

California Voter's Choice Act

June 5, 2018 Primary Election Report

This report was written by the Center for Election Innovation & Research for the California Secretary of State.

About CEIR

The Center for Election Innovation and Research (CEIR) is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization working to improve election administration through research, data, and technology. CEIR works with experts and election officials in every state and across the political spectrum to rebuild voter confidence in our elections and democracy, ensure all eligible voters can vote conveniently in a system with maximum integrity, and ultimately increase voter participation.

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Executive Summary

Signed into law in 2016, the California Voter’s Choice Act (VCA) is a new elections model that was introduced in five counties during the June 2018 primary election. This major election reform allows counties to conduct elections under a new model that expands early voting and ballot return methods. Designed to provide greater flexibility and convenience for voters, this new election model allows voters to choose how, when, and where to cast their ballot. Under the VCA, each voter is mailed a ballot, which they can then return by mail, to a secure drop box, or to a vote center. Voters are also allowed to cast a ballot at any vote center within their county, or through other expanded in-person early voting options.

This report, commissioned by the California Secretary of State’s office pursuant to California Elections Code section 4005(g)(1)(A), provides a snapshot of the implementation of the VCA during the June 2018 primary election for the State Legislature. Focusing heavily on California’s data in VoteCal, the statewide voter registration database, this report illustrates research and findings from the primary election in the five counties that chose to implement the VCA in June 2018—Madera, Napa, Nevada, Sacramento, and San Mateo. While this report presents initial findings and provides a context to understanding this new model, the long-term effects of the VCA will only become apparent after several election cycles.

The first VCA election was marked by an increase in vote-by-mail (VBM) ballot usage and a change in the way voters returned their ballots in the five pilot counties. Vote by mail (which includes returning ballots by mail and returning ballots in person at vote centers or drop boxes) was the method of voting most used by VCA county voters, including voters who were not previously permanent vote-by-mail voters. During this first election under the new VCA model, 84.5 percent of non-permanent vote-by-mail voters voted with the ballot that was mailed to them. Overall, 93.65 percent of VCA county voters returned a VBM ballot. The three options voters were given to return their ballot were all popular: 22.58 percent of voters dropped off their ballots at a vote center, 22.98 percent of voters dropped off their ballots at a drop box or other drop off location, and 52.98 percent of voters returned their ballots by mail.

The June 2018 primary election also marked the first election that Californians could take advantage of same-day voter registration, which is referred to as conditional voter registration (CVR) in state law. In the five VCA counties, every vote center was required to offer CVR. Counties that implemented the VCA led the way in CVR usage statewide. The VCA counties outperformed non-VCA counties in the number of voters using CVR. While the VCA counties accounted for just 6.96 percent of California’s registered voter population in the June 2018 primary election, they accounted for 36.93 percent of the state’s CVR usage.

With the passage of the VCA there were concerns that voters may be confused by the changes and turnout may be negatively affected. The VCA's long-term impact on voter turnout will need to be studied over more election cycles; however, there was no observable negative impact on turnout.

Across the VCA counties and throughout the state, voter turnout increased compared to the 2010 primary election (the most comparable primary election in recent history). The five VCA counties beat statewide turnout by 4.98 percentage points.

While any lasting change in voter registration and turnout will only be evident after several election cycles, the VCA expanded accessibility to the ballot, and yielded more voting options and opportunities for Californians to register and vote. Voters in VCA counties have more ways to vote, more time to vote, and more locations where they can vote.

Introduction

The Voter’s Choice Act (VCA), California’s newest election model, was introduced in five counties during the June 2018 primary election. Similar to the 2010 elections, the June 2018 primary election included a prominent gubernatorial race and was the first major election after a new president took office, which led to a heightened level of political engagement. That trend is reflected in this report, which shows increases in voter turnout across California, including in the VCA counties.

The VCA was passed in 2016 in order to modernize elections in California by allowing counties to conduct elections under a new model that provides greater flexibility and convenience for voters. The new election model allows voters to choose how, when, and where to cast their ballot. Under the VCA, each voter is mailed a ballot, which they can then return by mail, to a secure drop box, or to a vote center. Voters are also allowed to cast a ballot at any vote center within their county, or through other expanded in-person early voting options. Vote centers provide accessible voting machines, bilingual assistance, translated materials and conditional voter registration, which allows an eligible voter to register and vote through the end of Election Day. Voters in the VCA counties had more convenient voting options than ever before.

In 2018, fourteen counties were permitted to conduct elections under the new VCA model. Five counties chose to do so: Madera, Napa, Nevada, Sacramento, and San Mateo.



The VCA built upon the growing popularity of vote by mail in California. Absentee voting began in the state in 1863,¹ was re-implemented in 1923,² and no-excuse absentee ballots have been used since the 1980s.³ Then in 2001, California gave all registered voters the ability to apply for permanent absentee voter status.⁴ Over time the term “absentee” was dropped in favor of “vote-by-mail,” signifying that the option was open to anyone, not just those who would be absent on Election Day.

Permanent vote-by-mail (PVBM) status is very popular among registered voters in California. When PVBM statistics were first recorded in 1992, less than one percent of registered voters were PVBM voters.⁵ By the 2002 midterm primaries—the first election after PVBM restrictions were removed—the number of registered PVBM voters had more than tripled to 3.9 percent. By the general election later that year, 8.07 percent of all registered Californians were PVBM voters. Fast-forward to the 2016 general election—the last election before the VCA was enacted—and over 50 percent of California voters were PVBM voters. The VCA counties’ PVBM rates were generally higher, ranging from 48 percent to nearly 72 percent of registered voters in the 2016 general election.

This report focuses heavily on California’s official voter registration and voter activity data in order to provide a snapshot of the June 2018 primary election in the counties that chose to adopt the VCA model. During the creation of this report a number of data challenges arose, limiting the scope of certain analyses and the ability to draw conclusions about key demographic categories, such as ethnicity. These challenges are carefully noted alongside this report’s analyses of the data. The data is presented by first looking at voter registration, then turnout and how voters cast their ballots, and finally, more specific issues like ballot rejection.

¹ Absentee voting began in California’s 1863 gubernatorial election and was later overturned in *Bourland v. Hildreth*, 26 Cal. 161 (1864).

² Statutes of California, Ch. 283, 586-92 (1923).

https://clerk.assembly.ca.gov/sites/clerk.assembly.ca.gov/files/archive/Statutes/1923/23Vol1_Chapters.pdf.

³ “Voting by mail and absentee voting,” MIT Election Data and Science Lab.

<https://electionlab.mit.edu/research/voting-mail-and-absentee-voting>.

Nicole Winger, “California’s General Election: Frequently Asked Questions,” California Secretary of State, November 3, 2014. <https://www.sos.ca.gov/administration/news-releases-and-advisories/2014-news-releases-and-advisories/db14-090/>.

⁴ Assembly Bill 1520, April 23, 2001. http://leginfo.ca.gov/pub/01-02/bill/asm/ab_1501-1550/ab_1520_cfa_20010424_090223_asm_comm.html.

⁵ “Vote by Mail,” California Secretary of State, Last Accessed November 27, 2018.

<https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/vote-by-mail/pvbm-voter-survey-1992-2018-primary.xls>

Methodology

The Voter’s Choice Act (VCA) required an analysis of election and demographic information (listed below).⁶ Election information was broken down by demographic factors where possible.

Election Information	Demographic Information
Voter turnout	Race
Voter registration	Ethnicity
Ballot rejection	Language preference
Provisional ballot use	Age
Accessible vote by mail ballot use	Gender
Number of votes cast at each vote center	Disability
Number of ballots returned at ballot drop-off locations	Permanent vote-by-mail status
Number of ballots returned by mail	Historical polling place voters
Number of persons who registered to vote at a vote center	Political party affiliation
Instances of voter fraud	Language minorities
Any other problems that became known to election officials	

This report’s primary purpose is to provide an analysis of the June 5, 2018 primary election in the five VCA counties. Sometimes this analysis is bolstered by comparing the VCA counties to either non-VCA counties or to all of California. Where possible, CEIR obtained data for both the VCA counties and California at-large. However, due to the scope of this project, certain analyses focus on only the VCA counties.

Data Sources

This report primarily relies on data from VoteCal, California’s single, uniform, centralized voter registration database. CEIR gathered additional data by submitting requests to county registrars of voters in the five VCA counties. Occasionally, publicly available data is also referenced.

⁶ The source of each election and demographic factor is included in Appendix A: Methodology.

VoteCal

A number of tables make up the VoteCal voter registration database. The data in those tables cover nearly every aspect of how voters interact with elections, ranging from how a voter registers to whether a voter casts a provisional ballot. This report draws data from four tables: voter information, vote-by-mail ballot use, provisional ballot use, and voter participation history.

Voter Information: This table contains voter demographic information and registration information such as how and when a voter registered. For this report, the voter registration table was provided as it existed two weeks before Election Day. Thus, any voters who registered conditionally or updated their registration during that time period would not be reflected in this report's data. Additionally, any previously inactive voters who voted in the primary election would still be listed as inactive.

Vote-by-Mail Ballot Use: This table contains information regarding how voters received vote-by-mail (VBM) ballots, whether a voter returned a VBM ballot, and other information regarding the administration of vote by mail.

Provisional Ballot Use: This table includes information about both traditional provisional ballots and conditional voter registration (CVR) ballots, a subset of provisional ballots reserved for those who register conditionally. This data indicates when provisional ballots were issued, whether each ballot was counted, and, for uncounted ballots, the reason why a ballot was rejected.

Voter Participation History: This table tracks voter activity over time, providing information about how, where, and when a voter votes in each election. If perfectly maintained, this table would be expected to match up exactly with certain fields in the VBM table and the provisional table, however that was not always the case in practice.⁷

⁷ For example, in the VCA counties there were 545,664 VBM voters in the voter participation history table and 545,770 VBM voters in the vote-by-mail ballot use table. This variation is currently unexplained, however, small variations like these are common in large databases where it can be hard to assess data quality and consistency in a reasonable amount of time. Cai, L., & Zhu, Y. (2015). The Challenges of Data Quality and Data Quality Assessment in the Big Data Era. *Data Science Journal*, 14, 2. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.5334/dsj-2015-002>. It is also worth noting that maintaining and submitting voter participation history separately is a regulatory requirement. *See Cal. Elec. Code § 20027*.

Counties

When data was unavailable through VoteCal, CEIR submitted requests directly to county election officials in the VCA counties. These requests covered various data points ranging from the issuance of accessible ballots to the specific number of ballots dropped off at each vote center. County officials were also asked to provide any other information that they thought may be relevant to understanding the impact of the VCA.

Officials from each of the five VCA counties responded to CEIR's requests, providing helpful information, though with variations in data quality. For instance, certain information that would have been very useful, such as the daily number of ballots returned to each drop box, was only available from a couple of the counties.

Political Data Inc.

In order to supplement the limited ethnicity data available in VoteCal, CEIR received additional data for the VCA counties from Political Data Inc. (PDI), a data and software company in California. PDI's data was received on December 7, 2018.⁸ CEIR was unable to verify the accuracy of PDI's data, which is included in this report as-is. What is known, however, is that PDI uses surname analysis and other similar techniques to determine a voter's ethnicity. Additionally, PDI uses certain categories of ethnicity that are not included in VoteCal (e.g., "Italian") and omits some categories that are included in VoteCal (e.g., "black, not of hispanic origin"), which makes directly comparing the two datasets difficult. Similarly, PDI's data regarding the method of voting broken down by ethnicity is omitted because the only methods included in PDI's data are "voted absentee" and "voted at polls," which does not encompass the same breadth of voting behavior as VoteCal data.

Data Challenges

As indicated above, there were some limitations with the data used in this report. One such limitation is found in the way the voter information table is maintained. The voter information table always reflects the most current data available, and there are no snapshots to preserve the exact makeup of the voter list at a particular date and time.⁹

⁸ Like VoteCal, PDI's voter list is a live database. The data received for this report was up to date as of December 7, 2018.

⁹ For example, if, on June 10, 2018, someone wanted to know how many people were registered to vote on June 4, 2018, then the up-to-date voter information table would be used to recreate a June 4th voter list. In order to do that, anyone who registered to vote or changed their registration between June 5 and June 10 would be removed or reverted to their prior status.

Also, because the current voter registration database is still relatively new, it can be difficult to reliably recreate voter lists from any election prior to 2016. Thus, though we received voter participation history for prior elections, we did not receive a voter registration list for those same elections. This greatly limited the ability to measure voter demographics or turnout in past years. Fortunately, although certain analyses were still limited, sometimes publicly available data was able to be used instead.

Beyond these issues, there are other limitations with the data. Information such as voter ethnicity and gender are requested on the voter registration form but not required, leading to a higher likelihood of response bias, especially considering that most California voters have chosen to leave those optional fields blank. In the case of voter ethnicity, we had access to county-level data from PDI (which is included in this report), however, the accuracy of that data could not be verified, meaning that the representativeness of the voters' responses regarding ethnicity could not be measured in this report.¹⁰

Ethnicity Data Challenges

Obtaining high-quality ethnicity data is particularly challenging. Common methods of gathering ethnicity data often require a tradeoff between completeness and validity. In the context of this report, the two datasets available—from VoteCal and PDI—had distinct issues. In VoteCal, fewer than one out of five voters self-reported their ethnicity on their voter registration. This led to an incomplete VoteCal ethnicity dataset, where those records with data were of high quality (as they were self-identified) but possibly made up an unrepresentative sample of the total electorate. Alternatively, PDI's ethnicity dataset, which was created based on a combination of surname analysis and other factors, purported to represent the entire electorate. But, since ethnicity was imputed by other factors (rather than being self-reported), the quality of each individual response could not be verified, and the totals were likely affected by error.

Since both the VoteCal and PDI datasets had issues that may have led to error or a lack of representativeness, the two datasets were tested by measuring them against the latest U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimate of the citizen voting age population (CVAP) by race and ethnicity.¹¹ The Census ACS data is considered by consensus

¹⁰ To correct for potentially anomalous voter registration database data, this report relied on certain assumptions, such as excluding from any age-based analysis individuals with a birthdate before the year 1900. Other assumptions are included where relevant in this report's data section.

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017, Citizen Voting Age Population by Race and Ethnicity, http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/rdo/datasets/2017/2017-cvap/CVAP_2013-

to be the most accurate measure of CVAP, as it is both self-reported and methodologically representative as a whole. The following table shows the proportion of each ethnic group¹² relative to the total population for each data source (CVAP, VoteCal, and PDI) across the VCA counties.¹³

Comparing the Representativeness of Ethnicity Datasets (VCA Counties)				
		CVAP (% of Total)	VoteCal (% of Total)	PDI (% of Total)
Ethnicity	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.44%	0.50%	0.00%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	16.89%	17.88%	11.88%
	Black or African American	7.17%	4.95%	2.14%
	White (PDI bottom % includes "generic")	54.34%	52.90%	26.19% (68.01%)
	Multiracial	3.12%	4.80%	1.05%
	Latino (Hispanic/Spanish)	18.04%	16.13%	15.23%

Presentation of Data

Within VoteCal, certain data contained a long list of categories.¹⁴ To keep this report’s presentation of data clear and concise, categories that made up less than 1 percent of the sample were aggregated and reported as “Other.” This method applies to language preferences and political parties, two sections that did not have an “Other” variable reported by VoteCal.

[2017 ACS csv files.zip](#). It is important to note that the ACS 5-year estimate of CVAP by race and ethnicity is likely to *underestimate* the proportion of any racial or ethnic group that is growing in size.

¹² Each data source used different racial/ethnic categories. In order to compare the three sources, certain categories were merged. See Appendix A for a breakdown of categories by data source.

¹³ The total for each source was slightly different, and all were limited to data from the five VCA counties. For CVAP data, the total was the estimated citizen voting age population (1,771,830). For VoteCal data, the total was the number of registered voters who self-reported their ethnicity (327,824) based on general election data received in late January 2019. Finally, for PDI data, the total was the total number of registered voters (1,356,131), according to PDI’s general election data received in early March 2019. The total number of registered voters was used for PDI’s total because PDI includes ethnicity data for all registered voters. For a more in-depth comparison, as well as comparisons at the county level, see Appendix A.

¹⁴ For instance, language preference includes the possibility of English, Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Korean, Hindi, Khmer, Japanese, or Thai.

The June 2018 Primary Election

In this section, data from a variety of sources is synthesized to provide a clearer picture of the June 2018 primary election in the VCA counties. The primary source of data was VoteCal, however data submitted by county election officials, data from PDI, and publicly available data were used to supplement VoteCal’s data for certain analyses. Topics include voter registration, voter turnout, methods of voting, VBM ballot methods of return, use of provisional and CVR ballots, and ballot rejection. Where possible, these topics are broken down by demographic categories such as age, ethnicity, language preference, political party, and permanent VBM status.

Voter Registration

The demographic makeup of the VCA counties provides important context to understanding the effectiveness of the new election model. This section breaks down the composition of active registered voters in the VCA counties and compares that to voters statewide. A registered voter was considered active if (a) the voter was identified as an active voter in VoteCal, or (b) the voter was identified as an inactive voter in VoteCal, but the voter cast a ballot in the June primary election.¹⁵ Four key demographics are explored among active registered voters: age, ethnicity, language preference, and party affiliation.

