37.99	32,554	12.56	70,837	27.33	6,626	2.56	215	0.08	1,824	0.7	438	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Arizona	2,081,889	261,235	12.55	17,398	0.84	844,088	40.54	768,978	36.94	13,135	0.63	1,382	0.07	4,185	0.2	13,429	0.65	107,929	5.18	52,079	2.5	-1,949	-0.09
Arkansas	696,300	96,677	13.88	110,757	15.91	0	0	273,391	39.26	33,908	4.87	269	0.04	57	0.01	2,902	0.42	12,855	1.85	10,325	1.48	155,159	22.28
California	10,621,987	2,315,778	21.8	636,153	5.99	5,110,692	48.11	694,209	6.54	274,329	2.58	16,171	0.15	7,059	0.07	40,336	0.38	320,574	3.02	1,176,126	11.07	30,560	0.29
Colorado	1,580,143	225,180	14.25	54,442	3.45	548,799	34.73	468,901	29.67	33,077	2.09	518	0.03	22	0	0	0	199,124	12.6	50,080	3.17	0	0.00
Connecticut	996,091	996,091	100	219,923	22.08	325,788	32.71	180,240	18.09	6,113	0.61	70	0.01	1,404	0.14	0	0	0	0	262,553	26.36	-996,091	-100.00
Delaware	458,644	11,449	2.5	74,648	16.28	40,320	8.79	315,079	68.7	672	0.15	10	0	0	0	429	0.09	1,519	0.33	0	0	14,518	3.17
District of Columbia	169,889	4,760	2.8	22,576	13.29	39,983	23.53	101,760	59.9	458	0.27	89	0.05	74	0.04	189	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Florida	1,887,951	1,056,101	55.94	838,476	44.41	0	0	1,557,884	82.52	38,040	2.01	2,398	0.13	892	0.05	50,819	2.69	473,262	25.07	2,174	0.12	.	-112.93
Georgia	2,678,361	463,392	17.3	170,457	6.36	581,295	21.7	1,199,069	44.77	39,826	1.49	73,226	2.73	146	0.01	0	0	0	0	150,950	5.64	0	0.00
Guam	8,858	8,858	100	8,323	93.96	405	4.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8,728	-98.53
Hawaii	223,251	0	0	0	0	55,904	25.04	52,189	23.38	6,646	2.98	142	0.06	2,288	1.02	0	0	0	0	72,992	32.69	33,090	14.82
Idaho	302,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302,862	100.00
Illinois	2,237,296	228,606	10.22	287,217	12.84	546,834	24.44	757,159	33.84	63,014	2.82	4,667	0.21	2,051	0.09	126,964	5.67	57,369	2.56	0	0	163,415	7.30
Indiana	1,718,748	164,236	9.56	4,531	0.26	400,806	23.32	742,463	43.2	41,496	2.41	271	0.02	609	0.04	60	0	5,085	0.3	302,793	17.62	56,398	3.28
Iowa	675,685	22,968	3.4	47,501	7.03	0	0	94,674	14.01	1,978	0.29	54	0.01	33	0	0	0	0	0	29,687	4.39	478,790	70.86
Kansas	678,797	94,933	13.99	78,881	11.62	134,989	19.89	266,101	39.2	3,120	0.46	105	0.02	58	0.01	586	0.09	29,242	4.31	30,409	4.48	40,373	5.95
Kentucky	1,550,136	41,133	2.65	206,518	13.32	157,552	10.16	1,041,906	67.21	43,753	2.82	2,203	0.14	791	0.05	9,095	0.59	0	0	0	0	47,185	3.04
Louisiana	1,222,542	220,260	18.02	214,500	17.55	354,678	29.01	378,449	30.96	34,671	2.84	4,636	0.38	2,850	0.23	0	0	12,498	1.02	0	0	0	0.00
Maine	286,269	18,082	6.32	206,113	72	0	0	27,643	9.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,234	5.32	19,197	6.71	0	0.00
Maryland	1,981,596	34,863	1.76	5,796	0.29	76,285	3.85	251,398	12.69	11,983	0.6	298	0.01	77	0	2,647	0.13	0	0	27,497	1.39	1,570,752	79.27
Massachusetts	1,678,290	178,803	10.65	124,850	7.44	499,618	29.77	813,951	48.5	54,940	3.27	2,744	0.16	0	0	3,006	0.18	0	0	378	0.02	0	0.00

NVRA Table 2a: Application Sources – Total Forms Received

	Total Applications	Application Source																					
		Mail, email, fax.		In-person		Internet		Motor Vehicle Offices		Public Assistance Offices		Disability Services Offices		Armed Forces Recruitment Offices		Other State Agencies		Registration Drives— Advocacy Groups or Parties		Other Sources		Not Categorized	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Michigan	2,461,847	126,760	5.15	397,411	16.14	152,931	6.21	1,767,560	71.8	15,564	0.63	277	0.01	1,344	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Minnesota	1,484,767	50,324	3.39	439,547	29.6	353,621	23.82	108,781	7.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,671	0.99	517,812	34.88	11	0.00
Mississippi	212,780	69,258	32.55	95,193	44.74	326	0.15	23,657	11.12	22,315	10.49	0	0	0	0	2,031	0.95	0	0	433	0.2	-433	-0.20
Missouri	2,133,688	237,573	11.13	89,037	4.17	25,661	1.2	288,438	13.52	67,436	3.16	541	0.03	170	0.01	75	0	0	0	39	0	1,424,718	66.77
Montana	266,402	31,006	11.64	37,822	14.2	0	0	56,547	21.23	12,705	4.77	363	0.14	101	0.04	541	0.2	14,000	5.26	113,317	42.54	0	0.00
Nebraska	799,056	189,109	23.67	27,902	3.49	149,494	18.71	368,502	46.12	1,094	0.14	1,217	0.15	137	0.02	0	0	0	0	61,601	7.71	0	0.00
Nevada	716,373	61,922	8.64	134,680	18.8	155,007	21.64	136,014	18.99	50,342	7.03	1,160	0.16	62	0.01	774	0.11	173,864	24.27	2,548	0.36	0	0.00
New Hampshire	827,036	2,414	0.29	824,622	99.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
New Jersey	1,865,833	50,184	2.69	0	0	0	0	867,555	46.5	37,478	2.01	8,381	0.45	15,488	0.83	820,261	43.96	0	0	66,326	3.55	160	0.01
New Mexico	337,543	14,847	4.4	35,670	10.57	106,632	31.59	49,914	14.79	12,863	3.81	0	0	0	0	120,400	35.67	0	0	0	0	-2,783	-0.82
New York	2,964,829	1,104,994	37.27	0	0	0	0	825,007	27.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	103,833	3.5	44,322	1.49	0	0	886,673	29.91
North Carolina	3,330,649	741,023	22.25	1,039,999	31.23	0	0	1,108,923	33.29	80,601	2.42	3,050	0.09	21	0	6,099	0.18	0	0	350,933	10.54	0	0.00
North Dakota	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Ohio	3,498,036	819,906	23.44	505,461	14.45	0	0	1,252,978	35.82	322,889	9.23	4,314	0.12	1,110	0.03	174,657	4.99	397,257	11.36	19,464	0.56	0	0.00
Oklahoma	729,397	188,603	25.86	141,440	19.39	0	0	231,263	31.71	43,481	5.96	1,453	0.2	49	0.01	283	0.04	0	0	90,419	12.4	32,406	4.44
Oregon	1,799,438	131,270	7.3	0	0	515,604	28.65	683,103	37.96	12,582	0.7	13,580	0.75	138	0.01	26,028	1.45	0	0	417,101	23.18	32	0.00
Pennsylvania	4,198,246	410,871	9.79	58,584	1.4	799,519	19.04	2,115,232	50.38	140,673	3.35	2,370	0.06	467	0.01	2,968	0.07	372,684	8.88	285,824	6.81	9,054	0.22
Puerto Rico	307,200	0	0	307,200	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Rhode Island	144,944	24,041	16.59	18,018	12.43	15,723	10.85	70,480	48.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,943	10.31	1,739	1.20
South Carolina	1,494,527	344,820	23.07	299,539	20.04	137,005	9.17	660,513	44.2	41,043	2.75	472	0.03	435	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,700	0.72
South Dakota	154,280	27,152	17.6	8,856	5.74	0	0	72,811	47.19	1,101	0.71	383	0.25	49	0.03	3,245	2.1	6,271	4.06	0	0	34,412	22.30
Tennessee	916,435	317,426	34.64	174,128	19	0	0	308,015	33.61	69,758	7.61	0	0	6,106	0.67	15,638	1.71	0	0	25,364	2.77	0	0.00
Texas	5,717,560	1,283,244	22.44	583,992	10.21	103,728	1.81	2,413,413	42.21	237,318	4.15	3,122	0.05	39,829	0.7	78,147	1.37	1,516	0.03	502,721	8.79	470,530	8.23

NVRA Table 2a: Application Sources – Total Forms Received

	Total Applications	Application Source																					
		Mail, email, fax.		In-person		Internet		Motor Vehicle Offices		Public Assistance Offices		Disability Services Offices		Armed Forces Recruitment Offices		Other State Agencies		Registration Drives— Advocacy Groups or Parties		Other Sources		Not Categorized	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
U.S. Virgin Islands	4,806	0	0	4,806	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Utah	661,093	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	661,093	100.00
Vermont	88,544	1,516	1.71	37,123	41.93	27,706	31.29	17,392	19.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	666	0.75	4,091	4.62	0	0	50	0.06
Virginia	2,569,158	282,426	10.99	152,332	5.93	648,447	25.24	1,020,146	39.71	16,540	0.64	552	0.02	97	0	28,084	1.09	239,332	9.32	168,865	6.57	12,337	0.48
Washington	1,163,266	153,687	13.21	48,474	4.17	214,895	18.47	439,341	37.77	29,728	2.56	130	0.01	9,836	0.85	4,166	0.36	46,415	3.99	50,559	4.35	166,035	14.27
West Virginia	572,037	31,953	5.59	29,512	5.16	26,815	4.69	35,099	6.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,007	2.97	431,651	75.46
Wisconsin	650,944	73,423	11.28	194,440	29.87	1,990	0.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	3,078	0.47	378,001	58.07	0	0.00
Wyoming	238,577	3,796	1.59	104,887	43.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,177	0.49	0	0	128,717	53.95
U.S. Total	77,516,596	13,407,280	17.3	9,424,298	12.16	.	17.4	.	32.73	2,042,557	2.63	164,733	0.21	100,184	0.13	1,644,701	2.12	2,604,814	3.36	5,270,517	6.8	3,999,139	5.16

NVRA Table 2a Calculation Notes

(1) **Total Applications** uses question A5a

(2) **Mail, Email, Fax, Total** uses question A6a

(3) **Mail, Email, Fax, Pct** uses question A6a divided by question A5a

(4) **In-person, Total** uses question A6b

(5) **In-person, Pct** uses question A6b divided by question A5a

(6) **Internet, Total** uses question A6c

(7) **Internet, Pct** uses question A6c divided by question A5a

(8) **DMV, Total** uses question A6d

(9) **DMV, Pct** uses question A6d divided by question A5a

(10) **Public Assistance Offices Mandated per NVRA, Total** uses question A6e

(11) **Public Assistance Offices Mandated per NVRA, Pct** uses question A6e divided by question A5a

(12) **State Funded Agencies Primarily Serving Persons with Disabilities, Total** uses question A6f

(13) **State Funded Agencies Primarily Serving Persons with Disabilities, Pct** uses question A6f divided by question A5a

(14) **Armed Forces Recruitment offices, Total** uses question A6g

(15) **Armed Forces Recruitment offices, Pct** uses question A6g divided by question A5a

(16) **Agencies Designated by the State not Mandated by NVRA, Total** uses question A6h

(17) **Agencies Designated by the State not Mandated by NVRA, Pct** uses question A6h divided by question A5a

(18) **Registration Drives or Political Parties, Total** uses question A6i

(19) **Registration Drives or Political Parties, Pct** uses question A6i divided by question A5a

(20) **Other, Total** uses question A6j, A6k, A6l, A6m, A6n and A6o

(21) **Other, Pct** uses question A6j, A6k, A6l, A6m, A6n and A6o, all divided by question A5a

(22) **Not Categorized, Total** uses question A5a minus the sum of all question A6 sub-items

(23) **Not Categorized, Pct** uses question A5a minus the sum of all question A6 sub-items, all divided by A5a

NVRA Table 2a Data Notes

General note: negative numbers in the "Not Categorized" column mean that the sum of the registrations from each source (items A6a to A6o) add up to more registrations than the total applications reported by the state (item A5a).

Connecticut and Guam: both reported receiving 100% of the registration applications via mail. However, they also broke down the registrations received into the other categories, so that the sum of the registrations reported per source accounts for 200% of the total registrations in the state/territory.

Idaho: this state reported that: "The Idaho statewide voter registration system does not track how the registration forms are received by the county clerks. Also, Idaho code did not allow for registration cards to be submitted via the internet or email.

Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Montana, Vermont, Virginia and New Jersey: reported FPCA applications or by mail NVRA codes as "Other" (items A6i – A6o). These were re-recorded as "Mail" (itemA6a).

Iowa: this state offers online voter registration through the Department of Transportation (DOT)

Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri: classified High Schools or Department of Labor as "Other" (items A6i –A6o). These were re-recorded as "Other state agencies non-mandated by NVRA" (itemA6h).

Minnesota: recorded "UOCAVA/FPCA online registration" as "Other" (item A6m). This was re-recorded as "Online registration" (item A6c).

New Mexico: the data for the total registrations and the registrations per channel come from different sources and do not completely match.

North Dakota: does not have voter registration.

South Carolina: this state reports: "total forms received by source include additions and changes that are processed. System does not allow capture of data on duplicates and incomplete forms"

Utah: did not report the source of the registrations received.

West Virginia: the data reported for "total registrations" per source is well below the expected and is almost the same as that reported for "new valid registrations" (NVRA Table 2b)

Wisconsin: this state reports: only military voters were able to register by fax, email or internet in Wisconsin during the reporting period. Wisconsin is exempt from NVRA and does not receive registrations from NVRA agencies.

Wyoming: forms from voter registration drives were classified as "Other" (item A6j). This item was re-recorded as "Registrations from drives" (item A6i)

NVRA Table 2b: Application Sources – New Registrations																						
	Total Applications	Application Source																				
		Mail, email, fax.		In-person		Internet		Motor Vehicle Offices		Public Assistance Offices		Disability Services Offices		Armed Forces Recruitment Offices		Other State Agencies		Registration Drives— Advocacy Groups or Parties		Other Sources		Not Categorized	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	692,167	83,878	12.12	83,683	12.09	184,230	26.62	172,276	24.89	58,919	8.51	5,025	0.73	182	0.03	1,935	0.28	30,623	4.42	0	0	71,416	10.32
Alaska	51,083	5,318	10.41	7,653	14.98	8,152	15.96	27,528	53.89	1,892	3.7	103	0.2	249	0.49	188	0.37	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Arizona	689,921	42,047	6.09	4,708	0.68	225,734	32.72	301,359	43.68	5,264	0.76	465	0.07	1,163	0.17	183	0.03	43,225	6.27	11,825	1.71	53,948	7.82
Arkansas	279,286	54,001	19.34	41,846	14.98	0	0	151,693	54.31	19,067	6.83	166	0.06	8	0	1,597	0.57	6,361	2.28	4,547	1.63	0	0.00
California	3,457,664	562,621	16.27	250,892	7.26	1,595,415	46.14	269,108	7.78	51,242	1.48	1,954	0.06	2,428	0.07	14,934	0.43	71,968	2.08	117,465	3.4	519,637	15.03
Colorado	536,680	38,685	7.21	13,888	2.59	119,605	22.29	249,418	46.47	12,823	2.39	99	0.02	7	0	0	0	78,112	14.55	24,043	4.48	0	0.00
Connecticut	252,904	252,904	100	46,082	18.22	100,334	39.67	23,085	9.13	4,188	1.66	193	0.08	1,289	0.51	0	0	0	0	77,733	30.74	-252,904	-100.00
Delaware	80,718	3,232	4	2,452	3.04	10,609	13.14	63,084	78.15	206	0.26	5	0.01	0	0	387	0.48	743	0.92	0	0	0	0.00
District of Columbia	24,345	2,836	11.65	13,288	54.58	1,555	6.39	6,180	25.39	294	1.21	59	0.24	6	0.02	127	0.52	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Florida	1,661,699	376,575	22.66	295,651	17.79	0	0	825,241	49.66	15,707	0.95	1,080	0.07	376	0.02	31,576	1.9	275,560	16.58	0	0	-160,067	-9.63
Georgia	712,035	152,092	21.36	39,049	5.48	154,104	21.64	319,381	44.85	19,777	2.78	22,006	3.09	36	0.01	0	0	0	0	5,590	0.79	0	0.00
Guam	8,608	8,858	102.9	8,453	98.2	405	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9,108	-105.81
Hawaii	82,565	0	0	0	0	24,724	29.94	24,233	29.35	3,109	3.77	76	0.09	971	1.18	0	0	0	0	28,979	35.1	473	0.57
Idaho	109,705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109,705	100.00
Illinois	1,318,925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,318,925	100.00
Indiana	416,227	30,117	7.24	4,510	1.08	118,177	28.39	181,225	43.54	11,181	2.69	128	0.03	132	0.03	19	0	5,085	1.22	65,653	15.77	0	0.00
Iowa	151,589	17,251	11.38	36,807	24.28	0	0	77,575	51.17	1,568	1.03	39	0.03	29	0.02	0	0	0	0	13,066	8.62	5,254	3.47
Kansas	226,854	21,743	9.58	29,470	12.99	43,251	19.07	115,627	50.97	655	0.29	17	0.01	29	0.01	180	0.08	10,024	4.42	4,312	1.9	1,546	0.68
Kentucky	242,278	9,637	3.98	39,696	16.38	37,175	15.34	140,797	58.11	6,873	2.84	930	0.38	154	0.06	6,365	2.63	0	0	0	0	651	0.27
Louisiana	369,879	67,685	18.3	35,255	9.53	138,009	37.31	114,472	30.95	9,408	2.54	1,830	0.49	890	0.24	0	0	2,330	0.63	0	0	0	0.00
Maine	95,367	5,338	5.6	76,764	80.49	0	0	1,570	1.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,116	7.46	4,579	4.8	0	0.00
Maryland	382,980	33,804	8.83	5,669	1.48	75,245	19.65	242,455	63.31	11,622	3.03	293	0.08	74	0.02	2,641	0.69	0	0	26,530	6.93	-15,353	-4.01
Massachusetts	487,479	82,426	16.91	53,780	11.03	141,755	29.08	186,621	38.28	20,199	4.14	1,286	0.26	0	0	1,319	0.27	0	0	92	0.02	1	0.00

NVRA Table 2b: Application Sources – New Registrations

	Total Applications	Application Source																					
		Mail, email, fax.		In-person		Internet		Motor Vehicle Offices		Public Assistance Offices		Disability Services Offices		Armed Forces Recruitment Offices		Other State Agencies		Registration Drives— Advocacy Groups or Parties		Other Sources		Not Categorized	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Michigan	1,428,655	75,171	5.26	93,691	6.56	0	0	1,256,632	87.96	2,913	0.2	131	0.01	117	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Minnesota	479,232	23,237	4.85	239,203	49.91	169,348	35.34	34,223	7.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,830	2.05	3,388	0.71	3	0.00
Mississippi	201,891	69,258	34.3	95,193	47.15	326	0.16	23,657	11.72	22,315	11.05	0	0	0	0	2,031	1.01	0	0	0	0	-10,889	-5.39
Missouri	620,571	6,658	1.07	3,905	0.63	6,863	1.11	10,234	1.65	2,199	0.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	590,712	95.19
Montana	68,986	12,830	18.6	15,778	22.87	0	0	26,204	37.98	5,083	7.37	143	0.21	39	0.06	214	0.31	6,901	10	1,772	2.57	22	0.03
Nebraska	178,569	40,379	22.61	146	0.08	43,176	24.18	92,358	51.72	200	0.11	39	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,271	1.27	0	0.00
Nevada	249,700	20,884	8.36	45,331	18.15	26,612	10.66	81,757	32.74	15,666	6.27	134	0.05	54	0.02	402	0.16	58,511	23.43	349	0.14	0	0.00
New Hampshire	128,932	1,104	0.86	127,828	99.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
New Jersey	597,518	2,859	0.48	0	0	0	0	315,217	52.75	18,817	3.15	1,848	0.31	1,503	0.25	243,963	40.83	0	0	13,179	2.21	132	0.02
New Mexico	144,802	17,518	12.1	31,748	21.93	35,789	24.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59,747	41.26
New York	1,530,255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,530,255	100.00
North Carolina	1,231,105	236,379	19.2	381,872	31.02	0	0	538,754	43.76	42,365	3.44	1,701	0.14	8	0	694	0.06	0	0	29,332	2.38	0	0.00
North Dakota	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Ohio	1,176,976	256,044	21.75	180,090	15.3	0	0	471,414	40.05	79,599	6.76	1,356	0.12	429	0.04	70,752	6.01	111,745	9.49	4,566	0.39	981	0.08
Oklahoma	386,368	111,716	28.91	76,000	19.67	0	0	147,842	38.26	28,070	7.27	1,148	0.3	25	0.01	264	0.07	0	0	21,303	5.51	0	0.00
Oregon	518,493	37,513	7.23	0	0	94,086	18.15	327,734	63.21	4,805	0.93	4,448	0.86	42	0.01	7,649	1.48	0	0	42,216	8.14	0	0.00
Pennsylvania	940,633	157,052	16.7	17,659	1.88	360,392	38.31	232,352	24.7	33,641	3.58	1,263	0.13	188	0.02	0	0	109,213	11.61	25,602	2.72	3,271	0.35
Puerto Rico	178,032	0	0	178,032	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Rhode Island	86,227	13,296	15.42	10,715	12.43	9,761	11.32	42,115	48.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,122	11.74	218	0.25
South Carolina	223,413	19,323	8.65	7,754	3.47	67,342	30.14	126,487	56.62	2,495	1.12	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.00
South Dakota	59,055	57	0.1	64	0.11	0	0	7	0.01	9	0.02	0	0	0	0	5	0.01	0	0	0	0	58,913	99.76
Tennessee	642,137	224,881	35.02	156,165	24.32	0	0	197,116	30.7	45,436	7.08	0	0	5,176	0.81	12,780	1.99	0	0	583	0.09	0	0.00
Texas	2,515,912	612,442	24.34	214,982	8.54	2,364	0.09	1,073,306	42.66	73,877	2.94	2,544	0.1	2,323	0.09	27,949	1.11	129	0.01	85,869	3.41	420,127	16.70

NVRA Table 2b: Application Sources – New Registrations																						
	Total Applications	Application Source																				
		Mail, email, fax.		In-person		Internet		Motor Vehicle Offices		Public Assistance Offices		Disability Services Offices		Armed Forces Recruitment Offices		Other State Agencies		Registration Drives— Advocacy Groups or Parties		Other Sources		Not Categorized	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
U.S. Virgin Islands	4,800	0	0	4,806	100.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	-0.13
Utah	615,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	615,470	100.00
Vermont	85,321	1,516	1.78	37,123	43.51	25,413	29.79	16,512	19.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	666	0.78	4,091	4.79	0	0	0	0.00
Virginia	1,146,594	145,151	12.66	88,597	7.73	310,188	27.05	432,731	37.74	8,510	0.74	325	0.03	60	0.01	5,978	0.52	127,702	11.14	22,798	1.99	4,554	0.40
Washington	688,606	83,955	12.19	33,629	4.88	185,205	26.9	327,608	47.58	14,528	2.11	94	0.01	6,605	0.96	3,592	0.52	26,169	3.8	6,787	0.99	434	0.06
West Virginia	140,030	31,846	22.74	29,452	21.03	26,771	19.12	35,007	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,954	12.11	0	0.00
Wisconsin	241,599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241,599	100.00
Wyoming	94,490	1,714	1.81	91,365	96.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	740	0.78	0	0	671	0.71
U.S. Total	28,935,330	4,053,831	14.01	3,250,724	11.23	4,342,115	15.01	9,302,195	32.15	654,522	2.26	50,935	0.18	24,594	0.08	438,390	1.52	986,178	3.41	671,505	2.32	5,160,341	17.83

NVRA Table 2b Calculation Notes

(1) **Total Applications** uses question A5b

(2) **Mail, Email, Fax, Total** uses question A7a

(3) **Mail, Email, Fax, Pct** uses question A7a divided by question A5b

(4) **In-person, Total** uses question A7b

(5) **In-person, Pct** uses question A7b divided by question A5b

(6) **Internet, Total** uses question A7c

(7) **Internet, Pct** uses question A7c divided by question A5b

(8) **DMV, Total** uses question A7d

(9) **DMV, Pct** uses question A7d divided by question A5b

(10) **Public Assistance Offices Mandated per NVRA, Total** uses question A7e

(11) **Public Assistance Offices Mandated per NVRA, Pct** uses question A7e divided by question A5b

(12) **State Funded Agencies Primarily Serving Persons with Disabilities, Total** uses question A7f

(13) **State Funded Agencies Primarily Serving Persons with Disabilities, Pct** uses question A7f divided by question A5b

(14) **Armed Forces Recruitment offices, Total** uses question A7g

(15) **Armed Forces Recruitment offices, Pct** uses question A7g divided by question A5b

(16) **Agencies Designated by the State not Mandated by NVRA, Total** uses question A7h

(17) **Agencies Designated by the State not Mandated by NVRA, Pct** uses question A7h divided by question A5b

(18) **Registration Drives or Political Parties, Total** uses question A7i

(19) **Registration Drives or Political Parties, Pct** uses question A7i divided by question A5b

(20) **Other, Total** uses question A7j, A7k, A7l, A7m, A7n and A7o

(21) **Other, Pct** uses question A7j, A7k, A7l, A7m, A7n and A7o, all divided by question A5b

(22) **Not Categorized, Total** uses question A5b minus the sum of all question A7 sub-items

(23) **Not Categorized, Pct** uses question A5b minus the sum of all question A7 sub-items, all divided by A5b

NVRA Table 2b Data Notes

General note: negative numbers in the "Not Categorized" column mean that the sum of the registrations from each source (items A7a to A7o) add up to more registrations than the total valid applications reported by the state (item A5b).

Connecticut and Guam: both reported receiving about 100% of their new valid registration applications via mail. However, they also broke down the registrations received into the other categories, so that the sum of the registrations reported per source accounts for about 200% of the total new registrations in the state/territory.

Nebraska, Minnesota, Montana, Vermont, Virginia and some jurisdictions in Texas: reported FPCA applications as "Other" (items A7i –A7o). These were re-recorded as "Mail" (itemA7a).

Idaho: this state reported that: "The Idaho statewide voter registration system does not track how the registration forms are received by the county clerks. Also, Idaho code did not allow for registration cards to be submitted via the internet or email.

Illinois, New York and Utah: these states did not report the registration source for new valid registrations.

Kentucky and Maryland: classified High Schools as "Other" (items A7i –A7o). These were re-recorded as "Other state agencies non-mandated by NVRA" (itemA7h).

Minnesota: recorded "UOCAVA/FPCA online registration" as "Other" (item A7m). This was re-recorded as "Online registration" (item A7c).

New Mexico: the data for the total new valid registrations and data for the new valid registrations per channel come from different sources and do not completely match. For seven jurisdictions, the total number of registrations (item A5a) was filled with the sum of items A5b to A5l.

North Dakota: does not have voter registration.

South Dakota: only a few jurisdictions reported information about source of new valid registrations.

Wisconsin: this state reported: "We cannot pull both the registration type and the registration source"

Wyoming: forms from voter registration drives were classified as "Other" (item A7j). This item was re-recorded as "Registrations from drives" (item A7i)

NVRA Table 2c: Application Sources – Duplicate Registrations

	Total Applications	Application Source																					
		Mail, email, fax.		In-person		Internet		Motor Vehicle Offices		Public Assistance Offices		Disability Services Offices		Armed Forces Recruitment Offices		Other State Agencies		Registration Drives— Advocacy Groups or Parties		Other Sources		Not Categorized	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	3,604	27	0.75	119	3.3	2	0.06	26	0.72	512	14.21	0	0	0	0	18	0.5	10	0.28	0	0	2,890	80.19
Alaska	32,747	2,679	8.18	25,586	78.13	434	1.33	3,545	10.83	443	1.35	7	0.02	40	0.12	13	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Arizona	63,773	19,630	30.78	516	0.81	10,228	16.04	14,096	22.1	673	1.06	109	0.17	596	0.93	0	0	6,418	10.06	7,432	11.65	4,075	6.39
Arkansas	133	23	17.29	1	0.75	0	0	0	0	109	81.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
California	1,266,962	146,256	11.54	79,508	6.28	415,231	32.77	65,487	5.17	24,703	1.95	1,023	0.08	1,209	0.1	4,971	0.39	32,957	2.6	133,180	10.51	362,437	28.61
Colorado	5,406	1,333	24.66	0	0	780	14.43	2,518	46.58	54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	4.29	489	9.05	0	0.00
Connecticut	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Delaware	67,664	297	0.44	546	0.81	2,336	3.45	64,326	95.07	21	0.03	3	0	0	0	2	0	119	0.18	0	0	14	0.02
District of Columbia	33,204	459	1.38	2,881	8.68	7,823	23.56	21,984	66.21	36	0.11	11	0.03	2	0.01	8	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Florida	17,116	4,441	25.95	2,586	15.11	0	0	5,442	31.79	294	1.72	7	0.04	10	0.06	326	1.9	4,032	23.56	0	0	-22	-0.13
Georgia	106,546	14,085	13.22	4,755	4.46	16,520	15.5	68,111	63.93	176	0.17	1,743	1.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,156	1.09	0	0.00
Guam	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Hawaii	39,149	0	0	0	0	265	0.68	14,684	37.51	992	2.53	37	0.09	207	0.53	3	0.01	20	0.05	16,741	42.76	6,200	15.84
Idaho	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Illinois	118,952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118,952	100.00
Indiana	121,312	17,971	14.81	16	0.01	36,523	30.11	55,917	46.09	4,919	4.05	22	0.02	215	0.18	8	0.01	0	0	5,721	4.72	0	0.00
Iowa	52,444	5,717	10.9	10,694	20.39	0	0	17,099	32.6	410	0.78	15	0.03	4	0.01	0	0	0	0	16,621	31.69	1,884	3.59
Kansas	3,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,528	100.00
Kentucky	72,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72,005	100.00
Louisiana	13,081	6,973	53.31	141	1.08	1,780	13.61	2,315	17.7	1,680	12.84	125	0.96	8	0.06	0	0	59	0.45	0	0	0	0.00
Maine	4,518	527	11.66	2,203	48.76	0	0	790	17.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	276	6.11	722	15.98	0	0.00
Maryland	6,575	926	14.08	114	1.73	996	15.15	3,399	51.7	307	4.67	5	0.08	3	0.05	4	0.06	0	0	821	12.49	0	0.00
Massachusetts	173,214	4,616	2.66	1,493	0.86	35,891	20.72	128,029	73.91	2,964	1.71	39	0.02	0	0	143	0.08	0	0	39	0.02	0	0.00

NVRA Table 2c: Application Sources – Duplicate Registrations

	Total Applications	Application Source																					
		Mail, email, fax.		In-person		Internet		Motor Vehicle Offices		Public Assistance Offices		Disability Services Offices		Armed Forces Recruitment Offices		Other State Agencies		Registration Drives— Advocacy Groups or Parties		Other Sources		Not Categorized	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Michigan	194,166	4,449	2.29	3,932	2.03	0	0	184,098	94.81	1,653	0.85	25	0.01	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Minnesota	212,956	9,018	4.23	55,723	26.17	101,132	47.49	35,550	16.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,583	0.74	9,945	4.67	5	0.00
Mississippi	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Missouri	2,835	322	11.36	140	4.94	601	21.2	264	9.31	437	15.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,071	37.78
Montana	4,205	1,136	27.02	142	3.38	0	0	1,900	45.18	359	8.54	0	0	1	0.02	3	0.07	463	11.01	194	4.61	7	0.17
Nebraska	39,556	8,811	22.27	0	0	8,077	20.42	20,823	52.64	10	0.03	941	2.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	894	2.26	0	0.00
Nevada	15,662	598	3.82	296	1.89	195	1.25	2,984	19.05	917	5.85	21	0.13	0	0	42	0.27	10,605	67.71	4	0.03	0	0.00
New Hampshire	1,414	13	0.92	1,401	99.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
New Jersey	21,576	81	0.38	0	0	0	0	8,846	41	859	3.98	24	0.11	94	0.44	11,188	51.85	0	0	484	2.24	0	0.00
New Mexico	331	81	24.47	1	0.3	249	75.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
New York	219,880	73,244	33.31	8,249	3.75	0	0	89,920	40.89	0	0	10,029	4.56	23	0.01	15,779	7.18	0	0	0	0	22,636	10.29
North Carolina	837,948	293,225	34.99	207,430	24.75	0	0	175,428	20.94	7,552	0.9	298	0.04	7	0	4,952	0.59	0	0	149,056	17.79	0	0.00
North Dakota	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Ohio	652,921	188,922	28.93	81,368	12.46	0	0	132,033	20.22	80,717	12.36	229	0.04	27	0	8,484	1.3	69,952	10.71	17,128	2.62	74,061	11.34
Oklahoma	1,216	237	19.49	145	11.92	0	0	362	29.77	145	11.92	5	0.41	0	0	1	0.08	0	0	321	26.4	0	0.00
Oregon	2,077	218	10.5	0	0	990	47.66	513	24.7	22	1.06	26	1.25	0	0	40	1.93	0	0	259	12.47	9	0.43
Pennsylvania	316,875	34,336	10.84	2,919	0.92	55,336	17.46	137,575	43.42	21,785	6.87	144	0.05	10	0	200	0.06	51,099	16.13	12,844	4.05	627	0.20
Puerto Rico	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Rhode Island	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
South Carolina	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
South Dakota	46,064	9,580	20.8	171	0.37	0	0	29,890	64.89	271	0.59	223	0.48	19	0.04	1,920	4.17	3,990	8.66	0	0	0	0.00
Tennessee	68,999	22,849	33.12	5,240	7.59	0	0	34,302	49.71	4,940	7.16	0	0	429	0.62	1,220	1.77	0	0	19	0.03	0	0.00
Texas	398,683	96,067	24.1	12,516	3.14	69,063	17.32	282,926	70.97	12,067	3.03	171	0.04	62	0.02	3,685	0.92	73	0.02	6,807	1.71	-84,754	-21.26

NVRA Table 2c: Application Sources – Duplicate Registrations

	Total Applications	Application Source																					
		Mail, email, fax.		In-person		Internet		Motor Vehicle Offices		Public Assistance Offices		Disability Services Offices		Armed Forces Recruitment Offices		Other State Agencies		Registration Drives— Advocacy Groups or Parties		Other Sources		Not Categorized	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Utah	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Vermont	2,324	0	0	0	0	1,996	85.89	328	14.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Virginia	275,848	28,827	10.45	8,867	3.21	20,669	7.49	178,608	64.75	1,462	0.53	59	0.02	4	0	4,221	1.53	23,881	8.66	8,694	3.15	556	0.20
Washington	143,560	42,491	29.6	2,528	1.76	11,515	8.02	64,464	44.9	7,513	5.23	15	0.01	2,120	1.48	300	0.21	7,235	5.04	5,379	3.75	0	0.00
West Virginia	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Wisconsin	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Wyoming	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
U.S. Total	5,661,029	1,040,465	18.38	522,227	9.22	798,632	14.11	1,848,582	32.65	179,002	3.16	15,356	0.27	5,099	0.09	57,531	1.02	213,004	3.76	394,950	6.98	586,181	10.35

NVRA Table 2c Calculation Notes

(1) **Total Applications** uses question A5d

(2) **Mail, Email, Fax, Total** uses question A8a

(3) **Mail, Email, Fax, Pct** uses question A8a divided by question A5d

(4) **In-person, Total** uses question A8b

(5) **In-person, Pct** uses question A8b divided by question A5d

(6) **Internet, Total** uses question A8c

(7) **Internet, Pct** uses question A8c divided by question A5d

(8) **DMV, Total** uses question A8d

(9) **DMV, Pct** uses question A8d divided by question A5d

(10) **Public Assistance Offices Mandated per NVRA, Total** uses question A8e

(11) **Public Assistance Offices Mandated per NVRA, Pct** uses question A8e divided by question A5d

(12) **State Funded Agencies Primarily Serving Persons with Disabilities, Total** uses question A8f

(13) **State Funded Agencies Primarily Serving Persons with Disabilities, Pct** uses question A8f divided by question A5d

(14) **Armed Forces Recruitment offices, Total** uses question A8g

(15) **Armed Forces Recruitment offices, Pct** uses question A8g divided by question A5d

(16) **Agencies Designated by the State not Mandated by NVRA, Total** uses question A8h

(17) **Agencies Designated by the State not Mandated by NVRA, Pct** uses question A8h divided by question A5d

(18) **Registration Drives or Political Parties, Total** uses question A8i

(19) **Registration Drives or Political Parties, Pct** uses question A8i divided by question A5d

(20) **Other, Total** uses question A8j, A8k, A8l, A8m, A8n and A8o

(21) **Other, Pct** uses question A8j, A8k, A8l, A8m, A8n and A8o, all divided by question A5d

(22) **Not Categorized, Total** uses question A5d minus the sum of all question A8 sub-items

(23) **Not Categorized, Pct** uses question A5d minus the sum of all question A8 sub-items, all divided by A5d

NVRA Table 2c Data Notes

General note: negative numbers in the "Not Categorized" column mean that the sum of the duplicate registrations from each source (items A8a to A8o) add up to more registrations than the total duplicate registrations reported by the state (item A5d).

