

A Snapshot of the 2014 Mid-Term Elections

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission's (EAC's) Election Administration and Voting Survey (EACS) is the nation's foremost data collection effort related to voter registration, election administration, and the ways in which Americans cast their ballots. The biennial survey collects data at the county or equivalent jurisdictional level and is administered to 50 States, the District of Columbia, and four territories.

Voter Turn-out

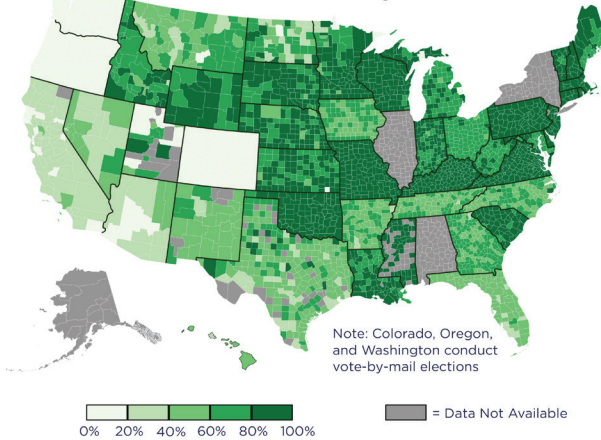
- 1 Turn-out for the 2014-mid-term election was not as high as for the 2012 general election. Reported turn-out for the 2014 mid-terms was almost 10,000,000 fewer than in 2010.

In-Person Voting 2014

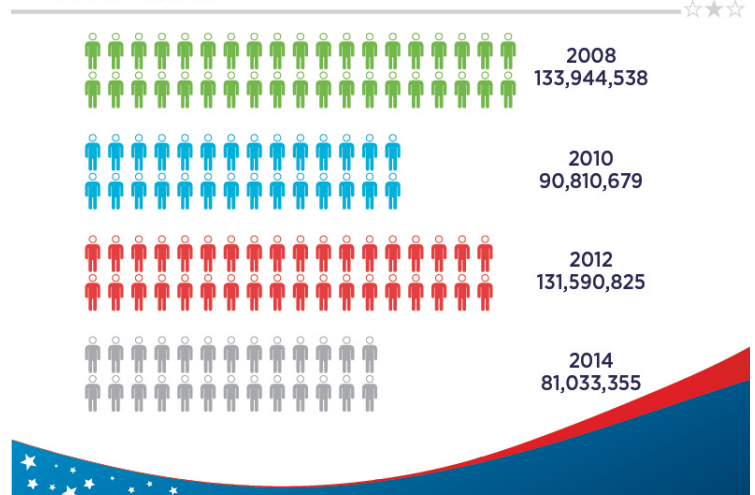
Percentage of ballots submitted at a physical polling place on Election Day, by county