There were 1,329,886 active registered voters in the VCA counties for the June 5, 2018 primary election. The VCA counties constituted 6.99 percent of the state’s active registered voters.

Total Registration (Active Voters)		
Region	Statewide	19,021,690
	VCA Counties	1,329,886

Total Registration (Active Voters)		
County	Madera	54,896
	Napa	76,236
	Nevada	68,192
	Sacramento	741,912
	San Mateo	388,650

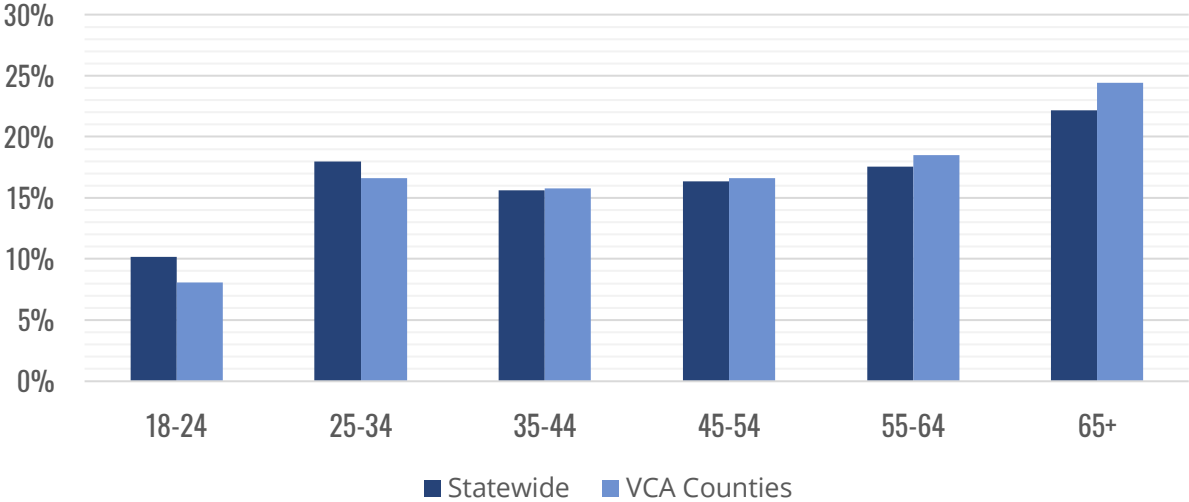
¹⁵ This was necessary because the VoteCal voter list data used in this report was produced two weeks before the primary election and only included those voters who registered before the registration deadline.

Age of Registered Voters

Almost all registered voters had a valid age¹⁶ associated with their voter record. In the VCA counties, registered voters tended to be slightly older, with a higher percentage of voters in the 45-54, 55-64, and 65+ age categories than the state and lower numbers in the other remaining age groups. For both the VCA counties and all of California, the single largest age group was voters age 65 and over and the smallest group was voters age 18 to 24.

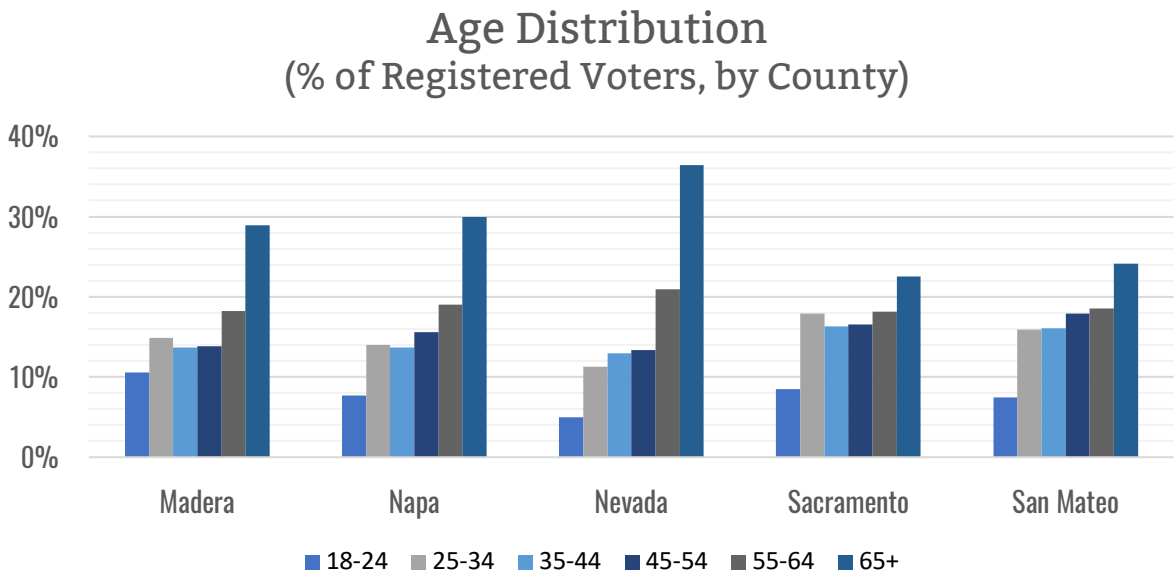
The individual VCA counties followed the same overall trend, although there was some variation. Voters age 65 and over were still the most prevalent, and those from age 18 to 24 were the least. However, while Sacramento and San Mateo Counties were slightly more evenly distributed, Madera, Napa, and Nevada Counties reported much higher rates of registered voters age 65 and older. Nevada County had the highest percentage of older voters, with 36.40 percent of their voters reported as being 65 or older.

Age Distribution
(% of Registered Voters, by Region)



¹⁶ A voter is considered to have a “valid age” if that voter’s birth year is 1900 or later.

Age Distribution (% of Registered Voters, by Region)								
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total Valid Ages
Region	Statewide	1,935,674 (10.18%)	3,417,892 (17.97%)	2,977,042 (15.65%)	3,114,577 (16.37%)	3,338,190 (17.55%)	4,214,046 (22.15%)	18,997,421
	VCA Counties	106,803 (8.06%)	220,538 (16.64%)	209,325 (15.79%)	220,531 (16.64%)	244,848 (18.47%)	323,502 (24.41%)	1,325,547



Ethnicity of Registered Voters

The goal of investigating how the VCA affected voters across ethnic groups is an important one. However, obtaining high-quality ethnicity data is a challenge, and the two ethnicity datasets available—VoteCal and PDI—had distinct issues.¹⁷ Despite those problems, ethnicity data from both datasets are presented in an effort to better understand the impact of the VCA.

¹⁷ For more information about the challenges associated with obtaining high-quality ethnicity data, see this report’s Methodology section starting on page 4.

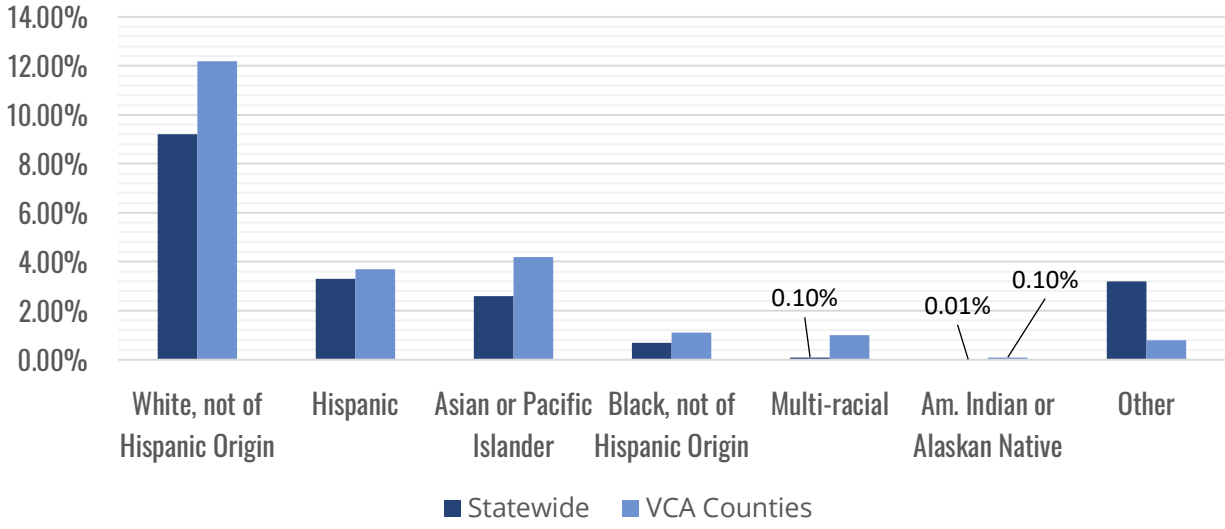
VoteCal Self-Reported Ethnicity Data

In presenting the following VoteCal data, it is important to keep in mind that fewer than one out of four voters in the VCA counties reported their ethnicity on their voter registration, meaning there is a high likelihood of self-selection bias, which could result in data that is not representative of the entire registered voter population.

In this data set ethnicity and race are not separately recorded. Instead, those categories are merged into a single group, which is referred to as "ethnicity." Voters could identify their ethnicity as "White, not of Hispanic Origin," "Asian or Pacific Islander," "Hispanic," "Black, not of Hispanic Origin," "Multi-racial," "American Indian or Alaskan Native," or "Other."

Based on the available data, registered voters in the VCA counties were slightly more likely to report their ethnicity compared to voters statewide, which resulted in the VCA counties having comparatively higher percentages across all ethnicities except "Other."

Self-Reported Ethnicity*
(% of Registered Voters, by Region)



*Ethnicity is self-reported and may not be representative, over 75% of VCA voters did not report ethnicity

Self-Reported Ethnicity									
(% of Registered Voters, by Region)									
		No Ethnic Data	White, not of Hispanic Origin	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black, not of Hispanic Origin	Multi-racial	Am. Indian or Alaskan Native	Other
Region	Statewide	15,273,204 (80.29%)	1,744,725 (9.17%)	621,426 (3.27%)	495,148 (2.60%)	140,197 (0.74%)	124,056 (0.65%)	13,662 (0.07%)	609,272 (3.20%)
	VCA Counties	1,024,332 (77.02%)	161,819 (12.17%)	48,898 (3.68%)	55,579 (4.18%)	14,602 (1.10%)	12,859 (0.97%)	1,210 (0.09%)	10,587 (0.80%)

Looking at registered voters' ethnicity by VCA county provides a clearer picture. Only one county, San Mateo County, had substantially more voters who self-reported their ethnicity. All other counties had nearly the same, or more, voters who did not report their ethnicity compared to voters statewide. In Nevada County, the second smallest of the five VCA counties, a substantial majority of those voters who reported their ethnicity were "White, not of Hispanic Origin." The largest percentage of voters reporting "Asian or Pacific Islander" was in San Mateo County, and the largest percentage with "Hispanic" ethnicity was in Madera County. Consistently, "White, not of Hispanic Origin" was the most frequently reported ethnicity in all five counties.

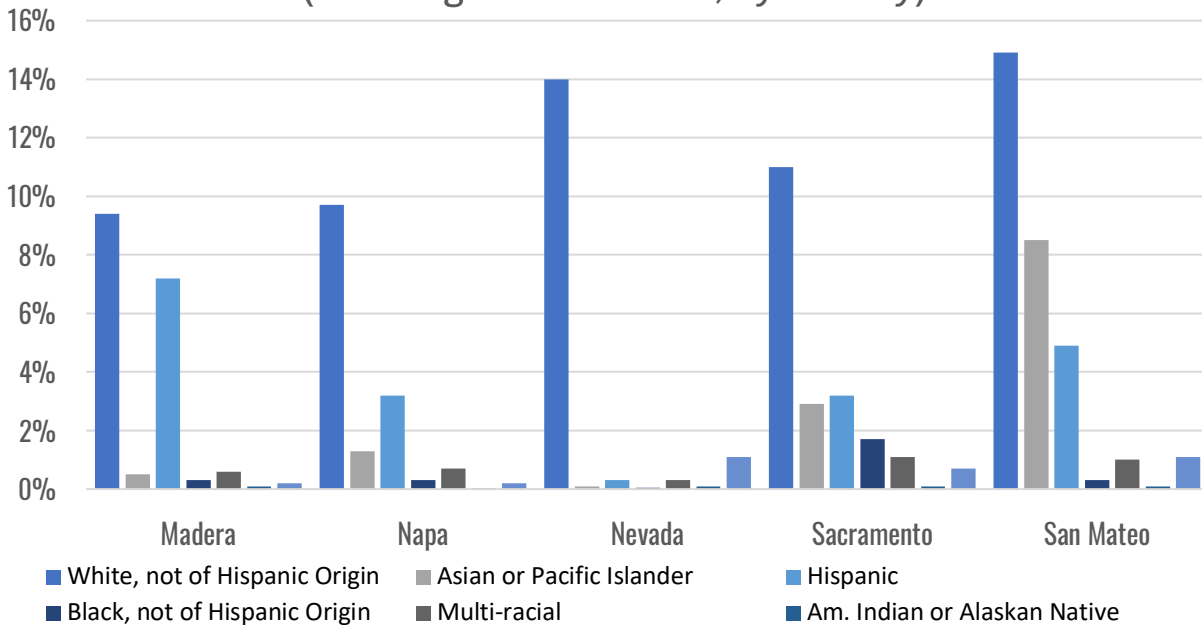
Self-Reported Ethnicity

(% of Registered Voters, by County)

	No Ethnic Data Available	White, not of Hispanic Origin	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black, not of Hispanic Origin	Multi-racial	Other	Am. Indian or Alaskan Native	Total
Madera	44,844 (81.69%)	5,168 (9.41%)	257 (0.47%)	3,946 (7.19%)	164 (0.30%)	326 (0.59%)	130 (0.24%)	61 (0.11%)	54,896
Napa	64,600 (84.74%)	7,360 (9.65%)	953 (1.25%)	2,408 (3.16%)	230 (0.30%)	521 (0.68%)	138 (0.18%)	26 (0.03%)	76,236
Nevada	57,280 (84.00%)	9,578 (14.05%)	80 (0.12%)	176 (0.26%)	32 (0.05%)	236 (0.35%)	748 (1.10%)	62 (0.09%)	68,192
Sacramento	588,502 (79.32%)	81,788 (11.02%)	21,440 (2.89%)	23,389 (3.15%)	12,965 (1.75%)	7,999 (1.08%)	5,183 (0.70%)	646 (0.09%)	741,912
San Mateo	269,106 (69.24%)	57,925 (14.90%)	32,849 (8.45%)	18,979 (4.88%)	1,211 (0.31%)	3,777 (0.97%)	4,388 (1.13%)	415 (0.11%)	388,650

Self-Reported Ethnicity*

(% of Registered Voters, by County)



*Ethnicity is self-reported and may not be representative, over 75% of VCA voters did not report ethnicity

PDI Ethnicity Data

PDI's voter file contained 1,166,376 active registrants compared to the 1,329,886 active registrants that were in VoteCal. Although CEIR was unable to independently verify the accuracy of PDI's data or the methodology used to create it (primarily surname analysis), the following tables are being included in an effort to better understand the VCA's impact on various ethnic groups.

Among the VCA county voters in PDI's voter file, those with insufficient ethnicity data made up nearly 45 percent of registered voters. The white ethnic group was the second largest group with 20.20 percent of registered voters.

Ethnicity of Registered Voters based on PDI Data (% of Registered Voters, by County)						
	Madera	Napa	Nevada	Sacramento	San Mateo	Total VCA Counties
Insufficient Ethnicity Data¹⁸	21,856 (44.85%)	33,056 (49.37%)	37,574 (64.64%)	319,974 (48.79%)	111,488 (33.11%)	523,948 (44.92%)
White¹⁹	8,310 (17.05%)	16,350 (24.42%)	15,074 (25.93%)	152,509 (23.25%)	89,487 (26.58%)	281,730 (24.15%)
White (nonspecific)	6,838 (14.03%)	13,650 (20.39%)	13,004 (22.37%)	131,365 (20.03%)	70,710 (21.00%)	235,567 (20.20%)
Armenian	114 (0.23%)	65 (0.10%)	62 (0.11%)	1,328 (0.20%)	905 (0.27%)	2,474 (0.21%)
Persian	10 (0.02%)	61 (0.09%)	21 (0.04%)	1,279 (0.20%)	1,360 (0.40%)	2,731 (0.23%)
Greek	17 (0.03%)	114 (0.17%)	68 (0.12%)	822 (0.13%)	1,170 (0.35%)	2,191 (0.19%)
Italian	824 (1.69%)	2,002 (2.99%)	1,554 (2.67%)	11,503 (1.75%)	12,564 (3.73%)	28,447 (2.44%)
Arabic	12 (0.02%)	41 (0.06%)	14 (0.02%)	413 (0.06%)	343 (0.10%)	823 (0.07%)
Portuguese	493 (1.01%)	397 (0.59%)	319 (0.55%)	3,714 (0.57%)	1,809 (0.54%)	6,732 (0.58%)
Russian/Soviet	2 (0.00%)	20 (0.03%)	32 (0.06%)	2,085 (0.32%)	626 (0.19%)	2,765 (0.24%)

¹⁸ The "Insufficient Ethnicity Data" (originally reported as "Generic" in PDI's data) and "Latino (Hispanic/Spanish)" groups are directly from PDI's data and contain no subgroups.