Connecticut, Guam, Idaho, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, U.S. Virgin Islands, Utah, West Virginia and Wisconsin: did not report any duplicate registrations.

Illinois, Kansas and Kentucky: did not break down duplicate registrations per source of registration.

Indiana, Nebraska, Minnesota and Montana: reported FPCA duplicate applications as "Other" (items A8i –A8o). These were re-recorded as "Mail" (itemA8a).

Maryland: classified duplicate registrations from High Schools as "Other" (items A8l). These were re-recorded as "Other state agencies non-mandated by NVRA" (itemA8h).

Minnesota: recorded "UOCAVA/FPCA online registration" duplicate registrations as "Other" (item A8m). This was re-recorded as "Online registration" (item A8c).

North Dakota: does not have voter registration.

New Jersey: this state reported: "07/2015 system started recording duplicate transactions."

Wyoming: does not report duplicate registrations because: "our voter registration system alerts when entering a registration whether or not the voter already exists in the system. This prevents duplicate registrations."

NVRA Table 2d: Application Sources – Invalid or Rejected Forms

	Total Applications	Application Source																					
		Mail, email, fax.		In-person		Internet		Motor Vehicle Offices		Public Assistance Offices		Disability Services Offices		Armed Forces Recruitment Offices		Other State Agencies		Registration Drives—Advocacy Groups or Parties		Other Sources		Not Categorized	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	11,306	922	8.15	306	2.71	351	3.1	1,513	13.38	2,085	18.44	1,152	10.19	5	0.04	626	5.54	1,135	10.04	0	0	3,211	28.40
Alaska	6,420	1,000	15.58	1,310	20.4	884	13.77	2,392	37.26	721	11.23	12	0.19	79	1.23	22	0.34	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Arizona	29,325	5,856	19.97	249	0.85	2,224	7.58	281	0.96	967	3.3	356	1.21	22	0.07	8,578	29.25	6,121	20.87	4,217	14.38	454	1.55
Arkansas	9,766	872	8.93	815	8.35	0	0	8,819	90.3	176	1.8	0	0	0	0	5	0.05	107	1.1	17	0.17	-1,045	-10.70
California	651,320	87,779	13.48	61,858	9.5	156,598	24.04	48,989	7.52	13,500	2.07	419	0.06	336	0.05	638	0.1	18,976	2.91	178,657	27.43	83,570	12.83
Colorado	18,309	2,668	14.57	258	1.41	1,809	9.88	3,335	18.22	1,733	9.47	2	0.01	0	0	0	0	8,355	45.63	149	0.81	0	0.00
Connecticut	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Delaware	6,620	323	4.88	285	4.31	988	14.92	4,877	73.67	49	0.74	0	0	0	0	17	0.26	81	1.22	0	0	0	0.00
District of Columbia	123	43	34.96	49	39.84	4	3.25	21	17.07	2	1.63	3	2.44	0	0	1	0.81	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Florida	106,360	19,992	18.8	14,564	13.69	0	0	10,116	9.51	2,756	2.59	243	0.23	20	0.02	1,393	1.31	57,274	53.85	0	0	2	0.00
Georgia	2,095	2,054	98.04	17	0.81	0	0	1	0.05	1	0.05	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0.95	0	0.00
Guam	130	250	192.31	130	100	120	92.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-370	-284.62
Hawaii	11,342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,342	100.00
Idaho	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Illinois	46,552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,552	100.00
Indiana	29,396	1,169	3.98	5	0.02	1,884	6.41	7,933	26.99	985	3.35	12	0.04	5	0.02	0	0	0	0	17,403	59.2	0	0.00
Iowa	916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	916	100.00
Kansas	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Kentucky	496,315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	496,315	100.00
Louisiana	20,645	12,526	60.67	145	0.7	1,955	9.47	3,145	15.23	2,393	11.59	301	1.46	5	0.02	0	0	175	0.85	0	0	0	0.00
Maine	1,079	79	7.32	2	0.19	0	0	2	0.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0.93	986	91.38	0	0.00
Maryland	591	133	22.5	13	2.2	30	5.08	213	36.04	54	9.14	0	0	0	0	2	0.34	0	0	146	24.7	0	0.00
Massachusetts	16,892	2,374	14.05	432	2.56	5,193	30.74	8,103	47.97	709	4.2	44	0.26	0	0	34	0.2	0	0	3	0.02	0	0.00

NVRA Table 2d: Application Sources – Invalid or Rejected Forms

	Total Applications	Application Source																					
		Mail, email, fax.		In-person		Internet		Motor Vehicle Offices		Public Assistance Offices		Disability Services Offices		Armed Forces Recruitment Offices		Other State Agencies		Registration Drives—Advocacy Groups or Parties		Other Sources		Not Categorized	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Michigan	1,032	235	22.77	327	31.69	0	0	456	44.19	13	1.26	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Minnesota	316	80	25.32	85	26.9	59	18.67	15	4.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	18.35	19	6.01	0	0.00
Mississippi	442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	433	97.96	9	2.04
Missouri	3,230	434	13.44	33	1.02	19	0.59	32	0.99	56	1.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,656	82.23
Montana	419	82	19.57	49	11.69	0	0	55	13.13	45	10.74	0	0	1	0.24	1	0.24	20	4.77	105	25.06	61	14.56
Nebraska	320	50	15.63	0	0	2	0.63	11	3.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	80.31	0	0.00
Nevada	34,099	3,039	8.91	5,894	17.29	1,152	3.38	2,849	8.36	5,673	16.64	5	0.01	5	0.01	6	0.02	15,453	45.32	23	0.07	0	0.00
New Hampshire	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
New Jersey	6,515	1	0.02	0	0	0	0	227	3.48	16	0.25	122	1.87	25	0.38	915	14.04	0	0	5,207	79.92	2	0.03
New Mexico	14,678	111	0.76	51	0.35	50	0.34	90	0.61	1,622	11.05	116	0.79	0	0	0	0	54	0.37	0	0	12,584	85.73
New York	103,486	42,055	40.64	0	0	0	0	22,914	22.14	11,024	10.65	6,302	6.09	21	0.02	11,678	11.28	9,355	9.04	0	0	137	0.13
North Carolina	145,667	10,882	7.47	30,957	21.25	0	0	93,004	63.85	2,380	1.63	69	0.05	0	0	16	0.01	0	0	8,559	5.88	-200	-0.14
North Dakota	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Ohio	70,666	11,421	16.16	12,427	17.59	0	0	4,572	6.47	22,207	31.43	35	0.05	4	0.01	2,292	3.24	7,150	10.12	3,681	5.21	6,877	9.73
Oklahoma	28,097	7,560	26.91	3,233	11.51	0	0	10,033	35.71	2,899	10.32	99	0.35	1	0	18	0.06	0	0	3,254	11.58	1,000	3.56
Oregon	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Pennsylvania	97,811	8,410	8.6	433	0.44	8,040	8.22	2,115	2.16	7,450	7.62	67	0.07	0	0	99	0.1	38,169	39.02	1,148	1.17	31,880	32.59
Puerto Rico	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Rhode Island	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
South Carolina	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
South Dakota	23	7	30.43	2	8.7	0	0	3	13.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.35	0	0	10	43.48
Tennessee	50,787	19,421	38.24	1,265	2.49	0	0	21,913	43.15	7,001	13.79	0	0	347	0.68	840	1.65	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Texas	144,346	86,438	59.88	22,608	15.66	801	0.55	33,761	23.39	6,999	4.85	160	0.11	64	0.04	2,365	1.64	11	0.01	5,347	3.7	-14,208	-9.84

NVRA Table 2d: Application Sources – Invalid or Rejected Forms																							
	Total Applications	Application Source																					
		Mail, email, fax.		In-person		Internet		Motor Vehicle Offices		Public Assistance Offices		Disability Services Offices		Armed Forces Recruitment Offices		Other State Agencies		Registration Drives—Advocacy Groups or Parties		Other Sources		Not Categorized	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Utah	37,251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,251	100.00
Vermont	849	0	0	0	0	297	34.98	552	65.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Virginia	106,959	17,380	16.25	3,407	3.19	7,336	6.86	52,961	49.52	1,361	1.27	53	0.05	5	0	875	0.82	22,952	21.46	360	0.34	269	0.25
Washington	7,738	1,775	22.94	27	0.35	1,313	16.97	1,095	14.15	809	10.45	4	0.05	296	3.83	76	0.98	1,846	23.86	439	5.67	58	0.75
West Virginia	261	107	41	60	22.99	44	16.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	19.16	0	0.00
Wisconsin	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	100.00
Wyoming	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
U.S. Total	2,320,995	347,528	14.97	161,296	6.95	191,153	8.24	346,398	14.92	95,686	4.12	9,579	0.41	1,241	0.05	30,497	1.31	187,303	8.07	230,480	9.93	719,834	31.01

NVRA Table 2d Calculation Notes

(1) **Total Applications** uses question A5e

(2) **Mail, Email, Fax, Total** uses question A9a

(3) **Mail, Email, Fax, Pct** uses question A9a divided by question A5e

(4) **In-person, Total** uses question A9b

(5) **In-person, Pct** uses question A9b divided by question A5e

(6) **Internet, Total** uses question A9c

(7) **Internet, Pct** uses question A9c divided by question A5e

(8) **DMV, Total** uses question A9d

(9) **DMV, Pct** uses question A9d divided by question A5e

(10) **Public Assistance Offices Mandated per NVRA, Total** uses question A9e

(11) **Public Assistance Offices Mandated per NVRA, Pct** uses question A9e divided by question A5e

(12) **State Funded Agencies Primarily Serving Persons with Disabilities, Total** uses question A9f

(13) **State Funded Agencies Primarily Serving Persons with Disabilities, Pct** uses question A9f divided by question A5e

(14) **Armed Forces Recruitment offices, Total** uses question A9g

(15) **Armed Forces Recruitment offices, Pct** uses question A9g divided by question A5e

(16) **Agencies Designated by the State not Mandated by NVRA, Total** uses question A9h

(17) **Agencies Designated by the State not Mandated by NVRA, Pct** uses question A9h divided by question A5e

(18) **Registration Drives or Political Parties, Total** uses question A9i

(19) **Registration Drives or Political Parties, Pct** uses question A9i divided by question A5e

(20) **Other, Total** uses question A9j, A9k, A9l, A9m, A9n and A9o

(21) **Other, Pct** uses question A9j, A9k, A9l, A9m, A9n and A9o all divided by question A5e

(22) **Not Categorized, Total** uses question A5e minus the sum of all question A9 sub-items

(23) **Not Categorized, Pct** uses question A5e minus the sum of all question A9 sub-items, all divided by A5e

NVRA Table 2d Data Notes

General note: negative numbers in the "Not Categorized" column mean that the sum of the rejected applications from each source (items A9a to A9o) add up to more applications than the total rejected applications reported by the state (item A5e).

Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, New Hampshire, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, U.S. Virgin Islands and Wyoming: did not report information about invalid or rejected applications.

Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Utah, Vermont and Wisconsin: did not break down duplicate registrations per source of registration.

Indiana and Montana: reported FPCA applications or by mail NVRA codes as "Other" (items A9i –A9o). These were re-recorded as "Mail" (itemA9a).

North Dakota: does not have voter registration.

NVRA Table 3: Registration Applications Processed

	Total Reported Registrations	Total Registration Forms Received	Registration Category													
			Change of Name, Party or Address (within Jurisdiction)		Change of Address (Cross-Jurisdiction)		Duplicate		Invalid or Rejected		Other		Not Categorized		New Valid Registrations	
			Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	3,333,946	1,212,493	880,967	72.66	9,665	0.8	3,604	0.3	11,306	0.93	0	0	-385,216	-31.77	692,167	57.09
Alaska	587,303	259,227	168,977	65.18	0	0	32,747	12.63	6,420	2.48	0	0	0	0	51,083	19.71
Arizona	4,080,680	2,081,889	1,245,507	59.83	23,853	1.15	63,773	3.06	29,325	1.41	501	0.02	29,009	1.39	689,921	33.14
Arkansas	1,765,513	696,300	407,113	58.47	0	0	133	0.02	9,766	1.4	0	0	2	0	279,286	40.11
California	24,486,638	10,621,987	1,457,546	13.72	152,419	1.43	1,266,962	11.93	651,320	6.13	2,505,011	23.58	1,131,065	10.65	3,457,664	32.55
Colorado	3,840,303	1,580,143	688,833	43.59	296,665	18.77	5,406	0.34	18,309	1.16	34,250	2.17	0	0	536,680	33.96
Connecticut	2,331,684	996,091	539,016	54.11	190,466	19.12	0	0	0	0	13,705	1.38	0	0	252,904	25.39
Delaware	675,663	458,644	220,433	48.06	10,613	2.31	67,664	14.75	6,620	1.44	72,596	15.83	0	0	80,718	17.60
District of Columbia	493,287	169,889	110,910	65.28	0	0	33,204	19.54	123	0.07	1,307	0.77	0	0	24,345	14.33
Florida	13,505,571	1,887,951	258,055	13.67	59,603	3.16	17,116	0.91	106,360	5.63	78,320	4.15	-293,202	-15.53	1,661,699	88.02
Georgia	6,657,621	2,678,361	1,324,433	49.45	516,908	19.3	106,546	3.98	2,095	0.08	16,344	0.61	0	0	712,035	26.58
Guam	51,720	8,858	0	0	1,548	17.48	0	0	130	1.47	57	0.64	-1,485	-16.76	8,608	97.18
Hawaii	751,483	223,251	71,330	31.95	0	0	39,149	17.54	11,342	5.08	5,404	2.42	13,461	6.03	82,565	36.98
Idaho	936,529	302,862	92,541	30.56	3	0	0	0	0	0	79,584	26.28	21,029	6.94	109,705	36.22
Illinois	8,843,038	2,237,296	824,239	36.84	0	0	118,952	5.32	46,552	2.08	37,212	1.66	-108,584	-4.85	1,318,925	58.95
Indiana	4,839,038	1,718,748	1,036,646	60.31	0	0	121,312	7.06	29,396	1.71	115,167	6.7	0	0	416,227	24.22
Iowa	2,222,380	675,685	470,651	69.66	0	0	52,444	7.76	916	0.14	85	0.01	0	0	151,589	22.43
Kansas	1,785,834	678,797	572,979	84.41	19,739	2.91	3,528	0.52	0	0	0	0	-144,303	-21.26	226,854	33.42
Kentucky	3,306,120	1,550,136	0	0	171,546	11.07	72,005	4.65	496,315	32.02	0	0	567,992	36.64	242,278	15.63
Louisiana	3,058,741	1,222,542	800,129	65.45	0	0	13,081	1.07	20,645	1.69	18,808	1.54	0	0	369,879	30.25
Maine	1,065,100	286,269	84,717	29.59	85,566	29.89	4,518	1.58	1,079	0.38	15,022	5.25	0	0	95,367	33.31
Maryland	3,900,090	1,981,596	1,363,866	68.83	227,510	11.48	6,575	0.33	591	0.03	0	0	74	0	382,980	19.33

NVRA Table 3: Registration Applications Processed

	Total Reported Registrations	Total Registration Forms Received	Registration Category													
			Change of Name, Party or Address (within Jurisdiction)		Change of Address (Cross-Jurisdiction)		Duplicate		Invalid or Rejected		Other		Not Categorized		New Valid Registrations	
			Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Massachusetts	4,534,974	1,678,290	540,601	32.21	457,834	27.28	173,214	10.32	16,892	1.01	2,270	0.14	0	0	487,479	29.05
Michigan	7,514,055	2,461,847	819,631	33.29	0	0	194,166	7.89	1,032	0.04	18,357	0.75	6	0	1,428,655	58.03
Minnesota	3,473,972	1,484,767	491,906	33.13	294,028	19.8	212,956	14.34	316	0.02	6,329	0.43	0	0	479,232	32.28
Mississippi	2,072,395	212,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	442	0.21	10,447	4.91	0	0	201,891	94.88
Missouri	4,215,860	2,133,688	1,507,052	70.63	0	0	2,835	0.13	3,230	0.15	0	0	0	0	620,571	29.08
Montana	694,370	266,402	135,868	51	55,472	20.82	4,205	1.58	419	0.16	1,452	0.55	0	0	68,986	25.90
Nebraska	1,211,101	799,056	580,611	72.66	0	0	39,556	4.95	320	0.04	0	0	0	0	178,569	22.35
Nevada	1,678,883	716,373	409,951	57.23	121	0.02	15,662	2.19	34,099	4.76	6,840	0.95	0	0	249,700	34.86
New Hampshire	988,398	827,036	597,039	72.19	99,629	12.05	1,414	0.17	0	0	22	0	0	0	128,932	15.59
New Jersey	5,751,090	1,865,833	1,240,224	66.47	0	0	21,576	1.16	6,515	0.35	0	0	0	0	597,518	32.02
New Mexico	1,289,420	337,543	229,586	68.02	0	0	331	0.1	14,678	4.35	345	0.1	-52,199	-15.46	144,802	42.90
New York	16,200,892	2,964,829	333,156	11.24	285,744	9.64	219,880	7.42	103,486	3.49	0	0	492,308	16.6	1,530,255	51.61
North Carolina	6,924,469	3,330,649	1,115,792	33.5	0	0	837,948	25.16	145,667	4.37	139	0	-2	0	1,231,105	36.96
North Dakota	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Ohio	7,861,025	3,498,036	1,580,506	45.18	0	0	652,921	18.67	70,666	2.02	16,967	0.48	0	0	1,176,976	33.65
Oklahoma	2,157,450	729,397	310,713	42.6	0	0	1,216	0.17	28,097	3.85	0	0	3,003	0.41	386,368	52.97
Oregon	2,553,810	1,799,438	1,245,219	69.2	0	0	2,077	0.12	0	0	33,649	1.87	0	0	518,493	28.81
Pennsylvania	8,722,975	4,198,246	1,677,855	39.97	723,890	17.24	316,875	7.55	97,811	2.33	0	0	441,182	10.51	940,633	22.41
Puerto Rico	2,867,558	307,200	0	0	129,054	42.01	0	0	0	0	114	0.04	0	0	178,032	57.95
Rhode Island	754,065	144,944	53,854	37.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,863	3.36	0	0	86,227	59.49
South Carolina	3,157,027	1,494,527	1,271,114	85.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	223,413	14.95
South Dakota	595,322	154,280	68,196	44.2	24,040	15.58	46,064	29.86	23	0.01	1,388	0.9	-44,486	-28.83	59,055	38.28

NVRA Table 3: Registration Applications Processed															
	Total Reported Registrations	Total Registration Forms Received	Registration Category												
			Change of Name, Party or Address (within Jurisdiction)		Change of Address (Cross-Jurisdiction)		Duplicate		Invalid or Rejected		Other		Not Categorized		New Valid Registrations	
			Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Tennessee	4,110,318	916,435	144,666	15.79	0	0	68,999	7.53	50,787	5.54	9,846	1.07	0	0	642,137	70.07
Texas	14,382,387	5,717,560	2,217,190	38.78	349,388	6.11	398,683	6.97	144,346	2.52	53,069	0.93	38,972	0.68	2,515,912	44.00
U.S. Virgin Islands	46,076	4,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.12	0	0	4,800	99.88
Utah	1,577,069	661,093	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,251	5.63	8,372	1.27	0	0	615,470	93.10
Vermont	472,289	88,544	0	0	0	0	2,324	2.62	849	0.96	0	0	50	0.06	85,321	96.36
Virginia	5,604,106	2,569,158	1,039,757	40.47	0	0	275,848	10.74	106,959	4.16	0	0	0	0	1,146,594	44.63
Washington	4,872,385	1,163,266	159,530	13.71	139,193	11.97	143,560	12.34	7,738	0.67	24,218	2.08	421	0.04	688,606	59.20
West Virginia	1,254,768	572,037	107,338	18.76	0	0	0	0	261	0.05	170,248	29.76	154,160	26.95	140,030	24.48
Wisconsin	3,768,373	650,944	147,810	22.71	216,755	33.3	0	0	501	0.08	42,072	6.46	2,207	0.34	241,599	37.12
Wyoming	284,203	238,577	144,087	60.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94,490	39.61
U.S. Total	214,109,367	77,516,596	30,788,140	39.72	4,541,252	5.86	5,661,029	7.3	2,320,995	2.99	3,404,386	4.39	1,865,464	2.41	28,935,330	37.33

NVRA Table 3 Calculation Notes

(1) **Total Reported Registrations** uses question A1a

(2) **Total Registration Forms Received** uses question A5a

(3) **Change of Name, Party or Address (Within Jurisdiction), Total** uses question A5f

(4) **Change of Name, Party or Address (Within Jurisdiction), Pct** uses question A5f divided by question A5a

(5) **Change of Address (Cross-Jurisdiction), Total** uses question A5g

(6) **Change of Address (Cross-Jurisdiction), Pct** uses question A5g divided by question A5a

(7) **Duplicate, Total** uses question A5d

(8) **Duplicate, Pct** uses question A5d divided by question A5a

(9) **Invalid or Rejected, Total** uses question A5e

(10) **Invalid or Rejected, Pct** uses question A5e divided by question A5a

(11) **Other, Total** uses the sum of questions A5c, A5h, A5i, A5j, A5k and A5l

(12) **Other, Pct** uses the sum of questions A5c, A5h, A5i, A5j, A5k and A5l divided by question A5a

(13) **Not Categorized, Total** uses question A5a minus the sum of questions A5b, A5c, A5h, A5i, A5j, A5k and A5l

(14) **Not Categorized, Pct** uses question A5a minus the sum of questions A5b, A5c, A5h, A5i, A5j, A5k and A5l, all divided by question A5a

(15) **New Valid Registrations, Total** uses question A5b

(16) **% Applications Received Added to List, Pct** uses question A5b divided by A5a

NVRA Table 3 Data Notes

General note: negative numbers in the "Not Categorized" column mean that the sum of the registration forms received for each category (items A5b to A5l) add up to more applications than the total applications received reported by the state (item A5a).

Iowa, Louisiana, Oregon, Wyoming, New Jersey, Delaware and Idaho: classified updates and corrections to registrations as "Other" (items A5b to A5l). These were re-recorded as "Change to name, party, etc" (item A5f).

Louisiana: this state reports that: "address changes across jurisdictions are counted as new registrations"

Michigan: this state reports that: "'New valid registrations' (item A5b) reflects voters who registered from the first time in Michigan and voters who moved from one jurisdiction to another"

Missouri, Iowa: categorized "Returned first ID" or "Received incomplete" as "Other" (A5h-A5l). They were re-categorized as "Invalid or Rejected" (A5e)

Nebraska: this state reports: "Nebraska law does not allow for pre-registrations under 18 years"

New Mexico: the data for total registrations and data for registrations per category come from different sources and do not completely match. Most jurisdictions did not provide information for "Duplicate registrations" (item A5d) and "Invalid or rejected registrations" (item A5e). These were re-recorded with the data provided in items A7a to A7o (for item A5b), and items A9a to A9o (for item A5e). Additionally, seven jurisdictions did not report the total number of registrations (item A5a), which was filled with the sum of items A5b to A5l.

North Dakota: does not have voter registration.

South Carolina: only reported "New Registrations" (item A5b) and "Changes to Name/Address" (item A5f). As reported by the state: "A5a shows total records marked as a new registration or change. Changes include any change to the voter's record. Complete data for duplicate and incomplete applications n/a."

Vermont: did not report information about "New Registrations" (A5b) and "Duplicate Registrations" (A5d). These items were re-recorded with the sum of the data reported in items A7a to A7o (for item A5b), and items A8a to A8o (for item A5d).

West Virginia: does not report address changes within/cross-jurisdiction separately, and does not track duplicates.

Wisconsin: does not follow NVRA and does not collect information of duplicate and rejected registrations.

NVRA Table 4a: Voter List Maintenance – Confirmation Notices														
	Confirmation Notices Sent		Result of Confirmation Notice											
			Received Confirmation From Voter				Confirmation Returned as Undeliverable		Status Unknown		Other		Not Categorized	
			Valid		Invalid									
	Total	Pct. Active Voters	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	253,316	8.31	1,790	0.71	39,012	15.4	3	0	0	0	0	0	212,511	83.89
Alaska	24,835	4.7	837	3.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,998	96.63
Arizona	578,631	16.12	122,599	21.19	43,266	7.48	278,619	48.15	118,611	20.5	149	0.03	15,387	2.66
Arkansas	403,725	28.38	114,588	28.38	31,119	7.71	56,802	14.07	201,216	49.84	0	0	0	0.00
California	1,423,191	7.32	136,335	9.58	130,063	9.14	126,225	8.87	660,569	46.41	107,264	7.54	262,735	18.46
Colorado	461,029	13.82	19,933	4.32	6,780	1.47	0	0	434,316	94.21	0	0	0	0.00
Connecticut	55,023	2.54	39,757	72.26	1,096	1.99	14,170	25.75	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Delaware	29,442	4.58	5,352	18.18	18,739	63.65	554	1.88	4,797	16.29	0	0	0	0.00
District of Columbia	0	0	0		0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Florida	1,109,098	8.63	270,447	24.38	39,649	3.57	252,340	22.75	533,445	48.1	12,683	1.14	534	0.05
Georgia	1,026,062	18.78	65,022	6.34	4,234	0.41	270,797	26.39	686,009	66.86	0	0	0	0.00
Guam	5,218	10.09	5,218	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Hawaii	41,120	6.17	2,749	6.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,371	93.31
Idaho	35,180	3.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,180	100.00
Illinois	648,722	8.05	43,943	6.77	24,659	3.8	183,048	28.22	0	0	0	0	397,072	61.21
Indiana	0	0	0		0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Iowa	112,535	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,803	54.03	0	0	51,732	45.97
Kansas	211,769	13.22	9,548	4.51	38,376	18.12	18,728	8.84	143,201	67.62	0	0	1,916	0.90
Kentucky	0	0	0		0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Louisiana	331,301	11.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331,301	100.00
Maine	110	0.01	0	0	6	5.45	0	0	76	69.09	28	25.45	0	0.00
Maryland	773,802	19.84	9,233	1.19	29,119	3.76	0	0	705,493	91.17	0	0	29,957	3.87

NVRA Table 4a: Voter List Maintenance – Confirmation Notices														
	Confirmation Notices Sent		Result of Confirmation Notice											
			Received Confirmation From Voter				Confirmation Returned as Undeliverable		Status Unknown		Other		Not Categorized	
			Valid		Invalid									
	Total	Pct. Active Voters	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Massachusetts	980,890	24.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	980,890	100.00
Michigan	203,389	3.01	64	0.03	23,008	11.31	12,041	5.92	168,276	82.74	0	0	0	0.00
Minnesota	67,728	1.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67,728	100.00
Mississippi	78,104	4.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78,104	100.00
Missouri	483,037	12.67	14,221	2.94	532	0.11	110,468	22.87	0	0	130,118	26.94	227,698	47.14
Montana	126,024	21.94	15,161	12.03	2,799	2.22	18,403	14.6	89,647	71.13	14	0.01	0	0.00
Nebraska	150,449	13.78	12,347	8.21	73,069	48.57	9,423	6.26	55,610	36.96	0	0	0	0.00
Nevada	260,568	17.74	36,043	13.83	15,563	5.97	44,417	17.05	51,522	19.77	84	0.03	112,939	43.34
New Hampshire	11,942	1.21	0	0	11,320	94.79	0	0	0	0	0	0	622	5.21
New Jersey	334,287	6.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334,287	100.00
New Mexico	50,687	4.46	6,767	13.35	1,205	2.38	13,799	27.22	30,065	59.31	0	0	-1,149	-2.27
New York	554,590	3.42	0	0	30,767	5.55	164,947	29.74	294,930	53.18	17,459	3.15	46,487	8.38
North Carolina	1,330,264	22.43	0	0	0	0	299,283	22.5	928,441	69.79	102,540	7.71	0	0.00
North Dakota	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Ohio	2,195,778	27.93	567,194	25.83	90,563	4.12	154,127	7.02	1,330,787	60.61	33,860	1.54	19,247	0.88
Oklahoma	266,004	14.64	54,470	20.48	4,475	1.68	27,997	10.53	165,826	62.34	13,236	4.98	0	0.00
Oregon	285,048	11.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285,048	100.00
Pennsylvania	392,246	.	57,827	14.74	4,599	1.17	77,467	19.75	251,697	64.17	656	0.17	0	0.00
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Rhode Island	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
South Carolina	385,429	12.21	297,983	77.31	6	0	39,229	10.18	38,781	10.06	0	0	9,430	2.45
South Dakota	21,446	3.94	701	3.27	543	2.53	12,240	57.07	7,405	34.53	0	0	557	2.60

NVRA Table 4a: Voter List Maintenance – Confirmation Notices														
	Confirmation Notices Sent		Result of Confirmation Notice											
			Received Confirmation From Voter				Confirmation Returned as Undeliverable		Status Unknown		Other		Not Categorized	
			Valid		Invalid									
	Total	Pct. Active Voters	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Tennessee	457,472	12.94	83,242	18.2	5,119	1.12	72,941	15.94	296,170	64.74	0	0	0	0.00
Texas	1,623,778	13.6	187,441	11.54	25,773	1.59	206,128	12.69	1,023,365	63.02	17,910	1.1	163,161	10.05
U.S. Virgin Islands	8,170	17.73	0	0	1,600	19.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,570	80.42
Utah	66,583	4.71	4,545	6.83	0	0	3,723	5.59	0	0	0	0	58,315	87.58
Vermont	17,385	3.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,385	100.00
Virginia	566,128	11.17	127,950	22.6	0	0	33,056	5.84	405,122	71.56	0	0	0	0.00
Washington	499,688	11.68	118,202	23.66	121,435	24.3	31,422	6.29	218,452	43.72	0	0	10,177	2.04
West Virginia	70,804	6.2	2,954	4.17	15,511	21.91	1,860	2.63	50,479	71.29	0	0	0	0.00
Wisconsin	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Wyoming	46,039	16.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,039	100.00
U.S. Total	19,058,066	10.26	2,434,463	12.77	834,005	4.38	2,534,257	13.3	8,955,111	46.99	436,001	2.29	3,864,229	20.28

NVRA Table 4a Calculation Notes

(1) **Total Confirmation Notices Sent** uses question A10a

(2) **% of Active Voters** uses question s\A10a divided by question A3a

(3) **Received Confirmation from Voter – Valid, Total** uses question A10b

(4) **Received Confirmation from Voter – Valid, Pct** uses question A10b divided by A10a

(5) **Received Confirmation from Voter – Invalid, Total** uses question A10c

(6) **Received Confirmation from Voter – Invalid, Pct** uses question A10c divided by A10a

(7) **Confirmation Returned as Undeliverable, Total** uses question A10d

(8) **Confirmation Returned as Undeliverable, Pct** uses question A10d divided by question A10a

(9) **Status Unknown, Total** uses question A10e

(10) **Status Unknown, Pct** uses question A10e divided by question A10a

(11) **Other, Total** uses question A10f, A10g and A10h

(12) **Other, Pct** uses the sum of question A10f, A10g and A10h divided by question A10a

(13) **Not Categorized, Total** uses question A10a minus the sum of all A10 sub-items

(14) **Not Categorized, Pct** uses question A10a minus the sum of all A10 sub-items, all divided by question A10a

NVRA Table 4a Data Notes

General note: negative numbers in the "Not Categorized" column mean that the sum of the confirmation notices for each category (items A10b to A10h) add up to more confirmation notices than those reported in the total (item A10a).