Excludes early in-person voting

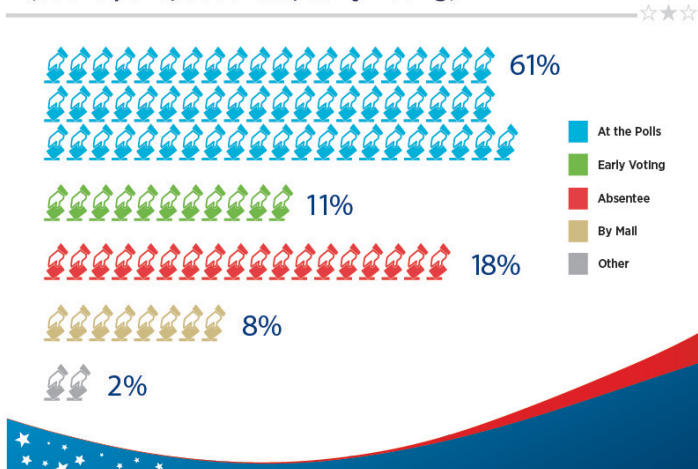
60.4% National Average



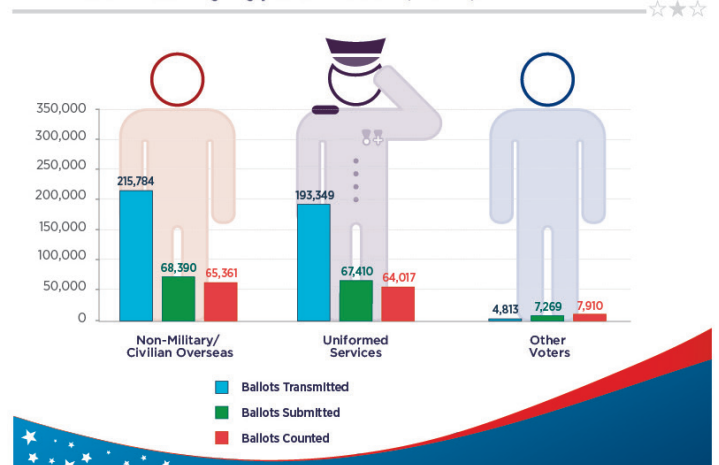
Turn-out (number of voters) for past four election cycles



How voters voted in the 2014 election nationwide (at the polls, absentee, early voting).



Number of UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted, Submitted, and Counted by Type of Voter (2014)

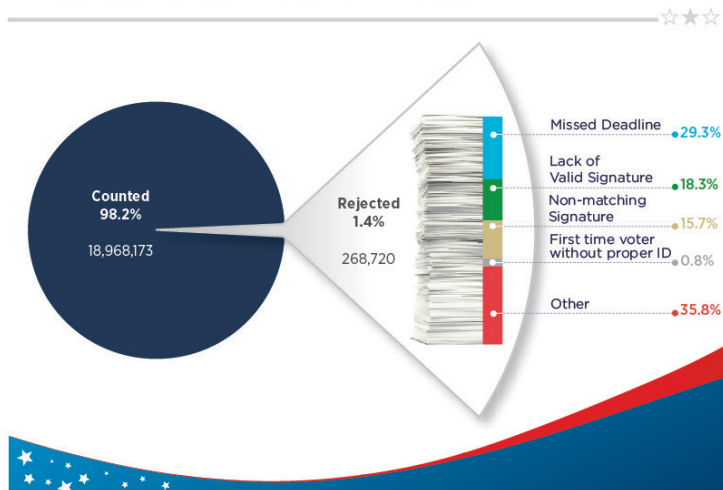


- 2 States continue to implement new methods for voters to cast their ballots but voting at the polls remains the method used by a majority of voters.
- 3 The numbers of Military and Overseas Citizens who voted in the mid-terms were roughly equivalent to each other. Many more ballots were sent to these voters than were returned by them to be counted.

Casting a Ballot

- 4 Western States are leading in the use of various alternatives to voting in-person. Data show that a majority of these ballots that are being cast (considered by the survey to be absentee) are being counted.