¹⁸ The "White," "Asian/Pacific Islander," "Multiracial," and "Other" ethnic groups are aggregates of their subgroups. Each subgroup is an ethnic group as reported in PDI's data.

¹⁹ The "White," "Asian/Pacific Islander," "Multiracial," and "Other" ethnic groups are aggregates of their subgroups. Each subgroup is an ethnic group as reported in PDI's data.

Asian/Pacific Islander	1,059 (2.17%)	3,073 (4.59%)	594 (1.02%)	70,722 (10.78%)	66,524 (19.76%)	141,972 (12.17%)
Chinese	92 (0.19%)	310 (0.46%)	165 (0.28%)	11,604 (1.77%)	23,413 (6.95%)	35,584 (3.05%)
Pacific Islander	4 (0.01%)	17 (0.03%)	2 (0.00%)	1,174 (0.18%)	1,453 (0.43%)	2,650 (0.23%)
East Indian	441 (0.90%)	316 (0.47%)	53 (0.09%)	13,187 (2.01%)	5,889 (1.75%)	19,886 (1.70%)
Filipino	281 (0.58%)	1,768 (2.64%)	88 (0.15%)	13,923 (2.12%)	22,225 (6.60%)	38,285 (3.28%)
Korean	30 (0.06%)	115 (0.17%)	40 (0.07%)	2,279 (0.35%)	2,090 (0.62%)	4,554 (0.39%)
Southeast Asian	46 (0.09%)	16 (0.02%)	15 (0.03%)	7,408 (1.13%)	452 (0.13%)	7,937 (0.68%)
Japanese	104 (0.21%)	227 (0.34%)	172 (0.30%)	6,054 (0.92%)	3,821 (1.13%)	10,378 (0.89%)
Chinese/Korean/ Vietnamese	7 (0.01%)	23 (0.03%)	7 (0.01%)	446 (0.07%)	856 (0.25%)	1,339 (0.11%)
Vietnamese	34 (0.07%)	169 (0.25%)	19 (0.03%)	11,639 (1.77%)	2,679 (0.80%)	14,540 (1.25%)
Chinese/Korean	14 (0.03%)	72 (0.11%)	21 (0.04%)	1,986 (0.30%)	2,330 (0.69%)	4,423 (0.38%)
Chinese/ Vietnamese	6 (0.01%)	40 (0.06%)	12 (0.02%)	1,022 (0.16%)	1,316 (0.39%)	2,396 (0.21%)
Latino (Hispanic/Spanish)	16,561 (33.99%)	12,233 (18.27%)	2,540 (4.37%)	92,860 (14.16%)	51,727 (15.36%)	175,921 (15.08%)
Multiracial	270 (0.55%)	434 (0.65%)	346 (0.60%)	6,384 (0.97%)	4,749 (1.41%)	12,183 (1.04%)
Asian/Anglo	116 (0.24%)	172 (0.26%)	158 (0.27%)	3,161 (0.48%)	3,004 (0.89%)	6,611 (0.57%)
Mixed	154 (0.32%)	262 (0.39%)	188 (0.32%)	3,223 (0.49%)	1,745 (0.52%)	5,572 (0.48%)
Other	674 (1.38%)	1,812 (2.71%)	1,999 (3.44%)	13,437 (2.05%)	12,700 (3.77%)	30,622 (2.63%)
Jewish	394 (0.81%)	1,180 (1.76%)	1,247 (2.15%)	8,147 (1.24%)	8,874 (2.64%)	19,842 (1.70%)
Jewish 2	275 (0.56%)	618 (0.92%)	746 (1.28%)	4,823 (0.74%)	3,167 (0.94%)	9,629 (0.83%)
T	5 (0.01%)	14 (0.02%)	6 (0.01%)	467 (0.07%)	659 (0.20%)	1,151 (0.10%)
Total	48,730	66,958	58,127	655,886	336,675	1,166,376

Rather than include African Americans as an ethnic group, PDI's voter file indicates whether a voter is "likely African American," in addition to including the voter's ethnicity. The preceding table included all voters in the VCA Counties, including those who are likely African American and those who are not. The table below only shows the ethnic breakdown of registered voters who are likely African American according to PDI.

Ethnicity of Likely African American Registered Voters based on PDI Data (% of Registered Voters, by County)

	Madera	Napa	Nevada	Sacramento	San Mateo	Total Likely Af. Am. Voters
Insufficient Ethnicity Data	427 (0.88%)	408 (0.61%)	323 (0.56%)	15,346 (2.34%)	3,338 (0.99%)	19,842 (1.70%)
White	98 (0.20%)	176 (0.26%)	92 (0.16%)	5,011 (0.76%)	1,544 (0.46%)	6,921 (0.59%)
Asian/Anglo	1 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	192 (0.03%)	52 (0.02%)	245 (0.02%)
Jewish	2 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	3 (0.01%)	104 (0.02%)	24 (0.01%)	133 (0.01%)
Latino (Hispanic/Spanish)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	3 (0.00%)	6 (0.00%)	9 (0.00%)
Chinese	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.00%)
Filipino	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.00%)
Korean	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.00%)
Total Likely Af. Am. Voters	528 (1.08%)	584 (0.87%)	418 (0.72%)	20,659 (3.15%)	4,964 (1.47%)	27,153 (2.33%)
Total Registration	48,730	66,958	58,127	655,886	336,675	1,166,376

Language Preference of Registered Voters

When registering to vote, Californians are asked if they would like to receive election materials in a specific language. If a voter selects “English” or does not select any language, the voter will receive the standard election materials in English. Statewide, 3.33 percent of registered voters requested election materials in a language other than English when registering to vote. In the VCA counties, only 1.55 percent of registered voters did the same. In both regions, Spanish was the most frequently requested non-English language, followed by Chinese.

Language Preference (% of Registered Voters, by Region)								
	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Tagalog	Korean	Hindi	Other	Registered Voters
Statewide	392,669 (2.06%)	103,166 (0.54%)	73,889 (0.39%)	16,333 (0.09%)	38,772 (0.2%)	2,000 (0.01%)	6,139 (0.03%)	19,021,690
VCA Counties	13,339 (1.00%)	4,680 (0.35%)	972 (0.07%)	571 (0.04%)	359 (0.03%)	327 (0.02%)	345 (0.03%)	1,329,886

Individual VCA counties effectively mirrored the patterns of registered voters statewide and among all the VCA counties. Spanish was the most requested language followed by Chinese.

Language Preference (% of Registered Voters, by County)								
		Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Tagalog	Korean	Hindi	Other
County	Madera	1,542 (2.81%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)	3 (0.01%)	2 (0%)
	Napa	1,388 (1.82%)	1 (0%)	4 (0.01%)	3 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
	Nevada	17 (0.02%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	2 (0%)
	Sacramento	5,047 (0.68%)	1,221 (0.16%)	904 (0.12%)	275 (0.04%)	235 (0.03%)	287 (0.04%)	247 (0.03%)
	San Mateo	5,345 (1.38%)	3,457 (0.89%)	63 (0.02%)	293 (0.08%)	120 (0.03%)	36 (0.01%)	92 (0.02%)

Party Affiliation of Registered Voters

With regard to registered voters' political party affiliation, the VCA counties again looked similar to all of California. The Democratic Party has by far the most registered voters in California, followed by "No Party Preference" and the Republican Party.

Party Affiliation (% of Registered Voters, by Region)							
		Democratic	No Party Preference	Republican	American Independent	Other	Registered Voters
Region	Statewide	8,429,035 (44.31%)	4,865,144 (25.58%)	4,765,546 (25.05%)	503,751 (2.65%)	458,214 (2.41%)	19,021,690
	VCA Counties	598,705 (45.02%)	342,102 (25.72%)	325,257 (24.46%)	37,727 (2.84%)	29,337 (2.21%)	1,329,886

The breakdown of registered voters' party affiliation by VCA county showed slightly different trends, particularly among the smaller counties. Madera County reported having more registered Republicans than Democrats, while Nevada County had a similar number of Democrats and Republicans. San Mateo County, on the other hand, was even more Democratic than the entire state, with nearly three times as many Democrats as Republicans.

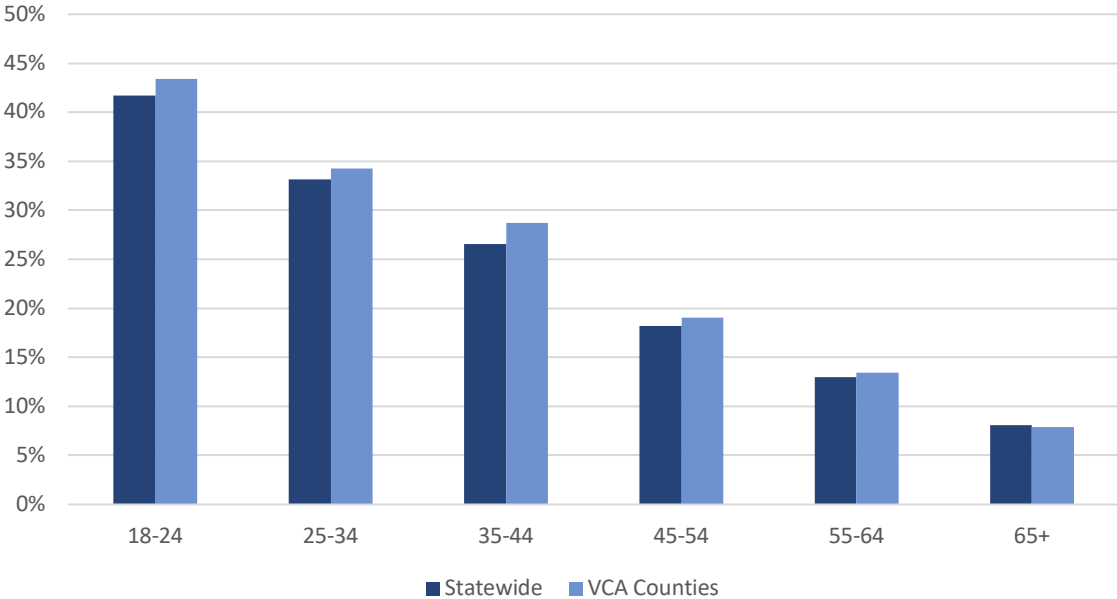
Party Affiliation (% of Registered Voters, by County)						
		Democratic	No Party Preference	Republican	American Independent	Other
County	Madera	17,604 (32.07%)	12,391 (22.57%)	21,990 (40.06%)	1,751 (3.19%)	1,160 (2.11%)
	Napa	35,185 (46.15%)	19,046 (24.98%)	17,656 (23.16%)	2,370 (3.11%)	1,979 (2.60%)
	Nevada	24,776 (36.33%)	19,045 (27.93%)	23,174 (33.98%)	2,465 (3.61%)	1,974 (2.89%)
	Sacramento	322,248 (43.43%)	179,631 (24.21%)	199,537 (26.89%)	22,924 (3.09%)	17,572 (2.37%)
	San Mateo	198,892 (51.18%)	111,989 (28.81%)	62,900 (16.18%)	8,217 (2.11%)	6,652 (1.71%)

How Voters Registered

California's voter registration database captures the most recent of either the method a voter used to register to vote or the method used to update an existing registration. Demographic differences generally had little impact on how voters registered. The one

exception was age; younger voters were more likely to register to vote online, whereas older voters were likely to register in person or via some method other than those listed. Other demographic factors, like language preference, political party affiliation, and ethnicity, did not appear to have much impact on the likelihood of using a certain method of registering to vote.

Online Voter Registration (% of all Registrations within Age Group, by Region)



Voter Turnout

An increase in voter turnout is often considered an indicator of success when a new election model or voting reform is introduced. However, due to polarizing candidates, campaign issues, and other external influences, it is very difficult to determine whether an increase in turnout can be attributed to any one factor, and different campaign factors can influence different parts of the state. For instance, an area with a highly competitive Congressional race might see different turnout than an area with a non-competitive race.

With that in mind, this section provides a snapshot of voter turnout in the VCA counties, including how turnout varied across regions and how various demographic groups turned out to vote. For each of the following areas, turnout was measured using the most accurate data available. In some areas, turnout was measured by looking at the number of registered voters who turned out compared to the entire registered voter population. Because of certain data limitations, this measurement included only voters registered at least two weeks before Election Day. In other areas, turnout was measured by calculating the proportion of ballots cast compared to the eligible voting population. For that

calculation, “ballots cast” included all ballots that were counted in addition to all ballots that were rejected due to reasons unrelated to a voter’s eligibility to vote (e.g., because a signature was omitted).²⁰ This is notably different from the method used by the Secretary of State for the official Statement of Vote, which instead calculates turnout based only on ballots counted. Additionally, the “eligible voting population” included all registered voters as well as eligible-but-unregistered individuals.²¹ This was a more comprehensive measurement of turnout, including voters who would otherwise be missed, like those who registered conditionally in the two weeks leading up to (and including) Election Day.

In the June 5 primary election, voter turnout was 29.12 percent across all of California. The VCA counties outperformed the state with 34.10 percent turnout.

2018 Primary Turnout (% of Eligible Voters, by Region)		
	VCA Counties	Statewide
Eligible Voters	1,776,077	25,119,238
Ballots Cast	590,923	7,315,418
% Turnout	34.10%	29.12%

Turnout among the individual counties ranged from 27.70 percent to 49.24 percent. Nevada County reported the highest turnout rate at 49.24 percent. Notably, Nevada County also had the highest proportion of voters who self-reported their ethnicity²² as white (non-Hispanic) and the highest percentage of voters over 65.

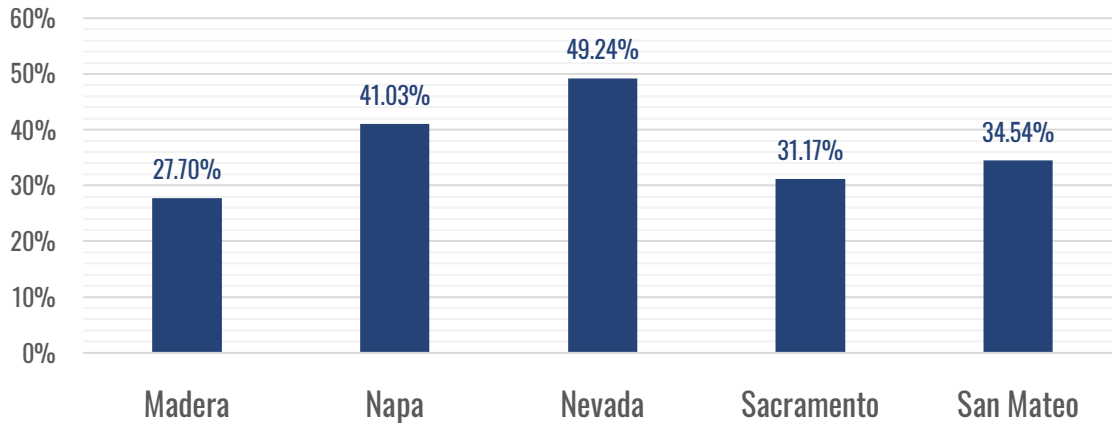
2018 Primary Turnout (% of Eligible Voters, by County)					
	Madera	Napa	Nevada	Sacramento	San Mateo
Eligible Voters	89,532	92,519	78,420	1,009,125	506,481
Ballots Cast	24,801	37,963	38,617	314,589	174,953
% Turnout	27.70%	41.03%	49.24%	31.17%	34.54%

²⁰ If a ballot was rejected due to a reason *related* to a voter’s eligibility (e.g., because the voter had already voted), then that ballot was omitted from the total number of ballots cast for the purpose of calculating voter turnout.

²¹ Eligible voting population totals were taken from California’s statement of the vote which relied on a report of registration as of May 21, 2018. <https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2018-primary/sov/2018-complete-sov.pdf>.

²² Ethnicity is self-reported and may not be representative; 75 percent of VCA voters did not report ethnicity. See this report’s Methodology section starting on page 4 for additional information.

2018 Primary Turnout (% of Eligible Voters, by County)



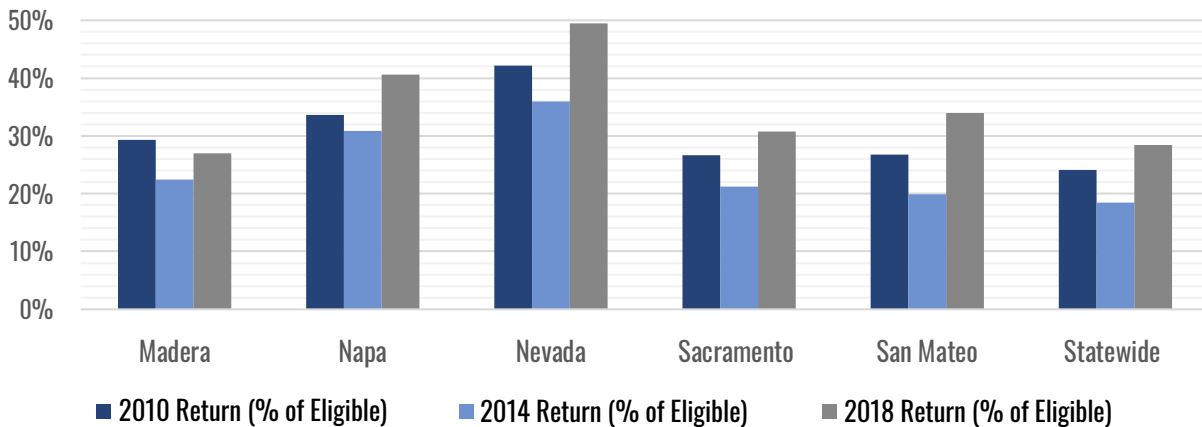
Though the preceding turnout data is slightly more up-to-date, California’s official Statement of Vote²³ provides a good point of reference when comparing turnout to past years. In 2014, the last midterm election year, turnout was lower in all of the VCA counties and across California. In 2010, like 2018, California voters were deciding on a new governor and were two years into a new president’s first term. Statewide turnout in 2018 was higher, though, up about 4 percentage points compared to 2010.²⁴ Nearly every VCA county saw a similar (or greater) upturn except Madera County, which actually experienced a *decrease* in turnout of around 2 percentage points.