Idaho: this state reports about information regarding confirmation notices: "this figure only includes the number of notices mailed to voters for being purged for not voting in the last two federal primary and general elections. Idaho law does not require cancellation notices to be mailed to voters except for purging."

Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont and Wyoming: report number of confirmation notices sent but do not break them down in categories.

District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Puerto Rico and Rhode Island: did not report information about confirmation notices.

Minnesota: this state reports that: "Minnesota is NVRA exempt. Minnesota sends a notice if a registration will be inactivated because of an NCOA or ERIC out-of-state move.

North Dakota: does not have voter registration.

Wisconsin: this state reports: "Wisconsin is exempt from NVRA and does not send these types of confirmation notices"

NVRA Table 4b: Voter List Maintenance – Removal Actions

	Voters Removed		Reason for Removal															
	Total	Pct. Registered Voters	Moved Out of Jurisdiction		Death		Failure to Return Confirmation Notice		Voter's Request		Felony or Conviction		Mental Incompetence		Other		Not Categorized	
			Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	116,434	3.90	11,598	9.96	68,730	59.03	0	0	35	0.03	10,793	9.27	140	0.12	0	0	25,138	21.59
Alaska	44,567	7.76	5,311	11.92	7,407	16.62	29,705	66.65	2,082	4.67	62	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Arizona	386,813	10.17	132,737	34.32	61,338	15.86	142,978	36.96	18,125	4.69	17,653	4.56	234	0.06	13,748	3.55	0	0.00
Arkansas	154,326	9.10	15,558	10.08	38,881	25.19	80,244	52	804	0.52	8,961	5.81	101	0.07	9,777	6.34	0	0.00
California	1,135,742	6.26	145,923	12.85	436,603	38.44	1,454	0.13	24,134	2.13	25,929	2.28	556	0.05	501,097	44.12	46	0.00
Colorado	261,836	7.18	41,979	16.03	19,496	7.45	176,471	67.4	20,299	7.75	1,166	0.45	0	0	2,425	0.93	0	0.00
Connecticut	74,770	3.46	34,475	46.11	16,680	22.31	5,345	7.15	17,112	22.89	1,158	1.55	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Delaware	46,351	7.22	18,000	38.83	12,506	26.98	13,952	30.1	169	0.36	1,715	3.7	0	0	9	0.02	0	0.00
District of Columbia	83,519	18.29	13,287	15.91	13,702	16.41	56,526	67.68	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Florida	771,949	6.08	64,502	8.36	312,086	40.43	297,847	38.58	45,246	5.86	46,292	6	2,281	0.3	3,807	0.49	-112	-0.01
Georgia	732,791	12.15	548,986	74.92	115,941	15.82	11,300	1.54	2,481	0.34	29,845	4.07	124	0.02	24,114	3.29	0	0.00
Guam	5,228	10.06	0	0	10	0.19	0	0	219	4.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,999	95.62
Hawaii	32,914	4.64	2,446	7.43	10,923	33.19	13,306	40.43	1,662	5.05	106	0.32	0	0	0	0	4,471	13.58
Idaho	65,167	8.21	6,452	9.9	13,366	20.51	35,180	53.98	155	0.24	1,535	2.36	0	0	4,855	7.45	3,624	5.56
Illinois	861,985	10.34	337,160	39.11	161,699	18.76	239,455	27.78	1,767	0.2	0	0	0	0	485	0.06	121,419	14.09
Indiana	1,026,502	22.38	13,971	1.36	94,892	9.24	40,778	3.97	0	0	7,935	0.77	0	0	5,452	0.53	863,474	84.12
Iowa	80,331	3.75	29,742	37.02	43,243	53.83	0	0	551	0.69	3,398	4.23	71	0.09	3,326	4.14	0	0.00
Kansas	128,809	7.37	20,659	16.04	38,924	30.22	60,710	47.13	387	0.3	3,889	3.02	42	0.03	592	0.46	3,606	2.80
Kentucky	158,000	5.02	6,498	4.11	72,005	45.57	67,743	42.88	642	0.41	9,994	6.33	1,118	0.71	0	0	0	0.00
Louisiana	292,885	9.98	109,362	37.34	68,043	23.23	69,407	23.7	17,263	5.89	15,322	5.23	119	0.04	13,369	4.56	0	0.00
Maine	168,829	16.64	121,442	71.93	21,609	12.8	20,162	11.94	1,236	0.73	0	0	0	0	4,380	2.59	0	0.00
Maryland	285,393	7.71	117,166	41.05	79,469	27.85	83,365	29.21	679	0.24	3,113	1.09	12	0	1,589	0.56	0	0.00
Massachusetts	678,112	15.77	367,865	54.25	83,256	12.28	164,012	24.19	8,040	1.19	880	0.13	0	0	54,059	7.97	0	0.00

NVRA Table 4b: Voter List Maintenance – Removal Actions

	Voters Removed		Reason for Removal															
	Total	Pct. Registered Voters	Moved Out of Jurisdiction		Death		Failure to Return Confirmation Notice		Voter's Request		Felony or Conviction		Mental Incompetence		Other		Not Categorized	
			Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Michigan	400,793	5.38	53,394	13.32	161,813	40.37	167,581	41.81	18,005	4.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Minnesota	189,347	5.92	74,918	39.57	54,401	28.73	58,533	30.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,495	0.79	0	0.00
Mississippi	126,223	8.50	22,792	18.06	45,148	35.77	45,389	35.96	1,797	1.42	1,273	1.01	26	0.02	9,798	7.76	0	0.00
Missouri	349,510	8.54	98,051	28.05	92,042	26.33	139,024	39.78	2,357	0.67	14,092	4.03	2,015	0.58	0	0	1,929	0.55
Montana	82,421	12.22	7,240	8.78	13,313	16.15	47,895	58.11	2,473	3	235	0.29	4	0	11,261	13.66	0	0.00
Nebraska	83,518	7.20	24,149	28.91	27,065	32.41	27,428	32.84	320	0.38	2,972	3.56	0	0	1,584	1.9	0	0.00
Nevada	181,974	12.33	23,486	12.91	20,444	11.23	88,609	48.69	10,104	5.55	2,070	1.14	41	0.02	37,220	20.45	0	0.00
New Hampshire	125,588	14.31	110,373	87.88	13,975	11.13	0	0	0	0	47	0.04	0	0	1,193	0.95	0	0.00
New Jersey	328,045	5.91	54,184	16.52	96,375	29.38	135,078	41.18	4,662	1.42	10,493	3.2	10	0	25,076	7.64	2,167	0.66
New Mexico	2,993	0.23	432	14.43	580	19.38	0	0	53	1.77	1,453	48.55	0	0	0	0	475	15.87
New York	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
North Carolina	930,154	14.03	426,972	45.9	126,045	13.55	324,862	34.93	2,259	0.24	17,747	1.91	0	0	32,269	3.47	0	0.00
North Dakota	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Ohio	1,032,427	13.32	384,451	37.24	173,182	16.77	426,781	41.34	34,120	3.3	13,778	1.33	36	0	79	0.01	0	0.00
Oklahoma	251,965	12.46	93,826	37.24	38,395	15.24	108,347	43	747	0.3	5,248	2.08	191	0.08	5,211	2.07	0	0.00
Oregon	120,275	5.53	23,599	19.62	51,213	42.58	39,553	32.89	5,460	4.54	0	0	0	0	450	0.37	0	0.00
Pennsylvania	855,524	10.60	376,659	44.03	207,688	24.28	261,718	30.59	3,509	0.41	15	0	161	0.02	5,774	0.67	0	0.00
Puerto Rico	724,699	.	58,478	8.07	664,730	91.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,491	0.21	0	0	0	0.00
Rhode Island	43,595	5.80	3,009	6.9	10,835	24.85	25,528	58.56	492	1.13	1,684	3.86	0	0	1,345	3.09	702	1.61
South Carolina	152,334	5.29	87,363	57.35	51,844	34.03	0	0	52	0.03	9,315	6.11	0	0	0	0	3,760	2.47
South Dakota	25,903	4.60	2,722	10.51	11,141	43.01	9,967	38.48	570	2.2	1,463	5.65	3	0.01	17	0.07	20	0.08
Tennessee	411,497	10.35	150,126	36.48	88,616	21.54	156,412	38.01	4,042	0.98	12,292	2.99	0	0	1	0	8	0.00
Texas	1,227,180	8.75	198,702	16.19	184,034	15	453,428	36.95	16,418	1.34	18,079	1.47	799	0.07	358,584	29.22	-2,864	-0.23

NVRA Table 4b: Voter List Maintenance – Removal Actions																		
	Voters Removed		Reason for Removal															
	Total	Pct. Registered Voters	Moved Out of Jurisdiction		Death		Failure to Return Confirmation Notice		Voter's Request		Felony or Conviction		Mental Incompetence		Other		Not Categorized	
			Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
U.S. Virgin Islands	8,170	15.92	0	0	507	6.21	0	0	0	0	122	1.49	0	0	0	0	7,541	92.30
Utah	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Vermont	36,479	8.21	6,101	16.72	4,422	12.12	12,929	35.44	6,179	16.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,848	18.77
Virginia	808,079	15.30	535,654	66.29	92,058	11.39	135,400	16.76	12,294	1.52	26,756	3.31	955	0.12	4,962	0.61	0	0.00
Washington	476,266	12.14	198,650	41.71	56,393	11.84	14,545	3.05	10,622	2.23	4,965	1.04	107	0.02	190,984	40.1	0	0.00
West Virginia	76,487	6.30	6,862	8.97	28,474	37.23	23,551	30.79	46	0.06	306	0.4	5	0.01	17,242	22.54	1	0.00
Wisconsin	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Wyoming	51,771	19.54	1,494	2.89	4,505	8.7	45,567	88.02	48	0.09	98	0.19	2	0	35	0.07	22	0.04
U.S. Total	16,696,470	8.76	5,188,806	31.08	4,110,047	24.62	4,358,065	26.1	299,717	1.8	334,253	2	10,644	0.06	1,347,664	8.07	1,047,274	6.27

NVRA Table 4b Calculation Notes

(1) **Voters Removed** uses question A11a

(2) **% of Reported Registrations** uses question A11a divided by total registrations in 2014 (A1a from 2014)

(3) **Moved out of Jurisdictions, Total** uses question A11b

(4) **Moved out of Jurisdictions, Pct** uses question A11b divided by question A1a

(5) **Death of Registrant, Total** uses question A11c

(6) **Death of Registrant, Pct** uses question A11 divided by question A1a

(7) **Voter's Request, Total** uses question A11g

(8) **Voter's Request, Pct** uses question A11g divided by question A1a

(9) **Felony or Conviction, Total** uses question A11d

(10) **Felony or Conviction, Pct** uses question A11d divided by question A1a

(11) **Mental Incompetence, Total** uses question A11f

(12) **Mental Incompetence, Total** uses question A11f divided by question A1a

(13) **Other, Total** uses the sum of questions A11h, A11i, A11j and A11k

(14) **Other, Pct** uses the sum of questions A11h, A11i, A11j and A11k divided by question A1a

(15) **Not Categorized, Total** uses question A11a minus the sum of all A11 sub-items

(16) **Not Categorized, Total** uses question A11a minus the sum of all A11 sub-items, all divided by question A11a

NVRA Table 4b Data Notes

General note: the percent of registered voters removed from the rolls was calculated using the number of registered citizens in 2014. So the percentage shows what percentage of those citizens registered in 2014 were removed leading to the 2016 Presidential Election.

Colorado: this state reports: "the relocation outside of jurisdiction includes only moved out of state. Under Colorado law, if a voter moves within the state his or her record is transferred in the statewide database to the new county."

Connecticut: reported removals from "DMV notice of move outside jurisdiction" as "Other" (item A11h). These were re-recorded as "Move outside jurisdiction" (item A11b)

Minnesota: this state reports: "[For items] A11d and A11f: voter is not removed but status changes to "challenged." [For item] A11e: Did not vote or update registration in prior four years. [For item] A11g: Voter request not tracked separately is included in A11h."

Nebraska: this state reports: "Nebraska does not completely remove any voter from the voter registration application. The numbers in [item] A11 represent voters who were put into a "removable" or "not eligible" status, but their voter record history is still in the database."

New York and Utah: did not report information about voter removal.

North Dakota: does not have voter registration.

Wisconsin: this state reported: “data on the total voters removed and the reasons for removal is not available due to a system migration”

Wyoming: this state reports: “our office now receives data from the department of transportation that flags potential noncitizens. If a potential noncitizen did not confirm their eligibility, they were removed from the rolls.”

NVRA Table 5: Same Day Registration			
	New Same Day Registrations		
	Total	Pct. Reported Registration (only states with SDR)	Pct. Applications Received
Alaska	4,809	0.82	1.86
Arizona	4	0	0.00
Colorado	19,190	0.5	1.21
Connecticut	34,929	1.5	3.51
District of Columbia	9,836	1.99	5.79
Hawaii	2,632	0.35	1.18
Idaho	131,455	14.04	43.40
Illinois	137,757	1.56	6.16
Iowa	51,215	2.3	7.58
Maine	74,270	6.97	25.94
Maryland	7,884	0.2	0.40
Minnesota	197,552	5.69	13.31
Montana	12,055	1.74	4.53
Nebraska	1,237	0.1	0.15
New Hampshire	80,995	8.19	9.79
North Carolina	119,035	1.72	3.57
Rhode Island	7,001	0.93	4.83
Texas	10,045	0.07	0.18
Utah	10,272	0.65	1.55
Vermont	1,546	0.33	1.75
Wisconsin	355,948	9.45	54.68
Wyoming	19,911	7.01	8.35
U.S. Total	1,289,578	2.03	5.16

NVRA Table 5 Calculation Notes

(1) **Total New Same Day Registrations** uses question A4a

(2) **% of Reported Registrations** uses question A4a divided by question A1a

(3) **% of Total Applications Received** uses question A4a divided by question A5a

NVRA Table 5 Data Notes

General note: this table only includes those states that provided any data about Same Day Registration (SDR).

Alaska: the law in this state allows for same day voter registration for the office of president/vice president only.

Arizona and Texas: do not have Same Day Registration. However, some jurisdictions reported allowing some individuals to register on a day when voting was also occurring. For example, the jurisdiction of Gila, AZ reported: "UOCAVA voters are allowed to register and vote on Election Day."

Hawaii: "Same day registration was offered during early voting only"

Nebraska: this state reports an overlap between close of registration and opening of early voting.

Rhode Island: only allows same day registration for president and vice president.

Vermont: this state reports: "all of Vermont, allowed SDR thorough affirmation form when DMV application form was not received."

THE ELECTION ADMINISTRATION AND VOTING SURVEY

UNIFORMED AND OVERSEAS CITIZENS ABSENTEE VOTING ACT (UOCAVA)
SURVEY FINDINGS

U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Introduction

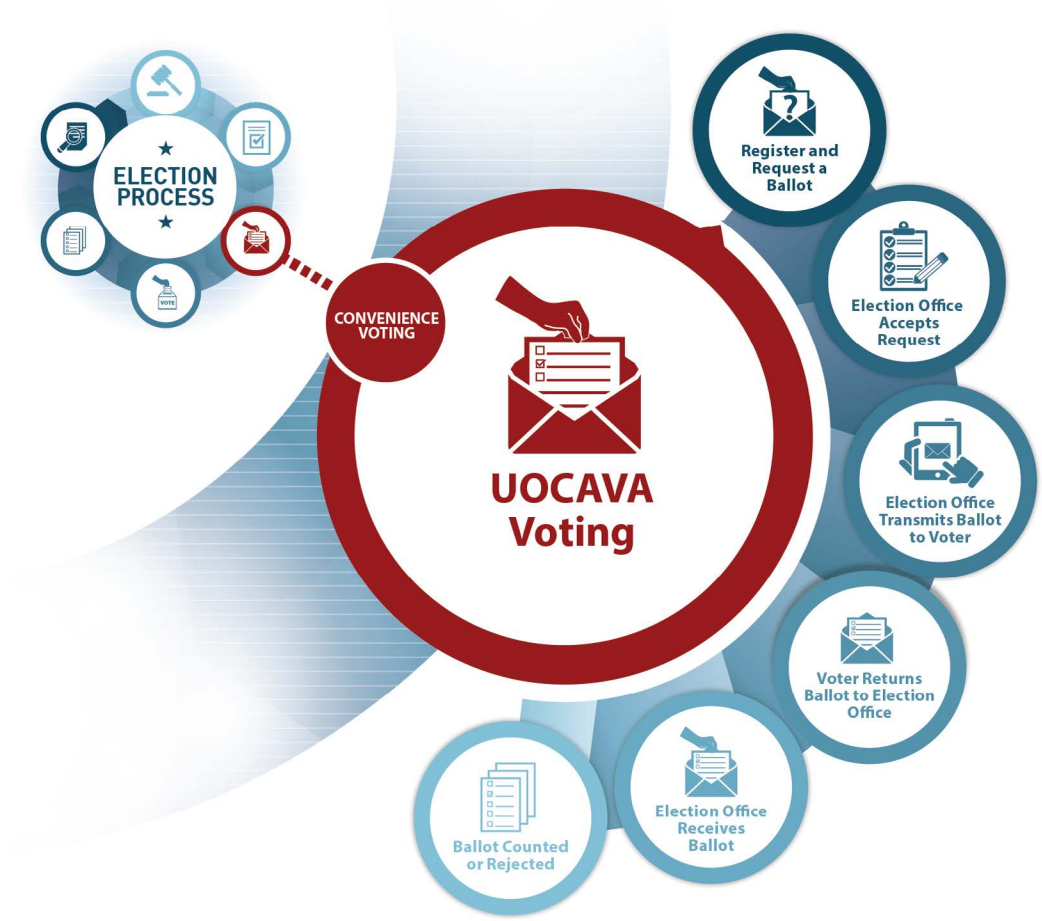
The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, or UOCAVA, was enacted to improve the voting process for the more than 1.3 million members of the uniformed services stationed away from home; their 700,000 eligible family members; and the 5.7 million U.S. citizens living, studying, and working overseas.[1] The voting process for overseas civilians and military members stationed away from their voting residence is different from the regular absentee voting process. Voters covered under UOCAVA face unique voting obstacles due to their mobility and the time required to transmit and return ballots.

The Election Assistance Commission (EAC) partners with the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) to collect and evaluate data on the voting experiences of citizens covered under UOCAVA, and some of that data is presented in this report. Before 2014, the EAC asked states about UOCAVA voting as a part of the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS), and FVAP asked local jurisdictions about UOCAVA voting as a part of its biennial Post-Election Survey of Local Election Officials. In 2014, FVAP and the EAC entered into a memorandum of understanding under which FVAP and the EAC combined their survey efforts. FVAP added certain questions to the EAVS, and the EAC agreed to provide FVAP with all data associated with UOCAVA voting after the EAVS had been administered. This collaboration reduced the data collection burden on local election officials while still allowing both the EAC and FVAP to fulfill their congressionally mandated requirements to study UOCAVA voters.

Figure 1 provides an overview of the UOCAVA voting process, which can be divided into six basic steps: (1) a voter registers to vote and requests a ballot; (2) the election office receives the request and accepts or rejects it; (3) a ballot is transmitted from the election office to the voter; (3) the ballot is marked by the voter and returned to the election office; (5) the election office receives the ballot; and (6) the ballot is accepted and counted, or it is rejected.

Figure 1: The UOCAVA Voting Process

Uniformed Service and Overseas Citizen Voting



The UOCAVA section of the EAVS captures information regarding UOCAVA registrations, ballots that are transmitted from and received by state and local election offices, and the outcomes for the transmitted and received ballots. This includes:

- registration and ballot requests by UOCAVA voters;
- ballots transmitted to voters by election offices;
- ballots returned by voters to election offices;
- ballots accepted and counted, and ballots rejected; and
- Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB) returned by UOCAVA voters.

Many of the questions in the UOCAVA section of the EAVS ask for totals at each step in the UOCAVA voting process to be divided into categories based on the type of voter—members of the uniformed services or overseas citizens. Other questions ask for data to be reported based on whether the ballot is a transmitted ballot—a ballot sent from the election office to the voter—or a FWAB.[2] Additionally, the survey collects information on specific forms used by UOCAVA voters, including the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), which is a registration and ballot request form for UOCAVA voters.

> **The uniformed services** are the Armed Forces—Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy—the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the U.S. Merchant Marine. **Uniformed service members**, their spouses, and their dependents are referred to together as uniformed services voters. **Overseas citizens** are U.S. citizens living outside of the United States who are not uniformed service voters but are protected by UOCAVA.

Changes to the UOCAVA Section for the 2016 Survey

In 2014, the UOCAVA section of the EAVS was expanded to include questions from FVAP's Post-Election Quantitative Survey of Local Election Officials. The goal of combining the surveys was to reduce the survey burden on election officials by asking them to answer a single set of questions about UOCAVA voting. Although the questions from the two surveys were phrased differently and asked for different levels of specificity, they captured many of the same data points. For example, both surveys asked questions pertaining to ballots transmitted, ballots returned, and ballots rejected. After combining the surveys, the new EAVS UOCAVA section contained questions that were redundant and, in places, the question language was not clear and concise. In order to streamline and improve the 2016 EAVS UOCAVA section, FVAP worked with the Council of State Governments' Overseas Voting Initiative to create a working group consisting of state and local election officials. This group identified the redundant questions in the UOCAVA section and the wording issues associated with several questions.

No changes were made to the survey instrument itself between 2014 and 2016, but additions and edits were made to the Supplemental Instruction Manual (SIM) to reflect the suggestions of the Section B Working Group. Nine questions were identified as being redundant, and four questions contained subitems that asked for data that most states do not record.[3] The SIM instructed states to skip these 13 questions and their 62 subitems, and the items were grayed out in the data templates. Table 1 in Appendix B lists the questions that were to be skipped and explains what items in the survey replace the skipped items.

Improvements to the language that was used in the SIM were also made according to recommendations from the working group. The improvements addressed four issues:

Defining UOCAVA status more clearly: The 2014 survey referred to uniformed services voters and overseas citizens without providing a detailed explanation of the meaning of each term. This issue was addressed by including the FPCA's language for the definition of UOCAVA voters.

Clarifying what "transmit" means when discussing "transmitted ballots": The survey refers to transmitted ballots as a way of differentiating between ballots that are sent to UOCAVA voters by state or local election offices and FWABs that are not transmitted by election offices. The SIM was updated to differentiate between where the ballot originates. A transmitted ballot originates in an election office and is sent via postal mail, email, fax, or other mode, and a FWAB originates with the UOCAVA voter.

Clarifying the meaning of "returned and submitted for counting": The phrase "returned and submitted for counting" suggests that a ballot has to meet two criteria to be included in this category. First, the ballot has to be returned by the voter, and second, the ballot has to meet the criteria for being counted. Many states and localities excluded ballots that were received from voters but had obvious problems, such as not being signed by the voter, in this total. Because the EAC and FVAP want the total number of ballots returned, regardless of whether the ballot was subsequently counted or rejected, the SIM was updated to clarify that questions with this phrasing should include all ballots returned by voters, regardless of whether the ballot was counted or rejected.

Improving the usability of the SIM: Previously, the SIM did not provide definitions for all items in the survey. Additionally, the information was not presented in an easy-to-use format. In the revised SIM, definitions of election terms were added to each item, and the SIM was reformatted for greater clarity using plain language principles.

UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted

Election offices in each jurisdiction are responsible for transmitting blank ballots, either through the mail or electronically, to all registered UOCAVA voters who request them. State election policies can affect the difference between the number of registered UOCAVA voters and the number of ballots transmitted to voters. For example, in some states where UOCAVA voters are permanently registered, UOCAVA voters can be designated as "inactive".

In 2016, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and three U.S. territories reported transmitting 930,156 ballots. The UOCAVA population is distributed unevenly across the states. Together, California, Florida, Washington, Texas, New York, and Colorado accounted for almost half of all UOCAVA ballots transmitted to voters.

States and Transmitted UOCAVA Ballots

States with high numbers of UOCAVA ballots transmitted:

California transmitted **119,740** UOCAVA ballots to voters.

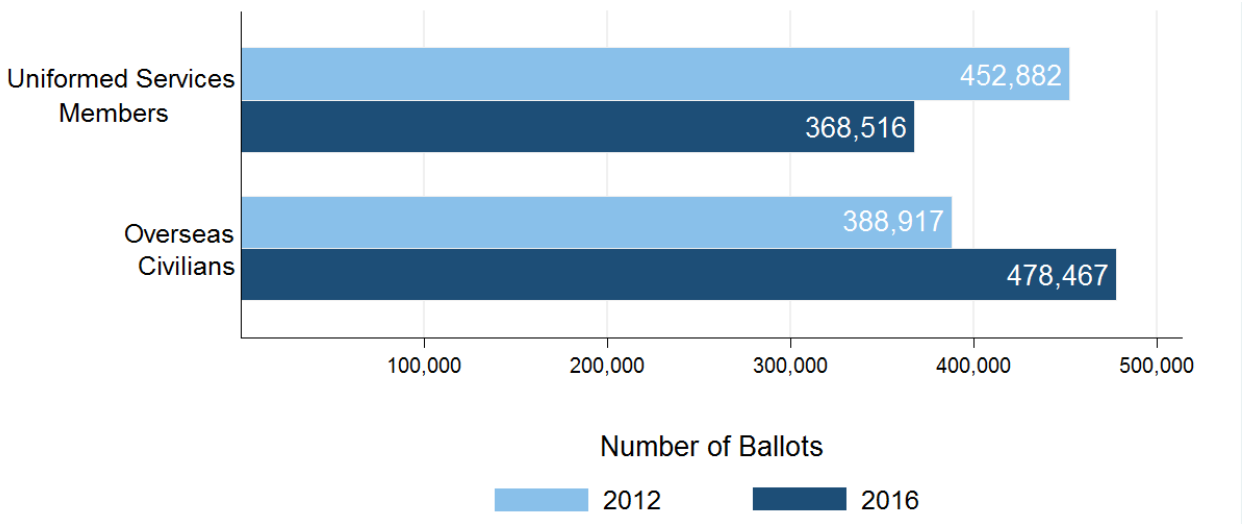
Florida transmitted **116,674** UOCAVA ballots to voters.

Washington transmitted **100,994** UOCAVA ballots to voters.

The 2016 EAVS found that nearly all states were able to provide data concerning the UOCAVA ballots transmitted by the type of voter. In 2016, 51.4 percent of UOCAVA ballots transmitted nationally were sent to U.S. civilians living overseas, 39.6 percent were sent to members of the uniformed services and their families, 9 percent of transmitted ballots were not differentiated by the type of voter. The proportion of ballots sent to overseas civilians or uniformed services members varied by state. In Virginia, for example, UOCAVA ballots were split about evenly between uniformed services and overseas civilian voters; in Massachusetts, 91.6 percent of UOCAVA ballots were transmitted to overseas civilians. In three-fifths of all states, a larger number of ballots were transmitted to uniformed services members.

A similar number of ballots were transmitted to UOCAVA voters in 2012 and 2016. However, as seen in Figure 2, the percentage of ballots transmitted to overseas citizens and uniformed services voters changed substantially between 2012 and 2016. The number of ballots sent to members of the uniformed services decreased by 18.6 percent nationally from 2012 to 2016. By contrast, there was a 23 percent increase in the number of ballots sent to overseas citizens from 2012 to 2016.

Figure 2. Number of Ballots Transmitted to UOCAVA Voters, 2012 and 2016



The change in the distribution of transmitted ballots across voter types was driven by several factors. First, 39 states reported transmitting fewer ballots to uniformed services members in 2016 than in 2012. California alone reported transmitting 35,960 fewer ballots to uniformed services members in 2016 than were reported in 2012. However, this is likely due, at least in part, to the large number of jurisdictions in California that did not categorize their transmitted ballots by voter type; 43 of California's 58 jurisdictions did not report transmitted ballots according to voter type in 2016 compared to only one jurisdiction that did not provide this information in 2012. In addition to the changes in the reported numbers of ballots transmitted to uniformed services members, 46 states reported transmitting a larger number of ballots to overseas civilians in 2016 than in 2012. Illinois, New Jersey, and Massachusetts accounted for almost 50 percent of the increase in ballots transmitted to overseas civilians.

Table 1. States with the Largest Change in UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted, by Voter Type

	Uniformed Services				Overseas Citizens		
	2012	2016	% Change		2012	2016	% Change
California	52,312	16,352	-68.7%	**Illinois**	5,431	19,396	+257.1%
Texas	51,470	29,062	-43.5%	**New Jersey**	3,076	16,349	+431.5%
Virginia	12,036	7,445	-38.1%	**Washington**	22,297	35,230	+58.0%

Transmitted Ballot Statuses

The EAVS tracks a variety of outcomes of ballots that are transmitted to UOCAVA voters. Of all the ballots transmitted in 2016, 70.5 percent were returned by voters. Another 19.4 percent of ballots were reported to have an unknown status, which may include ballots not received or returned. Other ballot dispositions included spoiled or replaced ballots (3.1 percent), ballots returned as undeliverable (0.8 percent), other dispositions (0.8 percent), and those unable to be categorized by their disposition (5.5 percent). Most states provided the number of ballots submitted for counting, but fewer states were able to provide counts of ballots returned as undeliverable and spoiled or replaced ballots.