Absentee Ballots in the 2014 Election

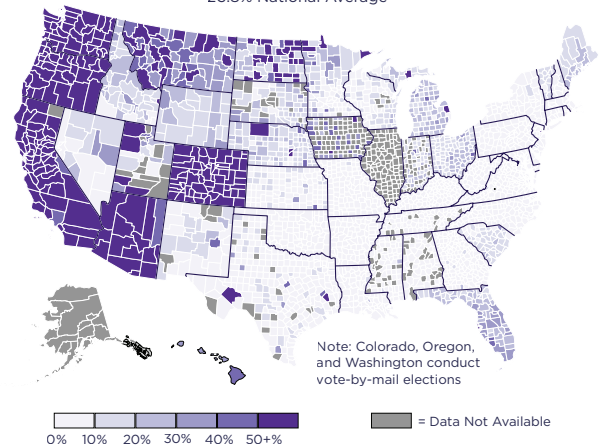


Domestic Civilian Absentee Voting 2014

Percentage of ballots submitted by mail, by county

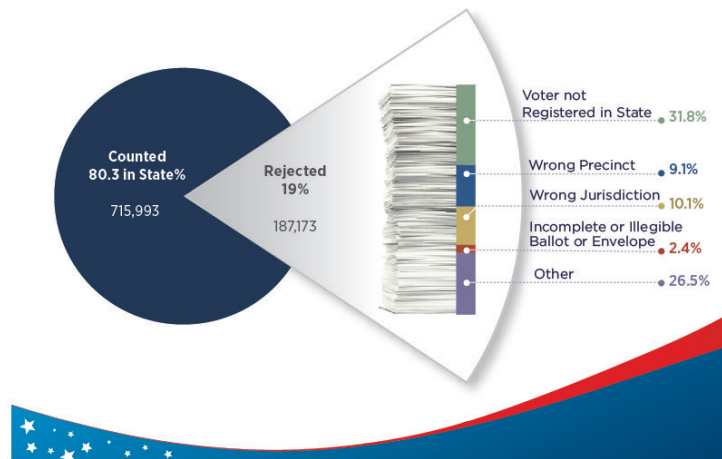
Excludes early in-person voting and UOCAVA voting

23.8% National Average



Provisional Ballots in the 2014 Election

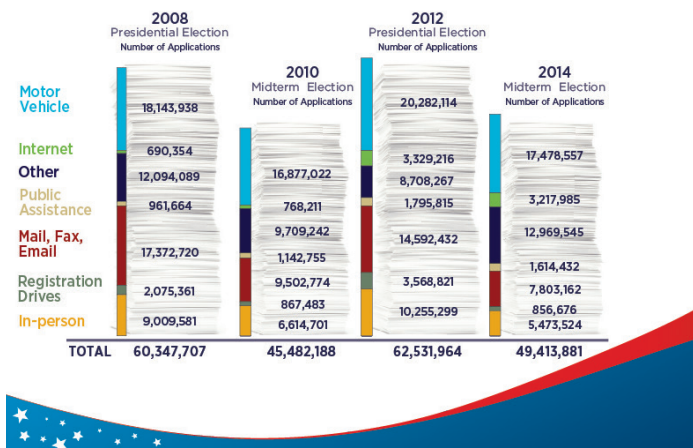
- 5 The “fail safe” voting policies that were enacted with the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) allowed over 700,000 voters to cast a provisional ballot; a majority of these ballots were counted.



Registering to Vote

6 Registering to vote at Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) offices remains the primary way voters register. This method of registering (known as “Motor Voter”) became Federal Law in 1993.

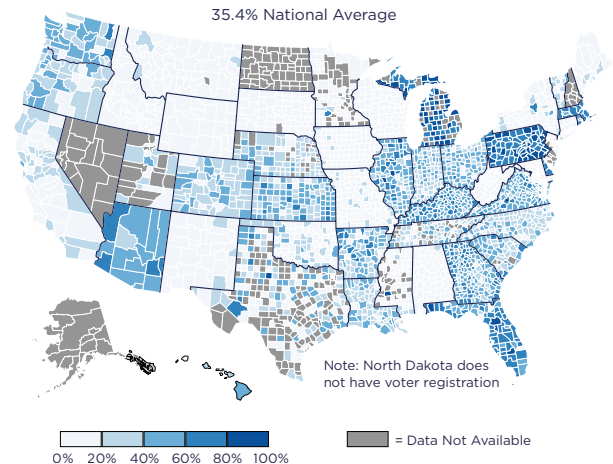
Comparing 2008 to 2014 Sources of Voter Registration Forms Received by States (Including uncategorized sources in “Other”)



7 Voter registration applications were up for the 2014 mid-terms, when compared to 2010. Voter registration applications via the Internet continue to increase.

DMV Voter Registration 2014

Percentage of voter registration forms submitted through motor vehicle offices, by county



8 The leading cause of removal of inactive voters from registration rolls was a failure to respond to a confirmation notice *and* subsequent failure to vote in the two most recent Federal elections.

Voters Removed from the Registration Rolls (2014)