²³ The California Statement of Vote calculates turnout by dividing the number of counted ballots by the eligible voting population.

²⁴ Statewide turnout in the 2010 primary election was 24.11 percent. This year, statewide turnout was 28.43 percent.

Primary Turnout Over Time (based on the official Statement of Vote)				
		2010 Turnout (% of Eligible Voters)	2014 Turnout (% of Eligible Voters)	2018 Turnout (% of Eligible Voters)
County	Madera	29.36%	22.44%	27.04%
	Napa	33.61%	30.83%	40.56%
	Nevada	42.19%	35.97%	49.47%
	Sacramento	26.62%	21.29%	30.81%
	San Mateo	26.80%	19.95%	33.99%

Primary Turnout Over Time
(based on the official Statement of Votes)



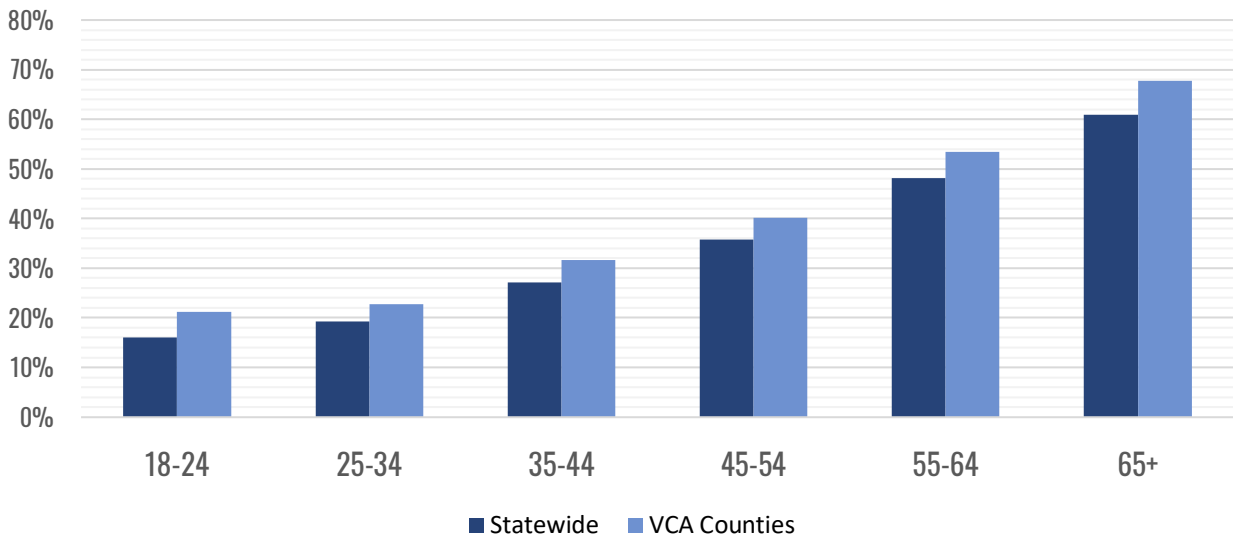
Turnout by Age

Among the VCA counties, registered voters age 65 and older were not only the largest group, but also the group that turned out at the highest rate for the 2018 primary election. There was a staggering 46.64 percentage point turnout gap between the youngest voters and the oldest voters. Turnout was closely linked with age. As age increased, so did turnout.

2018 Primary Turnout, by Age (% of Registered Voters, VCA Counties)						
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Registered Voters	106,803	220,538	209,325	220,531	244,848	323,502
Ballots Cast	22,603	50,235	66,151	88,528	130,909	219,332
% Turnout	21.16%	22.78%	31.60%	40.14%	53.47%	67.8%

2018 Primary Turnout, by Age (% of Registered Voters, Statewide)						
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Registered Voters	1,935,674	3,417,892	2,977,042	3,114,577	3,338,190	4,214,046
Ballots Cast	310,079	661,247	809,501	1,115,180	1,605,760	2,568,099
% Turnout	16.02%	19.35%	27.19%	35.81%	48.10%	60.94%

2018 Primary Turnout, by Age
(% of Registered Voters, VCA Counties)



Turnout by Ethnicity

As mentioned previously, while the goal of investigating how the VCA affected voters across ethnic groups is an important one, it is not without its challenges. High-quality ethnicity data is difficult to obtain, and the two ethnicity datasets used in this report—one from VoteCal and the other from PDI—each had distinct issues.²⁵ Despite those shortcomings, ethnicity data from both datasets are presented in an effort to better understand the impact of the VCA.

VoteCal Self-Reported Ethnicity Data

Among VCA voters who reported ethnicity,²⁶ those who identified as white (non-Hispanic) turned out at the highest rate with 46.08 percent turnout. Turnout was lowest among voters who identified as Hispanic. Voters who did not report their ethnicity—by far the largest group—turned out at 45.04 percent.

2018 Primary Turnout, by Ethnicity									
(% of Registered Voters, VCA Counties)									
	No Ethnic Info	White, not of Hispanic Origin	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black, not of Hispanic Origin	Multi-racial	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Other ²⁷	Total
Registered Voters	1,024,332	161,819	55,579	48,898	14,602	12,859	1,210	10,587	1,329,886
Ballots Cast	461,322	74,573	17,369	13,563	4,570	4,146	489	4,131	582,649
% Turnout	45.04%	46.08%	31.25%	27.74%	31.30%	32.24%	40.41%	39.02%	43.81%

²⁵ For more information about the challenges associated with obtaining high-quality ethnicity data, see this report’s Methodology section starting on page 4.

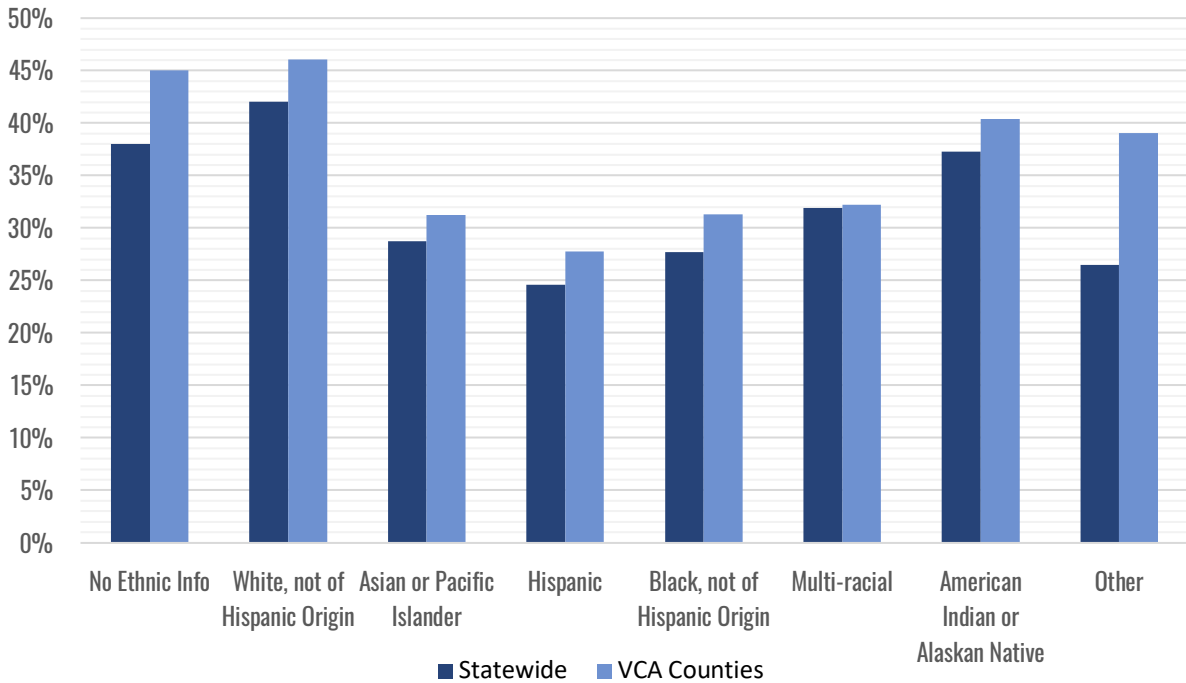
²⁶ Ethnicity is self-reported and may not be representative; 75 percent of VCA voters did not report ethnicity. See this report’s Methodology section starting on page 4 for additional information.

²⁷ “Other,” in this case, was an option marked by the voter and recorded in VoteCal. It was not a variable created by CEIR.

2018 Primary Turnout, by Ethnicity (% of Registered Voters, Statewide)

	No Ethnic Info	White, not of Hispanic Origin	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black, not of Hispanic Origin	Multi-racial	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Other ²⁸	Total
Registered Voters	15,273,204	1,744,725	495,148	621,426	140,197	124,056	13,662	609,272	19,021,690
Ballots Cast	5,808,467	733,470	142,341	152,948	38,836	39,623	5,095	161,324	7,082,104
% Turnout	38.03%	42.04%	28.75%	24.61%	27.70%	31.94%	37.29%	26.48%	37.23%

2018 Primary Turnout, by Ethnicity* (% of Registered Voters, VCA Counties)



*Ethnicity is self-reported and may not be representative, over 75% of VCA voters did not report ethnicity

²⁸ "Other," in this case, was an option marked by the voter and recorded in VoteCal. It was not a variable created by CEIR.

PDI Analysis-Based Ethnicity Data

Among the voters in PDI's voter file, many ethnic groups had turnout rates above 50 percent. Several groups also turned out to vote at a rate below 30 percent.

2018 Primary Turnout, by Ethnicity based on PDI Data (% of Registered Voters, VCA Counties)			
	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	% Turnout
Insufficient Ethnicity Info	523,948	266,600	50.88%
White	281,730	132,767	47.13%
White	235,567	110,244	46.80%
Armenian	2,474	942	38.08%
Persian	2,731	948	34.71%
Greek	2,191	1,125	51.35%
Italian	28,447	15,311	53.82%
Arabic	823	249	30.26%
Portuguese	6,732	3,209	47.67%
Russian/Soviet	2,765	739	26.73%
Asian/Pacific Islander	141,972	52,361	36.88%
Chinese	35,584	15,211	42.75%
Pacific Islander	2,650	678	25.58%
East Indian	19,886	6,399	32.18%
Filipino	38,285	14,039	36.67%
Korean	4,554	1,629	35.77%
Southeast Asian	7,937	1,660	20.91%
Japanese	10,378	5,779	55.69%
Chinese/Korean/Vietnamese	1,339	440	32.86%
Vietnamese	14,540	4,132	28.42%
Chinese/Korean	4,423	1,550	35.04%
Chinese/Vietnamese	2,396	844	35.23%
Latino	175,921	57,011	32.41%
Multiracial	12,183	5,111	41.95%
Asian/Anglo	6,611	2,991	45.24%
Mixed	5,572	2,120	38.05%
Other	30,622	17,531	57.25%
Jewish	19,842	11,591	58.42%
Jewish 2	9,629	5,458	56.68%
T	1,151	482	41.88%
TOTAL	1,166,376	531,381	45.56%

Ethnicity of likely African American voters is viewed separately because PDI’s data does not include an African American ethnic group. Instead the data separately indicates whether a voter is “likely African American,” in addition to including the voter’s ethnicity. Turnout among those identified as likely African American voters was approximately 40 percent.

2018 Primary Turnout, by Ethnicity of Likely African American Voters based on PDI Data (% of Registered Voters, VCA Counties)			
	Registered Voters (Likely Af. Am.)	Ballots Cast	% Turnout
Insufficient Ethnicity Data	19,842	7,848	39.55%
White	6,921	2,800	40.46%
Asian/Anglo	245	106	43.27%
Jewish	133	60	45.11%
Latino	9	2	22.22%
Chinese	1	1	100.00%
Filipino	1	0	0.00%
Korean	1	0	0.00%
Total (Likely Af. Am. Voters)	27,153	10,817	39.84%

Turnout by Language Preference

Of the voters in the VCA counties who requested election materials in a language other than English, the only groups with more than 1,000 voters were those requesting Chinese materials and those requesting Spanish materials. Between those groups, those requesting Chinese materials had a slightly higher turnout rate at 41.26 percent and those requesting Spanish materials had a slightly lower turnout rate at 36.67 percent.

2018 Primary Turnout, by Language Preference (% of Registered Voters, VCA Counties)							
	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Tagalog	Korean	Hindi	Other ²⁹
Registered Voters	13,339	4,680	972	571	359	327	345
Ballots Cast	4,892	1,931	390	235	140	111	167
% Turnout	36.67%	41.26%	40.12%	41.16%	39.00%	33.94%	48.41%

2018 Primary Turnout, by Language Preference (% of Registered Voters, Statewide)							
	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Tagalog	Korean	Hindi	Other ³⁰
Registered Voters	392,669	103,166	73,889	16,333	38,772	2,000	6,139
Ballots Cast	118,605	44,815	32,859	5,620	13,062	520	1,651
% Turnout	30.20%	43.44%	44.47%	34.41%	33.69%	26.00%	26.89%

Turnout by Party Affiliation

Voters registered as Republicans and Democrats turned out at a significantly higher rate than voters with no party preference or those affiliated with the American Independent Party. Turnout was highest among voters affiliated with smaller parties (marked as “Other”). Turnout for voters affiliated with the Republican party was slightly higher than for those affiliated with the Democratic party, however both had around 50 percent turnout.

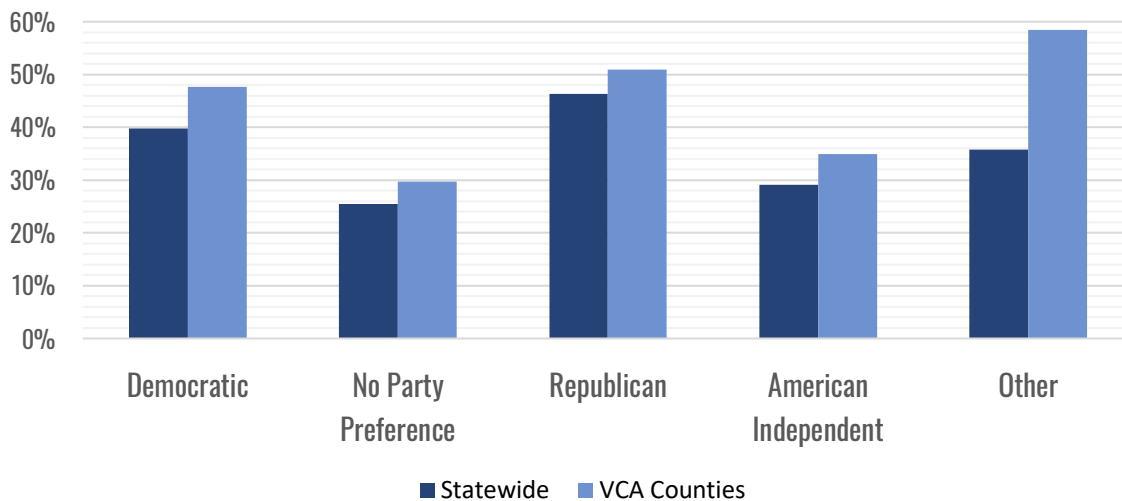
²⁹ As discussed in this report’s Methodology section, the “Other” category contains groups that individually made up less than 1 percent of the sample.

³⁰ To maintain consistent groups for comparison, this “Other” category contains the same groups as the “Other” category in the preceding table.

2018 Primary Turnout, by Party Affiliation (% of Registered Voters, VCA Counties)					
	Democratic	No Party Preference	Republican	American Independent	Other ³¹
Registered Voters	598,705	342,102	325,257	37,727	29,337
Ballots Cast	285,322	101,481	165,534	13,181	17,131
% Turnout	47.66%	29.66%	50.89%	34.94%	58.39%

2018 Primary Turnout, by Party Affiliation (% of Registered Voters, Statewide)					
	Democratic	No Party Preference	Republican	American Independent	Other ³²
Registered Voters	8,429,035	4,865,144	4,765,546	503,751	458,214
Ballots Cast	3,355,563	1,240,785	2,208,884	146,428	164,119
% Turnout	39.81%	25.50%	46.35%	29.07%	35.82%

2018 Primary Turnout, by Party
(% of Registered Voters, VCA Counties)



³¹ As discussed in this report’s Methodology section, the “Other” category contains groups that individually made up less than 1 percent of the sample.