UOCAVA Ballots Returned

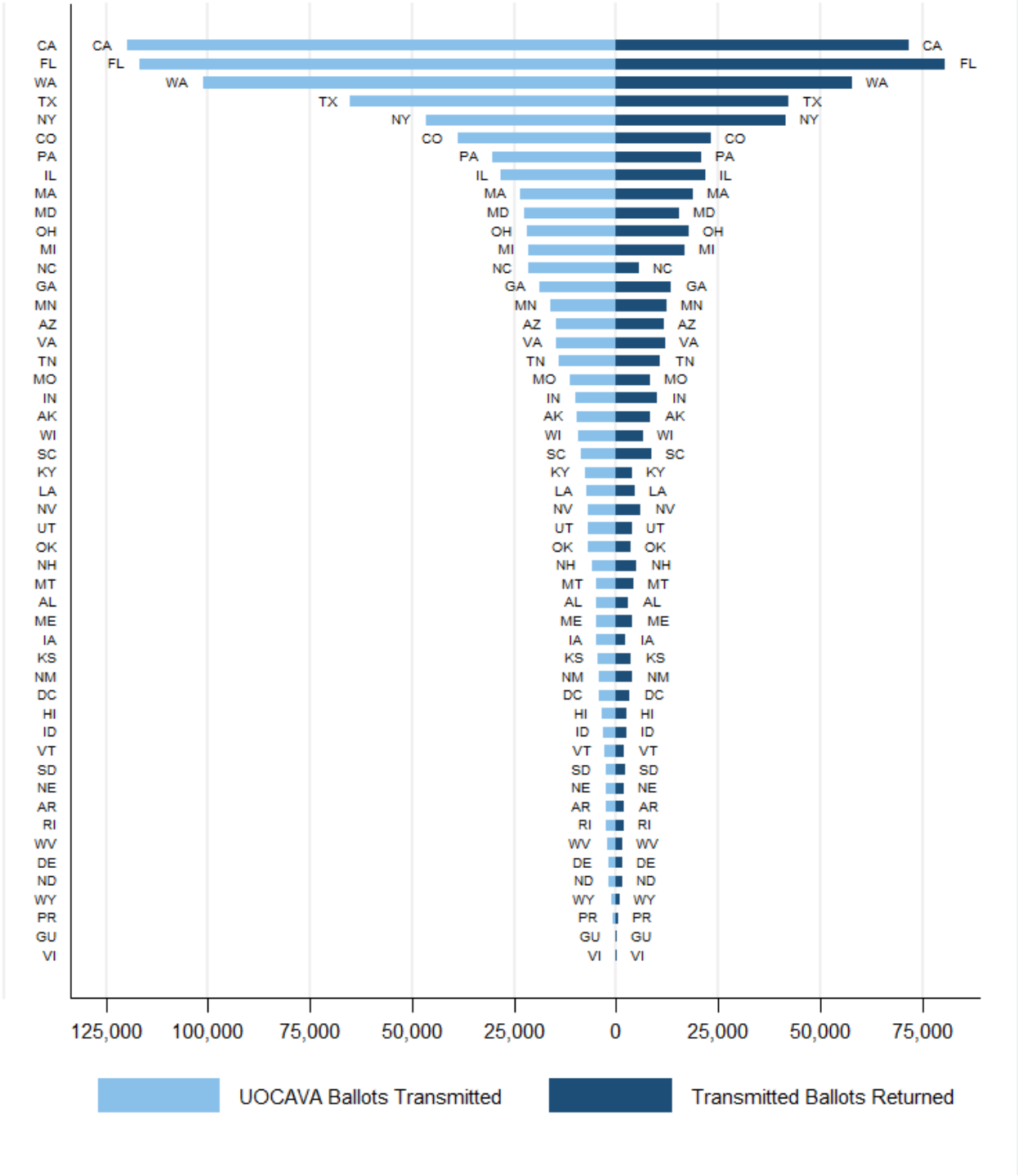
Once a ballot is marked by the voter, it must be returned to the election office in the voter's jurisdiction before their state's deadline for receiving UOCAVA ballots. This can be a challenge for some voters, depending on when they receive their ballot, how they are able to return their ballot, and the location from where they are casting their ballot. For example, voters living in another country who must return their ballots by mail may have more difficulty submitting a ballot before their state's deadline compared to a voter who can return their ballot by email, especially if they do not receive their ballots until shortly before Election Day. To resolve the issues presented by mailing times, a few states have adopted online ballot submission systems. However, due to security and privacy concerns associated with voted ballots, online ballot submission from voters is much less common than online transmission of ballots to voters. All UOCAVA voters have the option to use the FWAB in case their regular absentee ballot does not arrive in time to vote.

The Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB)

The **FWAB** is a special type of UOCAVA ballot that may be used by UOCAVA voters in the event that the voter's regular UOCAVA ballot does not arrive in time to vote. In order to use a FWAB, a voter must have registered and requested a ballot.

A total of 633,613 ballots were returned by UOCAVA voters during the 2016 general election.[4] Consistent with previous election cycles, a large majority of the ballots submitted by UOCAVA voters during the 2016 general election were transmitted ballots rather than FWABs. States reported that 96.3 percent of the ballots submitted in 2016 were regular UOCAVA absentee ballots issued by the voters' jurisdiction. Figure 3 compares the number of ballots transmitted by each state to the number of ballots returned by voters. Although California transmitted the largest number of ballots to UOCAVA voters, Florida had the largest number of ballots returned.

Figure 3. UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted and Returned, 2016[5]



Of the 368,516 ballots transmitted by election offices to uniformed services members, 65.8 percent were returned. Overseas civilians returned transmitted ballots at a higher rate of 73.7 percent. Overall, 18 states reported more uniformed services ballots submitted than overseas civilian ballots, whereas 29 states had more overseas civilian ballots than uniformed services ballots submitted. The remaining seven states did not provide data categorizing the ballots by voter type.

Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) Received[6]

Section 103 of UOCAVA provides a mechanism for uniformed services and overseas civilian voters to cast a FWAB (see 52 U.S.C.§ 20303). These ballots are available to uniformed aervices voters and voters living outside the United States who requested but did not receive the regular absentee ballots after having submitted a timely application for the ballot. The FWAB allows all UOCAVA voters to cast a ballot for Federal offices (President/Vice President as applicable, U.S. Senator, U.S. Representative, Delegate or Resident Commissioner), and some states allow these ballots to be used for elections other than Federal elections.
If a regular absentee ballot does not arrive in time for the individual to vote, the FWAB functions as a back-up ballot. The FWAB is available through voting assistance officers at military installations, at U.S. embassies or consulates, and on the FVAP website. An absentee uniformed services voter typically must:

- be absent from his or her voting residence;
- have applied for a regular ballot early enough so that the request is received by the appropriate local election officer not later than the state deadline or the date that is 30 days before the general election, unless the state grants additional permission; and
- not have received the requested regular absentee ballot from the state, unless the state grants additional permission.

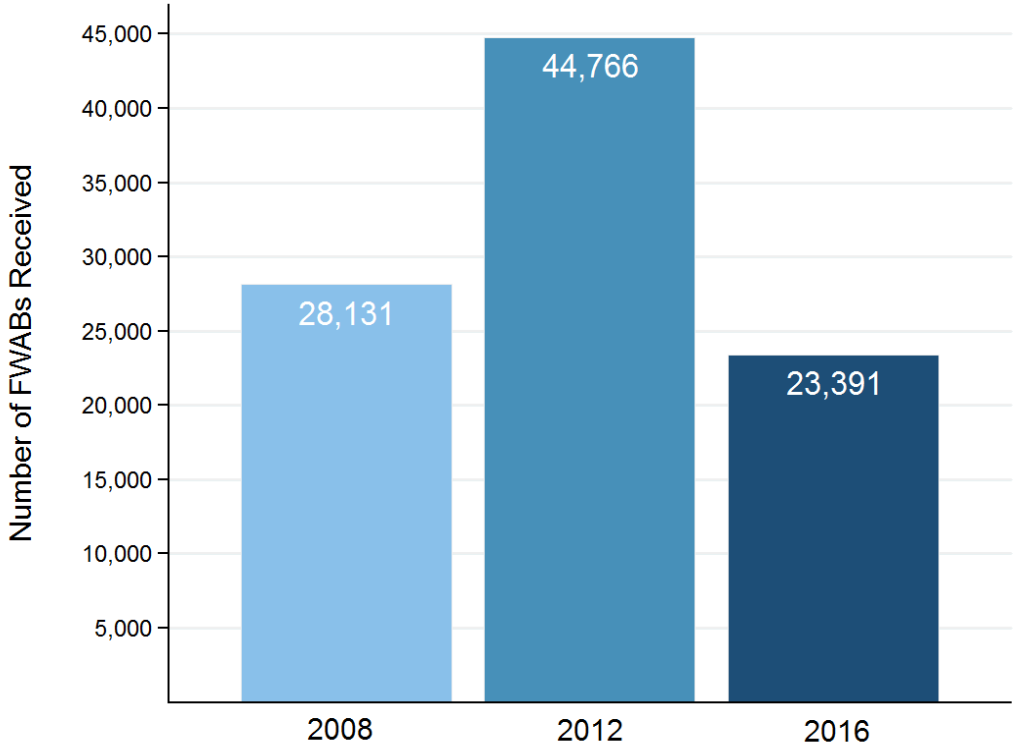
A citizen outside the United States typically must:

- be located outside the United States (including those located at APO/FPO addresses);
- have applied for a regular ballot early enough so that the request is received by the appropriate local election officer not later than the state deadline or the date that is 30 days before the general election, unless the state grants additional permission; and
- not have received the requested regular absentee ballot from the state, unless the state grants additional permission (52 U.S.C. § 20301).

States reported that 23,391 FWABs were submitted in 2016, which accounted for 3.7 percent of all UOCAVA ballots submitted. This small proportion makes sense in the context of the FWAB's purpose, serving as a back-up ballot when the regular requested absentee ballot does not arrive in time to vote. However, three states—Iowa and North Carolina—and the District of Columbia reported that more than 20 percent of the UOCAVA ballots they received were FWABs.

The number of FWABs received in the 2016 general election was much lower than in the 2012 general election, when 44,766 FWABs, representing 7.4 percent of the total number of UOCAVA ballots, were submitted (see Figure 4). This could be due, in part, to improvements in UOCAVA ballot transmission processes used by election offices. FWAB usage remains a relatively small proportion of UOCAVA voting among both uniformed services and overseas civilian voters. In 2016, FWABs accounted for 3.3 percent of the total ballots returned by uniformed services voters and 3.6 percent returned by overseas civilian voters.

Figure 4. Number of FWABs Received, 2008–2016



Ballot Return Rates[7]

Return rates for UOCAVA ballots are calculated in a unique way, relating to the differences between regular UOCAVA ballots and FWABs. As previously discussed, regular UOCAVA ballots originate with an election office and must be transmitted to the voter. FWABs, however, do not originate with an election office, so they cannot be tracked in this manner. Voters can get a FWAB, either from the internet or from voting assistance personnel, in the event that they do not receive their requested UOCAVA ballot. Under the assumption that voters who submitted a FWAB also requested that a regular UOCAVA ballot be transmitted to them, we include the counts of FWABs in both the transmitted and returned portions of the ballot return rate calculation.

The rate of return of UOCAVA ballots in 2016 was slightly lower than in the Presidential election in 2012. In 2016, 68.1 percent of UOCAVA ballots were returned compared to 69 percent in 2012.[8] There are many reasons other than non-voting that can explain why a ballot that was transmitted to a voter might not be received by the election office. For example, a blank UOCAVA ballot that is sent in the mail by an election office might not get to a voter due to an error in the format of the address on file or difficulties with the postal system in the voter's country of residence. Likewise, when the voter returns his or her ballot, it can also fail to reach the election office because the voter might have failed to apply correct postage or might have used the wrong address for the election office.

Ballot Return Rates: National and State-level

National UOCAVA ballot return rate: **68.1%**

States with high UOCAVA ballot return rates:

Alaska has a UOCAVA ballot return rate of **93.2%**

Idaho has a UOCAVA ballot return rate of **91.7%**

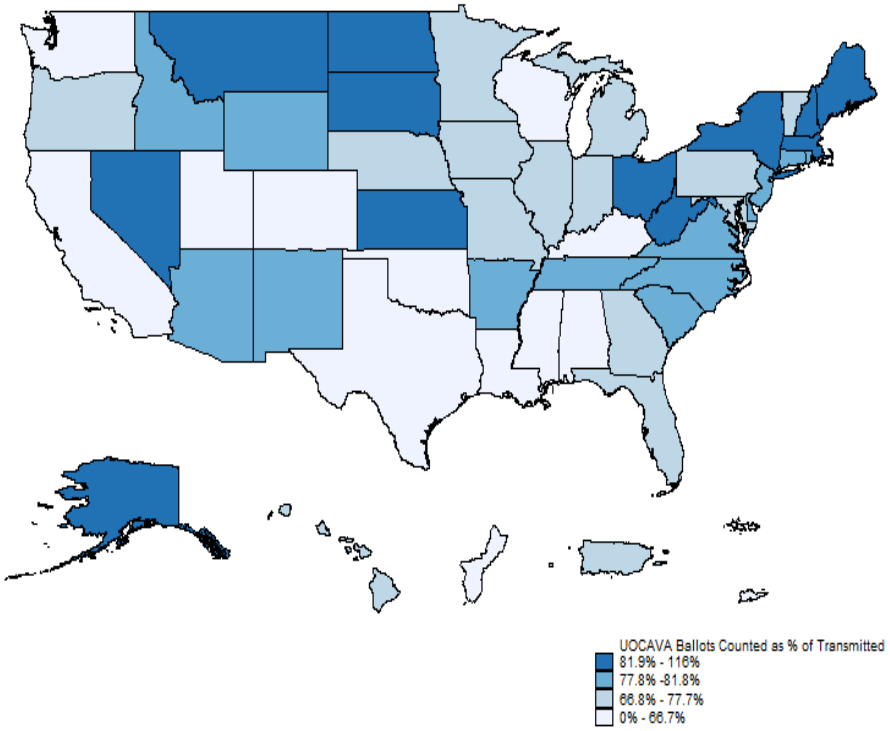
Nevada has a UOCAVA ballot return rate of **91.2%**

UOCAVA Ballots Counted and Rejected

Once a UOCAVA ballot is received by an election office, election officials determine whether it should be accepted and counted, or rejected. The rejection rates of UOCAVA ballots are of particular interest because of the variation across states related to ballot return methods, deadlines for ballot return, and other factors.

Of the 633,592 regular ballots and FWABs that were received from voters in 2016, 512,696, or 80.9 percent, were counted by the states.[9] In 2012, the reported number of regular ballots and FWABs that were counted was 478,889. The proportions of ballots counted in 2016 differed for uniformed services members and overseas civilians: 88.6 percent of the ballots returned by uniformed services members were counted, whereas only 78.7 percent of ballots from overseas civilians were counted. The number of UOCAVA ballots counted in each state in 2016 range from 44 in Rhode Island to 78,361 in Florida.[10] Figure 5 displays the number of ballots counted as a percentage of the ballots transmitted to *UOCAVA* voters. Many states with smaller UOCAVA populations tended to count higher proportions of the ballots they sent out to voters. Several states, such as New York and Massachusetts, were unique in that they transmitted a large number of UOCAVA ballots and counted a large proportion of those ballots.

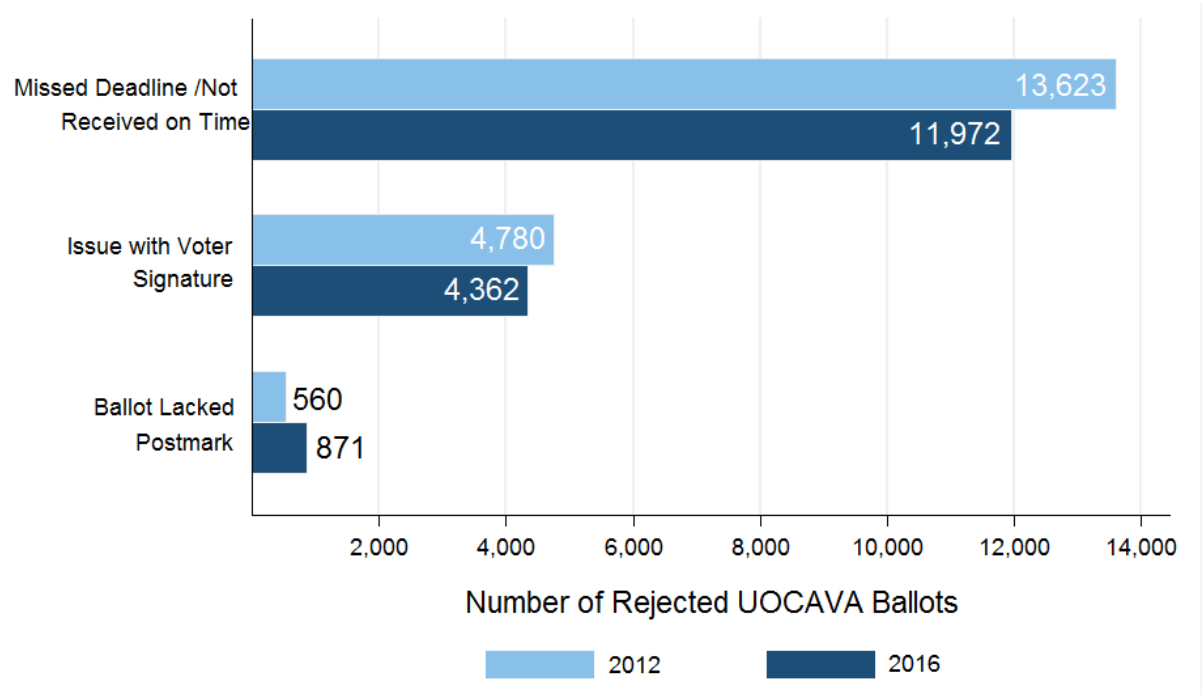
Figure 5. Percentage of Ballots Transmitted to UOCAVA Voters That Were Counted, 2016



Overall in 2016, the rejection rate for UOCAVA ballots and FWABs was relatively low at the national level. In total, 19,039 regular UOCAVA ballots and FWABs were rejected, for a national rejection rate of 3 percent. Rejection rates ranged from zero percent in seven states to 13.7 percent in Idaho.[11] Ballots were rejected at approximately equal rates for uniformed services members (3 percent) and overseas civilians (2.9 percent). Additionally, the rejection rate is slightly inflated due to a number of FWABs that were rejected because a regular absentee ballot was received from the same voter. These "rejections" still resulted in a vote being counted, so after correcting for those FWABs, the national rejection rate was 2.8 percent.

The reasons UOCAVA ballots were rejected are of particular interest. The most common reason for rejection was that the ballot was not received on time: 44.4 percent of the rejected ballots in 2016 were not counted for this reason. Another 16.2 percent were rejected because of problems with a required voter signature; for example, the signature may not have matched the signature on file or it may have been missing altogether. An additional 3.2 percent were rejected because the ballot lacked a postmark. Figure 6 displays the reasons that ballots were rejected in 2012 and 2016. More ballots were rejected due to missed deadlines and voter signature issues in 2012 than in 2016; in 2016, more ballots were rejected because they lacked a postmark.

Figure 6. Reasons for Rejecting UOCAVA Ballots, 2016



Transmitted Ballots Counted

A total of 495,649 transmitted ballots were counted in the 2016 general election. About 43.6 percent of these ballots were submitted by uniformed service members, and 56.1 percent were submitted by overseas civilians. The remaining ballots were from other voter types or were not classified.

FWABs Counted

Use of the FWAB resulted in at least 17,047 ballots being counted in the 2016 general election.[12] FWABs made up 3.3 percent of UOCAVA ballots counted in the 2016 election.[13] Of the number of FWABs counted, 33.3 percent were from uniformed services members and 58.8 percent were from overseas civilians. The largest numbers of FWABs were counted in California (3,059), North Carolina (1,628), and Pennsylvania (1,485).

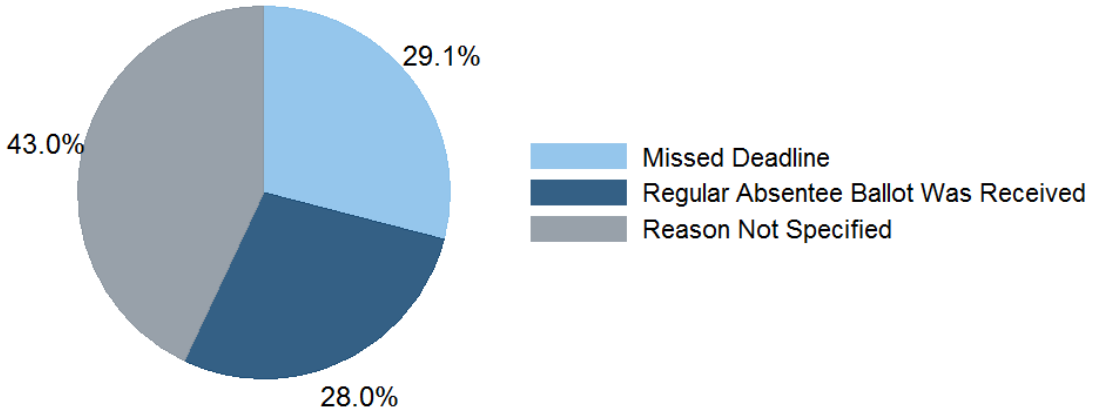
Transmitted Ballots Rejected

In the 2016 election, the states reported rejecting 14,964 UOCAVA ballots that had originated with the elections office. Ballots received back from uniformed services members and overseas civilians were rejected at a roughly equal rate (about 2.5 percent). Several states rejected UOCAVA ballots at much higher rates than other states, as measured by the ratio of rejected to counted UOCAVA ballots. Missouri, Puerto Rico, and South Carolina counted all of their submitted ballots and rejected zero. Idaho, on the other hand, counted 2,352 transmitted ballots (88.3 percent) and rejected 311 (11.7 percent).

FWABs Rejected

Of the 23,391 FWABs submitted in 2016, 4,075 (17.4 percent) were rejected.[14] FWAB rejection rates ranged from zero percent in seven states to 59.8 percent in Idaho and 68.5 percent in Indiana. Unlike transmitted ballots, the rejection rate for FWABs was higher for uniformed services members than overseas civilians. FWABs received from uniformed service members were rejected at a rate of 20.0 percent, whereas FWABs from overseas civilians were rejected at a rate of 14.3 percent.

Figure 7. Reasons for Rejecting FWABs, 2016



The EAVS collects data on two reasons that FWABs can be rejected. Of all the FWABs that were rejected in the 2016 general election, 1,184 were rejected because they were received after the ballot receipt deadline. An additional 1,139 were rejected because the voters' regular absentee ballot was received. Figure 7 displays the reasons FWABs were rejected in 2016. Roughly equal proportions of ballots were rejected due to a missed deadline or because a regular UOCAVA ballot was received from the voter. However, for nearly half of the rejected FWABs (43 percent), the reason for rejection was not specified. This could indicate one of two things: either states do not track the reasons that FWABs were rejected or FWABs were rejected for some other reason not listed.

Comparison: Transmitted Ballots versus FWABs

FWABs were used at similar rates by uniformed service members and overseas civilians in the 2016 general election. Of the 250,683 ballots received from uniformed services members, 3.1 percent were FWABs, and of the 365,854 ballots received from overseas civilians, 3.6 percent were FWABs.

Table 2. Returned Ballots by Ballot and Voter Type, 2016		
	Transmitted Ballots	**FWABs**
Uniformed Services Members	242,468	8,215
Overseas Civilians	352,657	13,197

Notably, and consistent with past survey data, FWABs were more likely to be rejected than regular state absentee ballots. FWABs made up 21.4 percent of the 19,039 rejected UOCAVA ballots, although FWABs were only 3.7 percent of the ballots returned by voters. States reported receiving 23,391 FWABs and rejecting 4,075, or 17.4 percent. For transmitted ballots, the rejection rate was much smaller at 2.5 percent. Almost half of all rejected FWABs were in three states—Texas, Maryland, and California.

Table 3. Returned Ballots by Type and Outcome, 2016		
	Transmitted Ballots	**FWABs**
Counted	495,649	17,047
Rejected	14,964	4,075

Endnotes

[1] Overseas Citizen Population Analysis. (2016). Federal Voting Assistance Program. https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/FVAP-OCPA_201609_final.pdf

[2] The FWAB is a back-up ballot that can be used by UOCAVA voters to cast a vote, if their requested absentee ballot does not arrive in time.

[3] The subitems that were removed related to ballots transmitted to voters 45 days before the election and then ballots transmitted closer to the election.

[4] The report will only use counts of transmitted "regular" UOCAVA ballots and FWABs that were returned. Although the EAVS generally collects data on all types of UOCAVA ballots, even those that cannot be classified by type, the questions in the 2016 EAVS concerning the number of ballots returned only collected information on the two main ballot types of interest—regular UOCAVA ballots and FWABs. These changes in data collection and reporting from previous years are due to the questions that were marked for skipping in the 2016 SIM, discussed on pages 119–120 and Appendix B of this report.

[5] In this figure, four states are not included because they did not report B26a–e, which asked about the number of ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters that were returned. Those states are Connecticut, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Oregon. Data on the number of ballots transmitted by those states can be found in UOCAVA Table 1.

[6] When discussing the rest of the voting process, special attention will be given to discussing transmitted ballots and FWABs separately. Transmitted ballots are sent from the elections office to the voter, but FWABs originate with the voter. A FWAB can be supplied by a voting assistance officer, found at consulates and the offices of overseas voting groups, or downloaded from the internet. Due to these differences in ballot origination, there are several different ways to calculate ballot return rates. Additionally, transmitted ballots and FWABs look different and have different requirements for being counted, so their rejection rates and reasons for rejection may also differ.

[7] Calculations of UOCAVA ballot return rates in this report intend to include two types of ballots: regular UOCAVA ballots and FWABs. Due to changes in how states were asked to complete the survey in 2016, the survey did not collect information on the numbers of ballots returned that were an "other" ballot type or could not be categorized by ballot type.

[8] The return rate for a given state may be slightly higher or lower than average because of the way cases in which a voter returned multiple ballots were handled. For example, if a voter returned both a FWAB and a transmitted ballot, typically the transmitted ballot is counted. However, if a state counted both as returned, it could inflate the rate of returned ballots.

[9] When discussing these counts of ballots, we focus solely on transmitted ballots and FWABs because we do not have counts of "other" or "uncategorized" types of ballots that were returned. Due to the skipped questions in the 2016 survey, we do not have data on how many of these other ballots were returned. If we had included all returned UOCAVA ballots in our calculations of count rates and return rates, the rates would be artificially inflated.

[10] The numbers of ballots counted that were reported here only include regular UOCAVA ballots (B10a–c) and FWABs counted (B11a–c). States and territories that did not categorize their counted ballots (B9a–c) into these subitems are not included.

[11] The U. S. Virgin Islands were not able to report the number of ballots rejected, so they are not included in this analysis. Three states were not able to report a breakdown of the number of ballots rejected.

[12] The actual number of FWABs that were counted may be higher as some states were not able to provide a breakdown of their UOCAVA ballots by type of ballot.

[13] This is the percentage of FWABs that were counted out of the total number of regular UOCAVA ballots and FWABs that were counted.

[14] The numbers of FWABs that were counted and rejected do not add up to the number of FWABs that were returned. The disposition of the remaining 2,270 FWABs is unknown due to non-response from some jurisdictions and the use of different questions to make these calculations. There was no check within the data template to ensure that states reported a number of counted and rejected FWABs that was equal to the number returned. Additionally, some states differ in how they define rejected ballots. For example, in a few states, ballots that are returned after the submission deadline are neither counted nor rejected—they are simply considered returned ballots.

UOCAVA Appendix A: Additional Information

Laws Affecting UOCAVA Voters

The **Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)** requires states and territories to provide a means for these citizens to register and to vote in elections for Federal office using absentee procedures. Under UOCAVA, citizens can use the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) to register to vote and to request their absentee ballot. UOCAVA also provides for the use of a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB), which can be cast under certain conditions by voters who have applied for but who have not yet received their absentee ballot.

The **Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act** amended UOCAVA in October 2009. The purpose of the amendment is to ensure that military personnel and overseas citizens have sufficient time to request and receive ballots and that states allow enough time for the submitted ballots to be counted toward the election results. Provisions of the act include requirements for states to transmit ballots at least 45 days before Federal elections and to offer electronic transmission of voting information and blank ballots. The *MOVE Act* also eliminated the Federal requirement that ballots be automatically transmitted for two subsequent general election cycles. This requirement changed to a minimum of the calendar year in which the FPCA was submitted.

The **Help America Vote Act (HAVA)** was passed in 2002, and section 703(a) HAVA amended section 102 of UOCAVA by adding the requirement that each state must report certain election data to the EAC no more than 90 days after each Federal election. The data is to include the number of absentee ballots transmitted to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters for the election and the number of those ballots that were returned. HAVA also provided that the EAC work with its board of advisors and its standards board to create a standardized format for collecting the data and that the data be made available to the public.

Data Collection Requirements

The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), 42 U.S.C. § 15301 *et seq.*, mandates that, for each regularly scheduled general election for Federal office, the EAC shall collect comprehensive data from the states on all of the ballots sent and received by voters covered by UOCAVA, 42 U.S.C. § 1973ff. The UOCAVA statute also requires FVAP to collect data on UOCAVA voting.

Beginning in 2014, the EAC and FVAP consolidated their data collection efforts related to UOCAVA voters, using Section B of the EAVS as the sole method of collecting these data. The 2016 EAVS used a new and improved UOCAVA section that aimed to ease survey completion for the states while also improving the quality of the data being collected. Stakeholders and subject matter experts worked together to combine repetitive items and make the survey language more easy to interpret. These updates were provided in an instruction manual that was distributed along with the survey instrument. This report on UOCAVA voting will contain more information than past years on the use of special forms such as the FPCA and the FWAB.

UOCAVA Appendix B: Section B Skipped Questions

Skipped Questions	Reason for Skipping
B3. Enter the total number of all UOCAVA ballots (including regular UOCAVA absentee ballots and Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots [FWAB]) returned by UOCAVA voters and submitted for counting for the November 2016 general election.	This item can be skipped because the total number of ballots received from UOCAVA voters can be determined by adding together the total number of UOCAVA absentee ballots counted (**B8**) and the total number of UOCAVA absentee ballots rejected (**B13**)
B4a through B4c. Divide the total number of UOCAVA ballots returned by UOCAVA voters and submitted for counting (as entered in B3) into each category of UOCAVA voter (uniformed service members, overseas civilians, other).	These items can be skipped because the subtotals of ballots for each type of voter can be determined by adding up the total number of UOCAVA ballots that were counted (**B9a–c**) and the total number of UOCAVA ballots that were rejected (**B15a–c**).
B5a through B5c: Regular UOCAVA absentee ballots returned and submitted for counting, divided into each category of UOCAVA voter (uniformed service members, overseas civilians, and other).	These items can be skipped because the subtotals of ballots for each type of voter can be determined by adding up the total number of regular UOCAVA absentee counted (**B10a–c**) and the total number of regular UOCAVA absentee ballots rejected (**B16a–c**).
B6a through B6c: FWABs returned and submitted for counting, divided into each category of UOCAVA voter (uniformed service members, overseas civilians, and other).	These items can be skipped because the sub-totals of FWABS for each type of voter can be determined by adding the number of FWABs counted (**11a–c**) to the number of FWABs rejected (**17a–c**).
B7a through B7c: Other type of ballots returned and submitted for counting, divided into each category of UOCAVA voter (uniformed service members, overseas civilians, and other).	These items can be skipped because the subtotals of FWABS for each type of voter can be determined by adding the number of other UOCAVA ballots counted (**12a–c**) to the number of other UOCAVA ballots rejected (**18a–c**).
B23. Enter the date your jurisdiction first started transmitting absentee ballots to UOCAVA voters for the November 2016 election.	This item can be skipped because states typically do not track the date of transmission for UOCAVA ballots.
B24. How many UOCAVA absentee ballots did your jurisdiction transmit to UOCAVA voters using the following modes of transmission, before and after the 45-day deadline?	The timing component of this question can be skipped because states do not track the date of transmission. The remaining components of the question still capture the total number of UOCAVA ballots transmitted by mail, email, and other modes.
B27. How many UOCAVA absentee ballots were received using the following modes of transmission, before and after the 45-day deadline?	The timing component of this question was dropped because states do not track the date of transmission. The remaining components of the question still capture the total number of UOCAVA ballots received by mail, email, and other modes.

Skipped Questions	Reason for Skipping
B28: Of the total number of UOCAVA absentee ballots received (as reported in B26a), how many were rejected for the following groups (uniformed service members, overseas civilians, and other)?	This item can be skipped because it can be determined by subtracting the total number of ballots counted for each type of voter (**10a–c**) from the total number of ballots received from each type of voter (**26b–e**).
B29. Of the total number of UOCAVA absentee ballots that were rejected (as reported in B28e), how many were rejected because they were received after the statutory deadline by the following modes of transmission, before and after the 45-day deadline?	The timing component of this question can be skipped because states do not track the date of transmission. The remaining components of this question still capture the total number of UOCAVA ballots rejected by mail, email, and other modes.
B30. Enter the total number of UOCAVA ballots counted in your jurisdiction by the following modes of transmission, before and after the 45-day deadline.	The timing component of this question can be skipped because states do not track the date of transmission. The remaining components of the question still capture the total number of UOCAVA ballots counted by mail, email, and other modes.
B32. Of the total number of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) received from UOCAVA voters (as reported in B31e), how many were rejected for the following groups?	This item can be skipped because it can be determined by subtracting the total number of ballots counted for each type of voter (**11a–c**) from the total number of ballots received from each type of voter (**31a–d**).
B35. Enter the total number of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) received from UOCAVA voters that were counted for the following groups.	This question is duplicative of **B11**. Simple use the subtotals reported in **B11**.

UOCAVA Appendix C: UOCAVA Tables

UOCAVA Table 1: UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted by Voter Type							
	Ballots Transmitted						
	All UOCAVA Voters	Uniformed Services Members		Overseas Civilians		Not Categorized by Voter Type	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
Alabama	4,888	2,549	52.15	1,433	29.32	906	18.54
Alaska	9,674	7,587	78.43	2,087	21.57	0	0.00
Arizona	14,761	5,502	37.27	8,995	60.94	264	1.79
Arkansas	2,455	1,381	56.25	1,062	43.26	12	0.49
California	119,740	16,352	13.66	44,827	37.44	58,561	48.91
Colorado	38,625	11,913	30.84	26,712	69.16	0	0.00
Connecticut	6,426	2,496	38.84	3,930	61.16	0	0.00
Delaware	2,000	726	36.3	1,274	63.7	0	0.00
District of Columbia	4,158	170	4.09	3,988	95.91	0	0.00
Florida	116,674	73,009	62.58	43,304	37.12	361	0.31
Georgia	18,634	8,218	44.1	10,416	55.9	0	0.00
Guam	131	66	50.38	65	49.62	0	0.00
Hawaii	3,436	87	2.53	682	19.85	2,667	77.62
Idaho	3,030	1,703	56.2	1,327	43.8	0	0.00
Illinois	28,139	8,760	31.13	19,398	68.94	-19	-0.07
Indiana	9,928	3,634	36.6	6,123	61.67	171	1.72
Iowa	4,806	0	0	0	0	4,806	100.00
Kansas	4,432	1,624	36.64	2,808	63.36	0	0.00
Kentucky	7,690	4,162	54.12	3,528	45.88	0	0.00
Louisiana	7,249	3,940	54.35	3,309	45.65	0	0.00
Maine	4,821	1,194	24.77	3,627	75.23	0	0.00
Maryland	22,489	7,031	31.26	15,458	68.74	0	0.00
Massachusetts	23,479	1,969	8.39	21,510	91.61	0	0.00
Michigan	21,574	7,537	34.94	14,037	65.06	0	0.00
Minnesota	15,907	4,318	27.15	11,589	72.85	0	0.00
Mississippi	3,431	2,211	64.44	1,220	35.56	0	0.00
Missouri	11,327	5,892	52.02	5,435	47.98	0	0.00
Montana	4,979	3,053	61.32	1,926	38.68	0	0.00
Nebraska	2,486	1,065	42.84	1,421	57.16	0	0.00
Nevada	6,990	3,047	43.59	3,943	56.41	0	0.00
New Hampshire	5,904	1,986	33.64	3,918	66.36	0	0.00
New Jersey	18,856	2,507	13.3	16,349	86.7	0	0.00
New Mexico	4,201	2,128	50.65	2,001	47.63	72	1.71
New York	46,582	8,467	18.18	38,115	81.82	0	0.00

UOCAVA Table 1: UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted by Voter Type							
	Ballots Transmitted						
	All UOCAVA Voters	Uniformed Services Members		Overseas Civilians		Not Categorized by Voter Type	
		Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.	Total	Pct.
North Carolina	21,447	8,563	39.93	12,884	60.07	0	0.00
North Dakota	1,734	1,019	58.77	715	41.23	0	0.00
Ohio	21,830	8,566	39.24	13,264	60.76	0	0.00
Oklahoma	6,848	4,359	63.65	2,489	36.35	0	0.00
Oregon	16,473	6,047	36.71	6,459	39.21	3,967	24.08
Pennsylvania	30,184	10,833	35.89	19,351	64.11	0	0.00
Puerto Rico	886	642	72.46	244	27.54	0	0.00
Rhode Island	2,379	0	0	0	0	2,379	100.00
South Carolina	8,618	4,614	53.54	4,004	46.46	0	0.00
South Dakota	2,581	1,716	66.49	821	31.81	44	1.70
Tennessee	13,950	9,374	67.2	4,572	32.77	4	0.03
Texas	65,193	29,062	44.58	32,685	50.14	3,446	5.29
U.S. Virgin Islands	13	13	100	0	0	0	0.00
Utah	6,959	3,065	44.04	3,894	55.96	0	0.00
Vermont	2,763	406	14.69	2,357	85.31	0	0.00
Virginia	14,710	7,445	50.61	7,265	49.39	0	0.00
Washington	100,994	60,473	59.88	35,230	34.88	5,291	5.24
West Virginia	2,271	792	34.87	1,363	60.02	116	5.11
Wisconsin	9,259	4,686	50.61	4,573	49.39	0	0.00
Wyoming	1,162	557	47.93	480	41.31	125	10.76
U.S. TOTAL	930,156	368,516	39.62	478,467	51.44	83,173	8.94

UOCAVA Table 1 Calculation Notes

(1) **Ballots Transmitted, All UOCAVA Voters** uses question B1a.

(2) **Ballots Transmitted to Uniformed Services Members, Total** uses question B1b.

(3) **Ballots Transmitted to Uniformed Services Members, Pct** is the percentage of all transmitted UOCAVA ballots that were sent to uniformed services members. It uses B1b divided by B1a

(4) **Ballots Transmitted to Overseas Civilians, Total** uses question B1c.

(5) **Ballots Transmitted to Overseas Civilians, Pct** is the percentage of all transmitted UOCAVA ballots that were sent to overseas civilians. It uses question B1c divided by B1a.

(6) **Ballots Transmitted, Not Categorized by Voter Type, Total** uses question B1a minus the sum of B1b and B1c.

(7) **Ballots Transmitted, Not Categorized by Voter Type, Pct** is the percentage of all transmitted UOCAVA ballots that could not be categorized by the type of voter they were sent to. It uses question B1a minus the sum of B1b and B1c, all divided by B1a.

UOCAVA Table 1 Data Notes

Alabama: Some jurisdictions reported ballots transmitted to Military spouses in B1d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services members category, B1b.

California: The state reported a much lower number of ballots transmitted to Uniformed Services members in 2016 than in 2012 due to many of its jurisdictions not categorizing transmitted ballots by voter type in 2016.

Florida: One jurisdiction reported ballots transmitted to Military spouses in B1d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services members category, B1b.

Hawaii: One jurisdiction reported ballots transmitted to Military dependents in B1d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services members category, B1b. Additionally, the jurisdiction with the largest number of transmitted ballots in Hawaii did not categorize those ballots by voter type, so the reported number of ballots transmitted to Uniformed Services Members in 2016 is much lower than in 2012.

Iowa: The state did not categorize its transmitted ballots by voter type.

Rhode Island: The state did not categorize its transmitted ballots by voter type.

Texas: Some jurisdictions reported ballots transmitted to Military spouses in B1d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B1b.

Virginia: Ballots transmitted to Military spouses and their dependents were reported in B1d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B1b.

UOCAVA Table 2: UOCAVA Ballots Received by Ballot Type, Uniformed Services Members						
	Total	Return Rate	Regular UOCAVA Ballots		FWAB	
			Total	Pct. Received	Total	Pct. Received
Alabama	1,643	64.46	1,569	49.71	74	2.34
Alaska	7,056	93	6,627	73.53	429	4.76
Arizona	4,361	79.26	4,181	34.47	180	1.48
Arkansas	1,307	94.64	1,148	51.69	159	7.16
California	14,788	90.44	14,153	18.79	635	0.84
Colorado	6,730	56.49	6,704	28.91	26	0.11
Connecticut	0	0	0	.	0	.
Delaware	595	81.96	534	30.69	61	3.51
District of Columbia	238	140	111	2.54	127	2.91
Florida	52,300	71.63	51,979	63.87	321	0.39
Georgia	5,666	68.95	5,666	41.82	0	0
Guam	33	50	32	42.11	1	1.32
Hawaii	37	42.53	37	1.41	0	0
Idaho	1,564	91.84	1,509	54.28	55	1.98
Illinois	6,183	70.58	6,183	27.25	0	0
Indiana	4,098	112.77	4,036	39.14	62	0.6
Iowa	504	.	87	2.63	417	12.61
Kansas	1,395	85.9	1,250	31.26	145	3.63
Kentucky	1,997	47.98	1,943	47.69	54	1.33
Louisiana	2,270	57.61	2,245	49.88	25	0.56
Maine	931	77.97	899	21.28	32	0.76
Maryland	4,249	60.43	3,913	23.23	336	1.99
Massachusetts	1,363	69.22	1,272	6.53	91	0.47
Michigan	5,697	75.59	5,571	32.41	126	0.73
Minnesota	3,025	70.06	2,912	23.06	113	0.89
Mississippi	0	0	0	.	0	.
Missouri	4,323	73.37	4,079	46.35	244	2.77
Montana	2,511	82.25	2,494	58.53	17	0.4
Nebraska	818	76.81	766	37.81	52	2.57
Nevada	2,702	88.68	2,570	40.33	132	2.07
New Hampshire	1,697	85.45	1,683	32.55	14	0.27
New Jersey	0	0	0	.	0	.
New Mexico	1,963	92.25	1,851	43.44	112	2.63
New York	6,411	75.72	6,307	14.92	104	0.25
North Carolina	10,934	127.69	10,147	139.44	787	10.81
North Dakota	850	83.42	850	56.67	0	0
Ohio	7,058	82.4	6,819	37.46	239	1.31

UOCAVA Table 2: UOCAVA Ballots Received by Ballot Type, Uniformed Services Members						
	Total	Return Rate	Regular UOCAVA Ballots		FWAB	
			Total	Pct. Received	Total	Pct. Received
Oklahoma	2,622	60.15	2,120	48.66	502	11.52
Oregon	0	0	0	.	0	.
Pennsylvania	7,788	71.89	7,207	32.28	581	2.6
Puerto Rico	324	50.47	324	53.11	0	0
Rhode Island	0	.	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	4,614	100	4,614	53.54	0	0
South Dakota	1,360	79.25	1,329	60.74	31	1.42
Tennessee	7,467	79.66	7,200	64.05	267	2.38
Texas	17,594	60.54	16,600	37.08	994	2.22
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	235	57.88	235	11.4	0	0
Virginia	4,568	61.36	4,318	34.36	250	1.99
Washington	32,488	53.72	32,156	54.53	332	0.56
West Virginia	979	123.61	924	55.76	55	3.32
Wisconsin	2,911	62.12	2,878	43.39	33	0.5
Wyoming	436	78.28	436	47.08	0	0
U.S. TOTAL	250,683	68.03	242,468	38.27	8,215	1.3

UOCAVA Table 2 Calculation Notes

(1) **Total UOCAVA Ballots Received, Uniformed Services Members** uses questions B26b and B31a.

(2) **Ballot Return Rate, Uniformed Services Members** is the rate at which regular UOCAVA ballots and FWABs were returned by uniformed service voters. It uses the sum of questions B26b and B31a divided by B1b.

(3) **Regular UOCAVA Ballots Received, Uniformed Services Members, Total** uses question B26b.

(4) **Regular UOCAVA Ballots Received, Uniformed Services Members, Pct. Received** is the percentage of regular UOCAVA ballots and FWABs received that were regular UOCAVA ballots submitted by uniformed services voters. It uses question B26b divided by the sum of questions B26a, B31a, B31b, B31c and B31d.

(5) **FWABs Received, Uniformed Services Members, Total** uses question B31a.

(6) **FWABs Received, Uniformed Services Members, Pct. Received** is the percentage of regular UOCAVA ballots and FWABs received that were FWABs submitted by uniformed services voters. It uses question B31a divided by the sum of questions B26a, B31a, B31b, B31c and B31d.

UOCAVA Table 2 Data Notes

General note: Some percentages and rates in this table are greater than 100% due to difference in how states reported transmitted and received ballots.

Alabama: Some jurisdictions reported ballots received from Military spouses in B26d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B26b.

Iowa: The state did not categorize its transmitted ballots by voter type.

Rhode Island: The state did not categorize its transmitted or received ballots by voter type.

Texas: One jurisdiction reported ballots received from Military spouses in B26d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B26b.

Utah: The state did not categorize the regular *UOCAVA* ballots it received by voter type. It also did not report data on the number of FWABs returned.

UOCAVA Table 3: UOCAVA Ballots Received by Ballot Type, Overseas Citizens						
	Total	Return Rate	Regular UOCAVA Ballots		FWAB	
			Total	Pct. Received	Total	Pct. Received
Alabama	1,114	77.74	1,085	34.38	29	0.92
Alaska	1,957	93.77	1,862	20.66	95	1.05
Arizona	7,526	83.67	7,413	61.11	113	0.93
Arkansas	897	84.46	892	40.16	5	0.23
California	54,506	121.59	51,589	68.48	2,917	3.87
Colorado	16,459	61.62	16,386	70.66	73	0.31
Connecticut	0	0	0	.	0	.
Delaware	1,144	89.8	1,074	61.72	70	4.02
District of Columbia	4,128	103.51	3,258	74.62	870	19.93
Florida	29,038	67.06	28,670	35.23	368	0.45
Georgia	7,882	75.67	7,882	58.18	0	0
Guam	43	66.15	42	55.26	1	1.32
Hawaii	538	78.89	522	19.95	16	0.61
Idaho	1,216	91.64	1,154	41.51	62	2.23
Illinois	15,706	80.97	15,706	69.23	0	0
Indiana	6,215	101.5	6,134	59.48	81	0.79
Iowa	626	.	128	3.87	498	15.06
Kansas	2,604	92.73	2,478	61.97	126	3.15
Kentucky	2,074	58.79	2,055	50.44	19	0.47
Louisiana	2,231	67.42	2,205	48.99	26	0.58
Maine	3,293	90.79	3,191	75.54	102	2.41
Maryland	12,515	80.96	11,550	68.58	965	5.73
Massachusetts	18,103	84.16	17,430	89.54	673	3.46
Michigan	11,490	81.86	11,306	65.78	184	1.07
Minnesota	9,603	82.86	9,359	74.11	244	1.93
Mississippi	0	0	0	.	0	.
Missouri	4,478	82.39	4,283	48.66	195	2.22
Montana	1,750	90.86	1,737	40.77	13	0.31
Nebraska	1,208	85.01	1,141	56.32	67	3.31
Nevada	3,670	93.08	3,511	55.1	159	2.5
New Hampshire	3,473	88.64	3,424	66.23	49	0.95
New Jersey	0	0	0	.	0	.
New Mexico	1,311	65.52	1,247	29.27	64	1.5
New York	35,872	94.12	35,212	83.28	660	1.56
North Carolina	16,637	129.13	15,777	216.81	860	11.82

UOCAVA Table 3: UOCAVA Ballots Received by Ballot Type, Overseas Citizens						
	Total	Return Rate	Regular UOCAVA Ballots		FWAB	
			Total	Pct. Received	Total	Pct. Received
North Dakota	650	90.91	650	43.33	0	0
Ohio	11,147	84.04	10,856	59.63	291	1.6
Oklahoma	1,735	69.71	1,529	35.09	206	4.73
Oregon	0	0	0	.	0	.
Pennsylvania	14,540	75.14	13,635	61.07	905	4.05
Puerto Rico	286	117.21	286	46.89	0	0
Rhode Island	0	.	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	4,004	100	4,004	46.46	0	0
South Dakota	675	82.22	661	30.21	14	0.64
Tennessee	3,771	82.48	3,650	32.47	121	1.08
Texas	15,142	46.33	14,171	31.66	971	2.17
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	.	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	1,775	75.31	1,775	86.08	0	0
Virginia	6,119	84.23	5,765	45.88	354	2.82
Washington	21,911	62.19	21,221	35.99	690	1.17
West Virginia	672	49.3	656	39.59	16	0.97
Wisconsin	3,722	81.39	3,697	55.74	25	0.38
Wyoming	398	82.92	398	42.98	0	0
U.S. TOTAL	365,854	76.46	352,657	55.66	13,197	2.08

UOCAVA Table 3 Calculation Notes

(1) **Total UOCAVA Ballots Received, Overseas Civilians** uses questions B26c and B31a.

(2) **Ballot Return Rate, Overseas Civilians** is the rate at which regular UOCAVA ballots and FWABs were returned by overseas civilians. It uses the sum of questions B26c and B31b divided by B1c.

(3) **Regular UOCAVA Ballots Received, Overseas Civilians, Total** uses question B26c.

(4) **Regular UOCAVA Ballots Received, Overseas Civilians, Pct. Received** is the percentage of regular UOCAVA ballots and FWABs received that were regular UOCAVA ballots submitted by overseas civilians. It uses question B26c divided by the sum of questions B26a, B31a, B31b, B31c and B31d.

(5) **FWABs Received, Overseas Civilians, Total** uses question B31b.

(6) **FWABs Received, Overseas Civilians, Pct. Received** is the percentage of regular UOCAVA ballots and FWABs received that were FWABs submitted by overseas civilians. It uses question B31b divided by the sum of questions B26a, B31a, B31b, B31c and B31d.

UOCAVA Table 3 Data Notes

General note: Some percentages and rates in this table are greater than 100% due to difference in how states reported transmitted and received ballots.

Iowa: The state did not categorize the number of transmitted ballots by voter type.

Rhode Island: The state did not categorize the number of transmitted or received ballots by voter type.

Virginia: FWABs received from Military spouses and their dependents were reported in B31c. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B31a.

UOCAVA Table 4: UOCAVA Ballots Counted by Voter Type									
	All UOCAVA Voters			Uniformed Services Members			Overseas Citizens		
	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Pct. Received	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Pct. Received	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Pct. Received
Alabama	2,991	61.19	94.77	1,478	57.98	89.96	959	66.92	86.09
Alaska	8,298	85.78	92.07	6,498	85.65	92.09	1,800	86.25	91.98
Arizona	12,045	81.6	99.3	4,472	81.28	102.55	7,520	83.6	99.92
Arkansas	1,947	79.31	87.66	997	72.19	76.28	681	64.12	75.92
California	79,677	66.54	105.77	17,984	109.98	121.61	59,792	133.38	109.70
Colorado	22,816	59.07	98.39	6,575	55.19	97.7	16,241	60.8	98.68
Connecticut	5,253	81.75	.	1,562	62.58	.	3,691	93.92	.
Delaware	1,610	80.5	92.53	542	74.66	91.09	1,068	83.83	93.36
District of Columbia	4,189	100.75	95.95	127	74.71	53.36	4,062	101.86	98.40
Florida	81,379	69.75	100	50,036	68.53	95.67	28,342	65.45	97.60
Georgia	12,432	66.72	91.76	5,203	63.31	91.83	7,229	69.4	91.72
Guam	72	54.96	94.74	32	48.48	96.97	40	61.54	93.02
Hawaii	2,592	75.44	99.04	42	48.28	113.51	504	73.9	93.68
Idaho	2,398	79.14	86.26	1,377	80.86	88.04	1,021	76.94	83.96
Illinois	21,028	74.73	92.69	6,028	68.81	97.49	15,322	78.99	97.56
Indiana	6,880	69.3	66.71	3,285	90.4	80.16	3,595	58.71	57.84
Iowa	3,707	77.13	112.13	39	.	7.74	40	.	6.39
Kansas	3,687	83.19	92.2	1,239	76.29	88.82	2,449	87.22	94.05
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Louisiana	4,228	58.33	93.93	2,142	54.37	94.36	2,086	63.04	93.50
Maine	4,049	83.99	95.86	897	75.13	96.35	3,152	86.9	95.72
Maryland	15,558	69.18	92.38	4,002	56.92	94.19	11,551	74.73	92.30
Massachusetts	19,281	82.12	99.05	1,335	67.8	97.95	17,946	83.43	99.13
Michigan	16,755	77.66	97.49	5,592	74.19	98.16	11,163	79.53	97.15

UOCAVA Table 4: UOCAVA Ballots Counted by Voter Type									
	All UOCAVA Voters			Uniformed Services Members			Overseas Citizens		
	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Pct. Received	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Pct. Received	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Pct. Received
Minnesota	11,601	72.93	91.87	2,890	66.93	95.54	8,711	75.17	90.71
Mississippi	2,089	60.89	.	1,262	57.08	.	827	67.79	.
Missouri	8,429	74.42	95.77	4,107	69.7	95	4,316	79.41	96.38
Montana	4,227	84.9	99.2	2,490	81.56	99.16	1,737	90.19	99.26
Nebraska	1,931	77.67	95.31	796	74.74	97.31	1,135	79.87	93.96
Nevada	6,290	89.99	98.71	2,677	87.86	99.07	3,613	91.63	98.45
New Hampshire	4,928	83.47	95.32	1,637	82.43	96.46	3,291	84	94.76
New Jersey	15,103	80.1	.	1,784	71.16	.	13,319	81.47	.
New Mexico	3,401	80.96	79.82	1,993	93.66	101.53	1,414	70.66	107.86
New York	41,130	88.3	97.27	6,236	73.65	97.27	34,894	91.55	97.27
North Carolina	17,201	80.2	236.37	6,317	73.77	57.77	10,884	84.48	65.42
North Dakota	1,451	83.68	96.73	819	80.37	96.35	632	88.39	97.23
Ohio	17,877	81.89	98.2	6,573	76.73	93.13	11,304	85.22	101.41
Oklahoma	4,253	62.11	97.61	2,560	58.73	97.64	1,693	68.02	97.58
Oregon	12,396	75.25	.	4,149	68.61	.	5,063	78.39	.
Pennsylvania	22,327	73.97	100	7,788	71.89	100	14,539	75.13	99.99
Puerto Rico	610	68.85	100	324	50.47	100	286	117.21	100.00
Rhode Island	1,915	80.5	99.79	0	.	.	0	.	.
South Carolina	6,820	79.14	79.14	3,391	73.49	73.49	3,429	85.64	85.64
South Dakota	2,984	115.61	136.38	1,582	92.19	116.32	1,032	125.7	152.89
Tennessee	10,881	78	96.79	7,266	77.51	97.31	3,614	79.05	95.84
Texas	41,801	64.12	93.38	19,364	66.63	110.06	21,095	64.54	139.31
U.S. Virgin Islands	6	46.15	100	6	46.15	.	0	.	.
Utah	4,036	58	104.99	1,476	48.16	.	2,466	63.33	.

UOCAVA Table 4: UOCAVA Ballots Counted by Voter Type									
	All UOCAVA Voters			Uniformed Services Members			Overseas Citizens		
	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Pct. Received	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Pct. Received	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Pct. Received
Vermont	2,062	74.63	100	287	70.69	122.13	1,775	75.31	100.00
Virginia	11,696	79.51	93.08	6,143	82.51	134.48	5,553	76.44	90.75
Washington	57,168	56.61	96.95	32,472	53.7	99.95	21,553	61.18	98.37
West Virginia	2,260	99.52	136.39	1,577	199.12	161.08	683	50.11	101.64
Wisconsin	6,084	65.71	91.72	2,690	57.4	92.41	3,394	74.22	91.19
Wyoming	912	78.49	98.49	434	77.92	99.54	390	81.25	97.99
U.S. TOTAL	656,741	70.61	103.65	252,574	68.54	100.75	382,896	80.03	104.66

UOCAVA Table 4 Calculation Notes

(1) **Total UOCAVA Ballots Counted, All Voters, Total Counted** uses question B8a.

(2) **Total UOCAVA Ballots Counted, All Voters, Pct. Transmitted** is the number of UOCAVA ballots that were counted as a percentage of the number that were transmitted to UOCAVA voters. It uses question B8a divided by B1a.

(3) **Total UOCAVA Ballots Counted, All Voters, Pct. Received** is the number of UOCAVA ballots that were counted as a percentage of the number that were received from UOCAVA voters. It uses question B8a divided by the sum of question B26a, B31a, B31b, B31c and B31d.

(4) **Total UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Uniformed Services Members, Total Counted** uses question B9a.

(5) **Total UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Uniformed Services Members, Pct. Transmitted** is the number of UOCAVA ballots that were counted for uniformed services voters as a percentage of the number that were transmitted to uniformed services voters. It uses question B9a divided by B1b.

(6) **Total UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Uniformed Services Members, Pct. Received** is the number of UOCAVA ballots that were counted for uniformed services voters as a percentage of the number that were received from uniformed services voters . It uses question B9a divided by the sum of question B26b and B31a.

(7) **Total UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Overseas Civilians, Total Counted** uses question B9b.

(8) **Total UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Overseas Civilians, As % of Transmitted** is the number of UOCAVA ballots that were counted for uniformed services voters as a percentage of the number that were transmitted to overseas civilians. It uses question B9b divided by B1c.

(9) **Total UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Overseas Civilians, As % of Received** is the number of UOCAVA ballots that were counted for uniformed services voters as a percentage of the number that were received from uniformed services voters. It uses question B9b divided by the sum of question B26c and B31b.

UOCAVA Table 4 Data Notes

General note: Some percentages and rates in this table are greater than 100% due to difference in how states reported transmitted, received and counted ballots.

Alabama: Some jurisdictions reported ballots transmitted to Military spouses in B1d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B1b. Some jurisdictions reported ballots received from Military spouses in B26d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B26b.

Arkansas: One jurisdiction did not report the total number of ballots counted, B8a. This number was back-filled with the sum of its parts (B9a, B9b and B9c).

California: One jurisdiction in California reported ballots counted from permanent overseas citizens in B9c. For this report, they were added to the overseas civilians category, B9b. Additionally, one jurisdiction did not report the number ballots counted for overseas civilians. This number was back-filled with the sum of its parts (B10b, B11b and B12b).

Connecticut: The state did not report receiving any *UOCAVA* ballots.

Florida: One jurisdiction reported ballots transmitted to Military spouses in B1d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B1b. One jurisdiction did not report the number of ballots counted from Uniformed Services Members, B9a. This number was back-filled with the sum of its parts (B10a, B11a and B12a).

Hawaii: One jurisdiction reported ballots transmitted to Military dependents in B1d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B1b.

Iowa: Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots counted for overseas civilians in B9b. For this report, the number was back-filled with the sum of its parts (B10b, B11b and B12b).

Kansas: One jurisdiction did not report the total number of ballots counted, B8a. This number was back-filled with the sum of its parts (B9a, B9b and B9c). Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots counted from Uniformed Services Members, B9a. For this report, the number was back-filled with the sum of its parts (B10a, B11a and B12a).

Kentucky: The state did not report B8a, the total number of ballots counted, that was used in this column. However, in the B9-12 battery, they reported counts in B9c, B10a, and B10b, for a total of 6,754 ballots counted.

Mississippi: The state did not report receiving any UOCAVA ballots.

New Jersey: The state did not report receiving any UOCAVA ballots.

Oregon: The state did not report receiving any UOCAVA ballots.

Rhode Island: The state did not categorize its transmitted, received or counted ballots by voter type.

Texas: Some jurisdictions reported ballots counted from Military spouses in B9c. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B9a. Some jurisdictions did not report either B9a or B9b, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of their parts (B10a, B11a and B12a, or, B10b, B11b and B12b). Additionally, one jurisdiction reported ballots received from Military spouses in B26d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B26b.

Virginia: Ballots counted from Military spouses were reported in B9c. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B9a. FWABs received from Military spouses and their dependents were reported in B31c. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B31a.

UOCAVA Table 5: UOCAVA Ballots Counted and Rejected by Type of Ballot, Uniformed Services Members											
	All UOCAVA Ballots			Regular Absentee Ballots			FWAB			Other Types	
	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected
Alabama	1,478	82	4.99	1,237	46	2.93	41	12	16.22	200	24
Alaska	6,498	558	7.91	6,297	330	4.98	201	228	53.15	0	0
Arizona	4,472	45	1.03	4,108	23	0.55	157	17	9.44	207	5
Arkansas	997	128	9.79	804	70	6.1	11	7	4.4	182	51
California	17,984	1,014	6.86	17,054	701	4.95	331	249	39.21	599	64
Colorado	6,575	157	2.33	6,549	157	2.34	26	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	1,562	20	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	1,562	20
Delaware	542	15	2.52	492	4	0.75	50	11	18.03	0	0
District of Columbia	127	1	0.42	111	0	0	16	1	0.79	0	0
Florida	50,036	1,826	3.49	49,833	1,747	3.36	193	74	23.05	10	5
Georgia	5,203	455	8.03	0	0	0	0	0	.	5,203	455
Guam	32	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	42	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	.	12	0
Idaho	1,377	187	11.96	1,352	157	10.4	25	30	54.55	0	0
Illinois	6,028	153	2.47	0	0	0	0	0	.	6,028	153
Indiana	3,285	66	1.61	3,183	37	0.92	102	29	46.77	0	0
Iowa	39	8	1.59	0	0	0	39	5	1.2	0	3
Kansas	1,239	20	1.43	1,236	15	1.2	117	28	19.31	-114	-23
Kentucky	0	113	5.66	3,968	113	5.82	0	0	0	-3,968	0
Louisiana	2,142	124	5.46	2,122	123	5.48	20	1	4	0	0
Maine	897	34	3.65	865	34	3.78	32	0	0	0	0
Maryland	4,002	247	5.81	3,810	103	2.63	192	144	42.86	0	0
Massachusetts	1,335	28	2.05	1,245	27	2.12	90	1	1.1	0	0
Michigan	5,592	115	2.02	5,521	47	0.84	71	68	53.97	0	0

UOCAVA Table 5: UOCAVA Ballots Counted and Rejected by Type of Ballot, Uniformed Services Members											
	All UOCAVA Ballots			Regular Absentee Ballots			FWAB			Other Types	
	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected
Minnesota	2,890	119	3.93	2,779	116	3.98	111	3	2.65	0	0
Mississippi	1,262	14	.	1,262	14	.	0	0	.	0	0
Missouri	4,107	0	0	3,866	0	0	241	0	0	0	0
Montana	2,490	20	0.8	2,476	17	0.68	14	3	17.65	0	0
Nebraska	796	22	2.69	744	22	2.87	52	0	0	0	0
Nevada	2,677	27	1	2,553	19	0.74	124	8	6.06	0	0
New Hampshire	1,637	64	3.77	1,625	62	3.68	12	2	14.29	0	0
New Jersey	1,784	24	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	1,784	24
New Mexico	1,993	21	1.07	1,219	4	0.22	69	15	13.39	705	2
New York	6,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,236	0
North Carolina	6,317	99	0.91	5,536	94	0.93	781	5	0.64	0	0
North Dakota	819	31	3.65	819	31	3.65	0	0	.	0	0
Ohio	6,573	96	1.36	6,358	63	0.92	211	29	12.13	4	4
Oklahoma	2,560	149	5.68	2,155	52	2.45	405	97	19.32	0	0
Oregon	4,149	103	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	4,149	103
Pennsylvania	7,788	94	1.21	2,897	30	0.42	581	1	0.17	4,310	63
Puerto Rico	324	0	0	324	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	0	0
South Carolina	3,391	24	0.52	3,391	0	0	0	0	.	0	24
South Dakota	1,582	46	3.38	1,571	42	3.16	1	1	3.23	10	3
Tennessee	7,266	241	3.23	7,090	162	2.25	176	70	26.22	0	9
Texas	19,364	1,136	6.46	15,898	580	3.49	488	435	43.76	2,978	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	6	0	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	6	0
Utah	1,476	0	.	1,383	0	.	93	22	.	0	-22

UOCAVA Table 5: UOCAVA Ballots Counted and Rejected by Type of Ballot, Uniformed Services Members											
	All UOCAVA Ballots			Regular Absentee Ballots			FWAB			Other Types	
	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected
Vermont	287	4	1.7	287	4	1.7	0	0	.	0	0
Virginia	6,143	245	5.36	5,916	225	5.21	227	20	8	0	0
Washington	32,472	536	1.65	31,678	517	1.61	307	19	5.72	487	0
West Virginia	1,577	5	0.51	1,534	1	0.11	43	4	7.27	0	0
Wisconsin	2,690	17	0.58	2,666	13	0.45	24	4	12.12	0	0
Wyoming	434	6	1.38	432	6	1.38	0	0	.	2	0
U.S. TOTAL	252,574	8,539	3.41	216,308	5,808	2.4	5,674	1,643	20	30,592	1,088

UOCAVA Table 5 Calculation Notes

(1) **All UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Uniformed Services Members, Total Counted** uses question B9a.

(2) **All UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Uniformed Services Members, Total Rejected** uses question B15a.

(3) **All UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Uniformed Services Members, Rejection Rate** uses question B15a divided by the sum of question B26b and B31a.

(4) **Regular Absentee Ballots, Uniformed Services Members, Counted** uses question B10a.

(5) **Regular Absentee Ballots, Uniformed Services Members, Rejected** uses question B16a.

(6) **Regular Absentee Ballots, Uniformed Services Members, Rejection Rate** uses question B16a divided by B26b.

(7) **FWABs, Uniformed Services Members, Counted** uses question B11a.

(8) **FWABs, Uniformed Services Members, Rejected** uses question B17a.

(9) **FWABs, Uniformed Services Members, Rejection Rate** uses question B17a divided by B31a.

(10) **Other Ballots, Uniformed Services Members, Counted** uses question B9a minus the sum of questions B10a and B11a.

(11) **Other Ballots, Uniformed Services Members, Rejected** uses question B15a minus the sum of questions B16a and B17a.

UOCAVA Table 5 Data Notes

General note: Some percentages and rates in this table are greater than 100% due to difference in how states reported transmitted and received ballots.

California: Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots rejected from Uniformed Services members, B15a, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B16a, B17a and B18a).

Connecticut: The state did not report receiving any *UOCAVA* ballots.

Florida: One jurisdiction did not report the number of ballots counted from Uniformed Services Members, B9a. This number was back-filled with the sum of its parts (B10a, B11a and B12a).

Iowa: Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots rejected from Uniformed Services members, B15a, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B16a, B17a and B18a).

Kansas: Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots counted from Uniformed Services Members, B9a. For this report, the number was back-filled with the sum of its parts (B10a, B11a and B12a). Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots rejected from Uniformed Services members, B15a, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B16a, B17a and B18a).