³² To maintain consistent groups for comparison, this “Other” category contains the same groups as the “Other” category in the preceding table.

Methods of Voting

The VCA allows multiple methods of voting, giving voters a choice of how, when, and where they vote. Voters could choose to vote by mail, deposit a completed VBM ballot at a dropbox or vote center, or receive and cast a ballot in person at a vote center. As expected, the ability to return a VBM ballot by mail or by returning it to a drop box or vote center (collectively categorized as “vote by mail” in VoteCal) was very popular in the VCA counties.³³

Additionally, if a prospective voter had not yet registered or if a voter needed to update their voter registration, they could register conditionally and cast a CVR ballot. And, if voters believed themselves to be properly registered but a vote center pollbook indicated otherwise, those voters had the option to cast an ordinary provisional ballot. In this section, we explore the methods by which voters cast their ballots in the VCA counties. Also, although CVR ballots are included here, ordinary provisional ballots are not analyzed until a later section. This is because only 224 ordinary provisional ballots were cast in the VCA counties during the June primary.

Vote by Mail vs In-Person Voting			
(% of Ballots Cast, by Region)			
		VCA Counties	Statewide
Voting Method	Vote By Mail	545,664 (93.65%)	4,998,747 (70.25%)
	In-Person Voting	36,985 (6.35%)	2,117,032 (29.75%)

*Statewide, in-person voting includes CVR ballots, early voting, and voting at polling places and vote centers; in the VCA Counties, in-person voting only includes CVR ballots and voting at vote centers.

³³ For a more information about the use of VBM ballots, including a detailed breakdown of how VBM ballots were returned, see the table on page 32, *VBM Ballot Return Method in the VCA Counties*.

Participation Method by County						
		Madera	Napa	Nevada	Sacramento	San Mateo
Voting Method	Vote By Mail	22,188	37,325	36,256	290,467	159,428
	Vote Center	1,759	4 ³⁴	1,474	18,135	11,478
	CVR	224	209	2	2,830	870

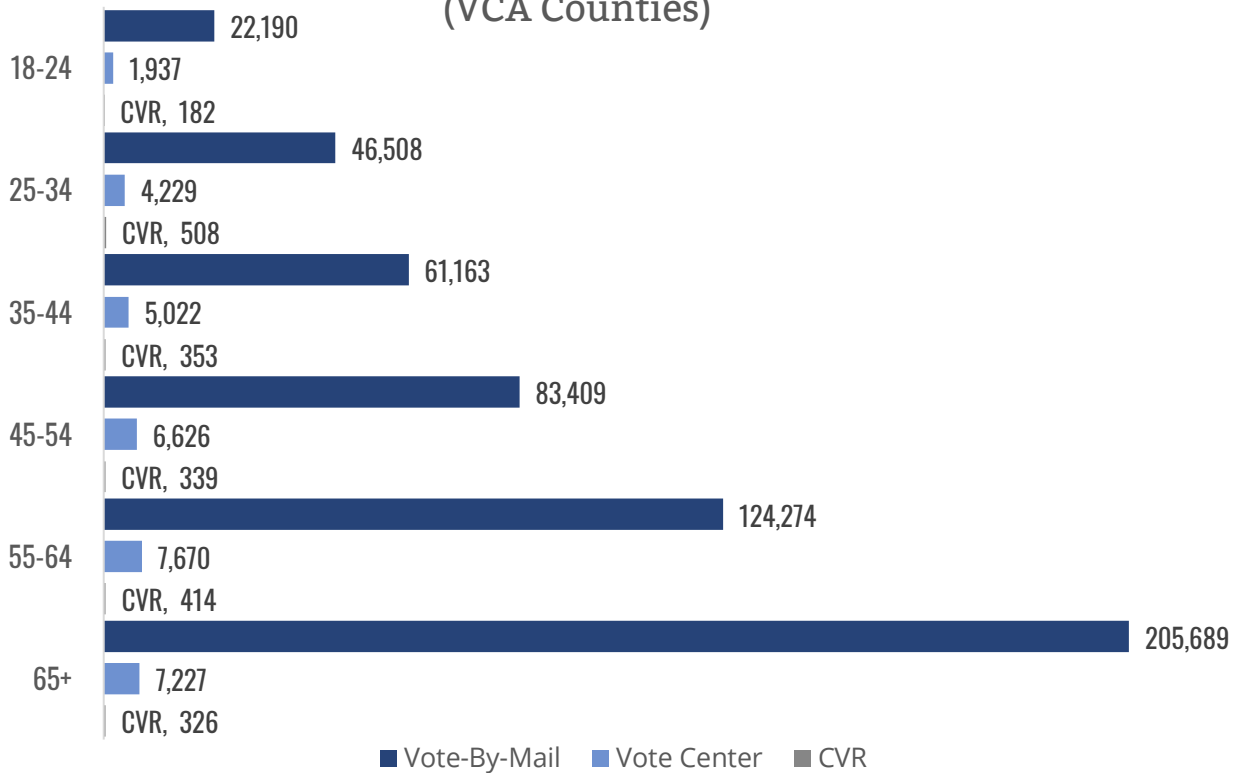
Voting Methods Used, by Age

As VCA county voters increased in age, so did their propensity to vote by mail, however all voters used that method of voting much more frequently than any other. Those who voted between age 18 and 64 were 10 to 15 times more likely to cast a vote by mail ballot than they were to receive and cast a ballot at a vote center. Voters age 65 and over were nearly 30 times more likely to cast a vote by mail ballot compared to receiving and casting a ballot at a vote center.

Age (VCA Counties)							
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Voting Method	Vote By Mail	22,190	46,508	61,163	83,409	124,274	205,689
	Vote Center	1,937	4,229	5,022	6,626	7,670	7,227
	CVR	182	508	353	339	414	326

³⁴ This number is not representative of actual voter activity at Napa County vote centers. Many voters who sought to a vote at a vote center were given a VBM ballot instead, leading to inflated VBM numbers and deflated vote center numbers.

Voting Methods by Age (VCA Counties)

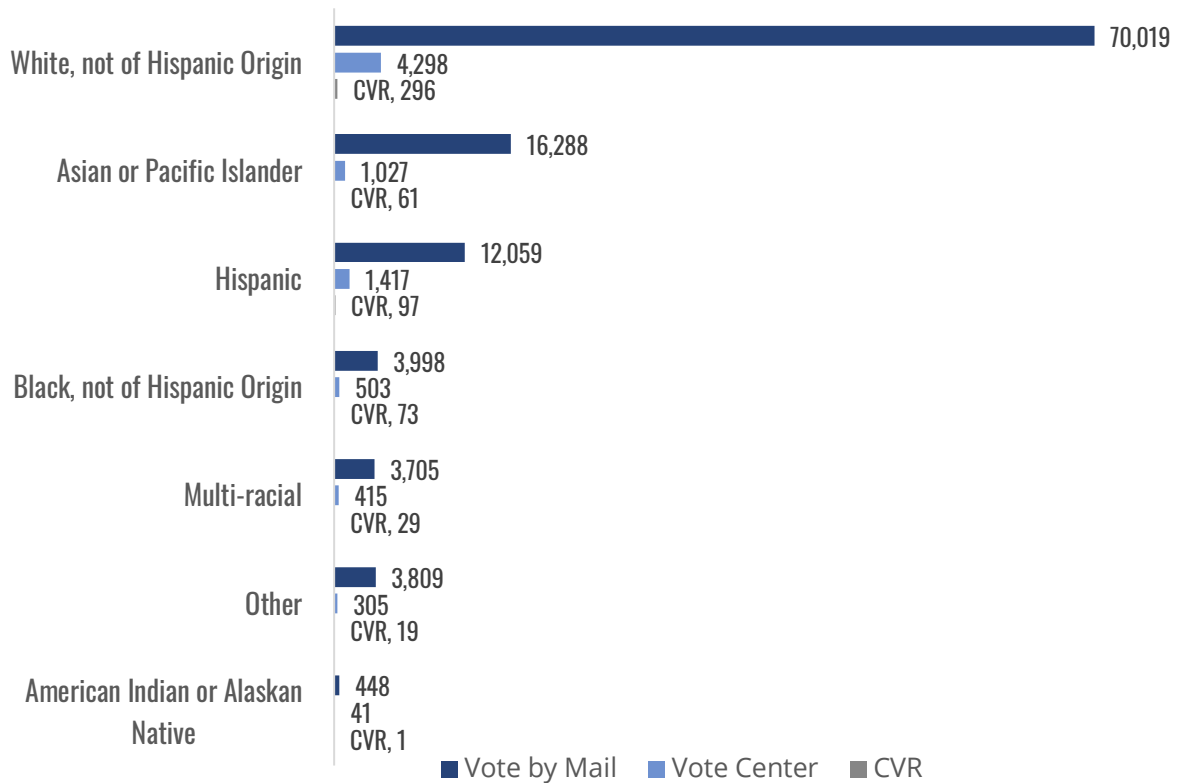


Voting Methods Used, by Ethnicity

Voting methods between ethnic³⁵ groups varied more than it did between age groups. While vote by mail was still strongly preferred overall, voters who identified as white (non-Hispanic) and Asian were much more likely to cast a VBM ballot than those who identified as black (non-Hispanic), multi-racial, and Hispanic. Voters who identified as black (non-Hispanic), multi-racial, and Hispanic also cast a proportionately higher number of CVR ballots. Those who did not self-report ethnic information voted similarly to those who identified as white (non-Hispanic) and Asian.

³⁵ Ethnicity is self-reported and may not be representative; 75 percent of VCA voters did not report ethnicity. See this report's Methodology section starting on page 4 for additional information.

Voting Methods by Ethnicity* (VCA Counties)



*Ethnicity is self-reported and may not be representative, 75% of VCA voters did not report ethnicity

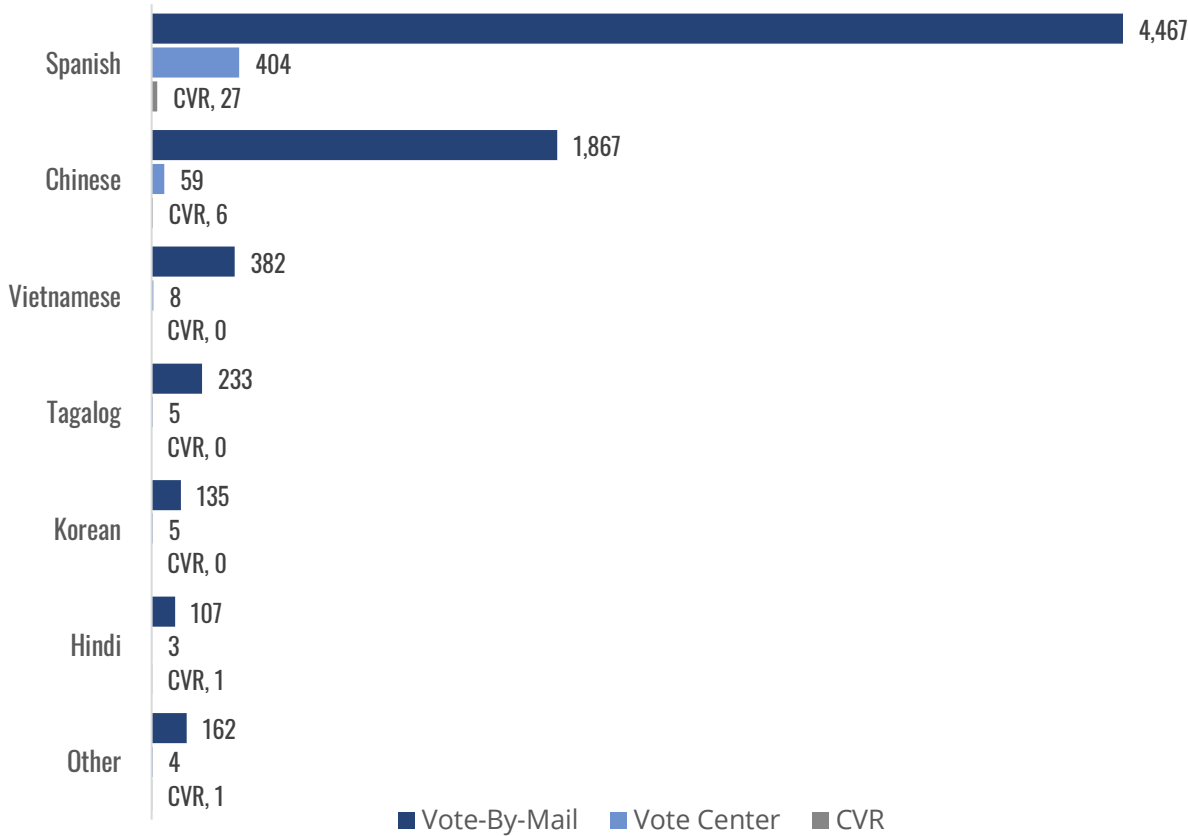
		Ethnicity (VCA Counties)							
		No Ethnic Info	White, not of Hispanic Origin	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black, not of Hispanic Origin	Multi-racial	Other	American Indian or Alaskan Native
Voting Method	Vote by Mail	435,264	70,019	16,288	12,059	3,998	3,705	3,809	448
	Vote Center	24,771	4,298	1,027	1,417	503	415	305	41
	CVR	1,546	296	61	97	73	29	19	1

Voting Methods Used, by Language Preference

A majority of voters who requested election materials in a language other than English cast VBM ballots. Voters who requested Spanish materials were the most likely to receive and cast a ballot at a vote center, however, they still strongly favored vote by mail.

Language Preference (VCA Counties)		Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Tagalog	Korean	Hindi	Other
Voting Method	Vote By Mail	4,467	1,867	382	233	135	107	162
	Vote Center	404	59	8	5	5	3	4
	CVR	27	6	0	0	0	1	1

Voting Methods by Language Preference
(VCA Counties)



Voting Methods Used, by Party Affiliation

There was almost no variation among the political parties in terms of voting method. All parties demonstrated a distinct preference for vote by mail.

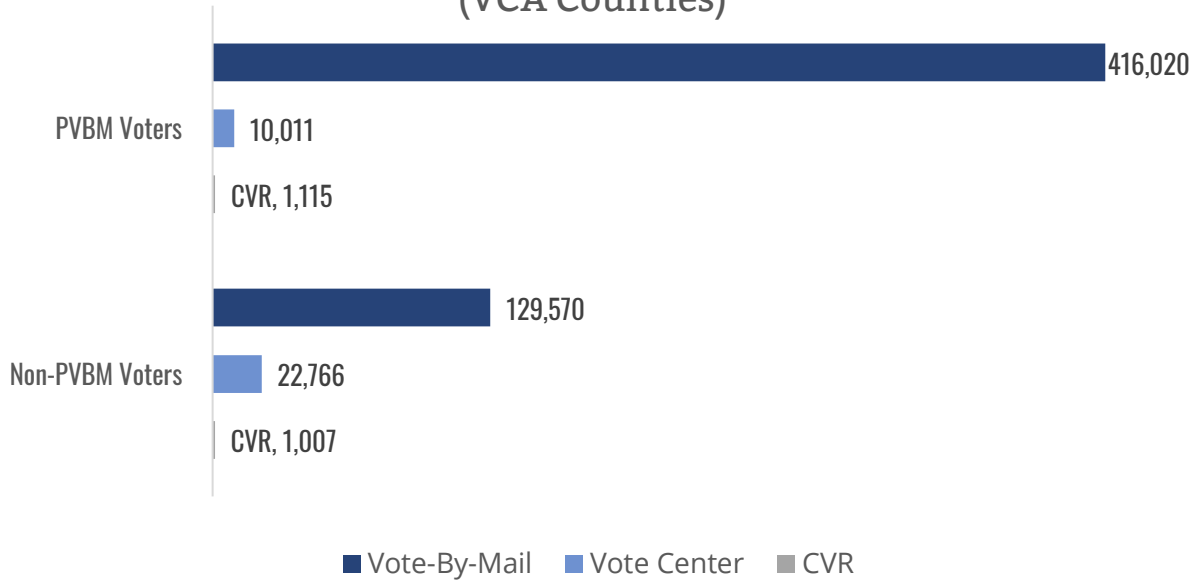
Party Affiliation (VCA Counties)						
		Democratic	Republican	American Independent	No Party Preference	Other
Voting Method	Vote By Mail	267,615	156,945	12,345	94,973	13,712
	Vote Center	16,751	8,208	785	6,130	903
	CVR	1,113	457	59	452	41

Permanent Vote-by-Mail Status

When registering to vote in California, voters can indicate whether they wish to become permanent vote-by-mail (PVBM) voters. In non-VCA counties, PVBM voters are mailed ballots, which they can then return by mail or at specified locations, while non-PVBM voters either vote in person or make a one-time request for a mail ballot. In the VCA counties, this distinction is no longer meaningful because all voters receive a ballot in the mail. However, when analyzing VCA county voters based on their status as PVBM or non-PVBM voters, a clear pattern emerges. Non-PVBM voters were much more likely than PVBM voters to receive and cast a ballot in a vote center and, as one might expect, PVBM voters were far more likely to vote by mail. This may suggest that the preferences voters established prior to the enactment of the VCA have continued on—at least in part—regardless of the new election model.

Permanent Vote-By-Mail Status (VCA Counties)			
		PVBM Voters	Non-PVBM Voters
Voting Method	Vote By Mail	416,020	129,570
	Vote Center	10,011	22,766
	CVR	1,115	1,007

Voting Methods by PVBM Status (VCA Counties)



A Closer Look at Vote by Mail

Vote by mail was by far the most common method of voting in the VCA counties; nearly 550,000 VBM ballots were cast in the June primary. Overall in the VCA counties, 98.68 percent of VBM ballots were cast and counted, indicating a very low number of ballots were rejected. VBM ballots were accepted at the highest rates in Nevada and Sacramento Counties with 99.18 and 98.98 percent acceptance respectively. No county dipped below 97 percent acceptance.

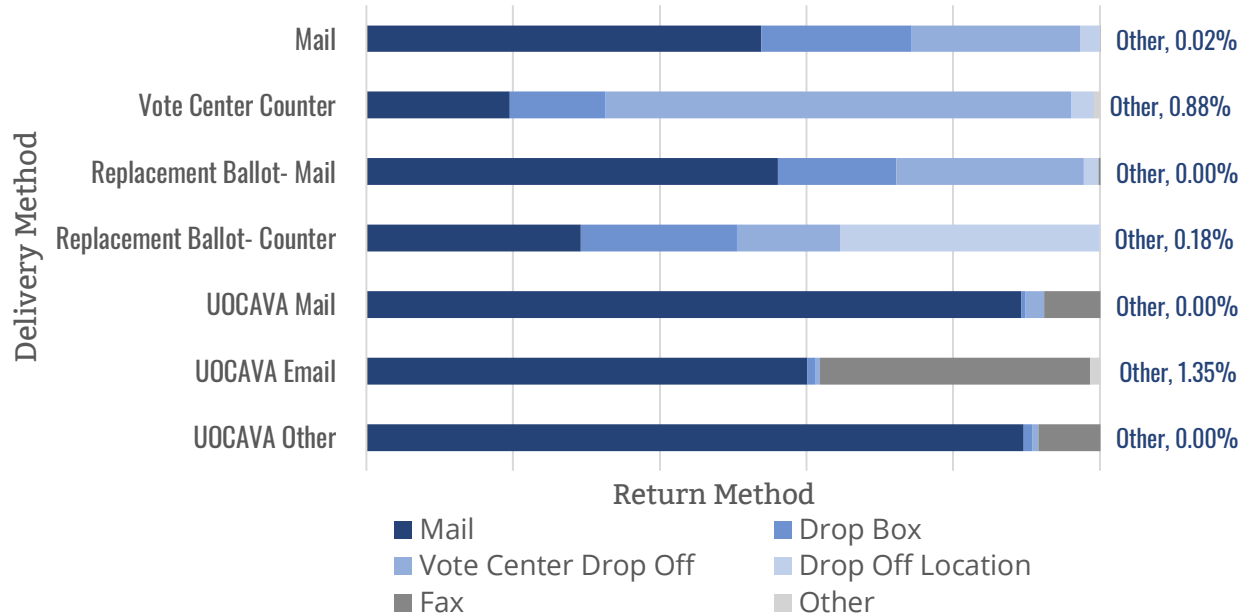
Vote-By-Mail Ballot Acceptance (% Accepted, by County)					
	Madera	Napa	Nevada	Sacramento	San Mateo
VBM Ballots Cast	22,793	37,742	36,620	293,481	162,450
VBM Ballots Accepted	22,192	37,334	36,319	290,499	159,426
% Accepted	97.36%	98.92%	99.18%	98.98%	98.14%

The majority of ballots delivered by mail were returned by mail as well. Similarly, most UOCAVA³⁶ ballots, regardless of delivery method, were returned by mail. Notably, however, UOCAVA ballots that were sent by email were returned via fax more often than any other ballot type. A majority of ballots that were picked up from a vote center counter were also returned at a vote center drop box. A large portion of voters who received a replacement ballot from a vote center counter also returned their ballot at a drop off location.

VBM Ballot Return Method in the VCA Counties (% of VBM Ballots Delivered, by Return Method)								
		Mail	Drop Box	Vote Center Drop Off	Drop Off Location	Fax	Other	Total
VBM Ballot Delivery Method	Mail	300,793 (53.77%)	114,888 (20.54%)	128,056 (22.89%)	15,542 (2.78%)	6 (0.00%)	124 (0.02%)	559,409
	Vote Center Counter	513 (19.57%)	339 (12.93%)	1,665 (63.53%)	81 (3.09%)	0 (0.00%)	23 (0.88%)	2,621
	Replacement Ballot- Mail	2,059 (56.06%)	592 (16.12%)	939 (25.56%)	75 (2.04%)	8 (0.22%)	0 (0.00%)	3,673
	Replacement Ballot- Counter	320 (29.22%)	233 (21.28%)	154 (14.06%)	386 (35.25%)	0 (0.00%)	2 (0.18%)	1,095
	UOCAVA Mail	140 (89.17%)	1 (0.64%)	4 (2.55%)	0 (0.00%)	12 (7.64%)	0 (0.00%)	157
	UOCAVA Email	223 (60.11%)	4 (1.08%)	2 (0.54%)	0 (0.00%)	137 (36.93%)	5 (1.35%)	371
	UOCAVA Other	370 (89.59%)	5 (1.21%)	3 (0.73%)	0 (0.00%)	35 (8.47%)	0 (0.00%)	413

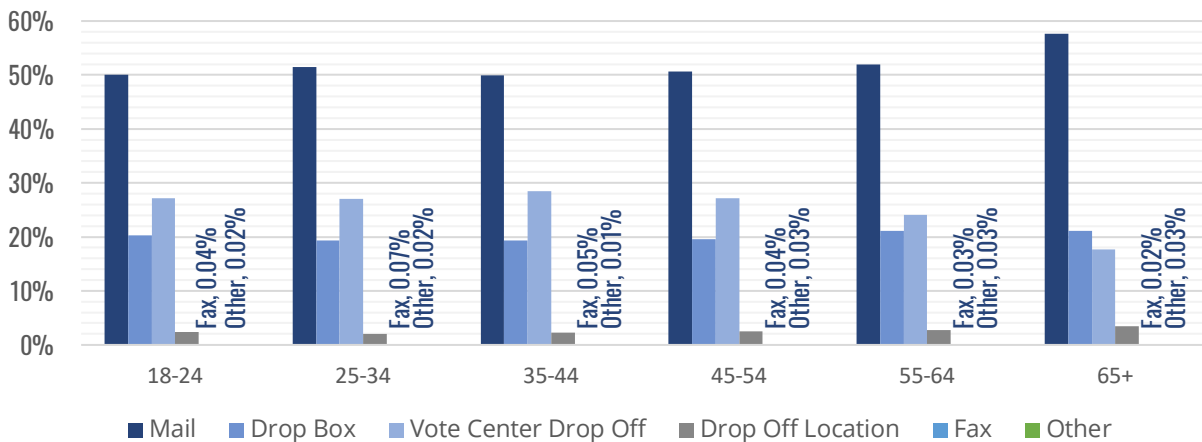
³⁶ The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (often referred to as UOCAVA) provides a legal basis for uniformed and overseas citizens to vote absentee. "UOCAVA ballots" are the ballots delivered to and cast by those voters.

VBM Ballot Delivery & Return in the VCA Counties (% of VBM Ballots Delivered, by Return Method)



While VBM ballot return methods for the most part did not vary much by age group, voters 65 and older did submit ballots by mail at a slightly higher rate than any other group. Other demographic factors including ethnicity, language preference, and party affiliation did not seem to correlate to any substantial variation in voters' ballot return method.

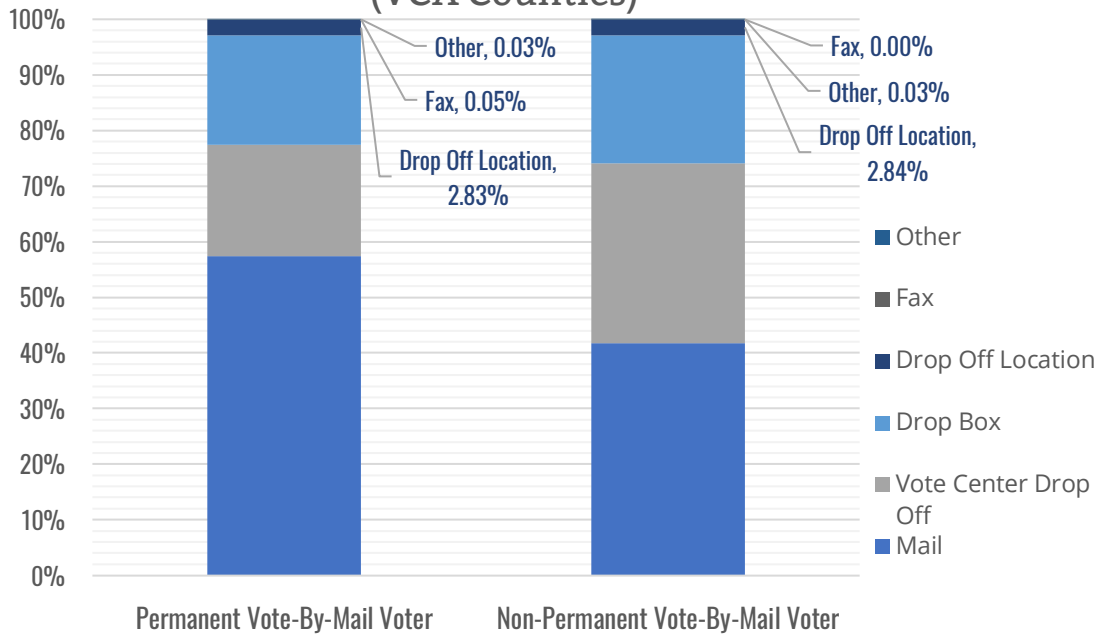
VBM Ballot Return Method by Age (% of VBM Ballots Returned by Age Group, VCA Counties)



A plurality of both PVBM and non-PVBM voters submitted their ballots via mail, but PVBM voters were more likely than non-PVBM voters to submit their ballot by mail. Conversely, non-PVBM voters submitted their ballots via vote center drop off more frequently than PVBM voters.

Permanent Vote-By-Mail Status in the VCA Counties (% of VBM Ballots Returned, by Status Group)		
	PVBM Voters	Non-PVBM Voters
Ballot Return Method	Mail 246,012 (57.41%)	57,910 (41.78%)
	Vote Center Drop Off 85,899 (20.05%)	44,859 (32.37%)
	Drop Box 84,163 (19.64%)	31,858 (22.99%)
	Drop Off Location 12,142 (2.83%)	3,930 (2.84%)
	Fax 197 (0.05%)	1 (0%)
	Other 111 (0.03%)	42 (0.03%)
	Total	428,524

VBM Ballot Return by PVBM Status (VCA Counties)



A Closer Look at Provisional and CVR Voting

Under the Help America Vote Act, voters must be allowed to cast a provisional ballot if their registration is called into question and they declare themselves properly registered.³⁷ California recently expanded voter registration with Conditional Voter Registration (CVR), which allows voters to register conditionally after the ordinary registration deadline. By registering conditionally, voters are then able to cast a special kind of provisional ballot, a CVR ballot. This section explores the use of ordinary provisional ballots and CVR ballots in the June primary.

Provisional voting behavior was much different in the VCA counties compared to the state at-large. CVR provisional voting made up a large majority of provisional voting in the VCA counties, encompassing over 95 percent of all provisional ballots accepted. Nearly the opposite was true for all of California, where ordinary provisional ballots made up over 96 percent of all provisional ballots accepted.

³⁷ *Help America Vote Act of 2002*, U.S. Code Chapter 146. §15482. "Provisional voting and voting information requirements." <https://www.justice.gov/crt/chapter-146-election-administration-improvement>.

Provisional Ballot Type			
		Provisional	CVR
Region	Statewide	334,139	12,569
	VCA Counties	224	4,642

Within the VCA counties, CVR ballots accounted for nearly all provisional voting. The one exception was San Mateo County, where ordinary provisional ballots were used almost 17 percent of the time.

Provisional Ballot Type			
		Provisional	CVR
County	Madera	3	248
	Napa	0	209
	Nevada	14	421
	Sacramento	34	2,896
	San Mateo	173	868

The large majority of CVR ballots were accepted in every county, indicating those who registered conditionally were highly likely to have their ballot counted. The lowest acceptance rate was recorded in Nevada County, which reported an 89.01 percent acceptance rate.

CVR Ballot Acceptance (% Accepted, by County)					
	Madera	Napa	Nevada	Sacramento	San Mateo
CVR Cast	251	218	473	2981	882
CVR Accepted	248	209	421	2896	868
% Accepted	98.80%	95.87%	89.01%	97.85%	98.41%

Provisional ballots acceptance varied significantly across the VCA counties, anywhere from 0 to 93.51 percent. However, most counties also reported a very low number of provisional ballots cast in the first place.

Provisional Ballot Acceptance (% Accepted, by County)					
	Madera	Napa	Nevada	Sacramento	San Mateo
Provisionals Cast	4	4	76	42	185
Provisionals Accepted	3	0	14	34	173
% Accepted	75.00%	0%	18.42%	80.95%	93.51%

Rejected Ballots

In California, ballots can be rejected for a variety of reasons. Most of the ballots that were rejected in the VCA counties during the June 2018 primary election were rejected due to reasons unrelated to a voter’s eligibility to vote. Instead, most rejected ballots were not counted because of an issue with their completeness (e.g., a signature was omitted) or their timeliness (the ballot was received too late).

Overall, a large majority of ballots both statewide and in the VCA counties were accepted. There was little variation in acceptance rates between the VCA counties and the rest of the state.

Accepted Ballots (% Accepted, by Region)		
	Statewide	VCA Counties
Ballots Cast	7,323,855	591,052
Ballots Accepted	7,247,206	583,486
% Accepted	98.95%	98.72%

In almost every VCA county, the main reason VBM ballots were rejected was because they were received after the deadline. Counties also reported some issues with missing or mismatched ballot signatures. For CVR and provisional ballots, incomplete or illegible ballots or envelopes were the primary cause of ballot rejection. Some provisional ballots were also rejected for voters having already voted or not being properly registered in the county.

Rejected Ballots in the VCA Counties (includes VBM, CVR, & Provisionals)						
		Madera	Napa	Nevada	Sacramento	San Mateo
Reason	Ballot missing from envelope	1	0	2	13	6
	Envelope and/or ballot incomplete and/or illegible	0	0	81	2	0
	In Review	2	4	5	0	21
	No voter signature	224	62	9	1,024	317
	Non-matching signature	120	56	22	265	82
	Voted in wrong county	1	0	0	0	1
	Voter already voted	3	5	26	33	15
	Voter not registered	0	0	0	5	1
	Voter deceased	3	0	0	17	27
	Ballot was not received on time	237	260	0	1,716	2,393
	Missing/incorrect address on envelope	0	0	0	0	3
	Total by County	591	387	145	3,075	2,866

RAVBM and Voters with Disabilities

The use of accessible voting options can be difficult to quantify since little data exists on who is using those options and how frequently those options are being used, especially in person. However, Remote Accessible Vote-By-Mail (RAVBM) ballots are one accessible voting option that deserves more attention. This ballot type allows voters with disabilities and UOCAVA voters to download a ballot online and use an accessible program to mark the ballot, and then print and submit it by mail or at a drop-off location. The VCA counties reported very little RAVBM use in the June primary election, suggesting that greater efforts to raise awareness may be necessary.³⁸

³⁸ Right now there is limited information available about the use of accessible voting options by voters with disabilities in California. Further study may be warranted to better understand this portion of the electorate and whether their needs are being met.

RAVBM Ballot Usage (% of RAVBM Ballots Returned, by County)

		RAVBM Ballots Issued	RAVBM Ballots Returned	% Returned
County	Madera	3	0	0%
	Napa	0	0	-
	Nevada	26	4	15.38%
	Sacramento	17	11	64.71%
	San Mateo	44	41	93.18%

Conclusion

The California Secretary of State is required to submit a report to the State Legislature on the implementation of the Voter's Choice Act (VCA) pursuant to SB 450 (Chapter 832, 2016), under California Elections Code section 4005(g)(1)(A). This report illustrates research and findings from California's implementation of the Voter's Choice Act during the June 2018 primary election. This report provides context to understanding the implementation of the VCA in the June primary election; however, further research is necessary to understand the long-term impact of the new law.

Signed into law in 2016, the VCA is a new elections model that allows voters to choose how, when, and where to cast their ballot by mailing every voter a ballot, expanding in-person early voting, implementing same-day registration, and allowing voters to cast a ballot at any vote center within their county. The Secretary of State sponsored the VCA with extensive input from civil rights organizations, local elections officials, and community groups that represented a wide range of California voters. Every county that adopts the VCA model is required to draft and adopt a detailed plan through an open, public process and host education workshops to educate voters and receive public input on how to implement the new law, including locations of vote centers and dropboxes.

In the five counties that implemented the VCA for the Statewide primary election, voter turnout was up and voters were provided with voting options that had not been previously available. Across the VCA counties and throughout the state, voter turnout increased compared to the 2010 primary election (the most comparable primary election recent history). VCA counties outperformed statewide turnout by 4.98 percentage points. Turnout in VCA counties was 34.10 percent, compared to the statewide average of 29.12 percent.

The first VCA election was marked by an increase in vote-by-mail (VBM) ballot usage and a change in the way voters returned their ballots. In 2018, over 65 percent of ballots cast in California were VBM ballots; the implementation of the VCA recognized California voters growing preference for mailed ballots and expanded opportunities for casting a VBM ballot. Vote by mail (which includes returning ballots by mail and returning ballots in person at vote centers or drop boxes) was the method of voting most used by VCA county voters. Over 84 percent of non-permanent vote-by-mail voters returned their ballots by mail or by dropping their ballots off at a drop box or vote center during the June Primary. Nearly 550,000 ballots were returned by mail or dropped off at a drop box or vote center in the June Primary, and 98.68 percent of those ballots were cast and counted.

The June Primary marked the first election that Californians could take advantage of same-day voter registration, which is referred to as conditional voter registration (CVR) in state law. In the five VCA counties, every vote center was required to offer CVR. Counties that implemented the VCA—Madera, Napa, Nevada, Sacramento, and San Mateo—led the way

in CVR usage statewide. While the VCA counties accounted for just 6.96 percent of California's registered voter population in the June 2018 primary election, they accounted for 36.39 percent of the state's conditional voter registration usage.

In 2018, a major election reform was implemented to help Californians better exercise their voting rights—the VCA. Voters in VCA counties adapted and responded to the new election model, and implementation on the county level went smoothly. As the first election under California's newest election model, the June primary election was marked by expanded accessibility to the ballot, along with more voting options and opportunities for Californians to register and vote.

Appendices

APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

I. Data Sources for Specified Information

Demographic Information	Data Source
Race & Ethnicity	VoteCal—race and ethnicity are combined in VoteCal and only included in a voter’s registration if the voter reports their race/ethnicity (most do not)
Language preference	VoteCal—voters can choose to receive election materials in a language other than English when registering to vote; if no language is selected, the field defaults to “English”
Age	VoteCal—age is required to determine voter eligibility, making this factor one of the most reliable
Gender	Included in VoteCal but the data was considered too unreliable to be part of this report
Disability	Anecdotal evidence—spoke with California disability experts about the state of accessible voting
Permanent vote by mail status	VoteCal—California voters can elect this status when registering
Historical polling place voters	Unavailable
Political party affiliation	VoteCal—included in voter file
Language minorities	Counties—reported on by VCA counties

Election Information	Data Source
Voter turnout	VoteCal and publicly available data—all of the VoteCal tables discussed in the Methodology section were used to compile voter turnout information; publicly available data was used to compare turnout to past elections
Voter registration	VoteCal
Ballot rejection	VoteCal—the tables specific to certain ballot types were used to determine the number of and reason for rejected ballots
Provisional ballot use	VoteCal
Accessible vote by mail ballot use	Counties—received information from VCA counties about remote accessible vote-by-mail (RAVBM) ballot use
Number of votes cast at each vote center	Counties
Number of ballots returned at ballot drop-off locations	Counties
Number of ballots returned by mail	VoteCal
Number of persons who registered to vote at a vote center	Included in VoteCal but the data was considered too unreliable to be part of this report
Instances of voter fraud	Anecdotal evidence (none found)
Any other problems that became known to election officials	Counties—received information from VCA county officials about problems they experienced during the election

II. Comparative Representativeness of Ethnicity Databases

Recategorization for Comparison of Representativeness of Ethnicity Datasets						
	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black or African American	White	Multiracial	Latino (Hispanic/Spanish)
CVAP Categories	American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	Asian Alone	Black or African American Alone	White Alone	American Indian or Alaska Native and White	Hispanic or Latino
					Asian and White	
					Black or African American and White	
					American Indian or Alaska Native and Black or African American	
					Remainder of Two or More Race Responses	
VoteCal Categories (omits "Other")	American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black, not of Hispanic Origin	White, not of Hispanic Origin	Multi-racial	Hispanic
PDI Categories (omits "T" and "Generic" unless specified)	N/A	Chinese	identified as likely African American	White	Asian/Anglo	Latino (Hispanic/Spanish)
		Pacific Islander		Armenian		
		East Indian		Persian		
		Filipino		Greek		
		Korean		Jewish	Mixed	
		Southeast Asian (Cambodian/Thai/Hmong)		Jewish 2		
		Japanese		Italian		
		Chinese/Korean/Vietnamese		Arabic		

Comparative Representativeness of Ethnicity Datasets (VCA Counties)

	CVAP	CVAP (% of Total)	VoteCal	VoteCal (% of Total)	PDI	PDI (% of Total)	
Ethnicity	American Indian or Alaska Native	7,830	0.44%	1653	0.50%	0	0.00%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	299,300	16.89%	58,629	17.88%	161,073	11.88%
	Black or African American	126,960	7.17%	16239	4.95%	28,966	2.14%
	White (PDI bottom figure includes "generic")	962,825	54.34%	173407	52.90%	355,238 (922,248)	26.19% (68.01%)
	Multiracial	55,314	3.12%	15,748	4.80%	14,173	1.05%
	Latino (Hispanic/Spanish)	319,610	18.04%	52884	16.13%	206,566	15.23%
	Total	1,771,830		327,824		1,356,131	

Comparative Representativeness of Ethnicity Datasets (Madera County)

	CVAP	CVAP (% of Total)	VoteCal	VoteCal (% of Total)	PDI	PDI (% of Total)	
Ethnicity	American Indian or Alaska Native	1,255	1.39%	93	0.86%	0	0.00%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	2,160	2.40%	278	2.56%	1,219	2.16%
	Black or African American	4,030	4.48%	197	1.81%	561	0.99%

White (PDI bottom figure includes "generic")	44,885	49.86%	5491	50.59%	10,123 (34,577)	17.92% (61.21%)
Multiracial	1,600	1.78%	390	3.59%	323	0.57%
Latino (Hispanic/Spanish)	36,105	40.10%	4267	39.31%	19,776	35.01%
Total	90,030		10,854		56,485	

Comparative Representativeness of Ethnicity Datasets (Napa County)

	CVAP	CVAP (% of Total)	VoteCal	VoteCal (% of Total)	PDI	PDI (% of Total)	
Ethnicity	American Indian or Alaska Native	350	0.37%	42	0.31%	0	0.00%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	7,220	7.59%	1,088	8.06%	3,480	4.51%
	Black or African American	2,265	2.38%	268	1.99%	623	0.81%
	White (PDI bottom figure includes "generic")	63,445	66.64%	8412	62.35%	20,811 (58,212)	27.01% (75.54%)
	Multiracial	2,105	2.21%	650	4.82%	490	0.64%
	Latino (Hispanic/Spanish)	19,820	20.82%	2875	21.31%	14,156	18.37%
	Total	95,210		13,491		77,059	

Comparative Representativeness of Ethnicity Datasets (Nevada County)

	CVAP	CVAP (% of Total)	VoteCal	VoteCal (% of Total)	PDI	PDI (% of Total)	
Ethnicity	American Indian or Alaska Native	600	0.76%	96	0.73%	0	0.00%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	800	1.02%	140	1.07%	696	1.03%
	Black or African American	435	0.55%	44	0.33%	457	0.68%
	White (PDI bottom figure includes "generic")	70,500	89.71%	11526	87.74%	19,861 (63,025)	29.36% (93.16%)
	Multiracial	1,629	2.09%	343	2.61%	413	0.61%
	Latino (Hispanic/Spanish)	4,620	5.88%	317	2.41%	3,032	4.48%
	Total	78,585		13,137		67,652	

Comparative Representativeness of Ethnicity Datasets (Sacramento County)

	CVAP	CVAP (% of Total)	VoteCal	VoteCal (% of Total)	PDI	PDI (% of Total)	
Ethnicity	American Indian or Alaska Native	4,825	0.48%	985	0.58%	0	0.00%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	149,525	14.76%	23,808	14.09%	80,066	10.50%
	Black or African American	105,965	10.46%	14639	8.67%	22,044	2.89%

White (PDI bottom figure includes "generic")	544,060	53.70%	89150	52.78%	187,787 (524,381)	24.64% (68.80%)
Multiracial	36,655	3.62%	9,835	5.82%	7,282	0.95%
Latino (Hispanic/Spanish)	172,070	16.98%	26003	15.39%	109,196	14.33%
Total	1,013,095		168,911		762,237	

Comparative Representativeness of Ethnicity Datasets (San Mateo County)							
		CVAP	CVAP (% of Total)	VoteCal	VoteCal (% of Total)	PDI	PDI (% of Total)
Ethnicity	American Indian or Alaska Native	800	0.16%	437	0.36%	0	0.00%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	139,595	28.21%	33,315	27.44%	75,612	19.25%
	Black or African American	14,265	2.88%	1091	0.90%	5,281	1.34%
	White (PDI bottom figure includes "generic")	239,935	48.48%	58828	48.45%	116,656 (242,053)	29.71% (61.64%)
	Multiracial	13,325	2.69%	4,530	3.73%	5,665	1.44%
	Latino (Hispanic/Spanish)	86,995	17.58%	19422	15.99%	60,406	15.38%
	Total	494,910		121,431		392,698	

APPENDIX B: REGISTRATION DEMOGRAPHICS

I. Age Distribution by VCA County

		Age					
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
County	Madera	5,788 (10.55%)	8,146 (14.84%)	7,490 (13.65%)	7,578 (13.81%)	10,003 (18.23%)	15,873 (28.92%)
	Napa	5,892 (7.73%)	10,686 (14.02%)	10,448 (13.70%)	11,882 (15.59%)	14,507 (19.03%)	22,820 (29.93%)
	Nevada	3,406 (5.00%)	7,676 (11.26%)	8,848 (12.98%)	9,134 (13.40%)	14,294 (20.97%)	24,817 (36.40%)
	Sacramento	63,100 (8.52%)	132,609 (17.90%)	120,604 (16.28%)	122,836 (16.58%)	134,518 (18.16%)	167,090 (22.56%)
	San Mateo	28,617 (7.42%)	61,421 (15.93%)	61,935 (16.07%)	69,101 (17.92%)	71,526 (18.55%)	92,902 (24.10%)

II. Age Distribution by Source of Registration (VCA Counties)

		Age (VCA Counties)					
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Source of Registration	Other	12,107 (11.34%)	36,411 (16.51%)	51,429 (24.57%)	88,583 (40.17%)	126,794 (51.78%)	197,715 (61.12%)
	Online Voter Registration	46,327 (43.38%)	75,620 (34.29%)	60,146 (28.73%)	42,028 (19.06%)	32,950 (13.46%)	25,568 (7.90%)
	Other received by mail and not included above	19,437 (18.20%)	35,340 (16.02%)	33,291 (15.90%)	34,842 (15.80%)	34,259 (13.99%)	42,709 (13.20%)
	Department of Motor Vehicles	13,310 (12.46%)	35,633 (16.16%)	32,766 (15.65%)	26,658 (12.09%)	24,798 (10.13%)	28,111 (8.69%)
	National Change of Address NCOA	4,174 (3.91%)	15,395 (6.98%)	12,901 (6.16%)	9,027 (4.09%)	7,113 (2.91%)	6,717 (2.08%)
	Other County Registrar	4,646 (4.35%)	9,597 (4.35%)	7,117 (3.40%)	7,828 (3.55%)	5,975 (2.44%)	5,684 (1.76%)
	Secretary of State	1,708 (1.60%)	3,391 (1.54%)	3,942 (1.88%)	3,787 (1.72%)	3,957 (1.62%)	4,816 (1.49%)
	Other Designated Agency not listed above	1,777 (1.66%)	2,957 (1.34%)	2,348 (1.12%)	2,731 (1.24%)	3,010 (1.23%)	4,910 (1.52%)
	Other Public Assistance Agency not listed above	876 (0.82%)	2,593 (1.18%)	2,080 (0.99%)	1,867 (0.85%)	2,075 (0.85%)	2,097 (0.65%)
	Registration drives from advocacy groups or political parties	1,505 (1.41%)	1,301 (0.59%)	1,037 (0.50%)	1,352 (0.61%)	1,346 (0.55%)	1,512 (0.47%)
	Office In Person	0,458 (0.43%)	749 (0.34%)	832 (0.40%)	718 (0.33%)	1,256 (0.51%)	2,362 (0.73%)
	Armed Forces Recruiting Centers	181 (0.17%)	659 (0.30%)	556 (0.27%)	383 (0.17%)	312 (0.13%)	416 (0.13%)

Failsafe Provisional Envelope	0,044 (0.04%)	221 (0.10%)	343 (0.16%)	291 (0.13%)	308 (0.13%)	335 (0.10%)
California Health Benefit Exchange Email	42 (0.04%)	177 (0.08%)	140 (0.07%)	129 (0.06%)	237 (0.10%)	101 (0.03%)
Federal Government Website NVRA	0,049 (0.05%)	106 (0.05%)	105 (0.05%)	72 (0.03%)	112 (0.05%)	155 (0.05%)
County Health Social Human Family In Home Services	026 (0.02%)	100 (0.05%)	82 (0.04%)	61 (0.03%)	89 (0.04%)	103 (0.03%)
California Health Benefit Exchange Website	016 (0.01%)	56 (0.03%)	47 (0.02%)	46 (0.02%)	96 (0.04%)	45 (0.01%)
Department of Public Social Services	0,019 (0.02%)	44 (0.02%)	47 (0.02%)	32 (0.01%)	37 (0.02%)	45 (0.01%)
Women Infants and Children	0,032 (0.03%)	86 (0.04%)	40 (0.02%)	12 (0.01%)	10 (0.00%)	1 (0.00%)
Department of Rehabilitation	0,031 (0.03%)	33 (0.01%)	19 (0.01%)	23 (0.01%)	31 (0.01%)	10 (0.00%)
Mental Health Services	0,008 (0.01%)	15 (0.01%)	20 (0.01%)	27 (0.01%)	36 (0.01%)	39 (0.01%)
Department of Motor Vehicles by Mail	17 (0.02%)	14 (0.01%)	13 (0.01%)	12 (0.01%)	16 (0.01%)	33 (0.01%)
State assisted Disability Service Organizations	7 (0.01%)	21 (0.01%)	7 (0.00%)	12 (0.01%)	20 (0.01%)	8 (0.00%)
Voter	3 (0.00%)	15 (0.01%)	15 (0.01%)	7 (0.00%)	7 (0.00%)	7 (0.00%)
Regional Center	2 (0.00%)	4 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.00%)	1 (0.00%)	3 (0.00%)
Board of Equalization	1 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	2 (0.00%)	1 (0.00%)	2 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)

	Franchise Tax Board	0,000 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
	Total	106,803 (100.00%)	220,538 (100.00%)	209,325 (100.00%)	220,531 (100.00%)	244,848 (100.00%)	323,502 (100.00%)

III. Language Preference by Source of Registration (VCA Counties)

Language Preference (non-English election materials requested; VCA Counties)							
	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Korean	Hindi	Other	
Source of Registration	Other	4464	1790	55	10	20	56
	Online Voter Registration	3111	1037	374	143	147	289
	Other received by mail and not included above	2102	596	215	71	75	234
	Department of Motor Vehicles	1287	556	192	88	51	158
	National Change of Address NCOA	367	65	23	10	12	51
	Other County Registrar	739	475	9	16	0	54
	Secretary of State	335	54	1	0	2	12
	Other Designated Agency not listed above	469	0	1	0	0	0
	Other Public Assistance Agency not listed above	223	57	90	10	18	45
	Registration drives from advocacy groups or political parties	84	42	4	5	1	8
	Office In Person	38	0	0	0	0	0
	Armed Forces Recruiting Centers	9	2	0	0	0	1
	Failsafe Provisional Envelope	1	0	0	0	0	0
	California Health Benefit Exchange Email	15	6	8	6	0	6
	Federal Government Website NVRA	0	0	0	0	0	0
	County Health Social Human Family In Home Services	41	0	0	0	0	1
California Health Benefit Exchange Website	5	0	0	0	0	1	

Department of Public Social Services	17	0	0	0	0	0
Women Infants and Children	27	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Rehabilitation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mental Health Services	4	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Motor Vehicles by Mail	0	0	0	0	0	0
State assisted Disability Service Organizations	0	0	0	0	1	0
Voter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional Center	1	0	0	0	0	0
Board of Equalization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaf Hard of Hearing Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franchise Tax Board	0	0	0	0	0	0

IV. Recorded Ethnicity by Source of Registration (VCA Counties)

		Ethnicity (VCA Counties)							
		No Ethnic Information	White, not of Hispanic Origin	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black, not of Hispanic Origin	Multi-racial	Other	American Indian or Alaskan Native
Source of Registration	Other	501,061	8,398	3,157	2,526	782	170	669	98
	Online Voter Registration	71,205	114,229	37,214	33,685	9,307	10,346	6,095	559
	Other received by mail and not included above	176,776	11,142	4,797	3,944	1,625	567	982	188
	Department of Motor Vehicles	143,828	9,331	3,051	2,462	704	497	1,393	171
	National Change of Address NCOA	38,208	8,980	2,302	2,825	1,561	923	549	50
	Other County Registrar	30,391	4,448	3,233	1,932	233	136	510	63
	Secretary of State	16,470	2,670	1,214	850	97	102	188	27
	Other Designated Agency not listed above	17,591	73	17	37	3	1	8	3
	Other Public Assistance Agency not listed above	10,323	469	219	268	174	40	89	16
	Registration drives from advocacy groups or political parties	7,019	496	232	195	48	10	52	12
	Office In Person	5,723	576	4	37	4	13	7	12

Armed Forces Recruiting Centers	1,693	552	91	64	43	39	23	2
Failsafe Provisional Envelope	1,492	44	-	5	-	1	-	-
California Health Benefit Exchange Email	645	106	28	20	13	5	9	-
Federal Government Website NVRA	359	215	8	10	-	1	3	3
County Health Social Human Family In Home Services	431	22	1	4	1	1	1	-
California Health Benefit Exchange Website	276	17	3	3	-	4	1	2
Department of Public Social Services	210	4	-	10	-	-	-	-
Women Infants and Children	164	3	-	10	1	1	2	-
Department of Rehabilitation	124	9	6	4	4	-	2	1
Mental Health Services	129	6	1	4	1	1	1	2
Department of Motor Vehicles by Mail	93	11	-	-	-	-	-	1
State assisted Disability Service Organizations	71	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Voter	35	15	-	2	-	1	1	-

Regional Center	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board of Equalization	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Deaf Hard of Hearing Services	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franchise Tax Board	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX C: VOTING METHODS

I. Political Party by Voting Method (VCA Counties)

Party (VCA Counties)						
		Democratic	Republican	American Independent	No Party Preference	Other
Vote Method	Vote-By-Mail	267,615	156,945	12,345	94,973	13,712
	Vote Center	16,751	8,208	785	6,130	903
	CVR	1,113	457	59	452	41

II. Age Distribution by VBM Ballot Return Method (VCA Counties)

Age (VCA Counties)							
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Ballot Return Method	Mail	12,546 (50.08%)	26,664 (51.43%)	32,319 (49.90%)	43,965 (50.63%)	66,194 (51.97%)	120,478 (57.68%)
	Drop Box	5,090 (20.32%)	10,035 (19.35%)	12,512 (19.32%)	17,032 (19.62%)	26,925 (21.14%)	44,150 (21.14%)
	Vote Center Drop Off	6,804 (27.16%)	14,035 (27.07%)	18,409 (28.43%)	23,566 (27.14%)	30,682 (24.09%)	36,984 (17.71%)
	Drop Off Location	598 (2.39%)	1,071 (2.07%)	1,482 (2.29%)	2,210 (2.55%)	3,499 (2.75%)	7,142 (3.42%)
	Fax	10 (0.04%)	34 (0.07%)	33 (0.05%)	36 (0.04%)	36 (0.03%)	49 (0.02%)
	Other	4 (0.02%)	10 (0.02%)	8 (0.01%)	22 (0.03%)	41 (0.03%)	68 (0.03%)
	Total	25,052	51,849	64,763	86,831	127,377	208,871

III. Ethnicity by VBM Ballot Return Method (VCA Counties)

Ethnicity (VCA Counties)									
		No Ethnic Info	White, not of Hispanic Origin	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black, not of Hispanic Origin	Multi-racial	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Other
Ballot Return Method	Mail	239,378 (52.98%)	40,782 (56.15%)	10,961 (64.9%)	6,542 (50.66%)	1,870 (42.5%)	1,951 (48.65%)	282 (59.2%)	2,156 (54.4%)
	Drop Box	96,012 (21.25%)	12,856 (17.70%)	2,113 (12.53%)	2,414 (18.69%)	1,082 (24.6%)	789 (19.68%)	78 (16.4%)	677 (17.09%)
	Vote Center Drop Off	103,125 (22.82%)	16,955 (23.3%)	3,317 (19.7%)	3,681 (28.51%)	1,380 (31.36%)	1,180 (29.43%)	109 (22.9%)	1,011 (25.5%)
	Drop Off Location	13,133 (2.91%)	1,945 (2.68%)	463 (2.74%)	261 (2.02%)	68 (1.55%)	83 (2.07%)	7 (1.47%)	112 (2.83%)
	Fax	94 (0.02%)	72 (0.10%)	14 (0.08%)	7 (0.05%)	1 (0.02%)	6 (0.15%)	0 (0%)	4 (0.10%)
	Other	124 (0.03%)	18 (0.02%)	1 (0.01%)	8 (0.06%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.02%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.03%)
	Total	451,866	72,628	16,869	12,913	4,401	4,010	476	3,961

IV. Language Preference by VBM Ballot Return Method (VCA)

Language Preference (VCA Counties)								
	Spanish	Chinese	Vietnamese	Tagalog	Korean	Hindi	Other	
Ballot Return Method	Mail	2,791 (59.82%)	1,419 (74.64%)	248 (63.10%)	179 (72.18%)	115 (82.73%)	66 (58.93%)	125 (73.10%)
	Vote Center Drop Off	1,023 (21.92%)	268 (14.10%)	33 (8.40%)	27 (10.89%)	7 (5.04%)	15 (13.39%)	26 (15.20%)
	Drop Box	706 (15.13%)	155 (8.15%)	81 (20.61%)	40 (16.13%)	15 (10.79%)	26 (23.21%)	14 (8.19%)
	Drop Off Location	139 (2.98%)	59 (3.10%)	31 (7.89%)	2 (0.81%)	2 (1.44%)	5 (4.46%)	6 (3.51%)
	Fax	1 (0.02%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
	Other	6 (0.13%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
	Total	4,666	1,901	393	248	139	112	171

V. Political Party by VBM Ballot Return Method (VCA)

Party (VCA Counties)						
		Democratic	Republican	American Independent	No Party Preference	Other
Ballot Return Method	Mail	148,807 (53.76%)	83,664 (51.69%)	7,340 (56.02%)	56,069 (55.57%)	8,042 (55.56%)
	Vote Center Drop Off	64,698 (23.37%)	36,740 (22.70%)	2,862 (21.84%)	23,582 (23.37%)	2,876 (19.87%)
	Drop Box	54,794 (19.80%)	36,996 (22.86%)	2,617 (19.97%)	19,035 (18.87%)	2,579 (17.82%)
	Drop Off Location	8,276 (2.99%)	4,378 (2.70%)	281 (2.14%)	2,169 (2.15%)	968 (6.69%)
	Fax	140 (0.05%)	23 (0.01%)	1 (0.01%)	28 (0.03%)	6 (0.04%)
	Other	70 (0.03%)	60 (0.04%)	2 (0.02%)	17 (0.02%)	4 (0.03%)
	Total	276,785	161,861	13,103	100,900	14,475

APPENDIX D: BALLOTS RETURNED TO VOTE CENTERS & DROP BOXES

I. Madera County Ballot Returns (By Location)

Ballots Returned (Vote Centers)		
Vote Centers	VC1	394
	VC2	863
	VC3	422
	VC4	629
	VC5	630
	VC6	207

Ballots Returned (Drop Boxes)		
Drop Boxes	Madera Box	1,598
	Chowchilla Box	363
	Ranchos Box	576
	Oakhurst Box	1,194

II. Napa County Ballot Returns (By Location)

Ballots Returned (Vote Centers)		
Vote Centers	Crosswalk Church	1,653
	Napa County Election Division	6,454
	American Canyon Library	1,018
	American Canyon Hotel	172
	Napa Valley College Upper Campus	568
	Yountville Vets Home	166
	Angwin Firehouse	183
	Calistoga Firehouse	383

Ballots Returned (Drop Boxes)		
Drop Boxes	Carithers Alley	3,895
	Soscol/Lincoln	1,848
	American Canyon City Hall	878
	St. Helena Library	732
	Yountville Community Center	809
	College Market	580
	Cal Mart Bus Stop	749

III. Nevada County Ballot Returns (By Location)

Ballots Returned (Vote Centers)		
Vote Centers	Gold Miners Inn Gv	1,122
	Best Western Gold Country Inn Gv	415
	Nevada County Elections Office	697
	Penn Valley Fire Protection District	601
	Higgins Lions Community Center	444
	Town Hall Truckee Board Chambers	104
	Family Resource Center	319
	Nsj Community Center	85

Ballots Returned (Drop Boxes)		
Drop Boxes	Spd Market Gv	1,498
	Save Mart Gv	725
	Eric W. Rood Admin. Center Parking Lot	4,334
	Rood Center Slot/Drop Box (Back Door)	621
	Holiday Market Lww	590
	Holiday Market Lop	667
	Town Hall Truckee	548
	Save Mart Truckee	554
	North San Juan	44

IV. Sacramento County Ballot Returns (By Location)

Ballots Returned (Vote Centers)		
Vote Centers	North Highlands – Antelope Library	3,160
	V F W Post 4647	361
	Carmichael Library	4,157
	Oakmont Of Carmichael	733
	Citrus Heights Fellowship	623
	City Of Citrus Heights City Hall	3,320
	Sylvan Oaks Library	2,492
	Armaan’s Palace Event Hall	1,797
	Brookdale Elk Grove	773
	Eden Gardens Event Center	801
	Elk Grove City Council Chambers	2,499
	Franklin Community Library	1,628
	The Meadows Senior Living	604
	Waterman Square Apartments	562
	Fair Oaks Library	3,278
	Faith Lutheran Church	923
	Creekside Oaks Retirement Residence	1,120
	Folsom Fire Station #35	3,460
	Prairie City Landing Senior Living Community	751
	Department Of Human Assistance – Galt	616
Eskaton Gold River Lodge	1,211	

Herald Fire Station #87	432
Murph – Emmanuel A M E Church	499
North Highlands Community Center	462
Orangevale Community Center	587
Orangevale Seventh-Day Adventist Church	1,381
Folsom Cordova Community Partnership	556
Koreana Plaza	1,816
The Clubhouse At Anatolia	853
Rancho Murieta Community Service District	802
Depot Building & Park	723
Disability Rights California	898
Sacramento County Administration Building	1,542
The California Museum	3,010
Del Paso Blvd Partnership	323
Hagginwood Community Center	183
Johnston Community Center	236
Oak Park Community Center	781
Robbie Waters Pocket Greenhaven Library	3,153
Sierra 2 Center	2,403
Csus Modoc Hall	646
Coloma Community Center	1,414
The East Jay Building	1,576
Colonial Heights Library	1,780
Lutheran Church Of Our Redeemer	889

Mel Raption Honda	935
Town & Country Lutheran Church	872
Centennial United Methodist Church	1,235
Department Of Human Assistance – Florin	686
Vintage Glen Senior Apartments	431
Destiny Place	245
South Sacramento Christian Center	241
St. Luke’s Lutheran Church	899
Valley Hi – North Laguna Library	1,118
Elmo Allen Slider Clubhouse	51
George Sim Community Center	157
Maple Neighborhood Center	303
Richard T. Conzelmann Community Center	1,064
Unitarian Universalist Society	991
Unity Of Sacramento Church	2,202
George Washington Carver High School	641
Uc Cooperative Extension	504
Florin East Grammar School	408
Gurdwara Dasmesh Darbar	560
Acc Greenhaven Terrace	1,047
Marina Vista Community Center	402
Pannell Meadowview Community Center	487
South Natomas Library	1,987
Apapa	1,136

North Natomas Library	2,159
Northpointe Park Apartments	232
Greater Sacramento Urban League	584
Robertson Community Center	403
American River College	510
Hillsdale Blvd Baptist Church	565
Rio Americano High School	1,238
Walnut Grove Library	234
Wilton Community Center	632

Ballots Returned (Drop Boxes)

Drop Boxes	Arlington Creek Apartments	234
	North Highlands – Antelope Library	2,726
	Carmichael Library	4,844
	Winding Commons Senior Residence	1,257
	City of Citrus Heights City Hall	4,129
	Rusch Park Community Center	1,030
	Sylvan Oaks Library	1,511
	Courtland Community Library	68
	Bel Air #523	4,502
	Creekside Christian Church	603
	Elk Grove City Hall	3,978
	Elk Grove Library	2,682
	Franklin Community Library	1,115
	Laguna Creek Racquet Club	2,424
	Siena Villa Apartments	321
	Fair Oaks Library	1,816
	Sacramento County Service Center-East	2,295
	Brookdale Folsom	1,610
	Prairie City Landing Senior Living	1,349
	The Parkway At Folsom	1,295
	Galt – Marian O. Lawrence Library	673
Galt City Hall	813	

Raley's Supermarket #302	2,023
Isleton City Hall	168
Isleton Library	63
Orangevale Library	2,351
Rancho Cordoa City Hall	4,391
Rancho Murieta Csd	592
Rio Linda Library	1,033
Arcade Library	1,738
Arden – Dimick Library	4,533
Apapa	1,355
Belle Cooleage Library	2,845
Carefree Senior Living	601
Central Library	1,432
Colonial Heights Library	1,318
Del Paso Heights Library	268
Ella K. Mcclatchy Library	1,279
Martin Luther King Jr. Library	483
Mckinley Library	2,329
Mel Raption Honda	1,493
North Natomas Library	1,263
North Sacramento-Hagginwood Library	224
Rancho Cordova Library	1,629
Robbie Waters Pocket-Greenhaven Library	3,005
Sacramento City Hall	2,146

Sacramento County Admin Building	384
South Natomas Library	1,644
Southgate Library	458
Valley Hi – North Laguna Library	446
Voter Registration & Elections	7,061
Walnut Grove Library	62
Wilton Garage	832

V. San Mateo County Ballot Returns (By Location)

Ballots Returned (Vote Centers)		
Vote Centers	San Mateo Registration & Election Division	846
	Rwc Assessor County Clerk Rec	1,672
	Ssf Main Library	1,123
	East Palo Alto Lewis/Joan Epa Family Ymca	302
	Daly City/City Hall	1,042
	Half Moon Bay/Emergency Operation Ctr	876
	Rwcity/Nf Oaks Fair Oaks Community Ctr	450
	San Bruno Skyline College Bldg 1 Gallery	145
	San Mateo Mid Peninsula B/G Club	206
	Atherton Menlo College El Camino Hall	324
	Belmont City Hall Emergency Operation Ctr	1,220
	Brisbane City Hall/Community Meeting Rm	369
	Burlingame City Hall Conference Rm A	684
	Colma Emergency Operation Ctr	170
	Daly City Hillside Clubhouse	168
	Daly City Lawson Hall	125
	Daly City Holy Child St. Martin Chr Epis Church	214
	East Palo Alto Community Rm	213
	Foster City Council Chamber Meeting Rm	1,183
	Hillsborough Fire Station 32	265
Menlo Park Onetta Harris Community Center	121	
Millbrae Interim Community Ctr	1,054	

Moss Beach Church Of Jesus Chr Of Latte-Day Saints	495
Pacifica School District, Board Rm	625
Pacifica St. Peter Catholic Church	1,058
Portola Valley Historic School	616
Rwc Community Activities Building	1,363
Rwc Woodside Fire Training Room	317
Redwood Shores San Mateo County Office Of Education	426
Ssf Grand Avenue Library	480
Ssf Fire Station 64	48
San Bruno City Hall, Conference Rm 115	925
San Carlos Library, Conference Rm 610	1,548
San Mateo King Community Center	365
San Mateo City Hall, Conference Rm C	1,410
Woodside Village Church	399
Mobile Vote Center	0
Roving Voting Pescadero	1

Ballots Returned (Drop Boxes)

Drop Boxes	San Mateo	4,118
	East Palo Alto	184
	Pescadero	127
	Daly City	234
	Belmont	128
	Brisbane	77
	Burlingame 1	87
	Daly City	901
	Foster City	992
	Half Moon Bay	325
	Menlo Park	475
	Millbrae	482
	Pacifica	591
	Redwood City	505
	San Bruno	776
	San Carlos	513
	San Mateo	708
	S S Sfrancisco	188
	Atherton	343
	Colma	40
	Hillsborough	269
Portola Valley	106	

	Woodside	197
	Half Moon Bay	38
	East Palo Alto	39
	Burlingame 2	564

APPENDIX E: BALLOT REJECTION

I. VBM Rejection Reason by VCA County

VBM Rejection Reason									
		Ballot was not received on time	No voter signature	Non-matching signature	Voter already voted	Ballot missing from envelope	Voter deceased	In Review	Missing or incorrect address on envelope
County	Madera	237	224	120	2	1	3	2	0
	Napa	260	57	56	0	0	0	1	0
	Nevada	0	8	22	6	0	0	0	0
	Sacramento	1,716	942	261	33	13	17	0	0
	San Mateo	2,393	311	82	1	6	27	21	3

II. CVR Rejection Reason by VCA County

CVR Rejection Reason							
		No voter signature	Envelope was incomplete and/or illegible	Voter already voted	In Review	Non-matching signature	Ballot missing from envelope
County	Madera	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Napa	5	0	1	3	0	0
	Nevada	0	34	12	3	0	2
	Sacramento	79	2	0	0	4	0
	San Mateo	6	0	8	0	0	0

III. Provisional Rejection by VCA County

Provisional Rejection Reason							
		Envelope and/or ballot was incomplete and/or illegible	Voter already voted	No voter signature	Voter not registered	In Review	Voted in wrong county
County	Madera	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Napa	0	4	0	0	0	0
	Nevada	47	8	1	0	2	0
	Sacramento	0	0	3	5	0	0
	San Mateo	0	6	0	1	0	1