Kentucky: The state did not report B8a, the total number of ballots counted, that was used in this column. However, in the B9-12 battery, they did report B9c, B10a, and B10b, for a total of 6,754 ballots counted.

Mississippi: The state did not report receiving any *UOCAVA* ballots.

New Jersey: The state did not report receiving any *UOCAVA* ballots.

New Mexico: Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots rejected from Uniformed Services members, B15a, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B16a, B17a and B18a).

Oregon: The state did not report receiving any *UOCAVA* ballots.

Rhode Island: The state did not provide a breakdown of voter type for counted or rejected ballots.

Texas: Some jurisdictions reported ballots counted from Military spouses in B9c. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B9a. Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots counted from Uniformed Services Members, B9a, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of their parts (B10a, B11a and B12a). Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots rejected from Uniformed Services members, B15a, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B16a, B17a and B18a).

Virginia: Ballots counted from Military spouses were reported in B9c. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B9a. Ballots rejected from Military spouses were reported in B15c. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services members category, B15a.

Wisconsin: Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots rejected from Uniformed Services members, B15a, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B16a, B17a and B18a).

UOCAVA Table 6: UOCAVA Ballots Counted and Rejected by Type of Ballot, Overseas Citizens											
	All UOCAVA Ballots			Regular Absentee Ballots			FWAB			Other Types	
	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected
Alabama	959	17	1.53	875	7	0.65	19	10	34.48	65	0
Alaska	1,800	157	8.02	1,758	104	5.59	42	53	55.79	0	0
Arizona	7,520	53	0.7	7,326	36	0.49	94	8	7.08	100	9
Arkansas	681	53	5.91	607	48	5.38	3	0	0	71	5
California	59,792	2,806	5.15	55,889	2,494	4.83	2,330	274	9.39	1,573	38
Colorado	16,241	217	1.32	16,171	214	1.31	70	3	4.11	0	0
Connecticut	3,691	76	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	3,691	76
Delaware	1,068	33	2.88	1,021	11	1.02	47	22	31.43	0	0
District of Columbia	4,062	176	4.26	3,148	110	3.38	914	66	7.59	0	0
Florida	28,342	836	2.88	28,034	725	2.53	301	110	29.89	7	1
Georgia	7,229	647	8.21	0	0	0	0	0	.	7,229	647
Guam	40	2	4.65	40	2	4.76	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	504	9	1.67	431	1	0.19	1	8	50	72	0
Idaho	1,021	195	16.04	1,000	154	13.34	21	40	64.52	0	1
Illinois	15,322	384	2.44	0	0	0	0	0	.	15,322	384
Indiana	3,595	58	0.93	3,551	29	0.47	44	29	35.8	0	0
Iowa	40	3	0.48	0	0	0	40	3	0.6	0	0
Kansas	2,449	33	1.27	2,449	24	0.97	82	45	35.71	-82	-36
Kentucky	0	61	2.94	2,786	61	2.97	0	0	0	-2,786	0
Louisiana	2,086	143	6.41	2,060	143	6.49	23	0	0	3	0
Maine	3,152	134	4.07	3,050	134	4.2	102	0	0	0	0
Maryland	11,551	964	7.7	10,911	639	5.53	640	325	33.68	0	0
Massachusetts	17,946	157	0.87	17,276	154	0.88	670	3	0.45	0	0
Michigan	11,163	317	2.76	11,054	231	2.04	109	86	46.74	0	0

UOCAVA Table 6: UOCAVA Ballots Counted and Rejected by Type of Ballot, Overseas Citizens											
	All UOCAVA Ballots			Regular Absentee Ballots			FWAB			Other Types	
	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected
Minnesota	8,711	832	8.66	8,478	820	8.76	233	12	4.92	0	0
Mississippi	827	5	.	827	5	.	0	0	.	0	0
Missouri	4,316	0	0	4,121	0	0	195	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,737	13	0.74	1,724	13	0.75	13	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1,135	73	6.04	1,068	73	6.4	67	0	0	0	0
Nevada	3,613	57	1.55	3,465	46	1.31	148	11	6.92	0	0
New Hampshire	3,291	192	5.53	3,248	186	5.43	43	6	12.24	0	0
New Jersey	13,319	140	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	13,319	140
New Mexico	1,414	5	0.38	1,244	2	0.16	55	2	3.13	115	1
New York	34,894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,894	0
North Carolina	10,884	122	0.73	10,037	110	0.7	847	12	1.4	0	0
North Dakota	632	18	2.77	632	18	2.77	0	0	.	0	0
Ohio	11,304	169	1.52	11,061	108	0.99	247	53	18.21	-4	8
Oklahoma	1,693	85	4.9	1,529	43	2.81	164	42	20.39	0	0
Oregon	5,063	85	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	5,063	85
Pennsylvania	14,539	532	3.66	3,701	118	0.87	904	7	0.77	9,934	407
Puerto Rico	286	0	0	286	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	0	0
South Carolina	3,429	18	0.45	24	0	0	0	0	.	3,405	18
South Dakota	1,032	46	6.81	1,029	43	6.51	1	1	7.14	2	2
Tennessee	3,614	229	6.07	3,541	187	5.12	74	45	37.19	-1	-3
Texas	21,095	982	6.49	17,766	534	3.77	454	388	39.96	2,875	60
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	0	0
Utah	2,466	0	.	2,375	0	.	91	68	.	0	-68

UOCAVA Table 6: UOCAVA Ballots Counted and Rejected by Type of Ballot, Overseas Citizens											
	All UOCAVA Ballots			Regular Absentee Ballots			FWAB			Other Types	
	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected	Rejection Rate	Counted	Rejected
Vermont	1,775	67	3.77	1,775	67	3.77	0	0	.	0	0
Virginia	5,553	511	8.35	5,266	446	7.74	287	65	18.36	0	0
Washington	21,553	669	3.05	20,813	601	2.83	628	68	9.86	112	0
West Virginia	683	6	0.89	673	2	0.3	10	4	25	0	0
Wisconsin	3,394	26	0.7	3,386	9	0.24	8	17	68	0	0
Wyoming	390	9	2.26	390	9	2.26	0	0	.	0	0
U.S. TOTAL	382,896	12,422	3.4	277,896	8,761	2.48	10,021	1,886	14.29	94,979	1,775

UOCAVA Table 6 Calculation Notes

(1) **All UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Overseas Civilians, Total Counted** uses question B9b.

(2) **All UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Overseas Civilians, Total Rejected** uses question B15b.

(3) **All UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Overseas Civilians, Rejection Rate** uses question B15b divided by the sum of question B26c and B31b.

(4) **Regular Absentee Ballots, Overseas Civilians, Counted** uses question B10b.

(5) **Regular Absentee Ballots, Overseas Civilians, Rejected** uses question B16b.

(6) **Regular Absentee Ballots, Overseas Civilians, Rejection Rate** uses question B16b divided by B26c.

(7) **FWABs, Overseas Civilians, Counted** uses question B11b.

(8) **FWABs, Overseas Civilians, Rejected** uses question B17b.

(9) **FWABs, Overseas Civilians, Rejection Rate** uses question B17b divided by B31b.

(10) **Other Ballots, Overseas Civilians, Counted** uses question B9b minus the sum of questions B10b and B11b.

(11) **Other Ballots, Overseas Civilians, Rejected** uses question B15b minus the sum of questions B16b and B17b.

UOCAVA Table 6 Data Notes

General note: Some percentages and rates in this table are greater than 100% due to difference in how states reported transmitted and received ballots.

Iowa: Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots counted from overseas civilians, B9b, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B10b, B11b and B12b).

Kansas: Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots counted from overseas civilians, B9b, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B10b, B11b and B12b). Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots rejected from overseas civilians, B15b, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B16b, B17b and B18b).

Kentucky: The state did not report B8a, the total number of ballots counted, that was used in this column. However, in the B9-12 battery, they did report B9c, B10a, and B10b, for a total of 6,754 ballots counted.

Rhode Island: The state did not provide a breakdown of voter type for counted or rejected ballots.

Texas: Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots counted from overseas civilians, B9b, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B10b, B11b and B12b).

UOCAVA Table 7: UOCAVA Ballots Received, Counted, and Rejected as Percent of Transmitted, Uniformed Services Members							
	Transmitted	Received		Counted		Rejected	
		Total	Pct. Transmitted	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Total	Pct. Transmitted
Alabama	2,549	1,643	64.46	1,478	57.98	82	3.22
Alaska	7,587	7,056	93	6,498	85.65	558	7.35
Arizona	5,502	4,361	79.26	4,472	81.28	45	0.82
Arkansas	1,381	1,307	94.64	997	72.19	128	9.27
California	16,352	14,788	90.44	17,984	109.98	1,014	6.2
Colorado	11,913	6,730	56.49	6,575	55.19	157	1.32
Connecticut	2,496	0	0	1,562	62.58	20	0.8
Delaware	726	595	81.96	542	74.66	15	2.07
District of Columbia	170	238	140	127	74.71	1	0.59
Florida	73,009	52,300	71.63	50,036	68.53	1,826	2.5
Georgia	8,218	5,666	68.95	5,203	63.31	455	5.54
Guam	66	33	50	32	48.48	0	0
Hawaii	87	37	42.53	42	48.28	0	0
Idaho	1,703	1,564	91.84	1,377	80.86	187	10.98
Illinois	8,760	6,183	70.58	6,028	68.81	153	1.75
Indiana	3,634	4,098	112.77	3,285	90.4	66	1.82
Iowa	0	504	.	39	.	8	.
Kansas	1,624	1,395	85.9	1,239	76.29	20	1.23
Kentucky	4,162	1,997	47.98	0	0	113	2.71
Louisiana	3,940	2,270	57.61	2,142	54.37	124	3.15
Maine	1,194	931	77.97	897	75.13	34	2.85
Maryland	7,031	4,249	60.43	4,002	56.92	247	3.51
Massachusetts	1,969	1,363	69.22	1,335	67.8	28	1.42
Michigan	7,537	5,697	75.59	5,592	74.19	115	1.53
Minnesota	4,318	3,025	70.06	2,890	66.93	119	2.76
Mississippi	2,211	0	0	1,262	57.08	14	0.63
Missouri	5,892	4,323	73.37	4,107	69.7	0	0
Montana	3,053	2,511	82.25	2,490	81.56	20	0.66
Nebraska	1,065	818	76.81	796	74.74	22	2.07
Nevada	3,047	2,702	88.68	2,677	87.86	27	0.89
New Hampshire	1,986	1,697	85.45	1,637	82.43	64	3.22
New Jersey	2,507	0	0	1,784	71.16	24	0.96
New Mexico	2,128	1,963	92.25	1,993	93.66	21	0.99
New York	8,467	6,411	75.72	6,236	73.65	0	0
North Carolina	8,563	10,934	127.69	6,317	73.77	99	1.16
North Dakota	1,019	850	83.42	819	80.37	31	3.04

UOCAVA Table 7: UOCAVA Ballots Received, Counted, and Rejected as Percent of Transmitted, Uniformed Services Members							
	Transmitted	Received		Counted		Rejected	
		Total	Pct. Transmitted	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Total	Pct. Transmitted
Ohio	8,566	7,058	82.4	6,573	76.73	96	1.12
Oklahoma	4,359	2,622	60.15	2,560	58.73	149	3.42
Oregon	6,047	0	0	4,149	68.61	103	1.7
Pennsylvania	10,833	7,788	71.89	7,788	71.89	94	0.87
Puerto Rico	642	324	50.47	324	50.47	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	.	0	.	0	.
South Carolina	4,614	4,614	100	3,391	73.49	24	0.52
South Dakota	1,716	1,360	79.25	1,582	92.19	46	2.68
Tennessee	9,374	7,467	79.66	7,266	77.51	241	2.57
Texas	29,062	17,594	60.54	19,364	66.63	1,136	3.91
U.S. Virgin Islands	13	0	0	6	46.15	0	0
Utah	3,065	0	0	1,476	48.16	0	0
Vermont	406	235	57.88	287	70.69	4	0.99
Virginia	7,445	4,568	61.36	6,143	82.51	245	3.29
Washington	60,473	32,488	53.72	32,472	53.7	536	0.89
West Virginia	792	979	123.61	1,577	199.12	5	0.63
Wisconsin	4,686	2,911	62.12	2,690	57.4	17	0.36
Wyoming	557	436	78.28	434	77.92	6	1.08
U.S. TOTAL	368,516	250,683	68.03	252,574	68.54	8,539	2.32

UOCAVA Table 7 Calculation Notes

(1) **Total UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted and FWABs, Uniformed Services Members** uses question B1b.

(2) **UOCAVA Ballots Received, Uniformed Services Members, Total** uses questions B26b and B31a.

(3) **UOCAVA Ballots Received, Uniformed Services Members, Pct. Transmitted** is the number of regular UOCAVA ballots and FWABs received from uniformed services members as a percentage of the total ballots transmitted to uniformed services members. It uses the sum of questions B26b and B31a divided by question B1b.

(4) **UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Uniformed Services Members, Total** uses question B9a.

(5) **UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Uniformed Services Members, Pct. Transmitted** is the number of UOCAVA ballots that were counted from uniformed services members as a percentage of the total ballots transmitted to uniformed services voters. It uses question B9a divided by question B1b.

(6) **UOCAVA Ballots Rejected, Uniformed Service Members, Total** uses question B15a.

(7) **UOCAVA Ballots Rejected, Uniformed Service Members, Pct. Transmitted** is the number of UOCAVA ballots that were rejected from uniformed services members as a percentage of the total ballots transmitted to uniformed services voters. It uses question B15a divided by question B1b.

UOCAVA Table 7 Data Notes

General note: Some percentages and rates in this table are greater than 100% due to difference in how states reported transmitted and received ballots.

Alabama: Some jurisdictions reported ballots transmitted to Military spouses in B1d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B1b. Some jurisdictions reported ballots received from Military spouses in B26d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B26b.

California: The state reported a much lower number of ballots transmitted to Uniformed Services members in 2016 than in 2012 due to many of its jurisdictions not categorizing transmitted ballots by voter type in 2016.

Connecticut: The state did not report receiving any *UOCAVA* ballots.

Florida: One jurisdiction reported ballots transmitted to Military spouses in B1d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services members category, B1b.One jurisdiction did not report the number of ballots counted from Uniformed Services Members, B9a. This number was back-filled with the sum of its parts (B10a, B11a and B12a).

Hawaii: One jurisdiction reported ballots transmitted to Military dependents in B1d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services members category, B1b. Additionally, the jurisdiction with the largest number of transmitted ballots in Hawaii did not categorize those ballots by voter type, so the reported number of ballots transmitted to Uniformed Services Members in 2016 is much lower than in 2012.

Iowa: The state did not categorize its transmitted ballots by voter type.

Kansas: Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots counted from Uniformed Services Members, B9a. For this report, the number was back-filled with the sum of its parts (B10a, B11a and B12a). Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots rejected from Uniformed Services members, B15a, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B16a, B17a and B18a).

Mississippi: The state did not report receiving any *UOCAVA* ballots.

New Jersey: The state did not report receiving any *UOCAVA* ballots.

New Mexico: Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots rejected from Uniformed Services members, B15a, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B16a, B17a and B18a).

Oregon: The state did not report receiving any *UOCAVA* ballots.

Rhode Island: The state did not provide a breakdown of voter type for transmitted, received, counted or rejected ballots.

Texas: Some jurisdictions reported ballots transmitted to Military spouses in B1d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B1b. Some jurisdictions reported ballots counted from Military spouses in B9c. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B9a. Some jurisdictions did not report B9a, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of their parts (B10a, B11a and B12a). Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots rejected from Uniformed Services members, B15a, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B16a, B17a and B18a). Additionally, one jurisdiction reported ballots received from Military spouses in B26d. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B26b

Virginia: Ballots counted from Military spouses were reported in B9c. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B9a. Ballots rejected from Military spouses were reported in B15c. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services members category, B15a. FWABs received from Military spouses and their dependents were reported in B31c. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B31a.

Wisconsin: Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots rejected from Uniformed Services members, B15a, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B16a, B17a and B18a).

UOCAVA Table 8: UOCAVA Ballots Received, Counted, and Rejected as Percent of Transmitted, Overseas Citizens							
	Transmitted	Received		Counted		Rejected	
		Total	Pct. Transmitted	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Total	Pct. Transmitted
Alabama	1,433	1,114	77.74	959	66.92	17	1.19
Alaska	2,087	1,957	93.77	1,800	86.25	157	7.52
Arizona	8,995	7,526	83.67	7,520	83.6	53	0.59
Arkansas	1,062	897	84.46	681	64.12	53	4.99
California	44,827	54,506	121.59	59,792	133.38	2,806	6.26
Colorado	26,712	16,459	61.62	16,241	60.8	217	0.81
Connecticut	3,930	0	0	3,691	93.92	76	1.93
Delaware	1,274	1,144	89.8	1,068	83.83	33	2.59
District of Columbia	3,988	4,128	103.51	4,062	101.86	176	4.41
Florida	43,304	29,038	67.06	28,342	65.45	836	1.93
Georgia	10,416	7,882	75.67	7,229	69.4	647	6.21
Guam	65	43	66.15	40	61.54	2	3.08
Hawaii	682	538	78.89	504	73.9	9	1.32
Idaho	1,327	1,216	91.64	1,021	76.94	195	14.69
Illinois	19,398	15,706	80.97	15,322	78.99	384	1.98
Indiana	6,123	6,215	101.5	3,595	58.71	58	0.95
Iowa	0	626	.	40	.	3	.
Kansas	2,808	2,604	92.73	2,449	87.22	33	1.18
Kentucky	3,528	2,074	58.79	0	0	61	1.73
Louisiana	3,309	2,231	67.42	2,086	63.04	143	4.32
Maine	3,627	3,293	90.79	3,152	86.9	134	3.69
Maryland	15,458	12,515	80.96	11,551	74.73	964	6.24
Massachusetts	21,510	18,103	84.16	17,946	83.43	157	0.73
Michigan	14,037	11,490	81.86	11,163	79.53	317	2.26
Minnesota	11,589	9,603	82.86	8,711	75.17	832	7.18
Mississippi	1,220	0	0	827	67.79	5	0.41
Missouri	5,435	4,478	82.39	4,316	79.41	0	0
Montana	1,926	1,750	90.86	1,737	90.19	13	0.68
Nebraska	1,421	1,208	85.01	1,135	79.87	73	5.14
Nevada	3,943	3,670	93.08	3,613	91.63	57	1.45
New Hampshire	3,918	3,473	88.64	3,291	84	192	4.9
New Jersey	16,349	0	0	13,319	81.47	140	0.86
New Mexico	2,001	1,311	65.52	1,414	70.66	5	0.25
New York	38,115	35,872	94.12	34,894	91.55	0	0
North Carolina	12,884	16,637	129.13	10,884	84.48	122	0.95
North Dakota	715	650	90.91	632	88.39	18	2.52

UOCAVA Table 8: UOCAVA Ballots Received, Counted, and Rejected as Percent of Transmitted, Overseas Citizens							
	Transmitted	Received		Counted		Rejected	
		Total	Pct. Transmitted	Total	Pct. Transmitted	Total	Pct. Transmitted
Ohio	13,264	11,147	84.04	11,304	85.22	169	1.27
Oklahoma	2,489	1,735	69.71	1,693	68.02	85	3.42
Oregon	6,459	0	0	5,063	78.39	85	1.32
Pennsylvania	19,351	14,540	75.14	14,539	75.13	532	2.75
Puerto Rico	244	286	117.21	286	117.21	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	.	0	.	0	.
South Carolina	4,004	4,004	100	3,429	85.64	18	0.45
South Dakota	821	675	82.22	1,032	125.7	46	5.6
Tennessee	4,572	3,771	82.48	3,614	79.05	229	5.01
Texas	32,685	15,142	46.33	21,095	64.54	982	3
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	.	0	.	0	.
Utah	3,894	0	0	2,466	63.33	0	0.00
Vermont	2,357	1,775	75.31	1,775	75.31	67	2.84
Virginia	7,619	6,119	80.31	5,553	72.88	511	6.71
Washington	35,920	21,911	61	21,553	60	669	1.86
West Virginia	1,379	672	48.73	683	49.53	6	0.44
Wisconsin	4,598	3,722	80.95	3,394	73.81	26	0.57
Wyoming	480	398	82.92	390	81.25	9	1.88
U.S. TOTAL	491,664	365,854	74.41	382,896	77.88	12,422	2.53

UOCAVA Table 8 Calculation Notes

(1) **Total UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted and FWABs, Overseas Civilians** uses question B1c.

(2) **UOCAVA Ballots Received, Overseas Civilians, Total** uses questions B26c and B31b.

(3) **UOCAVA Ballots Received, Overseas Civilians, Pct. Transmitted** is the number of regular UOCAVA ballots and FWABs received from overseas civilians as a percentage of the total ballots transmitted to overseas civilians. It uses the sum of questions B26c and B31b divided by question B1c.

(4) **UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Overseas Civilians, Total** uses question B9b.

(5) **UOCAVA Ballots Counted, Overseas Civilians, Pct. Transmitted** is the number of UOCAVA ballots that were counted from overseas civilians as a percentage of the total ballots transmitted to overseas civilians. It uses question B9b divided by question B1c.

(6) **UOCAVA Ballots Rejected, Overseas Civilians, Total** uses question B15b.

(7) **UOCAVA Ballots Rejected, Overseas Civilians, Rejected as % of Transmitted** is the number of UOCAVA ballots that were rejected from overseas civilians as a percentage of the total ballots transmitted to overseas civilians. It uses question B15b divided by question B1c.

UOCAVA Table 8 Data Notes

General note: Some percentages and rates in this table are greater than 100% due to difference in how states reported transmitted and received ballots.

California: One jurisdiction in California reported ballots counted from permanent overseas citizens in B9c. For this report, they were added to the overseas civilians category, B9b. Additionally, one jurisdiction did not report the number ballots counted for overseas civilians. This number was back-filled with the sum of its parts (B10b, B11b and B12b).

Connecticut: The state did not report receiving any UOCAVA ballots.

Iowa: The state did not categorize its transmitted ballots by voter type. Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots counted for overseas civilians in B9b. For this report, the number was back-filled with the sum of its parts (B10b, B11b and B12b).

Kansas: Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots counted from overseas civilians, B9b, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B10b, B11b and B12b). Some jurisdictions did not report the number of ballots rejected from overseas civilians, B15b, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of its parts (B16b, B17b and B18b).

Kentucky: The state did not report B8a, the total number of ballots counted, that was used in this column. However, in the B9-12 battery, they did report B9c, B10a, and B10b, for a total of 6,754 ballots counted.

Mississippi: The state did not report receiving any UOCAVA ballots.

New Jersey: The state did not report receiving any UOCAVA ballots.

Oregon: The state did not report receiving any UOCAVA ballots.

Rhode Island: The state did not categorize its transmitted, received, counted or rejected ballots by voter type.

Texas: Some jurisdictions did not report B9b, so those numbers were back-filled with the sum of their parts (B10b, B11b and B12b).

Virginia: FWABs received from Military spouses and their dependents were reported in B31c. For this report, they were added to the Uniformed Services Members category, B31a.

Survey Methodology

Since 2004, the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) has conducted the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS). The EAVS asks all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four U.S. territories—American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands—questions about voter registration, absentee voting, voting by individuals covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), provisional voting, election technology, poll workers and polling places, and total turnout.[1] The EAVS satisfies the EAC's requirements under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) to serve as a clearinghouse for election data. The sections of the EAVS related to voter registration and UOCAVA voting allows states to satisfy their data reporting requirements established, respectively, by the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) and UOCAVA.

The EAVS data reported here reflect the data submitted and certified by 50 states, the District of Columbia, and three U.S. territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands).[2] Data for each state was collected at the jurisdiction level, with 6,437 of the 6,467 jurisdictions nationwide (99 percent) included in data for the 2016 EAVS. Only four states had a jurisdiction-level response rate under 100 percent: Hawaii, Illinois, and Maine—each had one non-reporting jurisdiction—and Texas was missing data for 27 of its 254 jurisdictions. Appendix A shows the number of jurisdictions and the response rate by state (overall and for each section of the EAVS).

Survey Questionnaire

The 2016 EAVS questionnaire was the same one used in 2014, except that several questions in the 2016 survey could be skipped. The EAVS is divided into six sections, each of which collects data on a different aspect of voting and election administration:

- Section A is the voter registration section. Questions about the total number of registered voters, the number of new voter registrations, and the sources of voter registrations were included in this section.
- Section B focuses on voting activities related to UOCAVA.
- Section C focuses on domestic civilian absentee ballots.
- Section D collects data on election administration, such as the numbers of precincts, polling places, and election workers.
- Section E asks for information on provisional ballots.
- Section F covers Election Day activities, including voter turnout, use of electronic poll books, and types of voting equipment.

Though the survey instrument was unchanged in 2016, additions and edits were made to the Supplemental Instruction Manual (SIM) so that it was easier to use and contained complete

definitions for all key terms in the survey. The 2016 EAVS consisted of 438 fields that required an answer, but 171 of those fields were "other" categories or comment boxes that were optional to the respondents.

Revisions to Section B

In 2014, the *UOCAVA* section of the EAVS was expanded to include questions from the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) Post-Election Quantitative Survey of Local Election Officials. The goal of combining the surveys was to reduce the survey burden on election officials by asking them to answer a single set of questions about UOCAVA voting. Although the questions from the two surveys were phrased differently and asked for different levels of specificity, they captured many of the same data points. For example, both surveys asked questions pertaining to ballots transmitted, ballots returned, and ballots rejected. In order to streamline and improve the UOCAVA section in the 2016 EAVS, no response was required for several redundant questions and subitems requesting data that most states do not record.[3] In the SIM, states were instructed to skip 13 questions with 62 subitems. These items were also grayed out in the data templates. Appendix B lists the questions that were to be skipped and explains what items in the survey replaced the skipped items. A more detailed explanation of the process for streamlining Section B is available in the 2016 EAVS UOCAVA Report.

The Data Collection Templates

The EAVS data were collected from states—or jurisdictions within states—using two versions of an Excel data template. The data templates were state specific; each state received a version that contained the name and FIPS code for each of its local jurisdictions. Until this year, the EAVS data were collected using an Excel workbook called the Data Entry Template. The Data Entry Template could be viewed either as a worksheet or in a form view, which walked respondents through each survey question.

For the 2016 implementation of the EAVS, a new template, the Data Aggregation Template, was developed. The Data Aggregation Template served several purposes. The template made it easier for states with centralized, top-down election management systems to complete the EAVS at the state level without having to enter data for each jurisdiction individually. For states that sent out the Data Entry Template to their local jurisdictions, the aggregation template could be used to compile responses from each jurisdiction. To facilitate state aggregation of data, the Data Entry Template was updated to include a feature that exported data for all sections of the EAVS onto a single sheet. Data could then be pasted into the Data Aggregation Template to compile a single state submission. An instruction manual and training videos were provided to help with the use of the data templates.

Data Validation

One of the key issues associated with any data collection project is ensuring that the data collected are accurate. It is relatively easy to make mistakes, such as copying and pasting data into the wrong columns or rows or transposing numbers, when entering data. Both EAVS templates included built-in, "internal" validation checks that flagged specific types of errors. In

addition, data analyses were run to check to see if reported data were very different from the data reported in similar localities. These validations are discussed in more detail below.

Internal Validations

The EAVS internal validations checked flagged data because they appeared to have been entered incorrectly, based on other data points entered into the template. For example, question C1b in the EAVS asked jurisdictions to report the total number of by-mail absentee ballots that were returned by voters. Question C4a asked how many of the returned ballots were counted, and question C4b asked how many of these ballots were rejected. The internal validations checked that the total number of ballots counted and the total number of ballots rejected equaled the total number of ballots returned. In addition, the internal validations were designed to catch blank cells where necessary information should have been included.[4]

In the Data Entry Template, when a validation check was violated, the corresponding cell was highlighted and the violated rule was reported in an error window.[5] In the Data Aggregation Template, the error check function reported all internal validation errors in two separate error tabs. One tab reported items that were left blank and another tab listed places where there were internal validation issues. These error tabs listed the errors by jurisdiction, then by question. The validation checks were designed so that if a state's officials thought it had a legitimate reason for violating a validation, they could ignore a validation error and certify that the state's data were complete and accurate to the best of their knowledge.

External Validations

After each state submitted its data, external validation checks were run to highlight any discrepancies between the "expected" values for certain items and the data reported by the state. These external validation checks were run for the first time in 2016. These checks served as an additional way to flag potential errors in either the data entry or data collection procedures. External validations flagged jurisdictions if the value reported in the 2016 EAVS was significantly higher or lower than might be expected for jurisdictions with similar characteristics (e.g., population, urbanization, median household income, other demographic characteristics).

Although external validations sometimes incorrectly flagged jurisdictions that were outliers—for example, jurisdictions with large military populations were sometimes flagged by external validations in relation to UOCAVA voting—they were particularly effective in identifying cases in which data had been entered into the wrong column or other data layout issues affected accuracy. Based on the initial use of these validations, the EAC learned how these might be improved to better detect true data errors. See Appendix C for a more detailed discussion of the external validation methodology.

Data Processing

States were given the data templates before the 2016 general election, and states could submit data at any time, with the final deadline for initial, complete submissions being

February 1, 2017. Once submitted, both internal and external validations were run on each state's data. In addition, a state's data submission was examined for completeness. When errors, questions about missing data, or other questions emerged, a memo outlining every issue was prepared, and the data were referred back to the states for review and correction, as appropriate. States had two weeks to review and correct their submissions and certify their state's 2016 EAVS data submission. The final data certification deadline was March 1, 2017.[6]

Data Reporting and Calculations

All calculations included in the EAVS report used the 2016 jurisdiction-level data provided by each state. Most of the data were reported at the state or national level. State totals were calculated by summing the data from all jurisdictions within a state, and national totals were calculated aggregating the state-level totals. Whenever possible, the EAVS Comprehensive Report uses percentages and rates for comparative purposes. For these computations, items were combined, as necessary, to create the numerator and denominator to produce a percentage or rate. For example, the following formula was used to calculate the percentage of registered voters who voted in the 2016 Presidential Election:

- [Item F1a (total voters) / Item A1a (registered voters)] x 100

When jurisdictions did not report data for a particular question (i.e., left the item blank), that cell, as well as any rate derived from that question, was treated as a missing value. When the calculation included items for which a limited number of states or jurisdictions responded, only the data from those jurisdictions that reported all data were included. This decision rule means that there were instances in which the rates that were reported were not available for all 50 states, Washington, D.C., and four U.S. territories. For this reason, the number of jurisdictions that reported data was throughout the EAVS when results are reported (e.g., 47 out of the 55 states and territories provided information about confirmation notices).

Statutory Overview

The Statutory Overview (SO) survey was distributed to the point of contact (POC) in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four U.S. territories on August 29, 2016. The questionnaire used in 2016 was identical to the one used in 2014. The SO survey was transmitted to each POC by email and was available in a password-protected section of a website used for the EAVS project. The survey was sent as a fillable PDF, with state responses to the 2014 survey included in the document. States were then asked to either confirm that each law or policy that was asked about in the survey had not changed between 2014 and 2016. States were asked to submit their completed SO surveys by September 30, 2016. All jurisdictions except for American Samoa responded to the survey.

Once all of the responses were received, analysts and subject matter experts reviewed the 2016 responses by examining the descriptive phrases used for each category. States often use different wording to describe the same concept, and analysts looked for the common

denominator in the responses for purposes of coding the response. A data set was created by examining the key features of each question captured.

Data Quality Improvement Through Training and Technical Assistance

In 2016, the EAC continued its efforts to improve the EAVS and SO survey instruments and to provide effective technical assistance. In the months preceding the survey administration, preparations were made to simplify the process of completing the EAVS and to address challenges faced by state and local election officials completing the survey. For example, the EAC used feedback gathered from the states—especially the EAVS state POC—and other stakeholders to improve the 2016 EAVS process and provide effective outreach to jurisdictions. Changes made to the EAVS included revising the SIM, improving the Excel Data Entry Template, and creating a Data Aggregation Template. The EAC also conducted two webinars and created a set of videos explaining how to use the data templates and providing a detailed, question-by-question description of each section of the survey.

Revisions to the SIM

Based on feedback received from state POCs and other stakeholders, revisions were made to the SIM. The purpose of the SIM is to provide states with additional instructions for completing the EAVS and more in-depth explanations of what the questions are asking. In 2016, the instructions for each question were updated to address some of the issues and confusion expressed by the states.[7] Some of the updates to the SIM clarified the definitions of terms used in the survey. For example, the 2016 SIM provides definitions for "active voter" and "inactive voter" that states should use to answer question A2 and subsequent questions in the survey. Additionally, more descriptive language was added to the 2016 SIM to make it clearer for how to answer certain questions. For example, the descriptions of the different types of registration—such as new valid registrations, new pre-registrations, and invalid or rejected registrations—that question A5 refers to were added to the SIM.

Webinars and "Boot Camp" Videos

In addition to revisions in the SIM, new resources were developed to assist states with the EAVS process. To help states prepare for the 2016 EAVS, a webinar was conducted on August 31, 2016. The goal of this webinar was to describe steps that states could take in advance to be ready for the data collection phase. On December 5, 2016, a second webinar was conducted that highlighted the steps for completing the EAVS and submitting data. During each webinar, email and direct messaging capabilities were available for listeners to submit their questions and for EAC to answer them live. The webinars were recorded and posted on the EAVS portal so that they could be viewed at any time.

Several other videos were created as a part of the EAC's effort to ease the completion of the EAVS. A data "Boot Camp" video was created for each section of the EAVS. This video series walked through each section of the survey, question by question, explaining the meaning of the question and the type of data that should and should not be included in the reported numbers.

A set of EAVS technical boot camp videos were also created. These videos demonstrated how to use a few EAVS resources, including the EAVS portal and the EAVS data templates.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance was provided throughout the entire EAVS process by the EAVS team. Two elections subject matter experts were available at all times to handle more challenging questions and assistance requests. During the busiest data collection period from January through March 2017, an additional team of nine trained technical assistants was available to assist states with data collection and submission. The technical assistance help desk answered inquiries via email and phone. In total, the team assisted with more than 400 technical assistance requests over the data collection period.

Endnotes

[1] The Northern Mariana Islands are not included in the EAVS because this territory did not have representation in Congress at the time HAVA was enacted.

[2] American Samoa did not respond to the EAVS.

[3] FVAP worked with the Council of State Government's Overseas Voting Initiative to create a working group consisting of state and local election officials. This group identified ways to streamline and improve Section B of the EAVS by removing redundant and particularly challenging questions. The subitems that were removed were related to ballots transmitted to voters 45 days before the election and then ballots transmitted closer to the election. However, most states do not track the date that each ballot was transmitted in a way that could be used to answer this question.

[4] In some cases, cells were left blank because the question was not applicable (N/A) or data were not available (also N/A).

[5] See Methodology Appendix A for the complete list of internal validation rules.

[6] Data were received from 54 states and territories by the March 1, 2017 deadline.

[7] These improvements were made based upon recommendations made by the CSG Section B working group.

Methodology Appendix A: Survey Response Rates

Survey Response Rates, by Section (A-C)								
	Total Jurisdictions	Total Responding	Section A		Section B		Section C	
			Response Rate	CVAP Response Rate	Response Rate	CVAP Response Rate	Response Rate	CVAP Response Rate
Alabama	67	67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Alaska	1	1	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.99	1.00	1.00
Arizona	15	15	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.92	0.93
Arkansas	75	75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
California	58	58	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00
Colorado	64	64	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Connecticut	169	169	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.00
Delaware	3	3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
District of Columbia	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Florida	67	67	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
Georgia	159	159	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
Guam	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hawaii	5	4	0.80	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.80	1.00
Idaho	44	44	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Illinois	110	109	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00
Indiana	92	92	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.00
Iowa	99	99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Kansas	105	105	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.99	1.00	1.00
Kentucky	120	120	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Louisiana	64	64	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maine	501	500	1.00	1.00	0.93	0.97	0.96	0.98
Maryland	24	24	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Massachusetts	351	351	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.98
Michigan	83	83	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Minnesota	87	87	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mississippi	82	82	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
Missouri	116	116	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.00

Survey Response Rates, by Section (A-C)								
	Total Jurisdictions	Total Responding	Section A		Section B		Section C	
			Response Rate	CVAP Response Rate	Response Rate	CVAP Response Rate	Response Rate	CVAP Response Rate
Montana	56	56	1.00	1.00	0.96	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nebraska	93	93	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nevada	17	17	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.99	1.00	1.00
New Hampshire	320	320	1.00	1.00	0.84	0.99	1.00	1.00
New Jersey	21	21	0.94	0.99	0.88	0.95	0.93	0.98
New Mexico	33	33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
New York	62	62	1.00	1.00	0.91	0.98	1.00	1.00
North Carolina	100	100	1.00	1.00	0.94	1.00	1.00	1.00
North Dakota	53	53	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ohio	88	88	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oklahoma	77	77	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oregon	36	36	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pennsylvania	67	67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Puerto Rico	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rhode Island	39	39	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
South Carolina	46	46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
South Dakota	66	66	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.99	1.00	1.00
Tennessee	95	95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Texas	254	227	0.88	0.95	0.77	0.94	0.84	0.95
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	1	1.00	1.00	0.93	1.00	1.00	1.00
Utah	29	29	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
Vermont	246	246	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Virginia	133	133	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.94	0.98	0.99
Washington	39	39	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
West Virginia	55	55	1.00		0.74		0.95	
Wisconsin	1854	1854	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Wyoming	23	23	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.S. TOTAL	6467	6437	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.99	0.98

Survey Response Rates, by Section (D-F)								
	Total Jurisdictions	Total Responding	Section D		Section E		Section F	
			Response Rate	CVAP Response Rate	Response Rate	CVAP Response Rate	Response Rate	CVAP Response Rate
Alabama	67	67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Alaska	1	1	1.00	1.00	0.79	0.78	1.00	1.00
Arizona	15	15	0.95	0.96	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.96
Arkansas	75	75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
California	58	58	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00
Colorado	64	64	1.00	1.00	0.66	0.97	1.00	1.00
Connecticut	169	169	1.00	1.00	0.15	0.19	1.00	1.00
Delaware	3	3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
District of Columbia	1	1	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.77	1.00	1.00
Florida	67	67	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
Georgia	159	159	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.99	1.00	1.00
Guam	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hawaii	5	4	0.80	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.80	1.00
Idaho	44	44	1.00	1.00	0.83	0.92	1.00	1.00
Illinois	110	109	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Indiana	92	92	0.99	1.00	0.41	0.84	0.99	1.00
Iowa	99	99	1.00	1.00	0.85	0.94	1.00	1.00
Kansas	105	105	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Kentucky	120	120	1.00	1.00	0.30	0.62	1.00	1.00
Louisiana	64	64	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.93	1.00	1.00
Maine	501	500	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.69	1.00	1.00
Maryland	24	24	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Massachusetts	351	351	1.00	1.00	0.14	0.15	0.99	1.00
Michigan	83	83	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.96	1.00	1.00
Minnesota	87	87	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Mississippi	82	82	1.00	1.00	0.73	0.86	1.00	1.00
Missouri	116	116	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.98	1.00	1.00
Montana	56	56	1.00	1.00	0.96	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nebraska	93	93	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nevada	17	17	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
New Hampshire	320	320	1.00	1.00	0.91	0.99	1.00	1.00
New Jersey	21	21	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.99

Survey Response Rates, by Section (D-F)								
	Total Jurisdictions	Total Responding	Section D		Section E		Section F	
			Response Rate	CVAP Response Rate	Response Rate	CVAP Response Rate	Response Rate	CVAP Response Rate
New Mexico	33	33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
New York	62	62	0.97	0.99	0.91	0.99	1.00	1.00
North Carolina	100	100	1.00	1.00	0.76	0.99	1.00	1.00
North Dakota	53	53	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ohio	88	88	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oklahoma	77	77	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oregon	36	36	1.00	1.00	0.25	0.60	1.00	1.00
Pennsylvania	67	67	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
Puerto Rico	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rhode Island	39	39	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
South Carolina	46	46	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00
South Dakota	66	66	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.89	1.00	1.00
Tennessee	95	95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Texas	254	227	0.86	0.95	0.77	0.95	0.85	0.94
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	1	1.00	1.00	0.59	0.95	1.00	1.00
Utah	29	29	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00
Vermont	246	246	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Virginia	133	133	1.00	1.00	0.02	0.02	1.00	1.00
Washington	39	39	1.00	1.00	0.87	0.98	1.00	1.00
West Virginia	55	55	1.00		0.10		1.00	
Wisconsin	1854	1854	0.91	0.91	0.84	0.79	1.00	1.00
Wyoming	23	23	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.80	1.00	1.00
U.S. TOTAL	6467	6437	0.99	0.98	0.73	0.80	0.99	0.98

Methodology Appendix B: Validation Rules

Table 1: Internal Validation Rules – Data Entry Template

Data Entry Template Rules	
Validation Rule	Error Text
If A2 "Jurisdiction uses only active voters" is not selected, the sum of A3a and A3b cannot exceed A1.	If "Jurisdiction only uses active registered voters" is not selected (A2), the sum of Active (A3a) and Inactive (A3b) registered persons cannot exceed the total number of persons who are registered to vote in jurisdiction (A1a).
The sum of A5b–l cannot exceed A5a.	The sum of the various types of total forms received (A5b–A5l) cannot exceed the total number of forms received (A5a).
The sum of A6a–o cannot exceed A5a.	The sum of the various sources of total forms received (A6a–A6o) cannot exceed the total number of forms received (A5a).
The sum of A7a–o cannot exceed A5b.	The sum of the various sources of new, valid registrations (A7a–A7o) cannot exceed the total number of new, valid registrations excluding pre-registrations of persons under 18 (A5b).
The sum of A8a–o cannot exceed A5d.	The sum of the various sources of duplicate registrations (A8a–A8o) cannot exceed the total number of duplicate or existing registrations (A5d).
The sum of A9a–o cannot exceed A5e.	The sum of the various sources of invalid or rejected registrations (A9a–A9o) cannot exceed the total number of invalid or rejected registrations other than duplicate registrations (A5e).
The sum of A7a + A8a + A9a cannot exceed A6a.	The sum of mail, fax, or email new registrations (A7a), duplicate or existing registrations (A8a), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9a) cannot exceed the total number of forms received from individual voters submitting by mail, fax, or email (A6a).
The sum of A7b + A8b + A9b cannot exceed A6b.	The sum of in-person new registrations (A7b), duplicate or existing registrations (A8b), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9b) cannot exceed the total number of registrations in person at the election/registrar's office (A6b).

Data Entry Template Rules	
Validation Rule	Error Text
The sum of A7c + A8c + A9c cannot exceed A6c.	The sum of internet new registrations (A7c), duplicate or existing registrations (A8c), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9c) cannot exceed the total number of registrations forms submitted via the internet (A6c).
The sum of A7d + A8d + A9d cannot exceed A6d.	The sum of motor vehicle or other drivers' license offices new registrations (A7d), duplicate or existing registrations (A8d), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9d) cannot exceed motor vehicle or other drivers' license offices forms received (A6d).
The sum of A7e + A8e + A9e cannot exceed A6e.	The sum of public assistance offices new registrations (A7e), duplicate or existing registrations (A8e), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9e) cannot exceed the total number of forms received from public assistance offices (A6e).
The sum of A7f + A8f + A9f cannot exceed A6f.	The sum of State-funded agencies new registrations (A7f), duplicate or existing registrations (A8f), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9f) cannot exceed the total number of forms received from State-funded agencies (A6f).
The sum of A7g + A8g + A9g cannot exceed A6g.	The sum of Armed Forces recruitment offices new registrations (A7g), duplicate or existing registrations (A8g), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9g) cannot exceed the total number of forms received from Armed Forces recruitment offices (A6g).
The sum of A7h + A8h + A9h cannot exceed A6h.	The sum of other agencies designated by the State but not mandated by NVRA new registrations (A7h), duplicate or existing registrations (A8h), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9h) cannot exceed the total number of forms received from other agencies designated by the State but not mandated by NVRA (A6h).
The sum of A7i + A8i + A9i cannot exceed A6i.	The sum of registration drives from advocacy groups' new registrations (A7i), duplicate or existing registrations (A8i), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9i) cannot exceed the total number of forms received from registration drives from advocacy groups' new registrations (A6i).
The sum of A7j + A8j + A9j cannot exceed A6j.	The sum of "Other" new registrations (A7j), duplicate or existing registrations (A8j), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9j) cannot exceed the total number of forms received from "Other" sources (A6j).
The sum of A7k + A8k + A9k cannot exceed A6k.	The sum of "Other" new registrations (A7k), duplicate or existing registrations (A8k), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9k) cannot exceed the total number of forms received from "Other" sources (A6k).

Data Entry Template Rules	
Validation Rule	Error Text
The sum of A7l + A8l + A9l cannot exceed A6l.	The sum of "Other" new registrations (A7l), duplicate or existing registrations (A8l), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9l) cannot exceed the total number of forms received from "Other" sources (A6l).
The sum of A7m + A8m + A9m cannot exceed A6m.	The sum of "Other" new registrations (A7m), duplicate or existing registrations (A8m), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9m) cannot exceed the total number of forms received from "Other" sources (A6m).
The sum of A7n + A8n + A9n cannot exceed A6n.	The sum of "Other" new registrations (A7n), duplicate or existing registrations (A8n), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9n) cannot exceed the total number of forms received from "Other" sources (A6n).
The sum of A7o + A8o + A9o cannot exceed A6o.	The sum of "Other" new registrations (A7o), duplicate or existing registrations (A8o), and invalid or rejected registrations (A9o) cannot exceed the total number of forms received from "Other" sources (A6o).
A10a should not exceed 30% of A1.	The total removal notices sent to voters between close of 2014 election registration and close of 2016 election registration (A10a) cannot be more than 30% of the total number of persons who are registered to vote in a jurisdiction (A1a).
The sum of A10b–A10h cannot exceed A10a.	The sum of the categories of removal notices sent (A10Total) cannot exceed the total number of removal notices sent to voters between close of 2014 election registration and close of 2016 election registration (A10a).
The sum of A11b–k cannot exceed A11a.	The sum of the categories of reasons why voters were removed (A11Total) cannot exceed the total number of voters removed from the voter registration rolls (A11a).
B1a should not exceed 2.5% of A1.	The total number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters (B1a) cannot be more than 2.5% of the total number of persons who are registered to vote in a jurisdiction (A1a).
The sum of B1b–e cannot exceed B1a.	The sum of the categories of types of UOCAVA ballots transmitted (B1Total) cannot exceed the total number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters (B1a).
The sum of B2a–g cannot exceed B1a.	The sum of the categories of what happened to UOCAVA ballots that were transmitted (B2Total) cannot exceed the total number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters (B1a).

Data Entry Template Rules	
Validation Rule	Error Text
The sum of B9a + B9b + B9c cannot exceed B8a.	The sum of the categories of UOCAVA voter types counted (B9Total) cannot exceed the total number of UOCAVA ballots counted (B8a).
The sum of B10a + B11a + B12a cannot exceed B9a.	The sum of uniformed service absentee ballots counted (B10a), FWABs counted, and "Other" types of ballot counted (B12a) cannot exceed all ballots counted from uniformed service voters (B9a).
The sum of B10b + B11b + B12b cannot exceed B9b.	The sum of civilian overseas absentee ballots counted (B10b), FWABs counted (B11b), and "Other" types of ballot counted (B12b) cannot exceed all civilian overseas ballots that were counted (B9b).
The sum of B10c + B11c + B12c cannot B9c.	The sum of Other UOCAVA voter absentee ballots counted (B10c), FWABs counted (B11c), and "Other" types of ballot counted (B12c) cannot exceed all Other UOCAVA voter ballots that were counted (B9c).
The sum of B14a–f cannot exceed B13a.	The sum of the subcategories of rejected UOCAVA ballots (B14Total) cannot exceed the total number of UOCAVA ballots rejected (B13a).
The sum of B15a + B15b + B15c cannot exceed B13a.	The sum of the subcategories of types of rejected UOCAVA voters (B15Total) cannot exceed the total number of rejected UOCAVA ballots (B13a).
The sum of B16a + B17a + B18a cannot exceed B15a.	The total number of uniformed services voters UOCAVA absentee ballots rejected (B16a), FWABs rejected (B17a), and "Other" types of ballot rejected (B18a) cannot exceed the total number of UOCAVA ballots rejected from uniformed services voters (B15a).
The sum of B16b + B17b + B18b cannot exceed B15b.	The total number of civilian overseas UOCAVA absentee ballots rejected (B16b), FWABs rejected (B17b), and "Other" types of ballot rejected (B18b) cannot exceed all civilian overseas UOCAVA ballots rejected (B15b).
The sum of B16c + B17c + B18c cannot exceed B15c.	The total number of Other UOCAVA absentee ballots rejected (B16c), FWABs rejected (B17c), and "Other" types of ballot rejected (B18c) cannot exceed Other UOCAVA ballots rejected (B15c).
The sum of C1b–h cannot exceed C1a.	The sum of the categories of what happened to transmitted domestic civilian absentee ballots (C1Total) cannot exceed the total number of transmitted domestic civilian absentee ballots (C1a).

Data Entry Template Rules	
Validation Rule	Error Text
C3 cannot exceed C1a.	The total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots sent to voters in jurisdiction because they appear on permanent absentee list (C3) cannot exceed the total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted (C1a).
C4b should not exceed 15% of C1b.	The number of absentee ballots returned by voters and submitted for counting that were rejected (C4b) should not be more than 15% of the number of absentee ballots transmitted to voters and returned by voters and submitted for counting (C1b).
The sum of C4a–d cannot exceed C1b.	The sum of the categories of the outcomes of the absentee ballots returned and submitted for counting (C4Total) cannot exceed the number of absentee ballots transmitted to voters and returned by voters and submitted for counting (C1b).
The sum of C5a–v cannot exceed C4b.	The sum of the subcategories of rejected domestic civilian absentee ballots (C5Total) cannot exceed the number of absentee ballots returned by voters and submitted for counting that were rejected (C4b).
The sum of D2b–g cannot exceed D2a.	The sum of the categories of physical polling places (D2Total) cannot exceed the total number of physical polling places in your jurisdiction (D2a).
The sum of D4a–f cannot exceed D3a.	The sum of the categories of poll worker ages (D4Total) cannot exceed the total number of poll workers in your jurisdiction (D3a).
The sum of E1b–f cannot exceed E1a.	The sum of the categories of what happened to the submitted provisional ballots (E1Total) cannot exceed the total number of submitted provisional ballots (E1a).
The sum of E2a–p cannot exceed E1d.	The sum of the categories of reasons why provisional ballots were rejected (E2Total) cannot exceed the total number of rejected provisional ballots (E1d).
F1a cannot exceed A1.	The number of voting participants (F1a) should not exceed the number of registered voters (A1a).
The sum of F1b–j cannot exceed F1a.	The sum of the categories of voting participants (F1Total) should not exceed the total number of voting participants (F1a).
If A7a is greater than 0, then F3 cannot exceed A7a. If A7a is null and if A6a is greater than 0, then F3 cannot exceed A6a.	When A7a is greater than 0, the number of first-time mail registrants who showed ID and were able to vote (F3) should not exceed new registrants submitting applications by mail, fax or email (A7a). If A7a is null and if the total number of voters submitting applications by mail, fax, or email (A6a) is greater than 0, then F3 cannot exceed A6a.

Table 2: Internal Validation Rules – Data Aggregation Template

Data Aggregation Template Rules	
Validation Rule	Error Text
If your state has traditional or same day registration, you should not select "No," "Other," or "Not Applicable" in response to A4b.	If a state has traditional or same day registration, in other words they select "Yes" in response to A4b, they should not select "No, no formal Election Day or Same Day Registration," "Other," or "Not Applicable" in response to A4b.
If A10a is greater than 0, then A11a should not exceed A10a.	The total number of voters removed from the voter registration rolls (A11a) cannot exceed the total removal notices sent to voters between close of 2014 election registration and close of 2016 election registration (A10a).
If a jurisdiction does not have permanent absentee status, you can only mark "No" on question C2.	If a jurisdiction does not have permanent absentee status, you can only mark "No" on question C2.
F1d cannot exceed C1a.	If there were more than 0 domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted to voters (C1a), then the number who voted using a domestic civilian absentee ballot (F1d) should not exceed the total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted (C1a).
F1e cannot exceed E1a.	If there were more than 0 total provisional ballots that were submitted (E1a), then the number who voted using a provisional ballot (F1e) cannot exceed the total number of provisional ballots submitted (E1a).
If early in-person voting is not allowed, then F1f should not exceed 0.	If you indicated that early in-person voting is not allowed, the number who voted at an early vote center (F1f) should not exceed 0.

Methodology Appendix C: External Data Validations

Introduction

The major limitation of only using other items within a complete survey to identify error in a response item is that response items might be perfectly consistent with each other but still contain substantial measurement error. For example, the number of absentee ballots transmitted might be lower than the total number of registrants; this would not violate a validation rule that the transmission number has to be smaller than the registrant number. However, if the total number of registrants is twice the size of the civilian voting age population (CVAP) then both the absentee ballot transmission number and the registration number could be incorrect.

To account for this, the EAC used external data to form an expectation for what each jurisdiction should have reported, based on the jurisdiction's geography and demographics. Responses with the highest probability of having error were those with substantially higher or lower than expected values for that item in 2016, based on the average (logged) count for the counties with similar characteristics (e.g., similar population, urbanization, fraction of foreign born). Each county is unique, so differences between what the local election office (LEO) reports and what we expect does not always represent inaccuracy in what is reported by the LEO. Consequently, the external validations only identified items as potentially mistaken if the discrepancy between what the LEO reported and what was expected was quite large. Generally speaking, only jurisdictions that reported data at the largest or smallest 2.5 percent of respondents were flagged as being outside the expected range.

Technical Approach

If it is assumed that the probability of an entry in the EAVS being subject to measurement error increases with the difference between what one would expect from a jurisdiction and what the EAVS indicates the count is, then a simple decision rule for identifying suspect entries can take the following form:

$$Error = Yes\ if\ |\ Ln(\widehat{1+y_i}) - Ln(1+y_i)\ |\ > 2M\ and\ No\ Otherwise$$

Where is the relevant count (i.e. number of absentee ballots) for jurisdiction *i* and is defined as follows:

$$1)\ M = med\ (|\ (Ln(\widehat{1+y_i}) - Ln(1+y_i)) - med\ ((Ln(\widehat{1+y_i}) - Ln(1+y_i))\ |)$$

In other words, an entry for a jurisdiction would be identified as being subject to measurement error due to a miss entry if the absolute difference between (the natural log[1] XXX of) the entry and the expected (logged) entry for that jurisdiction, from now on referred to as the residual, exceeded seven times the median absolute deviation from the median residual. The choice of

seven is largely arbitrary and can be smaller or larger based on whether one wants to be more conservative or lenient with respect to identifying entries as being subject to measurement error.

The expected logged entry $\widehat{Ln(y_i)}^2$ will vary based on the characteristics of the county. For example, one would typically expect larger counties to have higher counts. The expected (logged) count can be modeled as follows:

$$2)\ \widehat{Ln(1+y_i)} = \beta X_i$$

Where X_i is a vector of determinants of the "true" number of ballots being counted, but which is assumed to not be systematically related to measurement error. Table 1 lists the variables used in these analyses and their sources.

Table 1. Variable Descriptions and Sources

Variable	Source
Ln(Voting-Age Population)	2014 5-year American Community Survey (ACS)
% of Population which is Foreign Born	2014 5-year ACS
Rural-Urban Continuum Codes (Metro >1 million; 250k-1million;<250k;non-Metro)	US Department of Agriculture
Census Division	Census
Ln(Median Household Income)	2014 5-year ACS
Two-party Vote Difference in 2012 Presidential Election	Federal Election Commission
Electronic Ballot Policies (Accepts Absentee Ballots by Email/Web)	Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)
Automatic Registration Policies*	FVAP
Ln(Land Area)	Census
Ln(Military Employment)	Bureau of Economic Analysis
Age (% 25-34; 35-44; 45-64; 65+)	2014 5-year ACS
% Female	2014 5-year ACS
Race/Ethnicity (% Black; Native American; Asian; Hawaiian; Other; Two or More Races; Hispanic)	2014 5-year ACS
Education (% Some College; College Graduate; Graduate)	2014 5-year ACS

*Interacted with Ln(Voting-Age Population).

The challenge in estimating β to generate the expected logged counts was that the expected or true counts could not be observed, but rather only what was reported in the EAVS. To the degree that there was substantial measurement error in the EAVS, $\hat{\beta}$ estimated via ordinary least squares (OLS) reflected the relationship between X_i and the measurement error and not

just the average marginal effect of X_i on $(1+y_i)$, resulting in a biased estimate for $Ln(\widehat{1+y_i})$. To mitigate this issue, Equation 2 was estimated using robust regression (rreg [3]in Stata), which iteratively re-estimated equation 2, down weighting observations based on residuals in the previous iteration. This procedure mitigated the influence of measurement error on the final model.

The deviation from the expected logged count $\left(Ln(\widehat{1+y_i}) - Ln(1+y_i)\right)$ was calculated, and jurisdictions that had large deviations from the expected response were flagged using the decision rule above. Because some of the predictors (X_i) were measured with error, a relatively conservative decision rule was applied.

The Auditing Process

For each question in the survey, two items were provided:

1) The "expected" (natural log of 1 plus the) response to that item based on the characteristics of the jurisdiction and responses to the 2016 EAVS. This differed between jurisdictions for a given question.
2) *M*, which captured the variability in the difference between the actual 2016 response and the expected 2016 response. This item varied across questions but would not vary by jurisdiction for a given question.

The following steps were taken for each response in each completed survey:

1) For each greater than zero count, the natural log of 1 plus the count was taken.
2) The absolute difference between the actual 2016 (log transformed) item and the expected (log transformed) item was calculated.
3) The absolute difference was divided by *M*.
4) If the ratio from step 3 exceeded that of step 2, this item was flagged as having a potential error.

Endnotes

[1] Count variables were typically logged so that 1) the expected y did not take negative values, 2) to minimize the effect of outliers on model estimates, and 3) because the differences in the logs of the predicted and natural counts could be interpreted as a percentile difference, which is arguably of more interest than the absolute difference because it is invariant to jurisdiction size, with the exception of cases where 1) the response was zero and 2) the expected count was close to zero. The analysis took 1 + the count in order to admit zero observations into the estimates, although this somewhat complicated the interpretation of the coefficients.

[2] http://www.stata.com/manuals13/rrreg.pdf

2016 Survey Instrument

U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

2016 Election Administration & Voting Survey

The ongoing process of improving America's election systems relies in part on having accurate data about the way Americans cast their ballots. In 2002, Congress chartered the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to collect information on the state of American elections and make it widely available to policy makers, advocates, scholars, journalists and the general public. Since 2004, the Commission has sponsored a biennial survey as its primary tool for fulfilling that mission. We are pleased to present the 2016 Election Administration and Voting Survey, and we ask for your help in making it the most complete and accurate survey in its history.

The questions below ask for information about ballots cast, voter registration, overseas and military voting, Election Day activities, voting technology, and other important issues. The section concerning the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Voting Act (UOCAVA) serves as the EAC's standardized format for State reporting of UOCAVA voting information as required by 42 U.S.C. §1973ff-1. States that complete and timely submit this section to the EAC will fulfill their UOCAVA reporting requirement under 42 U.S.C. §1973ff-1(c). Additionally, EAC is mandated by the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) to collection information from states concerning the impact of that statute on the administration of Federal elections. With this information, EAC is required to make a report to Congress and provide recommendations for the improvement of Federal and State procedures, forms, and other NVRA matters. States that timely respond to all questions in this survey concerning voter registration related matters will meet their NVRA reporting requirements under 42 U.S.C. § 1973gg-7 and EAC regulations.

The EAC recognizes the burden that asking for these data places on State and local election officials, and we have worked to minimize that burden as much as possible.

In advance, we thank you for your cooperation and look forward to answering any questions you might have.

Information supplied by:

Name		Title	
Office/Agency name			
Address 1			
Address 2			
City		State	Zip Code
E-mail address			
Telephone (area code and number)	Extension	Fax number (area code and number)	

OMB Control No. 3265-0006 Expiration Date 04/30/2017

Instructions for Completing the 2016 Election Administration & Voting Survey

1. This survey collects information on election administration issues in local election offices (typically counties or townships) that are responsible for the administration of the November 2016 general election. As such, all data should be reported at the level of the local jurisdiction. However, the State or Territorial level election office may fill out any or all of the information on behalf of the local election offices under its jurisdiction.

2. Do not leave items blank - always provide an answer to the question asked using the "Data not available" or "Other" categories discussed below, if needed.

3. Use the "Data not available" box if the question asks for details that are not required by your State law or the question asks for information that is not currently collected.

4. You may find it helpful to read an entire section before answering any of the questions in that section.

5. Please attempt to record data according to the categories as they are defined in the question. If your jurisdiction uses a different data classification scheme (for instance, collects data in such a way that combines two or more categories listed in a question), you can use the space provided for "Other" to provide numbers and details on these categories. Use as many "Other" categories as you need to adequately report the relevant statistics for your jurisdiction. If you enter information into the "Other" field, please use the comments field to provide an explanation for the answer.

In the example below, the jurisdiction does not collect separate statistics on the number of duplicate and rejected registration forms, but instead has only one number that represents the total number of registration forms that are either duplicated or rejected.

EXAMPLE:

A5. In order to evaluate the workflow of your office over the last election cycle, enter the total number of registration forms your jurisdiction received from all sources during the period from the close of registration for the November 2014 general election until the close of registration for the November 2016 general election. Include here any Election Day or Same Day registrations, if applicable. Also include any special categories of voters who may have extended deadlines, such as returning military personnel, if applicable.

A5a. Total ..... 5000 ..... ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total number of registration application forms received (as entered in A5a) into the following categories. The amounts should sum to the total provided in A4a.

		Data not available ▼
A5b. New registrations	4000	☐
A5c. Invalid or rejected (other than duplicates)		☒
A5d. Duplicate of existing registration		☒
A5e. Changes to name, party or within-jurisdiction address change	500	☐
A5f. Moved into jurisdiction but was registered elsewhere in the State	200	☐
A5g. Other→ comments: duplicate and invalid registrations combined	300	
A5h. Other→ comments: _____		
TOTAL	5000	

OMB Control No. 3265-0006 Expiration Date 04/30/2017

SECTION A	VOTER REGISTRATION

EAC is mandated by the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) to collect information from States concerning the impact of that statute on the administration of Federal elections. With this information EAC is required to make a report to Congress and provide recommendations for the improvement of Federal and State procedures, forms, and other NVRA matters. States that timely respond to all questions in this survey concerning voter registration related matters will meet their NVRA reporting requirements under 42 U.S.C. § 1973gg-7 and EAC regulations.

Roadmap to Section A:

- **A1**, **A2** and **A3** ask for information about the number of registered voters in your jurisdiction and how you calculate those statistics.
- **A4** asks for information about registration activity on days in which it was possible for a person to both register and vote on the same day.
- **A5** asks for information on all registration forms for all types of registration transactions (successful and unsuccessful) received by your office.
- **A6** asks for the sources of all registration forms (both successful and unsuccessful).
- **A7** asks for the sources of new registrations.
- **A8** asks for the sources of duplicate registrations.
- **A9** asks for the sources of invalid or rejected registrations.
- **A10** asks for information on confirmation notices sent under NVRA Section 8(d) 2.
- **A11** asks for the number of voters removed from the voter registration rolls and the reason for their removal.

A1. Enter the total number of persons in your jurisdiction who were registered and eligible to vote in the November 2016 general election. Include all persons eligible to vote in the election including special categories of voters with extended deadlines (such as returning military). Do not include any persons under the age of 18 who may be registered under a "pre-registration" program.

A1a. Total [ ] ..... ☐ Data not available

A1 Comments

A2. When you report the number of registered voters in your jurisdiction for the November 2016 general election (as in A1a) do you include both active and inactive voters in the count, or does your jurisdiction only include active voters? (Select only one)

A2a. Jurisdiction uses both active and inactive registered voters ..... ☐

A2b. Jurisdiction only uses active registered voters ..... ☐

A2c. Other → comments: _____ ..... ☐

A2 Comments

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A3. Enter the total number of persons who were registered and eligible to vote in the November 2016 general election into the following categories. Do not include any persons under the age of 18 who may be registered under a "pre-registration" program.

		Data not available ▼
A3a. Active		☐
A3b. Inactive		☐

A3 Comments

A4. If your State's laws allowed <u>any</u> voters to register and then to vote on the same day, enter the total number of registration forms received on those days in which it was possible to both register for and vote in the November 2016 general election on the same day. This question includes jurisdictions in States that have formal Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration and those States that have other situations that provide Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration. This question includes jurisdictions in States that permit Election Day Registration for voting for office of President, such as Alaska and Rhode Island.

A4a. Total new Same Day registrations… ☐ Data not available

☐ Not applicable

A4b. Are the numbers you provided for question A4a because your State allows Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration for all voters, or does your answer come from a different circumstance?

☐…..Yes, our State has Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration.

☐…. No, our State does not have formal Election Day Registration or Same Day Registration, but some voters were able to register and vote on the same day for the 2016 election.

☐…. Other → comments: _____

☐…. Not applicable.

A4 Comments

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A5. In order to evaluate the workflow of your office over the last election cycle, enter the total number of forms your jurisdiction received from all sources during the period from the close of registration for the November 2014 general election until the close of registration for the November 2016 general election. Include any forms that were processed, such as changes to name, party or address, duplicates, or pre-registrations. Include here any Election Day or Same Day registrations, if applicable. Also include any special categories of voters who may have extended deadlines such as returning military personnel, if applicable.

A5a. Total ..... ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total number of registration application forms received (as entered in A5a) into the following categories. The amounts should sum to the total provided in A5a.

		Data not available ▼
A5b. New valid registrations (excluding pre-registrations of persons under 18)		☐
A5c. New "pre" registrations of persons under age 18		☐
A5d. Duplicate of existing valid registration		☐
A5e. Invalid or rejected (other than duplicates)		☐
A5f. Changes to name, party or within-jurisdiction address change		☐
A5g. Address changes that cross jurisdiction borders		☐
A5h. Other → comments: _____		
A5i. Other → comments: _____		
A5j. Other → comments: _____		
A5k. Other → comments: _____		
A5l. Other → comments: _____		
TOTAL	**A5a**	

A5 Comments

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A6a through A6o: Divide the total number of all registration forms received (as entered in A5a) into the following sources.
A7a through A7o: Divide the total number of new registration forms received (as entered in A5b) into the following sources.
A8a through A8o: Divide the total number of duplicate registration forms received (as entered in A5d) into the following sources.
A9a through A9o: Divide the total number of invalid or rejected registration forms (as entered in A5e) received into the following sources.

***Sub-question "e" should include all forms handled through the public assistance agency process (i.e., paper, online).**

	(from A5a)		*(from A5b)*		*(from A5d)*		*(from A5e)*	
	A6. Total forms received	Data not available ▼	**A7. New registrations**	Data not available ▼	**A8. Duplicate of existing registrations**	Data not available ▼	**A9. Invalid or rejected**	Data not available ▼
a. Individual voters submitting applications by mail, fax, or email		☐		☐		☐		☐
b. Individual voters registering in person at the election/registrar's office		☐		☐		☐		☐
c. Individual voters submitting registration forms via the Internet		☐		☐		☐		☐
d. Motor vehicle offices or other offices that issue drivers licenses		☐		☐		☐		☐
e.* Public assistance offices mandated as registration sites under NVRA		☐		☐		☐		☐
f. State funded agencies primarily serving persons with disabilities		☐		☐		☐		☐
g. Armed forces recruitment offices		☐		☐		☐		☐
h. Other agencies designated by the State not mandated by NVRA		☐		☐		☐		☐
i. Registration drives from advocacy groups or political parties		☐		☐		☐		☐
j. Other → comments: _____								
k. Other → comments: _____								
l. Other → comments: _____								
m. Other → comments: _____								
n. Other → comments: _____								
o. Other → comments: _____								
TOTAL	**A5a**		**A5b**		**A5d**		**A5e**	

A6, A7, A8, and A9 Comments

A10. Enter the total number of confirmation notices sent to voters in the period between the close of registration for the November 2014 general election and the close of registration for the November 2016 general election because either 1) there is an indication that the registrant no longer resides in the registrar's jurisdiction, or 2) the voter has not voted or appeared to vote in a Federal election during the period.

A10a. Total ..... ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total number of confirmation notices mailed (as entered in A10a) into the following categories. The amounts should sum to the total provided in A10a.

		Data not available ▼
A10b. Received back from voters confirming registration		☐
A10c. Received back confirming registration should be invalidated		☐
A10d. Returned back as undeliverable		☐
A10e. Status unknown (neither received confirmation nor returned undeliverable)		☐
A10f. Other → comments: _____		
A10g. Other → comments: _____		
A10h. Other → comments: _____		
TOTAL	**A10a**	

A10 Comments

A11. Enter the total number of voters removed from the voter registration rolls in your jurisdiction in the period between the close of registration for the November 2014 general election and the close of registration for the November 2016 general election. Note this question asks for those ineligible to vote, not merely those moved into an "inactive" status.

A11a. Total [ ] ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total number of voters removed (as entered in A11a) into the following categories. The amounts should sum to the total provided in A11a.

		Data not available ▼
A11b. Moved outside jurisdiction		☐
A11c. Death		☐
A11d. Disqualifying felony conviction		☐
A11e. Failure to respond to notice sent and failure to vote in the two most recent Federal elections		☐
A11f. Declared mentally incompetent		☐
A11g. Voter requested to be removed for reasons other than felony conviction, mental status, or moved outside jurisdiction		☐
A11h. Other → comments: _____		
A11i. Other → comments: _____		
A11j. Other → comments: _____		
A11k. Other → comments: _____		
TOTAL	**A11a**	

A11 Comments

SECTION B **UNIFORMED & OVERSEAS CITIZENS ABSENTEE VOTING ACT (UOCAVA)**

For 2016, Section B includes the FVAP Post-Election Voting Survey of Local Election Officials. EAC incorporated these questions for the States' reporting of UOCAVA voting information as required by 42 U.S.C. §1973ff-1. States that complete and timely submit this section to the EAC will fulfill their UOCAVA reporting requirement under 42 U.S.C §1973ff-1(c).

Pursuant to UOCAVA, this section collects various data elements needed to determine: (1) the combined number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters; (2) the combined number of ballots returned by UOCAVA voters; and (3) the combined number of returned ballots cast by UOCAVA voters (the number of cast ballots is practically determined by collecting data concerning the total votes counted and rejected).

Roadmap to Section B:

- **B1 and B2** ask for information about the number and type of UOCAVA absentee ballots transmitted.
- **B3** asks for the number and type of all UOCAVA ballots returned and submitted for counting.
- **B4, B5, B6, and B7** ask for information on the type of UOCAVA ballot returned by type of UOCAVA voter.
- **B8** asks for the number and type of all UOCAVA ballots counted.
- **B9, B10, B11, and B12** ask for information on the type of UOCAVA ballot counted by type of UOCAVA voter.
- **B13** asks for the number and type of all UOCAVA ballots rejected.
- **B14** asks for information on reasons why UOCAVA ballots were rejected.
- **B15, B16, B17, and B18** ask for information on the type of UOCAVA ballot rejected by type of UOCAVA voter.
- **B19** asks for information about the number and type of registered and eligible UOCAVA voters.
- **B20, B21, and B22** ask for information concerning the Federal Post Card Applications (FPCAs).
- **B23** asks about the date when transmission of absentee ballots to UOCAVA voters began for the November election cycle.
- **B24** asks about UOCAVA ballots transmitted by mode of transmission.
- **B25** asks about transmitted UOCAVA ballots that were returned as undeliverable by transmission mode.
- **B26 and B27** ask about UOCAVA ballots returned by voters, **excluding Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs).**
- **B28** and **B29** ask about UOCAVA ballots returned by voters and rejected, **excluding FWABS.**
- **B30** asks about UOCAVA ballots counted by mode of transmission, **excluding FWABS.**
- **B31, B32, B33, B34,** and **B35** ask for information about FWABs.

B1. Enter the total number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters for the November 2016 general election.

B1a. Total _____ ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters (as entered in B1a) into the following categories. The amounts should sum to the total provided in B1a.

		Data not available ▼
B1b. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign		☐
B1c. Non-military/civilian overseas voters		☐
B1d. Other → comments: _____		
B1e. Other → comments: _____		
TOTAL	B1a	

B1 Comments

B2. Of the UOCAVA absentee ballots transmitted (as entered in B1a) how many were:

		Data not available ▼
B2a. Returned by voter and submitted for counting (include both those that were counted and those that were rejected)		☐
B2b. Returned as undeliverable		☐
B2c. Spoiled or replaced ballots		☐
B2d. Status unknown (neither returned undeliverable nor returned from voter)		☐
B2e. Other → comments: _____		
B2f. Other → comments: _____		
B2g. Other → comments: _____		
TOTAL	B1a	

B2 Comments

B3. Enter the total number of all UOCAVA ballots (including regular UOCAVA absentee ballots and Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots (FWABs)) returned by UOCAVA voters and submitted for counting for the November 2016 general election. Please include both those ballots that were later counted and those that were rejected. Do not include ballots that were returned undeliverable.

B3a. Total ☐ Data not available

B3 Comments

B4a through B4c. Divide the total number of UOCAVA ballots returned by UOCAVA voters and submitted for counting (as entered in B3) into each category of UOCAVA voter below.

Next, for each type of UOCAVA voter, enter the number of:

- **B5a through B5c: Regular UOCAVA absentee ballots returned and submitted for counting.**
- **B6a through B6c: FWAB returned and submitted for counting.**
- **B7a through B7c: Other type of ballots returned and submitted for counting.**

			Of the total UOCAVA ballots returned (as entered in B3a), how many were ballots of each of the following ballot types:							
	B4. All UOCAVA ballots		**B5. Absentee ballots**		**B6. FWAB**		**B7. Other type of ballot →**	
		Data not available ▼		Data not available ▼		Data not available ▼		Data not available ▼
Type of UOCAVA voter:								
a. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign		☐		☐		☐		☐
b. Non-military/civilian overseas voters		☐		☐		☐		☐
c. Other type of voter→ comments: _____								
TOTAL	**B3a**							

B4, B5, B6, and B7 Comments

B8. Enter the total number of all UOCAVA ballots (including regular UOCAVA absentee ballots and FWAB) counted in the November 2016 general election.

B8a. Total ..... ☐ Data not available

B8 Comments

B9a through B9c. Divide the total number of UOCAVA ballots counted (as entered in B8) into each category of UOCAVA voter below.

Next, for each type of UOCAVA voter, enter the number of:

- **B10a through B10c: Regular UOCAVA absentee ballots counted.**
- **B11a through B11c: FWAB counted.**
- **B12a through B12c: Other type of ballots counted.**

		Of the total UOCAVA ballots counted (as entered in B8a), how many were ballots of each of the following ballot types:							
	B9. All UOCAVA ballots		**B10. Absentee ballots**		**B11. FWAB**		**B12. Other type of ballot →**	
		Data not available ▼		Data not available ▼		Data not available ▼		Data not available ▼
Type of UOCAVA voter:								
a. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign		☐		☐		☐		☐
b. Non-military/civilian overseas voters		☐		☐		☐		☐
c. Other type of voter →		☐		☐		☐		☐
comments: _____								
TOTAL	**B8a**							

B9, B10, B11 and B12 Comments

B13. Enter the total number of UOCAVA ballots (including regular UOCAVA absentee ballots and FWAB) rejected in the November 2016 general election.

B13a. Total _____ ☐ Data not available

B13 Comments

B14. Please divide the total number of all UOCAVA ballots rejected (as entered in B13a) into the following categories indicating the reason the absentee ballots were rejected. The amounts should sum to the total provided in B13a.

		Data not available ▼
B14a. Ballot not received on time/missed deadline.		☐
B14b. Problem with voter signature		☐
B14c. Ballot lacked a postmark		☐
B14d. Other → comments: _____		
B14e. Other → comments: _____		
B14f. Other → comments: _____		
TOTAL	**B13a**	

B14 Comments

B15a through B15c. Divide the total number of UOCAVA ballots rejected (as entered in B13a) into each category of UOCAVA voter below.

Next, for each type of UOCAVA voter, enter the number of:

- **B16a through B16c: Regular UOCAVA absentee ballots rejected.**
- **B17a through B17c: FWAB rejected.**
- **B18a through B18c: Other type of ballots rejected.**

		Of the total UOCAVA ballots rejected (as entered in B13), how many were ballots of each of the following ballot types:							
	B15. All UOCAVA ballots		**B16. Absentee ballots**		**B17. FWAB**		**B18. Other type of ballot →**		
Type of UOCAVA voter:		Data not available ▼		Data not available ▼		Data not available ▼		Data not available ▼	
a. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign		☐		☐		☐		☐	
b. Non-military/civilian overseas voters		☐		☐		☐		☐	
c. Other type of voter → comments _____									
TOTAL	**B13a**								

B15, B16, B17, and B18 Comments

B19. Enter the total number of registered and eligible voters in your jurisdiction who were covered by UOCAVA in the November 2016 General Election.

B19a. Total [ ] ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total number of registered and eligible UOCAVA voters (as entered in B19a) into the following categories. The amounts should sum to the total provided in B19a.

		Data not available ▼
B19b. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign	[ ]	☐
B19c. Non-military/civilian overseas voters	[ ]	☐
B19d. Other → comments: _____	[ ]	
B19e. Other → comments: _____	[ ]	
TOTAL	**B19a**	

B19 Comments

[ ]

B20. Enter the total number of Federal Post Card Applications (FPCAs) received from UOCAVA voters for the November 2016 General Election.

B20a. Total [ ] ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total number of FPCAs received from UOCAVA voters into the following categories. The amounts should sum to the total provided in B20a.

		Data not available ▼
B20b. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign	[ ]	☐
B20c. Non-military/civilian overseas voters	[ ]	☐
B20d. Other → comments: _____	[ ]	
B20e. Other → comments: _____	[ ]	
TOTAL	**B20a**	

B21. Of the total number of Federal Post Card Applications (FPCAs) that your jurisdiction received as reported in B20a, how many were rejected for the following groups?

		Data not available ▼
B21a. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign	[ ]	☐
B21b. Non-military/civilian overseas voters	[ ]	☐
B21c. Other → comments: _____	[ ]	
B21d. Other → comments: _____	[ ]	
B21e. TOTAL	[ ]	

B22. Of the total number of Federal Post Card Applications (FPCAs) that were rejected (as reported in B21e), how many were rejected because they were received after the absentee ballot request deadline?

B22a. Total ☐ ..... ☐ Data not available

B20, B21, and B22 Comments

B23. Enter the date your jurisdiction first started transmitting absentee ballots to UOCAVA voters for the November 2016 election. *Please provide the exact date your jurisdiction began mailing the ballots. If you do not know the exact date, please enter an approximate date, and select "Approximate" in the box below.*

Month	Day	Approximate
		☐

B23 Comments

B24. How many UOCAVA absentee ballots did your jurisdiction transmit to UOCAVA voters using the following modes of transmission, before and after the 45-day deadline?

	a. Postal mail		b. Email		c. Other	
		Date not available ▼		Date not available ▼		Date not available ▼
a. Sent **ON OR BEFORE** the 45 day deadline		☐		☐		☐
b. Sent **AFTER** the 45 day deadline.....		☐		☐		☐
TOTAL (All UOCAVA voters)						

B24 Comments

B25. Of the total number of UOCAVA absentee ballots transmitted how many were returned as undeliverable by the following modes of transmission:

		Data not available ▼
B25a. Postal mail		☐
B25b. Email		☐
B25c. Other.....		☐
TOTAL		

B25 Comments

B26. How many UOCAVA absentee ballots were received for the November 2016 general election? *Please EXCLUDE Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) from your totals.*

B26a. Total UOCAVA absentee ballots excluding FWABS ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total number of UOCAVA absentee ballots received (as entered in B26a) into the following categories. *Please EXCLUDE Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) from your totals.* The amounts should sum to the total provided in B26a.

		Data not available ▼
B26b. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign	☐	☐
B26c. Non-military/civilian overseas voters	☐	☐
B26d. Other → comments: _____	☐	
B26e. Other → comments: _____	☐	
TOTAL	B26a	

B26 Comments

B27. How many UOCAVA absentee ballots were received using the following modes of transmission, before and after the 45-day deadline? *Please EXCLUDE Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) from your totals.*

	a. Postal mail		b. Email		c. Other	
		Date not available ▼		Date not available ▼		Date not available ▼
a. Sent **ON OR BEFORE** the 45 day deadline	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Sent **AFTER** the 45 day deadline	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
TOTAL	☐		☐		☐	

B27 Comments

B28. Of the total number of UOCAVA absentee ballots received (as reported in B26a), how many were rejected for the following groups? *Please EXCLUDE Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) from your totals.*

		Data not available ▼
B28a. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign		☐
B28b. Non-military/civilian overseas voters		☐
B28c. Other → comments: _____		
B28d. Other → comments: _____		
B28e. TOTAL		

B28 Comments

B29. Of the total number of UOCAVA absentee ballots that were rejected (as reported in B28e), how many were rejected because they were received after the statutory deadline by the following modes of transmission, before and after the 45-day deadline? *Please EXCLUDE Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) from your totals.*

	a. Postal mail		b. Email		c. Other	
		Date not available ▼		Date not available ▼		Date not available ▼
a. Sent **ON OR BEFORE** the 45 day deadline		☐		☐		☐
b. Sent **AFTER** the 45 day deadline		☐		☐		☐
TOTAL						

B29 Comments

B30. Enter the total number of UOCAVA ballots counted in your jurisdiction by the following modes of transmission, before and after the 45-day deadline. *Please EXCLUDE Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) from your totals.*

	a. Postal mail		b. Email		c. Other	
		Date not available ▼		Date not available ▼		Date not available ▼
a. Sent **ON OR BEFORE** the 45 day deadline		☐		☐		☐
b. Sent **AFTER** the 45 day deadline		☐		☐		☐
TOTAL						

B31. Enter the total number of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) received from UOCAVA voters for the

following groups.

Data not available ▼

B31a. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign ..... ☐

B31b. Non-military/civilian overseas voters ..... ☐

B31c. Other → comments: _____ .....

B31d. Other → comments: _____ .....

B31e. TOTAL .....

B32. Of the total number of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) received from UOCAVA voters (as reported in B31e), how many were <u>rejected</u> for the following groups?

Data not available ▼

B32a. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign ..... ☐

B32b. Non-military/civilian overseas voters ..... ☐

B32c. Other → comments: _____ .....

B32d. Other → comments: _____ .....

B32e. TOTAL .....

B33. Of the total number of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) received from UOCAVA voters that were rejected (as reported in B32e), how many were <u>rejected because they were received after the ballot receipt deadline</u>?

B33a. Total FWABs rejected because received after ballot receipt deadline ..... ☐ Data not available

B34. Of the total number of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) received from UOCAVA voters that were rejected (as reported in B32e), how many were <u>rejected because the voter's regular absentee ballot was received and counted</u>?

B34a. Total FWABs rejected because voter's regular absentee ballot received and counted ..... ☐ Data not available

B35. Enter the total number of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs) received from UOCAVA voters that were <u>counted</u> for the following groups.

Data not available ▼

B35a. Uniformed services voters – domestic or foreign ..... ☐

B35b. Non-military/civilian overseas voters ..... ☐

B35c. Other → comments: _____ .....

B35d. Other → comments: _____ .....

B35e. TOTAL .....

SECTION C	Domestic Civilian Absentee Ballots

Roadmap to Section C.

- **C1** asks for information about absentee ballots transmitted and the status of the transmitted ballots.
- **C2** and **C3** ask for information on any voters who may be registered as permanent absentee voters.
- **C4** asks for information on the status of absentee ballots returned and submitted for counting.
- **C5** asks for information on the reasons absentee ballots were rejected.

C1. Enter the total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted to voters for the November 2016 general election. Do not include absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters.

C1a. Total [ ] ..... ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total number of absentee ballots transmitted to voters (as entered in C1a) into the following categories. The amounts should sum to the total provided in C1a.

		Data not available ▼
C1b. Returned by voters and submitted for counting (include both those that were later counted and those that were rejected)	[ ]	☐
C1c. Returned as undeliverable	[ ]	☐
C1d. Spoiled or replaced ballots	[ ]	☐
C1e. Status unknown (neither returned undeliverable nor returned from voter)	[ ]	☐
C1f. Other → comments: _____	[ ]	
C1g. Other → comments: _____	[ ]	
C1h. Other → comments: _____	[ ]	
TOTAL	**C1a**	

C1 Comments

C2. Does your jurisdiction have a permanent absentee voter registration list in which voters may apply to receive an absentee (or mail) ballot for subsequent elections without further application? Do not include UOCAVA voters.

☐ ..... Yes → Continue to question C3.
☐ ..... No → Skip to question C4.

C2 Comments

C3. Of the total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots transmitted (as entered in C1a) how many ballots were sent to voters in your jurisdiction because they appear on a permanent absentee (or mail) ballot voter registration list?

C3a. Total [ ] ☐ Data not available

C3 Comments

C4. Of the total number of absentee ballots returned by voters and submitted for counting (as entered in C1b) how many ballots were:

		Data not available ▼
C4a. Counted in the November 2016 general election		☐
C4b. Rejected in the November 2016 general election		☐
C4c. Other → comments: _____		
C4d. Other → comments: _____		
TOTAL	**C1b**	

C4 Comments

C5. Please divide the total number of domestic civilian absentee ballots rejected (as entered in C4b) into the following categories indicating the reason why the absentee ballots were rejected. The amounts should sum to the total provided in C4b.

		Data not available ▼
C5a. Ballot not received on time/missed deadline.		☐
C5b. No voter signature		☐
C5c. No witness signature		☐
C5d. Non-matching signature		☐
C5e. No election official's signature on ballot		☐
C5f. Ballot returned in an unofficial envelope		☐
C5g. Ballot missing from envelope		☐
C5h. Envelope not sealed		☐
C5i. No resident address on envelope		☐
C5j. Multiple ballots returned in one envelope.		☐
C5k. Voter deceased.		☐
C5l. Voter already voted in person		☐
C5m. First-time voter without proper identification		☐
C5n. No ballot application on record		☐
C5o. Other → comments: _____		
C5p. Other → comments: _____		
C5q. Other → comments: _____		
C5r. Other → comments: _____		
C5s. Other → comments: _____		
C5t. Other → comments: _____		
C5u. Other → comments: _____		
C5v. Other → comments: _____		
TOTAL	**C4b**	

C5 Comments

SECTION D	Election Administration

- **D1** asks for information on the number of precincts in your jurisdiction.
- **D2** asks for information on the number and type of polling places in your jurisdiction.
- **D3, D4,** and **D5** ask for information on poll workers utilized in the November 2016 general election.

D1. Enter the total number of precincts in your jurisdictions for the November 2016 general election.

D1a. Total [ ] ..... ☐ Data not available

D1 Comments

D2. Enter the total number of physical polling places in your jurisdiction for the November 2016 general election.
Please include physical polling places in operation on Election Day and physical polling places in operation before Election Day (such as early vote centers).

D2a. Total [ ] ..... ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total physical polling places in your jurisdiction (as entered in D2a) into the following categories. The amounts should sum to the total provided in D2a. If you do not include election offices in your count of polling places, enter 0.

Data not available ▼

Election Day voting

D2b. Physical polling places other than election offices ..... [ ] ..... ☐

D2c. Election offices ..... [ ] ..... ☐

D2d. Other → comments: _____ ..... [ ]

Early voting

D2e. Physical polling places other than election offices ..... [ ] ..... ☐

D2f. Election offices ..... [ ] ..... ☐

D2g. Other → comments: _____ ..... [ ]

TOTAL ..... [**D2a**]

D2 Comments

D3. Enter the total number of poll workers used in your jurisdiction for the November 2016 general election.

- Poll workers may include election judges, booth workers, wardens, commissioners, or other similar terms that refer to persons who verify the identity of a voter; assist the voter with signing the register, affidavits or other documents required to cast a ballot; assist the voter by providing the voter with a ballot or setting up the voting machine for the voter; and serving other functions as dictated by State law.

- Include all people recruited specifically for the purposes of working at physical polling places in operation on and/or before Election Day but do not include observers stationed at the polling places or regular office staff.

D3a. Total ☐ ..... ☐ Data not available

D3 Comments

D4. If your jurisdiction has data on the ages of its poll workers (for example, from voter registration records, from payroll records, or from poll worker applications), enter the total number of poll workers in each age category.

D4a. Under 18 years old .....
D4b. 18 to 25 .....
D4c. 26 to 40.....
D4d. 41 to 60.....
D4e. 61 to 70 .....
D4f. 71 years old and over .....

☐ Data not available

D4 Comments

D5. How difficult or easy was it for your jurisdiction to obtain a sufficient number of poll workers for the November 2016 general election?

☐..... Very difficult
☐..... Somewhat difficult
☐..... Neither difficult nor easy
☐..... Somewhat easy
☐..... Very easy
☐..... Not enough information to answer

D5 Comments

SECTION E	Provisional Ballots
• **E1** asks for information on the number and status of provisional ballots submitted. • **E2** asks for information on reasons why provisional ballots were rejected.	

E1. Enter the total number of voters who submitted provisional ballots in the November 2016 general election.

E1a. Total ..... ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total number of voters who submitted provisional ballots in the November 2016 general election (as entered in E1a) into the following categories.

		Data not available ▼
E1b. Counted the full ballot		☐
E1c. Counted part of the ballot		☐
E1d. Rejected ballot		☐
E1e. Other → comments: _____		
E1f. Other → comments: _____		
TOTAL	E1a	

E1 Comments

E2. Please divide the total number of provisional ballots rejected (as entered in E1d) into the following categories indicating the reason the provisional ballots were rejected. The amounts should sum to the total provided in E1d.

		Data not available ▼
E2a. Voter not registered in the State		☐
E2b. Voter registered in State but attempted to vote in the wrong jurisdiction		☐
E2c. Voter registered in State but attempted to vote in the wrong precinct		☐
E2d. Failure to provide sufficient identification		☐
E2e. Envelop and/or ballot was incomplete and/or illegible		☐
E2f. Ballot missing from envelope		☐
E2g. No signature		☐
E2h. Non-matching signature		☐
E2i. Voter already voted		☐
E2j. Other → comments: _____		
E2k. Other → comments: _____		
E2l. Other → comments: _____		
E2m. Other → comments: _____		
E2n. Other → comments: _____		
E2o. Other → comments: _____		
E2p. Other → comments: _____		
TOTAL	E1d	

E2 Comments

SECTION F	Election Day Activities

- **F1** and **F2** ask for turnout figures for the November 2016 general election and the source used to arrive at this number.
- **F3** asks for the number of first time voters who registered to vote by mail and, under HAVA 303(b), were required to provide identification in order to vote.
- **F4** asks for information on electronic poll books or electronic lists of voters that may have been used.
- **F5** and **F6** ask for information on printed poll books or printed lists of voters that may have been used.
- **F7** asks for the type of primary voting equipment used.
- **F8** solicits any additional comments jurisdictions may wish to share regarding their Election Day experiences.

F1. Enter the total number of people in your jurisdiction who participated in the November 2016 general election. Include all types of voters (civilian and military) by all types of ballots. Include rejected provisional ballots only if your jurisdiction credits the person's vote history even though the provisional ballot was rejected.

F1a. Total [ ] ☐ Data not available

Next, divide the total number of people who participated in the November 2016 general election (as entered in F1a) into the following categories. The amounts should sum to the total provided in F1a.

		Data not available ▼
F1b. Voted at a physical polling place on Election Day (not including provisional ballots or absentee ballots dropped off at the polls)		☐
F1c. UOCAVA voters who voted via absentee or FWAB (as in B3a)		☐
F1d. Voted using a domestic civilian absentee ballot (as in C1b)		☐
F1e. Voted using a provisional ballot		☐
F1f. Voted at an early vote center (as in D2e,f,g)		☐
F1g. Voted by mail in a vote by mail jurisdiction		
F1h. Other → comments: _____		
F1i. Other → comments: _____		
F1j. Other → comments: _____		
TOTAL	**F1a**	

F1 Comments

F2. Indicate the source used to arrive at the total number of voters entered in F1a. (Select only one source.)

☐..... Number of voters checked off by poll workers or who signed poll books at physical polling places plus the number of UOCAVA and other absentee or early voters.

☐..... Number of ballots counted at precincts and/or at a central location (including UOCAVA and other absentee or early vote ballots).

☐..... Number of voters generated after "vote history" has been added.

☐..... Number of votes cast for the highest office on the ballot.

☐..... Other:→ comments: _____

F2 Comments

F3. HAVA 303(b) states that all first-time voters in a State who registered by mail are required to provide identification in order to vote and have their ballot counted. Enter the number of first-time voters who provided identification and had their ballot counted for the November 2016 general election in your jurisdiction.

F3a. Total ☐.....☐ Data not available .....☐ Not applicable

F3 Comments

F4. Were electronic poll books or electronic lists of voters used at the polling place for the November 2016 general election in your jurisdiction to (select either Yes or No for each item):

	Yes	No
a. Sign voters in	☐	☐
b. Update voter history	☐	☐
c. Look up polling places	☐	☐
d. Other → comments: _____ .	☐	☐
e. Information unavailable	☐	☐

F4 Comments

F5. Did your jurisdiction use printed lists of registered voters at the polls in the November 2016 Federal general election?

Yes ..... ☐ → Continue to F6

No ..... ☐ → Skip to F7

Information unavailable ..... ☐ → Skip to F7

F5 Comments

F6. Did your State print and ship the printed poll books to your local jurisdiction or did your jurisdiction arrange for the printing of the poll books? (Select only one.)

State printed poll books and shipped to jurisdiction ..... ☐

Jurisdiction arranged for printing of poll books ..... ☐

Combination of printing by the State and local jurisdiction ..... ☐

Information unavailable ..... ☐

F6 Comments

F7. Enter information on the number and type of voting equipment used for the 2016 November general election. Then, for each type of voting equipment, please identify how the machines were used in the voting process and where the ballots from that machine type were tallied. Do not include backup systems that were not actually used.

Type of Equipment	Number Used	Make	Model	Version	Vendor	Machine Use (select all that apply)	Location of Vote Tally (select all that apply)
F7a. Direct Recording Electronic (DRE) (Not Equipped with Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT))	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ In-Precinct regular ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Special device accessible to disabled voters	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Provisional Ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Early Vote Site voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Not Available	

F7a Comments

Type of Equipment	Number Used	Make	Model	Version	Vendor	Machine Use (select all that apply)	Location of Vote Tally (select all that apply)
F7b. Direct Recording Electronic (DRE) (Equipped with VVPAT)	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ In-Precinct regular ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Special device accessible to disabled voters	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Provisional Ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Early Vote Site voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Not Available	

F7b Comments

Type of Equipment	Number Used	Make	Model	Version	Vendor	Machine Use (select all that apply)	Location of Vote Tally (select all that apply)
F7c. Electronic system that prints voter choices on an optical scan ballot (hybrid of a DRE and an optical scan system)	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ In-Precinct regular ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Special device accessible to disabled voters	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Provisional Ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Early Vote Site voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Not Available	

F7c Comments

Type of Equipment	Number Used	Make	Model	Version	Vendor	Machine Use (select all that apply)	Location of Vote Tally (select all that apply)
F7d. Optical/Digital Scan	Number of counters: _____ Number of booths: _____ ☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ In-Precinct regular ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Special device accessible to disabled voters	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Provisional Ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Early Vote Site voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Absentee	☐ A Central Location ☐ Not Available
						☐ Not Available	

F7d Comments

Type of Equipment	Number Used	Make	Model	Version	Vendor	Machine Use (select all that apply)	Location of Vote Tally (select all that apply)
F7e. Punch Card	Number of counters: _____ Number of booths: _____ ☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ In-Precinct regular ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Special device accessible to disabled voters	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Provisional Ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Early Vote Site voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available Place
						☐ Absentee	☐ A Central Location ☐ Not Available
						☐ Not Available	

F7e Comments

Type of Equipment	Number Used	Make	Model	Version	Vendor	Machine Use (select all that apply)	Location of Vote Tally (select all that apply)
F7f. Lever	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ In-Precinct regular ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Special device accessible to disabled voters	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Early Vote Site voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Not Available	

F7f Comments

Type of Equipment	Number Used	Make	Model	Version	Vendor	Machine Use (select all that apply)	Location of Vote Tally (select all that apply)
F7g. Hand-counted paper ballots (not optical scan system)	Number of booths: _____ ☐ Not Available	[redacted]				☐ In-Precinct regular ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available Place
						☐ Special device accessible to disabled voters	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available Place
						☐ Provisional Ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available Place
						☐ Early Vote Site voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Absentee	☐ A Central Location ☐ Not Available
						☐ Not Available	

F7g Comments

Type of Equipment	Number Used	Make	Model	Version	Vendor	Machine Use (select all that apply)	Location of Vote Tally (select all that apply)
F7h. Other	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ In-Precinct regular ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Special device accessible to disabled voters	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Provisional Ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Early Vote Site voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available Place
						☐ Absentee	☐ A Central Location ☐ Not Available
						☐ Not Available	

F7h Comments

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Type of Equipment	Number Used	Make	Model	Version	Vendor	Machine Use (select all that apply)	Location of Vote Tally (select all that apply)
F7i. Other	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ Not Available	☐ In-Precinct regular ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Special device accessible to disabled voters	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Provisional Ballot voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available
						☐ Early Vote Site voting	☐ A Central Location ☐ Precinct/Polling Place ☐ Not Available Place
						☐ Absentee	☐ A Central Location ☐ Not Available
						☐ Not Available	

F7i Comments

F8. The U.S. Election Assistance Commission welcomes any general comments the jurisdiction may wish to share regarding its Election Day experiences (e.g., problems with voting system anomalies*, recounts, staffing, challenges to eligibility, long lines, etc.), or noteworthy success in administering the November 2016 general election. Please feel free to attach additional pages as necessary.

* An anomaly is defined as an irregular or inconsistent action or response from the voting system or system component resulting in some disruption to the election process. Incidents resulting from administrator error or procedural deficiencies are not considered anomalies for purposes of this survey question *(EAC Voting Systems Testing and Certification Program Manual)*.

END OF SURVEY

THANK YOU FOR RESPONDING TO THIS SURVEY

* This information collection is required for the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to meet its statutory requirements under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15301), the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.), and the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voters Act (UOCAVA) (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1). Respondent's obligation to reply to this information collection is mandatory as required under NVRA (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.) and UOCAVA (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1); respondents include the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories. This information will be made publicly available on the EAC Web site (http://www.eac.gov). According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is OMB Control No. 3265-0006 (expires 5/31/2013). The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 88 hours per State response. This estimate includes the time for reviewing the instructions, gathering information, and completing the form. Comments regarding this burden estimate should be sent the U.S. Election Assistance Commission – 2016 Election Administration and Voting Survey, 1335 East West Highway, Suite 4300, Silver Spring, MD 20910.


ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA