



Referencia de la Administración de Elecciones

DEPARTAMENTO DE ELECCIONES DEL CONDADO MARICOPA
REUNIÓN DE LA RED DE LA COMUNIDAD
28 DE SEPTIEMBRE, 2011

Tópicos

- Evaluación y Presentaciones de la Sección 5 Referencia como Gestión del Desempeño
 - Razones para la Evaluación
 - Qué Medir?
 - Proyectos Actuales de Evaluación
- Cuentos de Precaución



Sección 5 Evaluación

DEFINICIÓN Y ESTÁNDAR PARA LAS PRESENTACIONES DE LA SECCIÓN 5 BAJO LA LEY DE DERECHO AL VOTO DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE JUSTICIA

Sección 5

- Las jurisdicciones cubiertas están obligadas a presentar los cambios propuestos al proceso establecido/norma/referencia—pero qué significa éso exactamente?
- En el Registro Federal del 15 de Abril, 2011 (Vol. 76, No. 73) las revisiones a los Procedimientos de Derechos al Voto fueron discutidas y se abordó éste mismo punto.
- Vamos a ver primero cuál es la definición existente y, a continuación revisaremos la conversación del Registro Federal.

28 C.F.R. PART 51--PROCEDIMIENTOS PARA LA ADMINISTRACIÓN DE LA SECCIÓN 5 DE LA LEY DE DERECHO AL VOTO DE 1965, EN FORMA ENMENDADA

- **§ 51.2 Definiciones.**
- *Cambios que afectan la votación significan cualquier calificación de votación, requisito previo a la votación, o estándar, práctica, o procedimiento con respecto a la votación diferente a ésta en vigor o efecto en la fecha utilizada para determinar la cobertura bajo la sección 4(b) e incluye, entre otras cosas, los ejemplos dados en §51.13.*

§ 51.13 Ejemplos de cambios.

Cambios que afectan la votación incluyen, pero no se limitan a, los siguiente ejemplos:

- (a) Cualquier cambio en las calificaciones o elegibilidad para votar.
- (b) Cualquier cambio relativo al registro, votación, y el conteo de votos y cualquier cambio relativo a la publicidad o asistencia en el registro o votación.
- (c) Cualquier cambio con respecto al uso de un idioma distinto al Inglés en cualquier aspecto del proceso electoral.
- (d) Cualquier cambio en los límites de recintos de votación o en la ubicación de los lugares de votación.
- (e) Cualquier cambio en la circunscripción de un funcionario o los límites de una unidad de votación (por ejemplo, a través de la redistribución de distritos, anexión, deanexión, incorporación, redistribución, cambios a elecciones en general de elecciones de distritos, o cambiar a elecciones de distrito de elecciones en general).
- (f) Cualquier cambio en el método para determinar el resultado de una elección (por ejemplo., requiriendo una mayoría de votos para la elección o el uso de un sistema de lugar o puesto designado).
- (g) Cualquier cambio que afecte la elegibilidad de personas a ser o seguir siendo candidatos, para obtener una posición en la boleta en elecciones primarias o generales, o ser o seguir siendo titulares de cargos electivos.
- (h) Cualquier cambio en la elegibilidad y procedimientos de calificación para candidatos independientes.
- (i) Cualquier cambio en el plazo de un puesto electivo o de un funcionario electivo o en los puestos que son electivos (por ejemplo., acortando el plazo de una oficina, cambiando de elección a nombramiento o escalonamiento de los términos de oficinas).
- (j) Cualquier cambio que afecte la necesidad de o métodos para ofrecer los temas y propuestas para su aprobación por referéndum.
- (k) Cualquier cambio que afecte el derecho o la capacidad de personas a participar en campañas políticas que se efectúan por una jurisdicción sujeta al requisito de la sección 5.

Section 51.2 Definitions

The purpose of the revision to the definition of “change affecting voting” or “change” is to clarify the definition of the benchmark standard, practice, or procedure. One commenter recommended we revise this section to reflect that the benchmark is the standard, practice, or procedure in force or effect at the time of the submission or the last legally enforceable standard, practice, or procedure in force or effect in the jurisdiction. We have concluded that no further revision of this section is warranted. The Voting Section’s practice is to compare the proposed standard, practice, or procedure to the benchmark. Generally, the benchmark is the standard, practice, or procedure that has been: (1) Unchanged since the jurisdiction’s coverage date; or (2) if changed since that date, found to comply with section 5 and “in force or effect.” *Riley v. Kennedy*, 553 U.S. 406, 421 (2008); Procedures for the Administration of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 28 CFR 51.54. Where there is an unsubmitted intervening change, the Attorney General will make no determination concerning the submitted change because of the prior unsubmitted change. In such instances, it is our practice to inform the jurisdiction there is a prior related change that has not been submitted and that simultaneous review is required. A standard, practice, or procedure that has been reviewed and determined to meet section 5 standards is considered to be in force or effect, even if the jurisdiction never implements the change because the change is effective as a matter of federal law and was available for use.



“Un comentarista recomendó revisar ésta sección para reflejar que la referencia es la norma, práctica, o procedimiento en vigor o efecto en el momento de la presentación o en la última norma legalmente aplicable, práctica, o procedimiento en vigor o efecto en la jurisdicción.”

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“La práctica de la Sección de Votación es comparar la norma propuesta, práctica, o procedimiento para el punto de referencia. Generalmente, el punto de referencia es la práctica habitual, práctica, o procedimiento que ha sido: (1) Sin cambios desde la fecha de cobertura de la jurisdicción; o (2) si ha cambiado desde ésa fecha, se encontró que cumple con la sección 5 y “en la fuerza o efecto.”

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“Cuando hay un cambio de intervención sin presentar, el Fiscal General no hará ninguna determinación sobre el cambio presentado debido al previo cambio sin presentar. En esos casos, es nuestra práctica informar a la jurisdicción que hay un cambio previo relacionado que no ha sido presentado y que se requiere una revisión simultánea.”

Punto de Referencia de la Sección 5

- En una presentación de la sección 51.27(p) es donde el punto de referencia se establece que la propuesta presentada se puede comparar a:

51.27(p) **PRE-CLEARANCE OF PRIOR PRACTICE**

DOJ 2005-3957 contained the existing envelope (**Exhibit 11**) while the large print and Braille materials were precleared in **DOJ 2005-4532**.

Punto de Referencia del Manejo de Desempeño





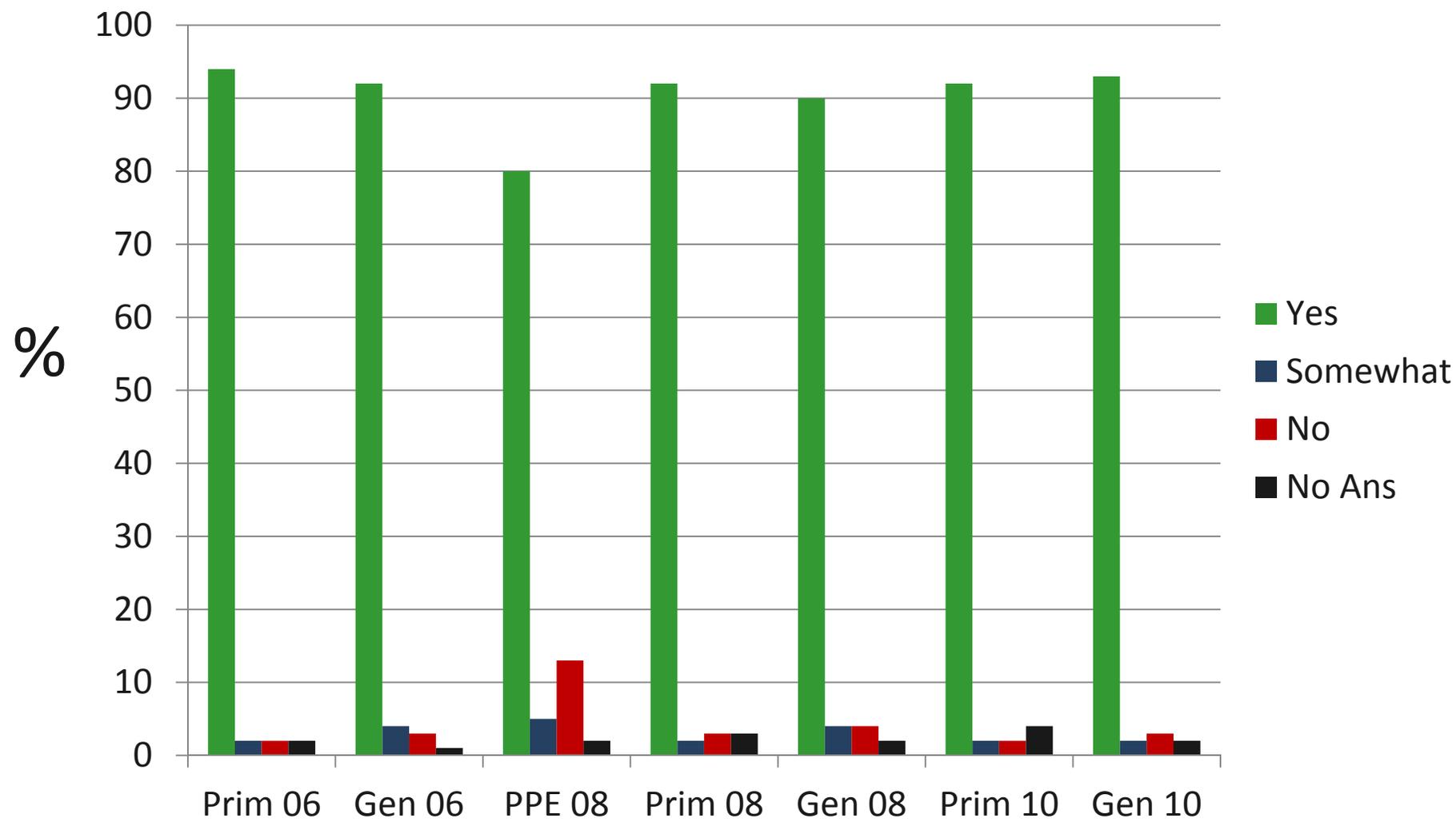
Razones para la Referencia

Monitor de Rendimiento Interno

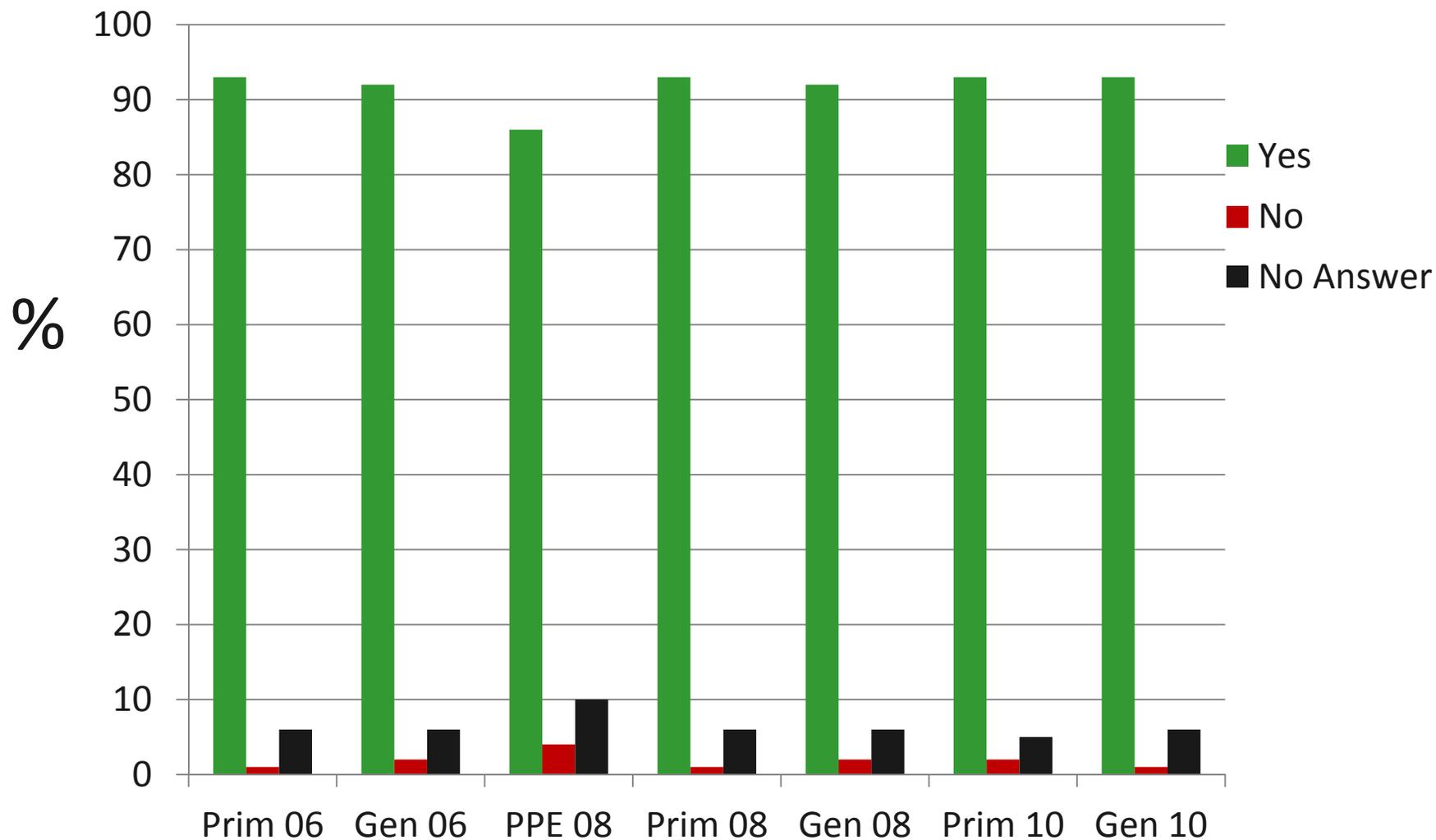
- Juzgar la eficacia de la política y el procedimiento
- Identificar áreas que necesitan atención



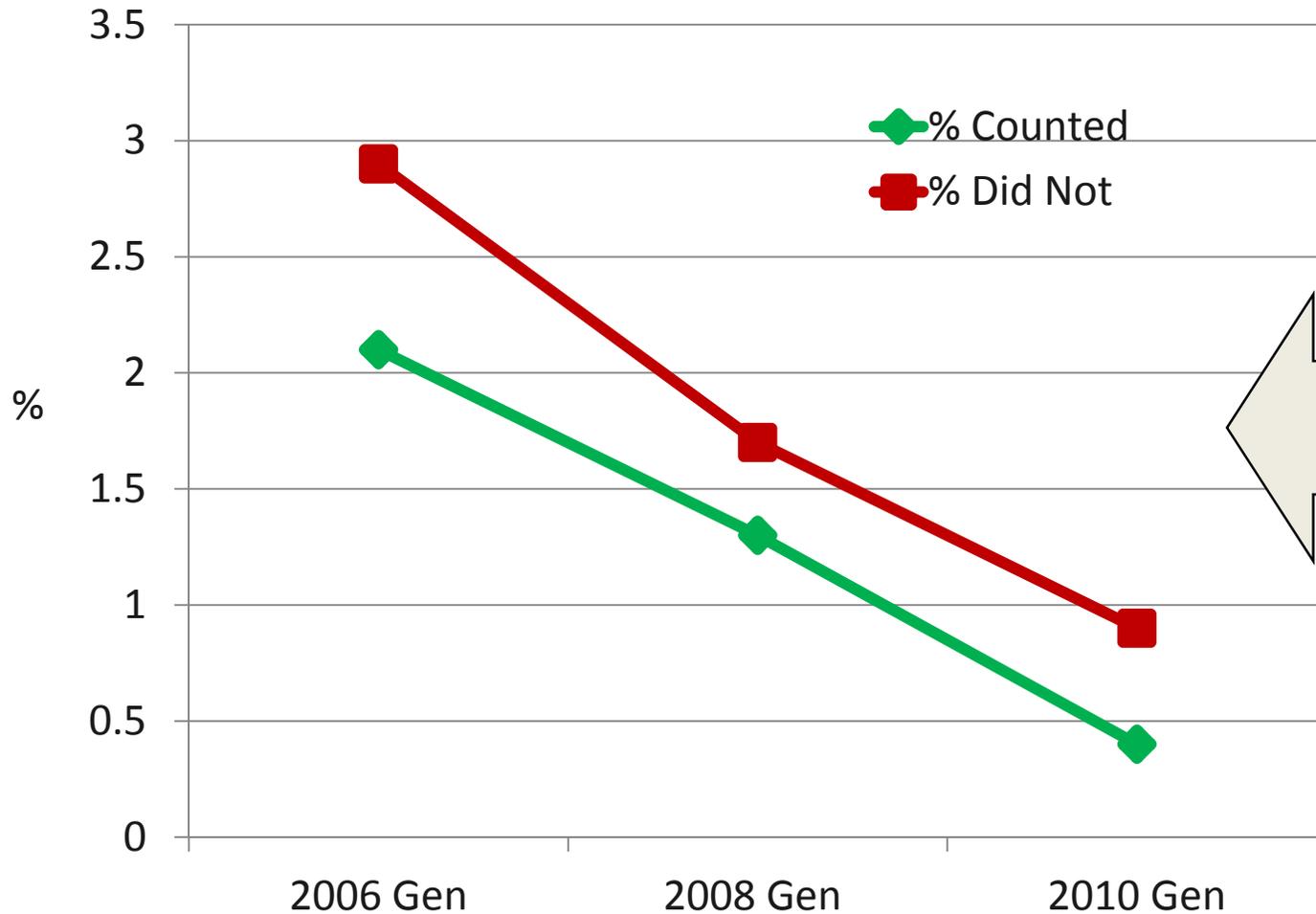
Comparación de Encuesta de Votante: Quedó satisfecho con la facilidad al votar?



Comparación de Encuesta de Votante: Fueron útiles los trabajadores electorales?



% de Provisionales Que Fueron Condicionales



La buena noticia es que las provisionales condicionales se están reduciendo en porcentaje del grupo provisional total.

La mala noticia es que el número de votantes que regresan sigue siendo eclipsado por aquellos que no regresan con su ID.

Provisionales en el Condado Maricopa

	<u>% de Boletas Emitidas</u>	<u>% Contadas</u>
• Primaria 2002	2%	78%
• General 2002	4%	76%
• Primaria 2004	3%	76%
• General 2004	6%	74%
• Primaria 2006	3%	74%
• General 2006	5%	70%
• Primaria 2008	2%	76%
• General 2008	7%	71%
• Primaria 2010	2%	78%
• General 2010	5%	81%

PROMEDIOS:

3.9%

75.4%

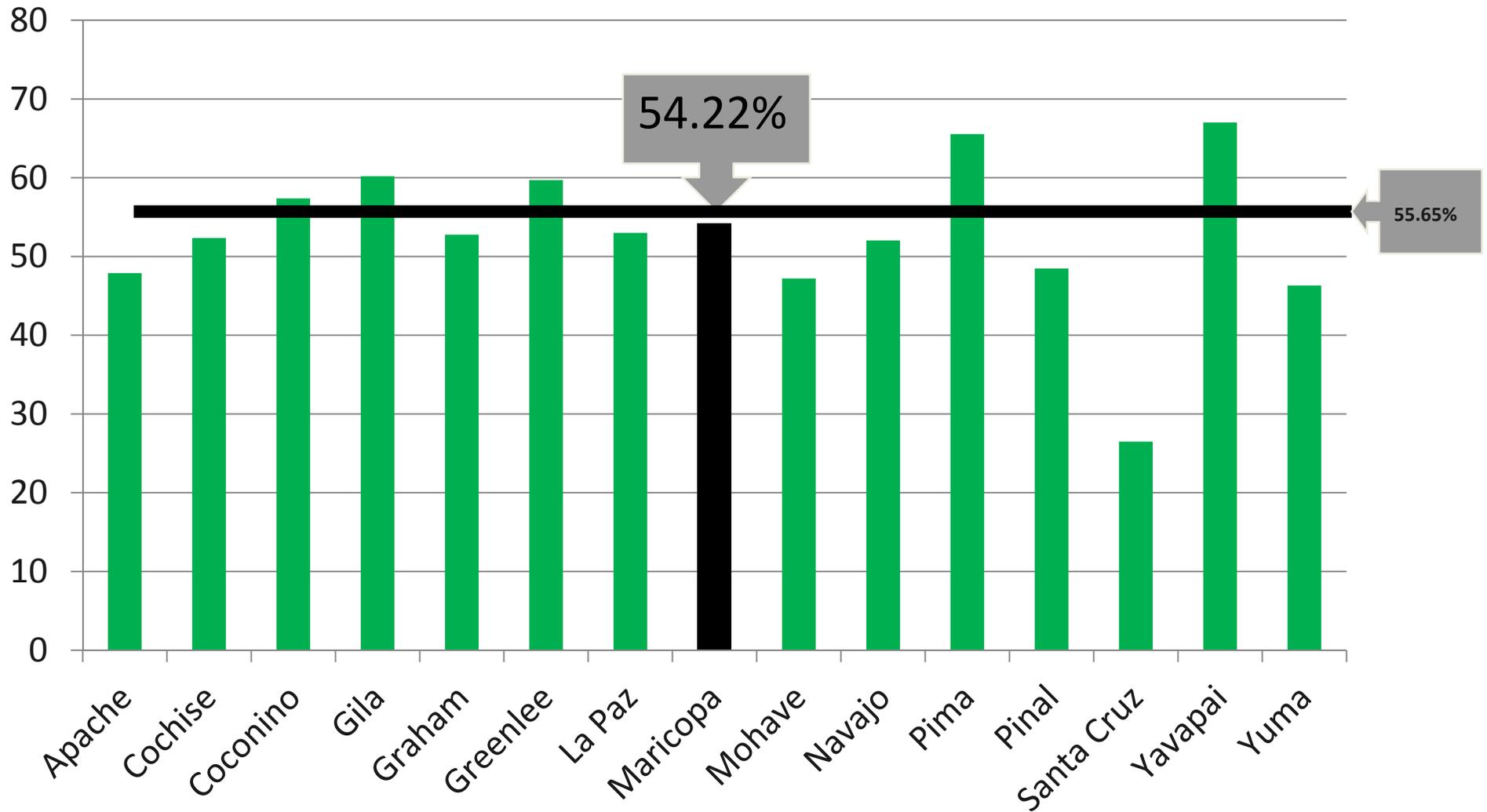
Comparadas A Otras

- Por encima, o por debajo, del promedio estatal/nacional?
- Comparación a jurisdicciones iguales:
 - En tamaño
 - Método de elección (IE. Mezclado en-el-terreno y temprano)
 - Cobertura de la Sección 5

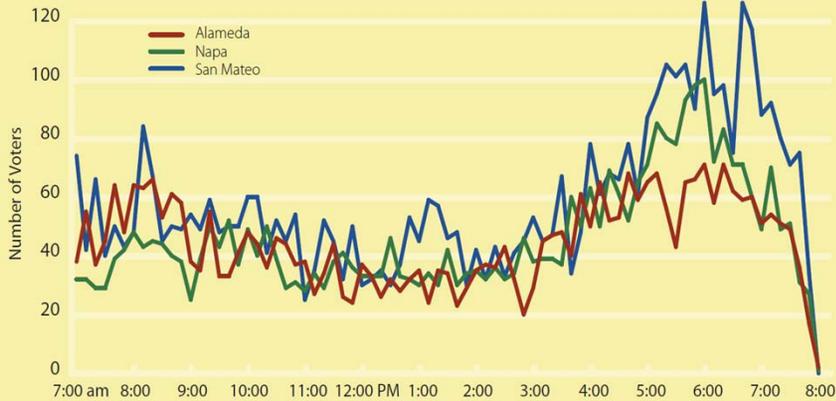


General 2010 Comparación por Condado en todo el Estado

% de Participación de Votantes Elegibles

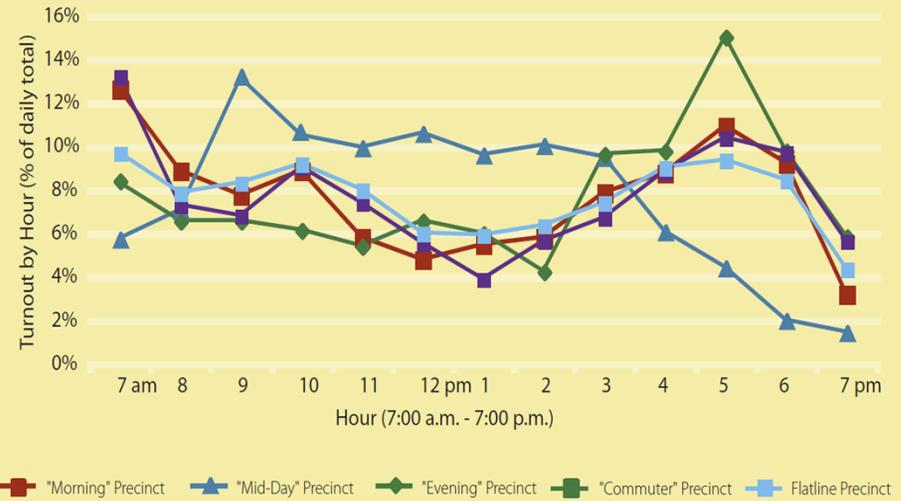


VOTER ARRIVALS IN THREE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, 2008 PRIMARY



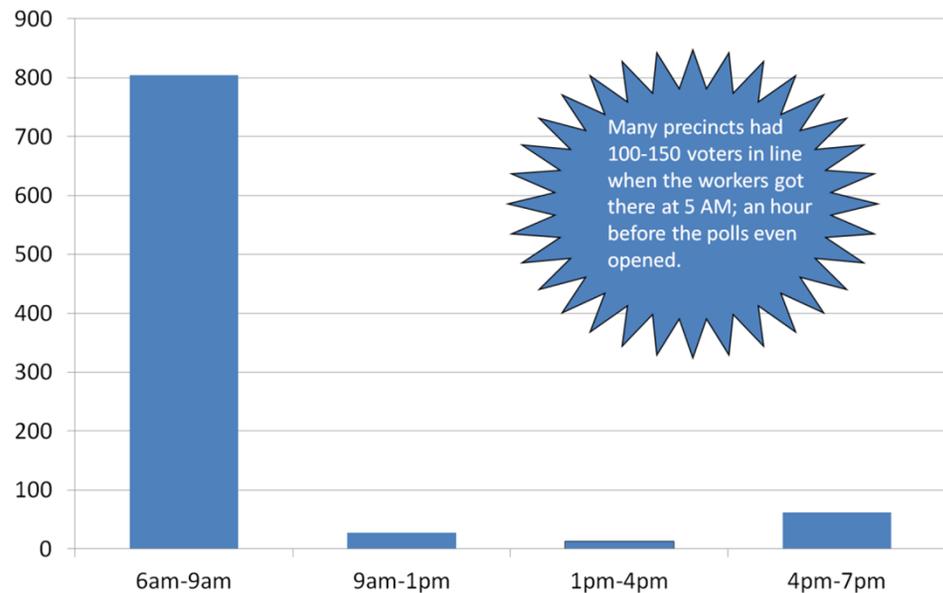
As part of an investigation into voter wait times in three California counties, graduate students at University of California, Berkeley tallied when voters arrived at polls and cast ballots during the February 2008 election. They noted that while polls were open for 13 hours on Election Day, a quarter of all voters cast ballots during a two-hour period from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. They also found voting activity was almost non-existent in the final 30 minutes. Their data matched similar findings in Maryland, also indicating a sharp drop in participation during the last hour of voting. Such information could assist voting jurisdictions in making staffing decisions.
(Zachary Markovits and Douglas Spenser, University of California-Berkeley.)

COMPARATIVE HOURLY TURNOUT PATTERNS IN MARYLAND



Aunque las gráficas de arriba son de la Primaria 2008, reflejan los patrones de participación tradicionales. Entonces podemos ver porqué la General 2008 fué tal anomalía.

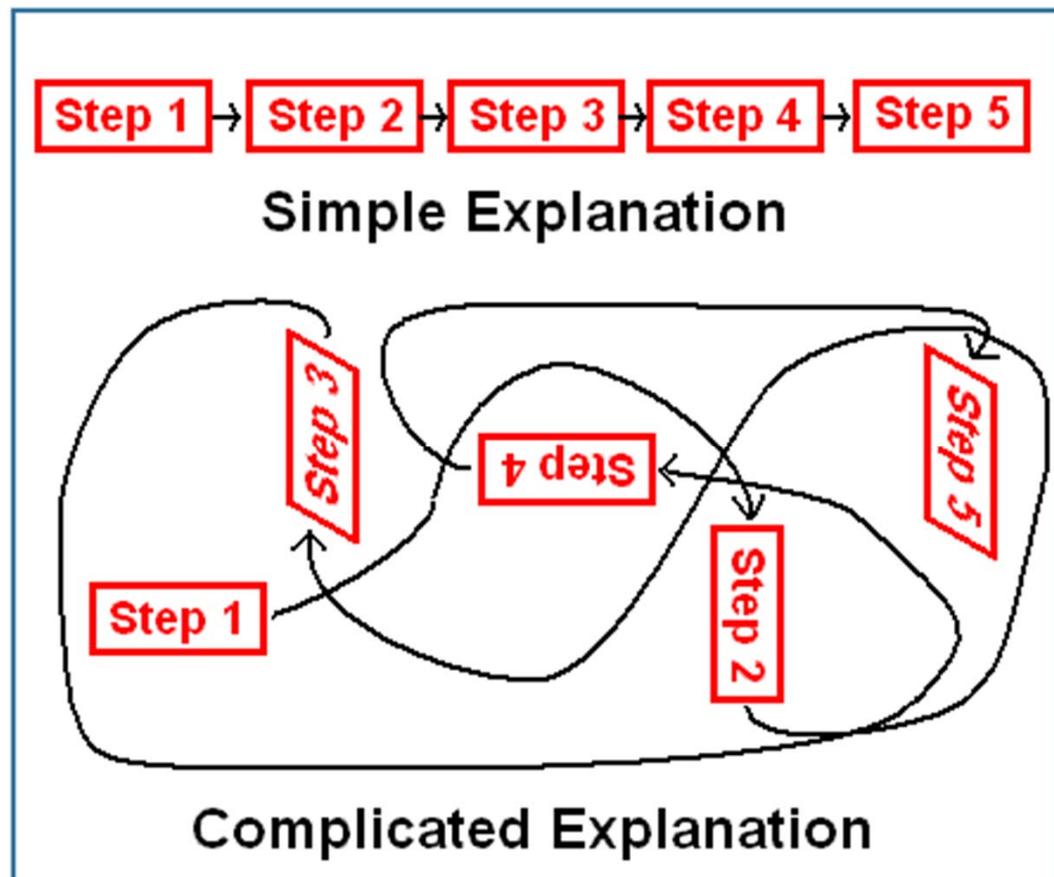
Longest wait time General 2008 Maricopa County



Many precincts had 100-150 voters in line when the workers got there at 5 AM; an hour before the polls even opened.

Explicación

- Público
- Medios de Comunicación
- Legislación
- Litigios

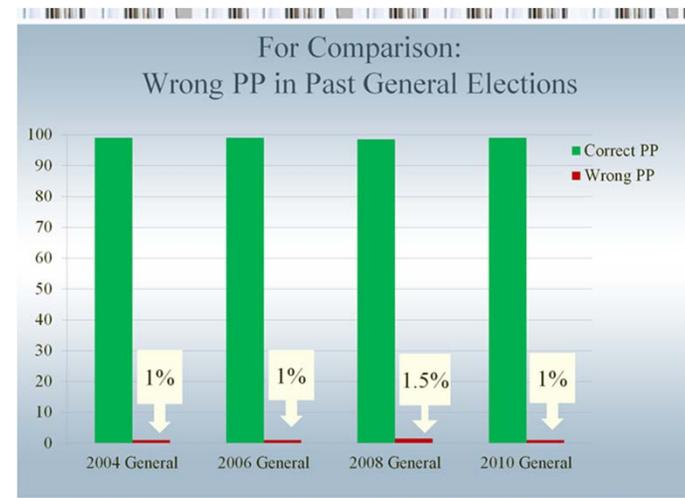
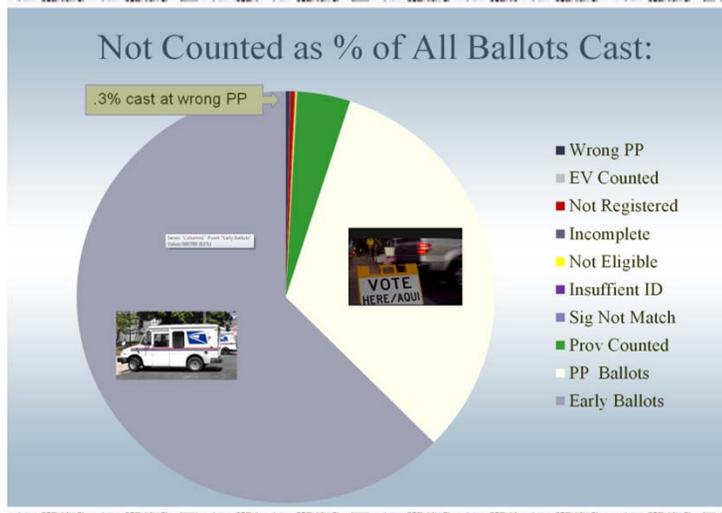
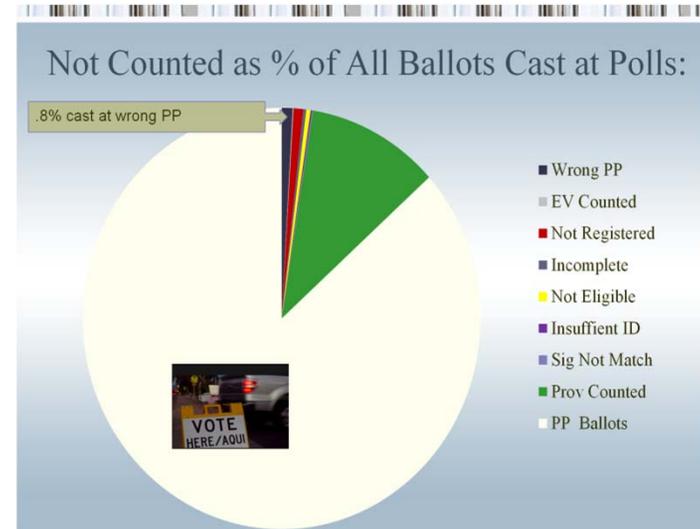
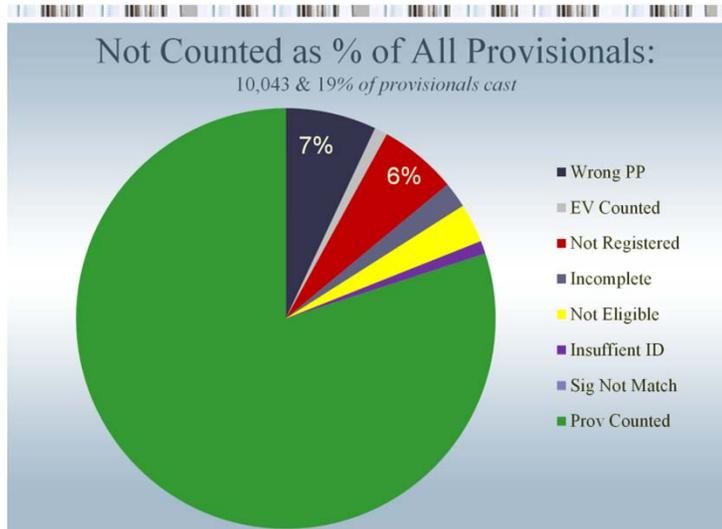


Público y Medios de Comunicación

EL USO DE DATOS COMO EL "ANTÍDOTO DE LA ANÉCDOTA"

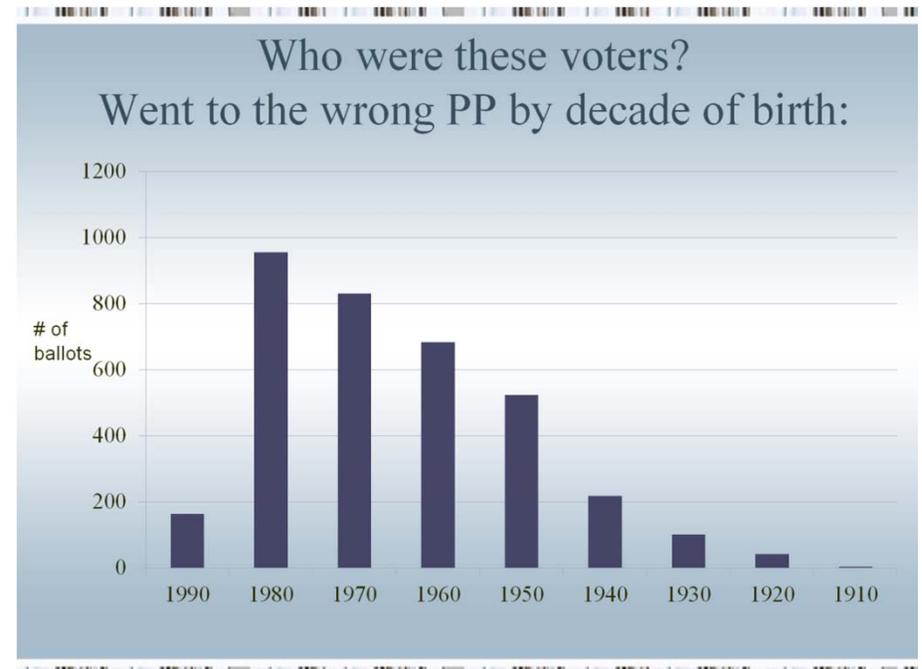
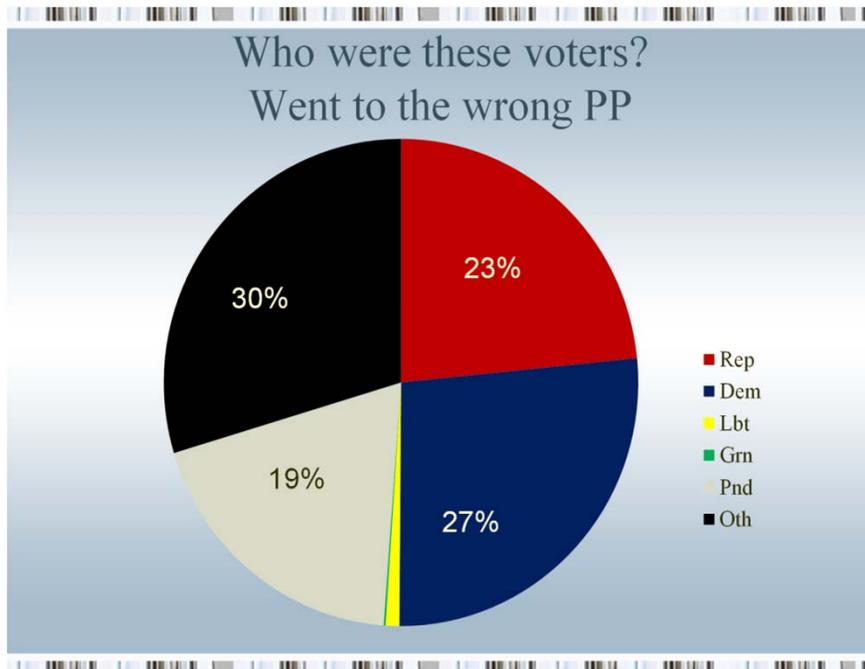
Boletas Provisionales Emitidas en el Lugar de Votación Equivocado:

Los datos demuestran que se trata de una pequeña fracción de los votos emitidos y que existe un nivel consistente (1%) de votantes que van a una ubicación equivocada.



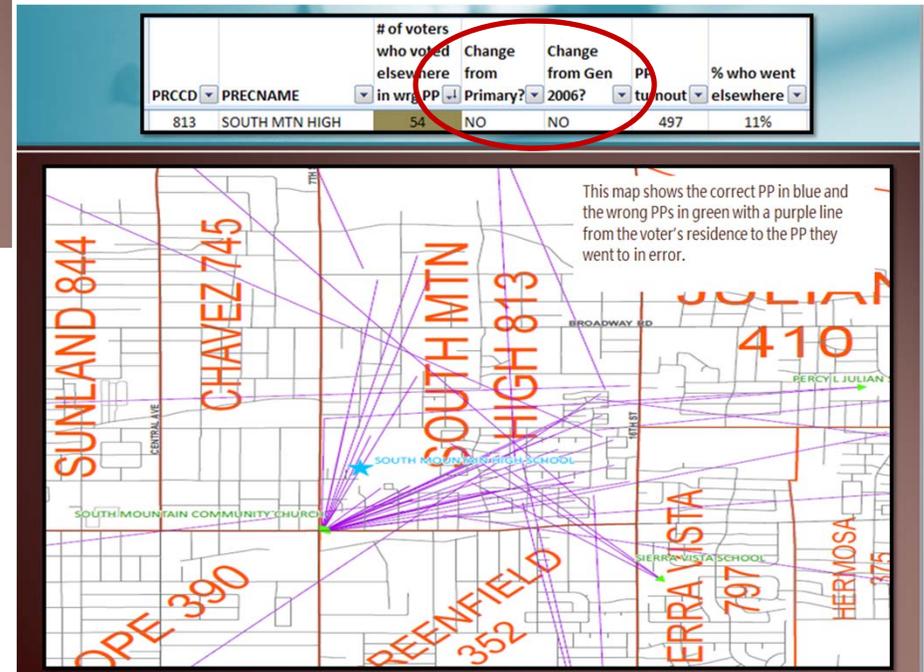
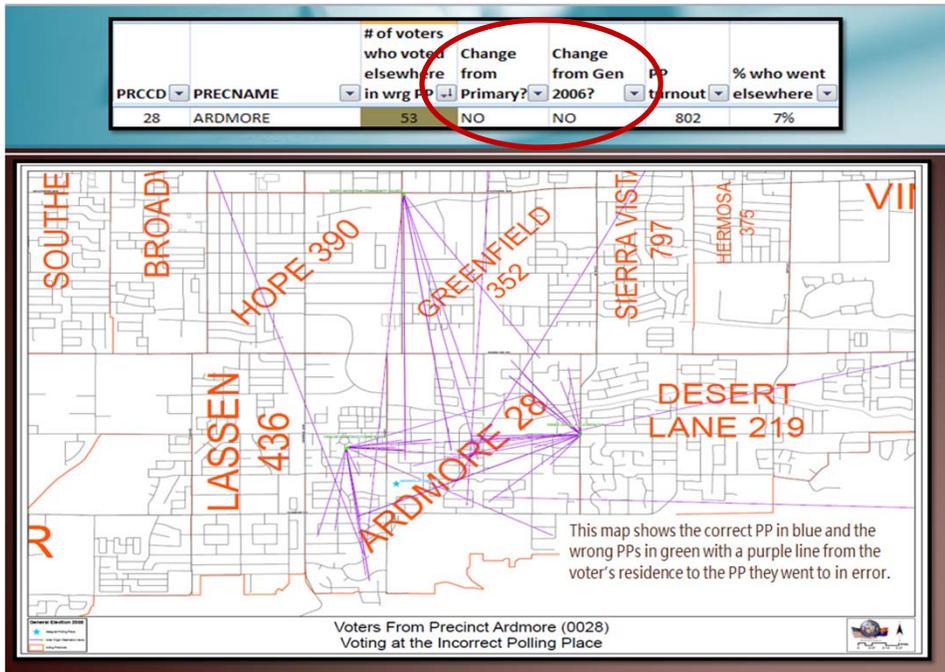
Boletas Provisionales Emitidas en el Lugar de Votación Equivocado:

Los datos también muestran que los votantes que van al lugar de votación equivocado son un grupo diverso políticamente, y que nuestros votantes más jóvenes son más propensos a exhibir éste comportamiento.



Boletas Provisionales Emitidas en el Lugar de Votación Equivocado:

Los datos también muestran que muchas de las ubicaciones donde la mayoría de votantes emite una boleta provisional incorrectamente no son en lugares donde el lugar de votación ha sido movido.

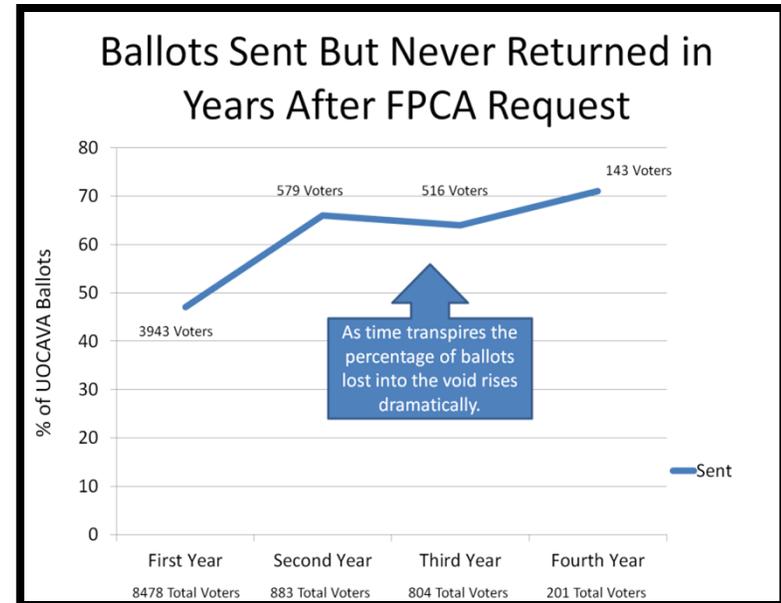
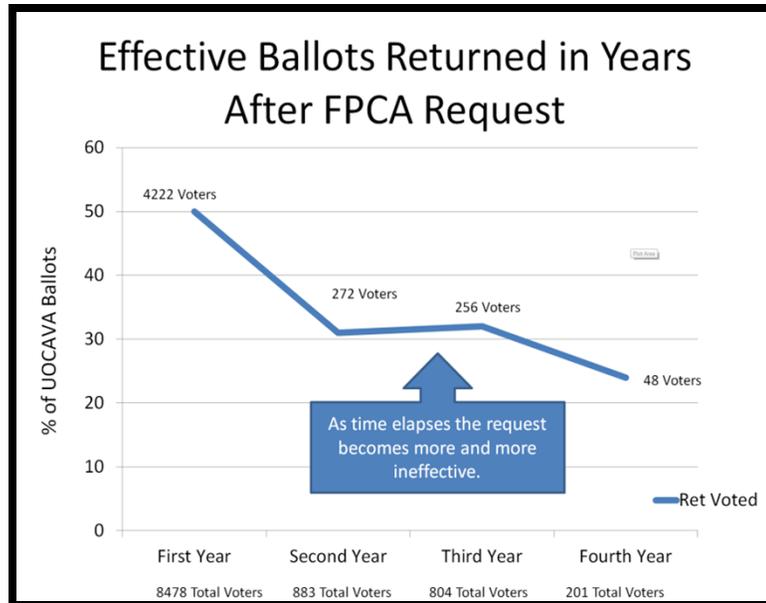
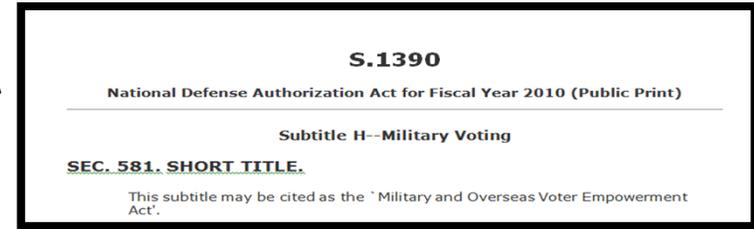


Legislación y Litigios

FEDERAL Y ESTATAL



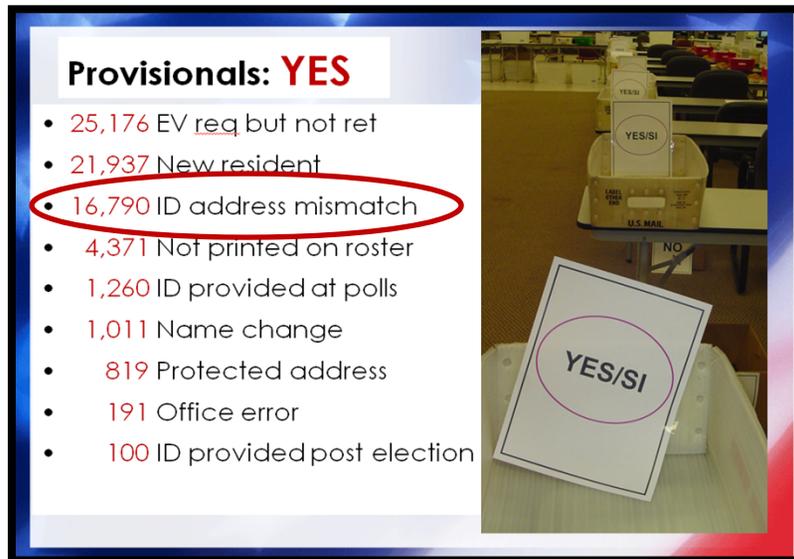
Eficacia del FPCA y la Ley MOVE



- El Departamento de Elecciones del Condado Maricopa proporcionó datos sobre la probabilidad de que un votante UOCAVA emitirá un voto eficaz basado en el impacto del período de tiempo que ha transcurrido desde que fué presentado por el votante.
- Ésta fué alguna de la información utilizada en la Ley MOVE que niega el valor por defecto del requisito de estado cubierto de 4 años.
- Los votantes todavía pueden designar que necesitan ése período de cobertura, sólo que ya no es el plazo determinado.

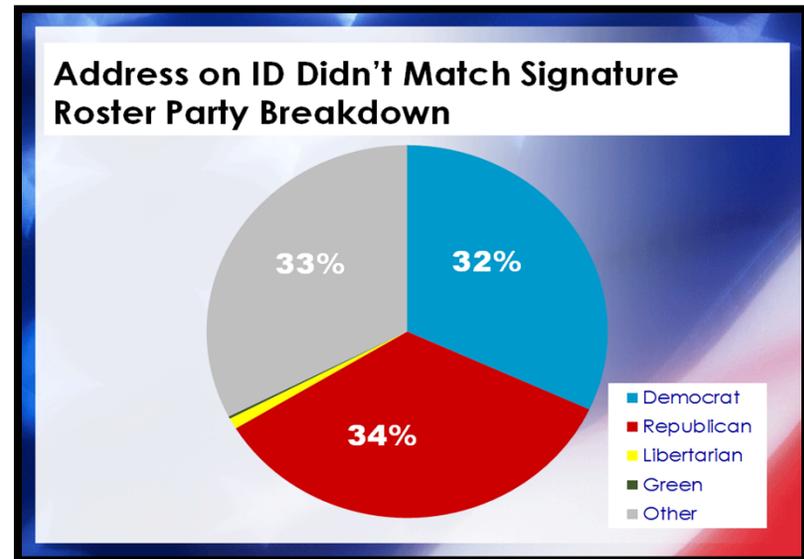
Dirección que Coincide con el ID y Aumentos de Boleta Provisional

General 2008



- **16,790** votantes votaron una boleta provisional porque la dirección en su ID no coincidió con la forma en que estaban registrados.

General 2008



- La afiliación de partido de éstos votantes demostró que ésto estaba afectando a TODOS los votantes.



Legislación Estatal 2009

Muestra de entrenamiento de Trabajador Electoral:



Changes to ID Law Passed!

- The Legislature passed changes to the ID requirement
- The changes have been submitted to the Department of Justice and will be in effect for the November election.

- El Proyecto de Ley 2627 fué aprobado y luego firmado por el Gobernador el 14 de Julio, 2009

Muestra de entrenamiento de Trabajador Electoral :

There are now 3 lists the voter can choose from:

List 1: Photo ID
List 2: Non-photo ID
List 3: Mix & Match



- Los cambios fueron certificados previamente por el Departamento de Justicia el 29 de Octubre, 2009

Dirección que Coincide con el ID y Aumentos de Boleta Provisional

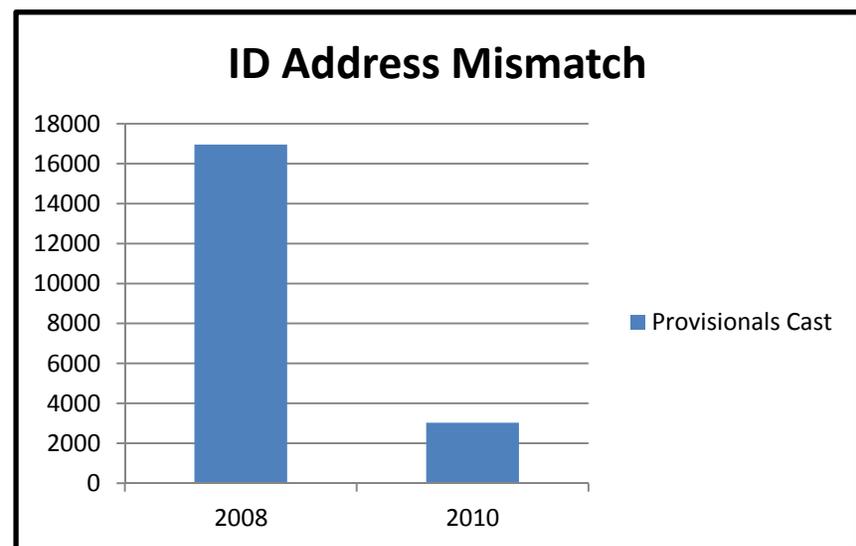
General 2010

Code	Total	Reason
A1	11685	NEW RESIDENT BALLOT
A2	25475	EARLY BALLOT REQUESTED AND NOT RETURNED
A3	81	OFFICE ERROR OCCURRED
A4	299	HARASSMENT CODED VOTER
A5	1751	REGISTRATION RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE PRINTED ON SIGNATURE ROSTER
A6	404	NAME CHANGE
A7	3027	ID ADDRESS DOESN'T MATCH SIGNATURE ROSTER
A8	246	SUFFICIENT IDENTIFICATION PROVIDED AFTER ELECTION DAY
A9	41	SUFFICIENT IDENTIFICATION PROVIDED AFTER ELECTION DAY
B10	3113	YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED TO VOTE
B11	561	INCOMPLETE INFORMATION GIVEN ON YOUR PROVISIONAL BALLOT FORM.
B12	1376	YOU WERE NOT ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN THIS ELECTION.
B13	272	YOUR EARLY BALLOT WAS SENT, RETURNED AND COUNTED.
B14	3527	YOU WENT TO THE WRONG POLLING PLACE FOR THIS ELECTION.
B15	199	THE SIGNATURE ON YOUR PROVISIONAL BALLOT DID NOT MATCH THE SIGNATURE ON YOUR VOTER REGISTRATION RECORD.
B16	12	INSUFFICIENT IDENTIFICATION PROVIDED AT POLLS
B17	507	INSUFFICIENT IDENTIFICATION PROVIDED AFTER ELECTION DAY
B18	88	NO BALLOT ENCLOSED IN ENVELOPE

Total Valid Ballots: 42722 Total Invalid Ballots: 10043 Total Ballots: 52765

- 3027 votantes votaron una boleta provisional porque la dirección en su ID no coincidió con la forma en que estaban registrados.

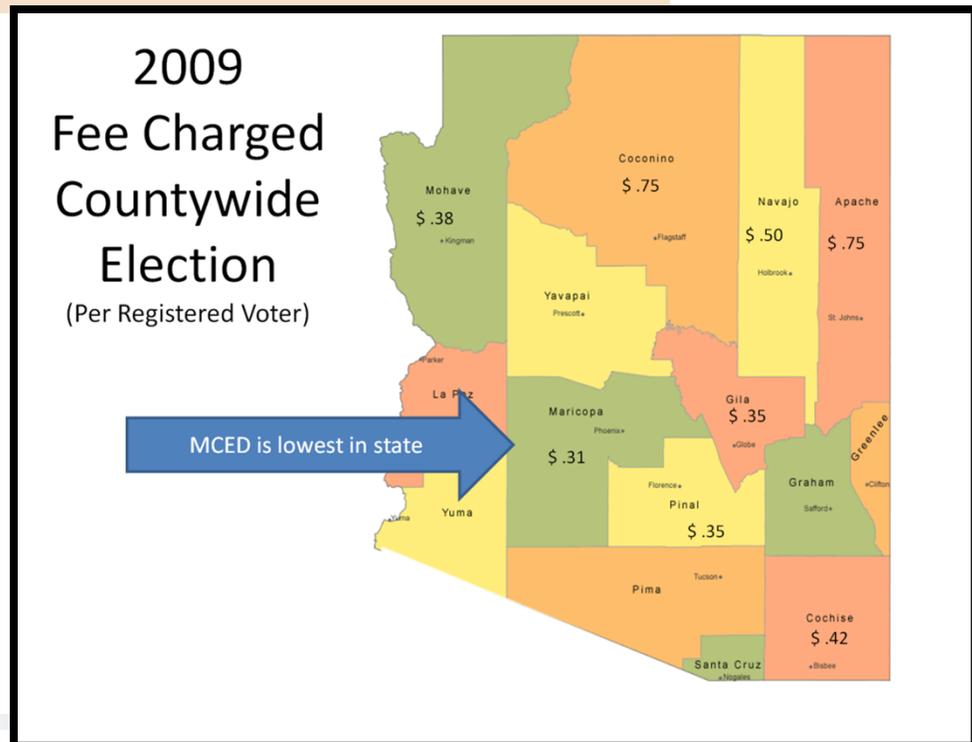
General 2010



- Ésta es una disminución de más de 13,000 boletas provisionales!
(Ésto es Pres frente a Término medio por lo que veremos el impacto real el próximo año)

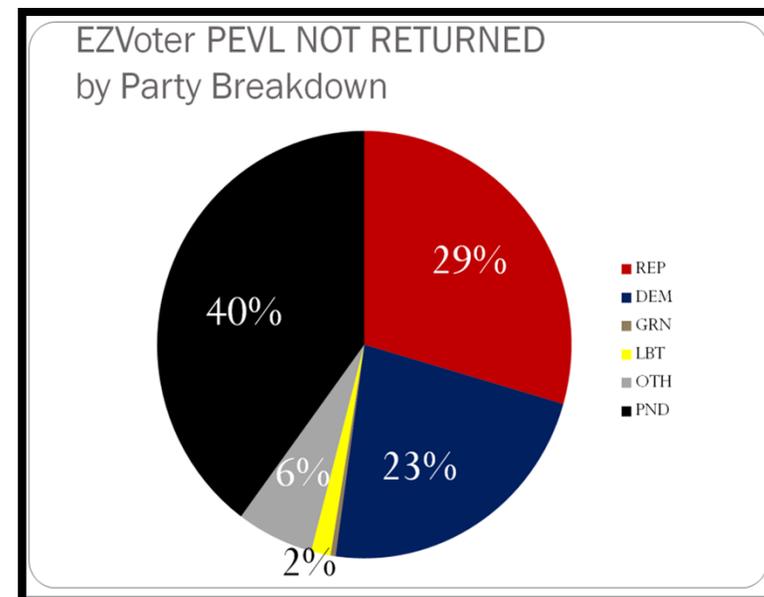
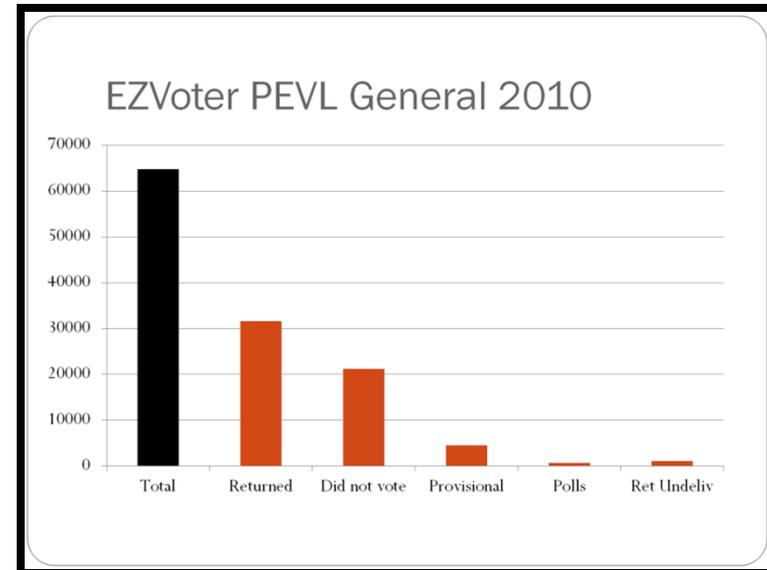
Justificación

- Mantenimiento de recursos
- Previsión de necesidades futuras



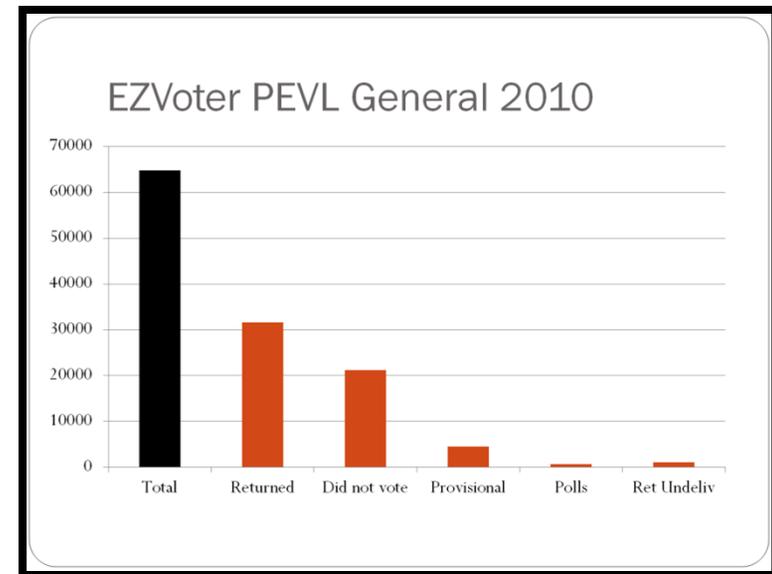
PEVL y EZVoter

- En la Elección General 2010 casi un tercio de votantes de MC que se inscribieron en PEVL en el servicio en línea de VR, EZVoter, no devolvió su boleta.
- Casi 7% terminó votando una boleta provisional en las urnas.



PEVL y EZVoter

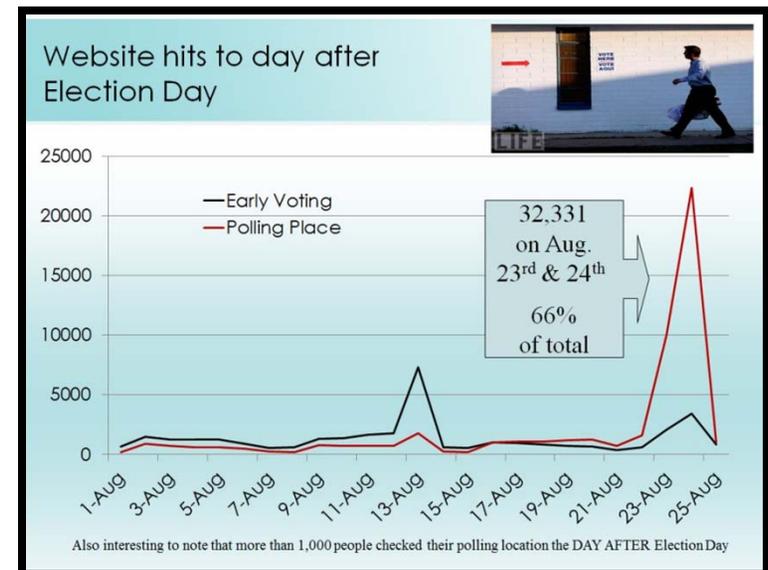
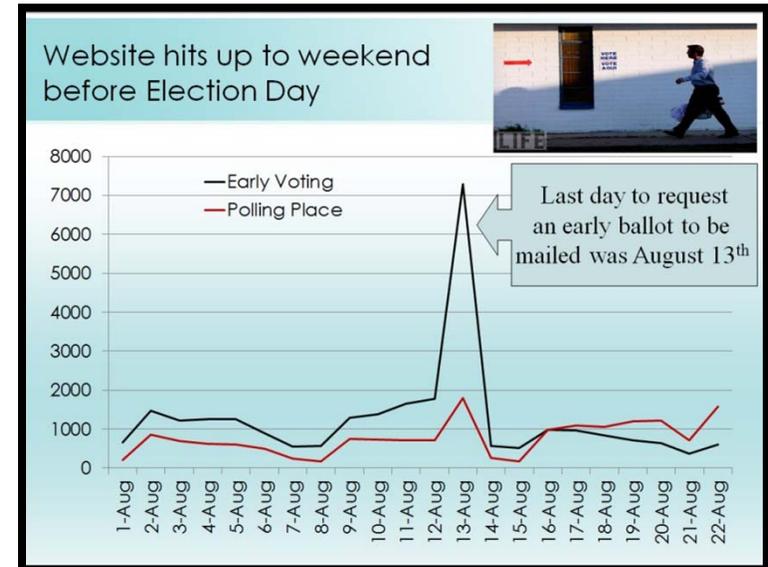
- A partir de Enero de 2011, después de 6 meses de ofrecer PEVL en línea, un poco más del 78% de votantes en línea eligieron estar en PEVL.
- Enero – Septiembre 2011 MCED ha tenido 198,190 votantes utilizar el servicio que podría traducirse a casi 11,000 provisionales si se mantienen las tendencias.



Pero, ya que sabemos esto, podemos hacer de esto un foco de difusión pública y educación para mitigar el impacto. Recuerde a sus electores que voten la boleta que se les envió por correo, o que se retiren si no quieren estar en PEVL

Expansión de Servicios en Línea

- Más de 84,000 votantes utilizaron el internet para solicitar una boleta temprana o buscar su lugar de votación en la Elección Primaria de 2010.



Qué Medir?

Puntos de Referencia de la Elección

- **QUÉ** medir es muchas veces determinado por **PORQUÉ** algo se va a medir y por **QUIÉN**.
- Para qué es lo que en última instancia desea utilizar ésta información? Desde la perspectiva de un administrador local, el objetivo sería:
 - Utilizar los datos para informar las decisiones políticas,
 - revisar el estatus quo, y
 - Empoderar a los votantes asegurando que la igualdad de acceso está disponible.

Indexación y Comparación

- Si el objetivo es fomentar ciertas prácticas administrativas que proporcionan un mayor acceso, entonces sería útil cuantificar:
 - Requisitos de inscripción de votantes para elegibilidad
 - Puntos de acceso al registro (Pueden los electores registrarse en línea?)
 - Número de opciones de votación (temprana, por correo, etc.)
 - Número de días/horas que la votación está disponible
 - Número/promedio de votantes designados a un lugar de votación
 - Número de trabajadores/máquinas/recursos en cada PP
 - Qué información está disponible a los votantes en Línea?

Indexación y Comparación

- Si otro objetivo es revisar y fomentar la eficacia:
 - Número de clases de entrenamiento realizadas para una elección General por "X" número de votantes
 - Frecuencia del entrenamiento (anual, cada elección, etc)
 - Deben los administradores electorales tener algún entrenamiento/certificaciones?
 - Son realizadas las pruebas de Lógica y Exactitud? Con qué frecuencia?
 - Qué tipo de procedimientos de auditoría están en lugar?
 - Cuán transparente es el proceso?

*** Voter Assistance Survey * Encuesta sobre Ayuda a los Votantes ***

Please complete the following survey and drop it in the mail to us—we want to hear from you. *It's not just your Vote that is your Voice!*
 Por favor completa la siguiente encuesta y mándenola por correo—queremos saber de usted. *¿Su Voto no es su única Voz!*

Your Precinct Name or Number/ Nombre o Número de su Recinto: Pyle Center
 or Your Polling Place Today/ o Su Lugar de Votación Hoy: _____

Did you require any assistance today?/ ¿Necesitó usted algún tipo de ayuda hoy? Yes/ Si ___ No
 Did you bring someone along to assist you? / ¿Trajo usted a alguien para que lo/la ayudara? Yes/ Si ___ No ___

What type of assistance did you need? ¿Qué tipo de ayuda necesitó usted?
 Language/ Idioma ___ Physical/ Física ___ Instructional/ De Instrucción ___ Other/ Otra _____

Were the Boardworkers helpful? /¿Le prestaron ayuda los Oficiales de Elecciones?
 Yes/ Si No ___ Comments/ Comentarios: All very courteous & well prepared

Were you satisfied with the ease of voting?/¿Se sintió satisfecho/a con lo fácil de la votación? Yes/ Si No ___ Somewhat /Algo ___

Do you have any recommendations or suggestions on how Maricopa County Elections Department can better serve you? ¿Tiene usted alguna recomendación o sugerencia sobre la forma en la que el Departamento de Elecciones del Condado de Maricopa le puede servir mejor?
to have at least a wake station

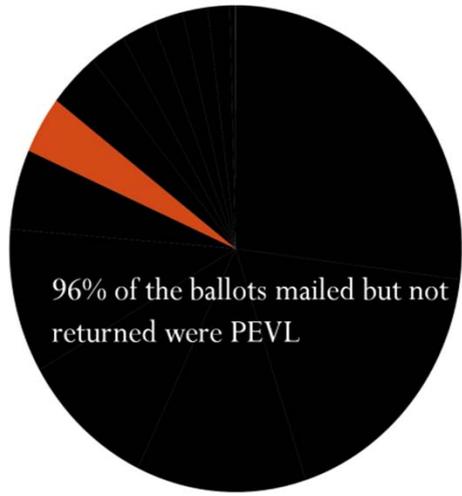
May we contact you? Lo(a) podemos contactar? Your Name & Number / Su Nombre y Número: _____

Thank you for your time in providing us this invaluable feedback. Gracias por su tiempo suministrándonos sus valiosos comentarios.
 Survey is available in Braille and Large Print upon request and at our website:
 La encuesta está disponible en Braille y en Formato de Letras Grandes si se solicita y en nuestra página electrónica :
www.recorder.maricopa.gov or 602-506-1511

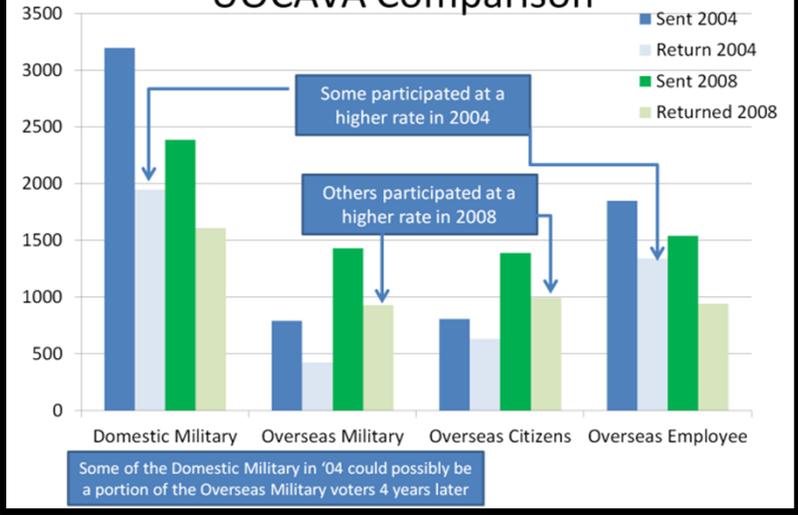
Recursos de Información

INTERNOS

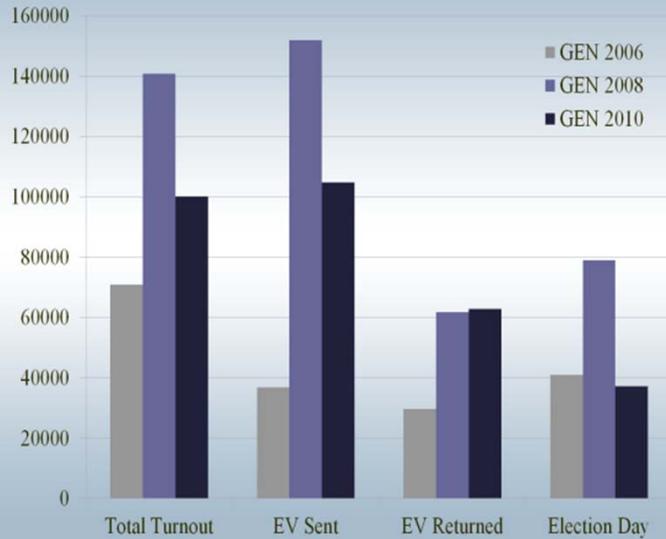
PEVL vs. Single EV Request



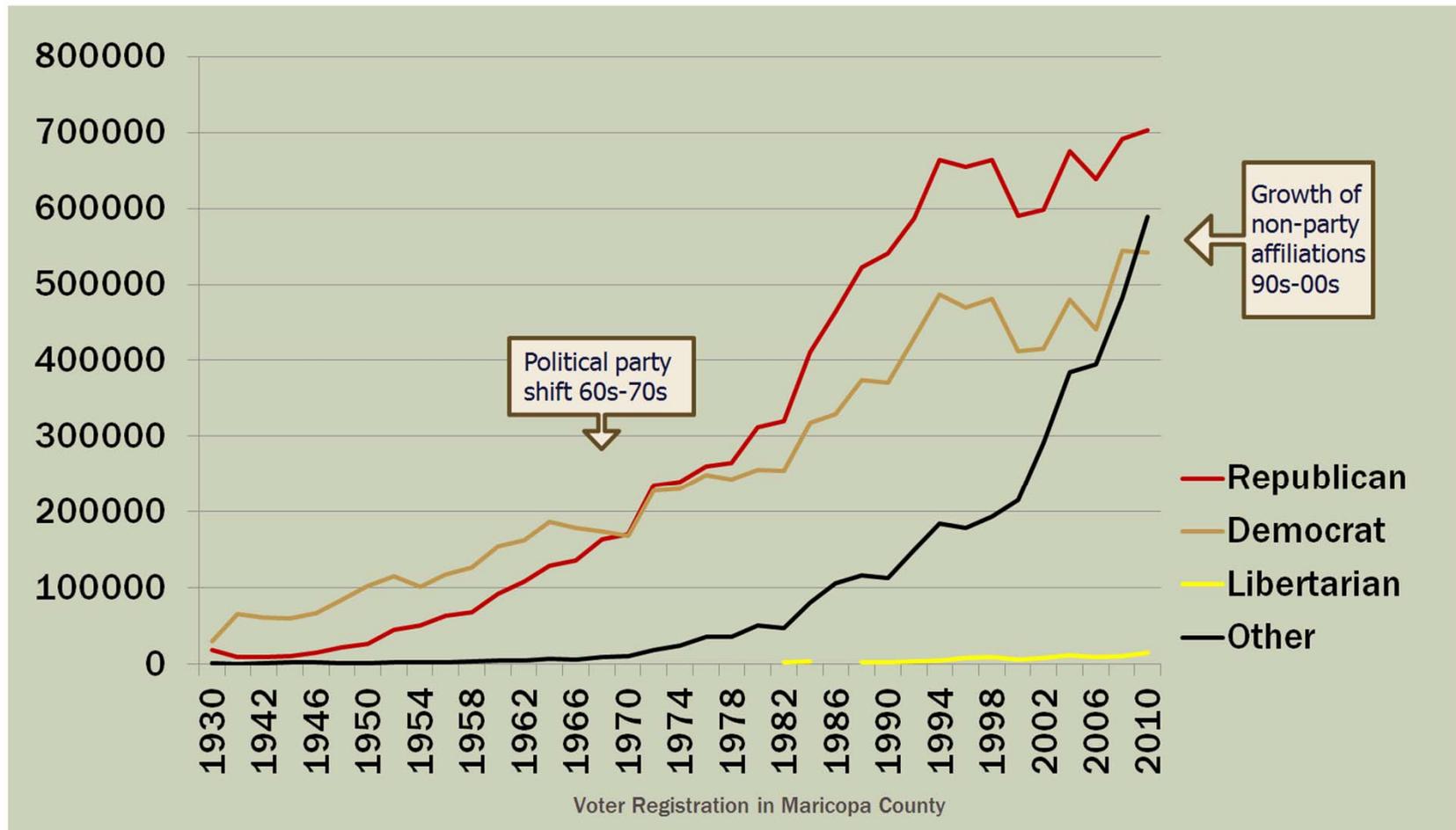
2004-2010 Presidential Cycle UOCAVA Comparison



Hispanic Surname Voting Trends in Last 3 General Elections

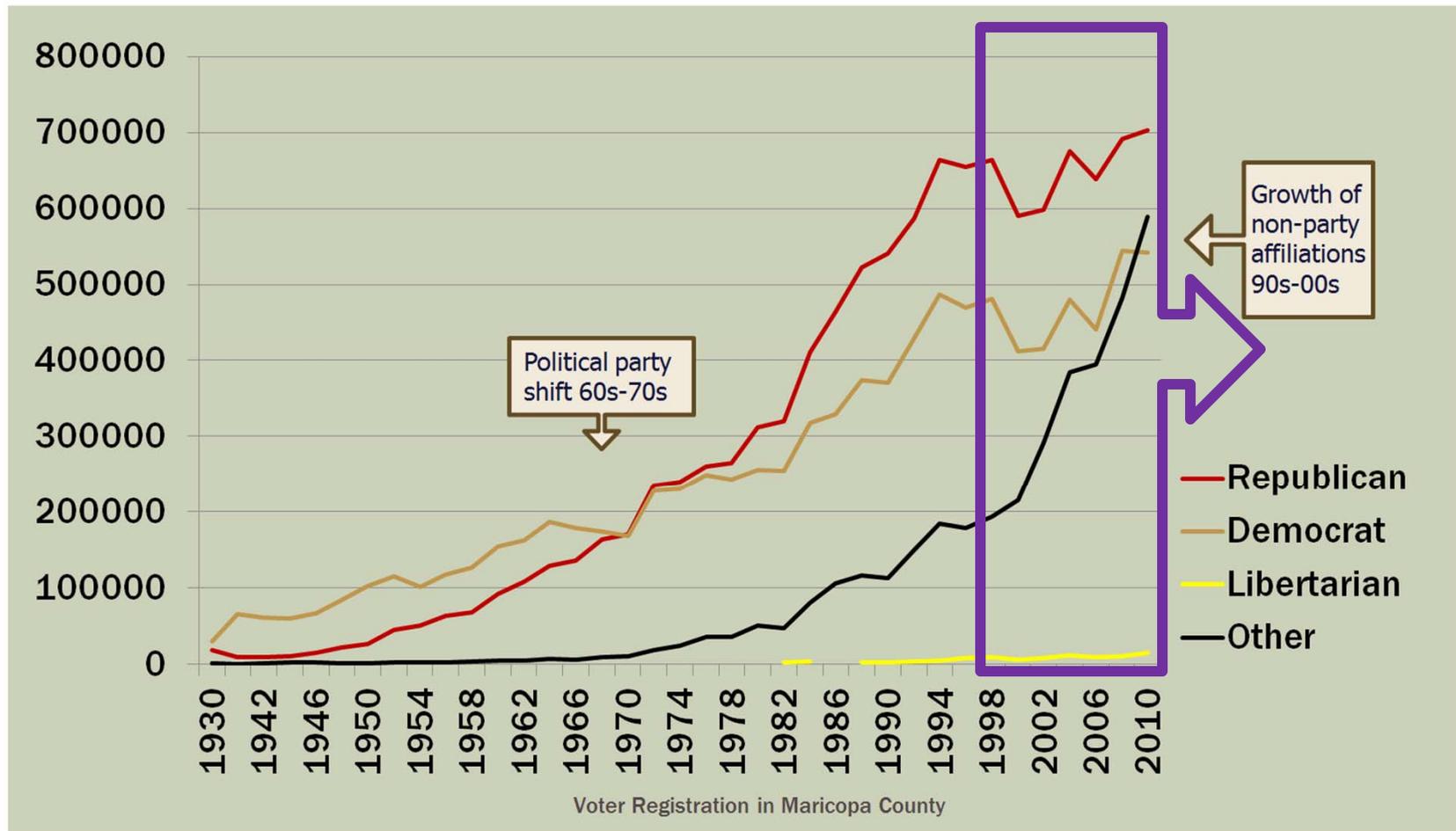


PARTY VOTER REGISTRATION TRENDS SINCE 1930



Las tendencias a largo plazo pueden ser identificadas y ajustes administrativos pueden ser necesarios (IE. Revisión de tarjetas de solicitud de EV para la primaria, etc.)

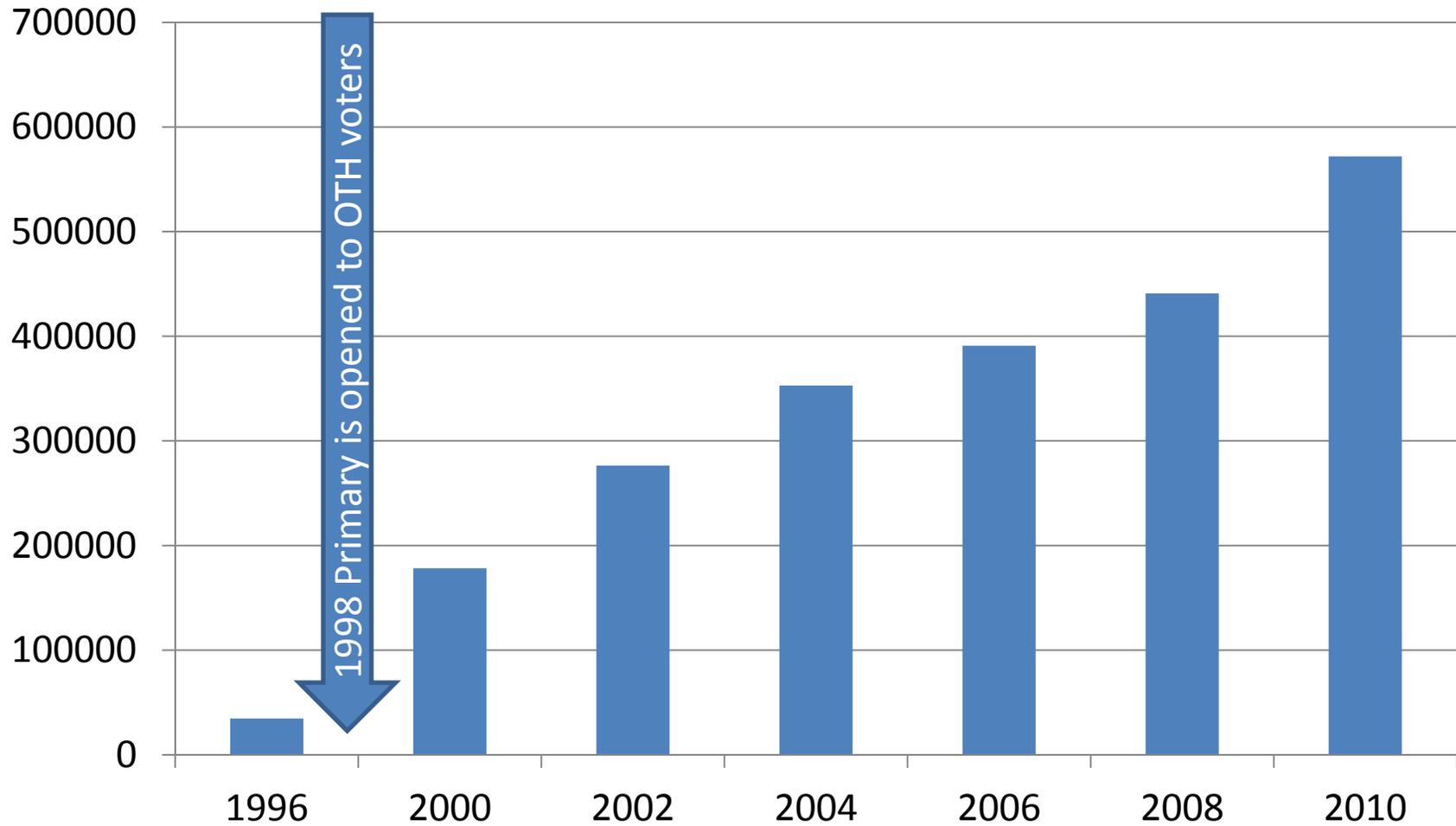
PARTY VOTER REGISTRATION TRENDS SINCE 1930



Ésto demuestra el impacto en nuestra primaria semi-abierta (1998) y cómo pudo haber impactado el aumento en votantes no registrándose con un partido reconocido

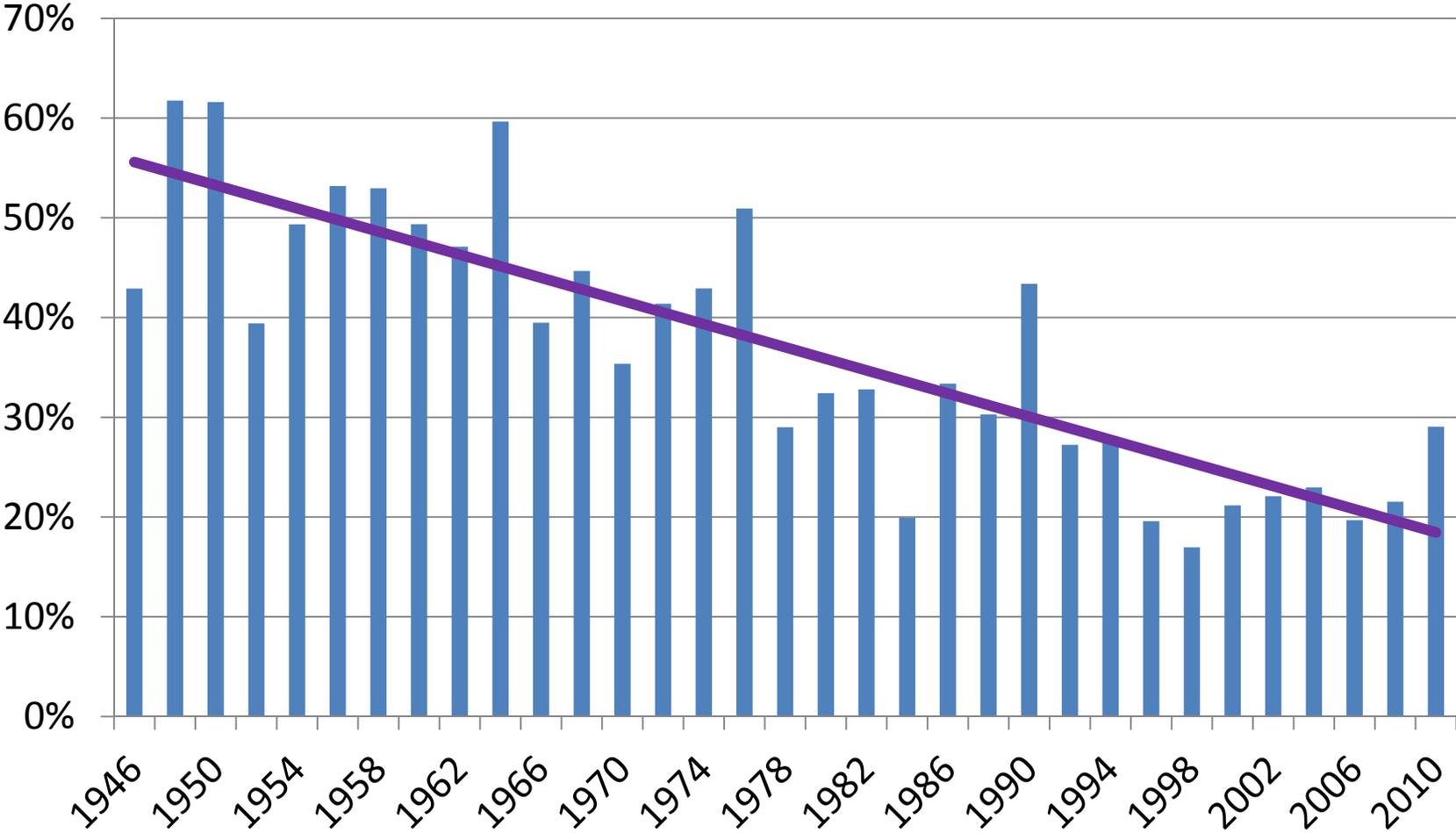
Número de Votantes No Registrados con un Partido Político:

OTH



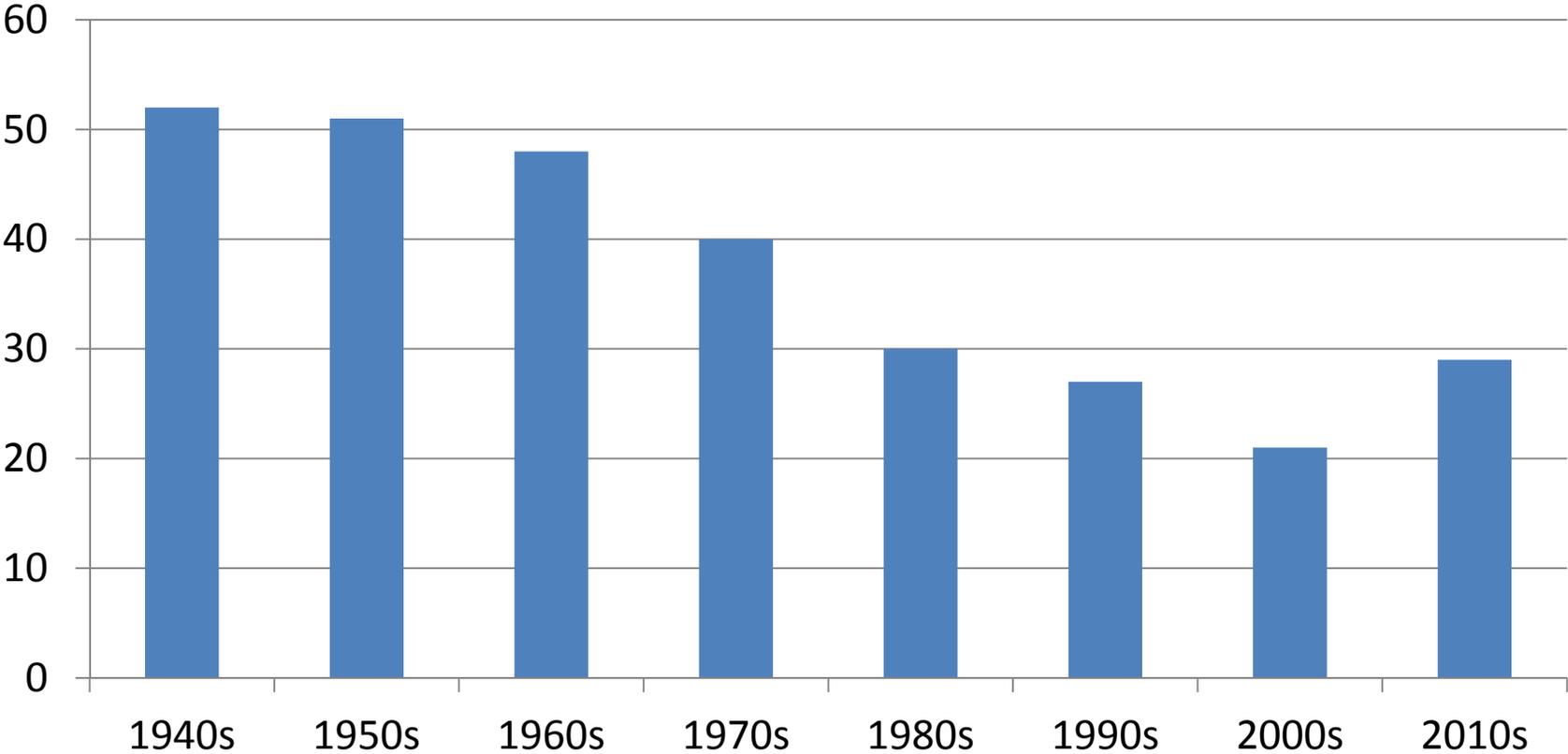
Participación Primaria de Votantes Registrados

Elegibles:
% VR Turnout

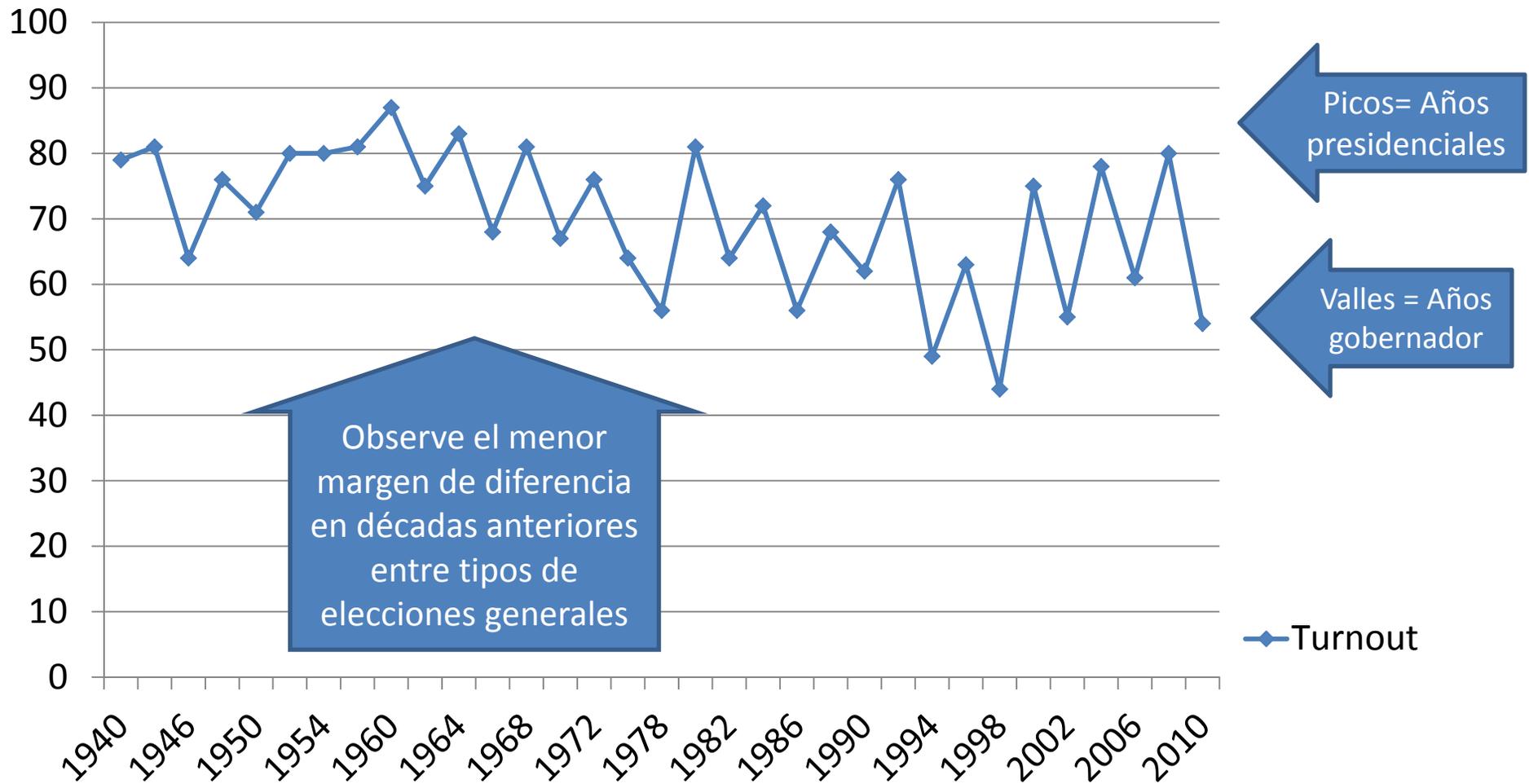


Participación Primaria Promedio por Década de Votantes Registrados Elegibles

% Turnout



Tendencias de Votación en Elecciones Generales



Encuestas Públicas

- Encuestas de votantes
- Encuestas de Trabajador Electoral
- Encuestas de Trouble Shooter
- Encuestas de tiempo de espera (Elecciones Generales)
- Evaluación de clase de capacitación



Trouble Shooter Name/# _____
TROUBLE SHOOTER SURVEY
2011 Jurisdictional Elections

1. Was your training adequate to prepare you for the election? _____
2. Did you have any issues/problems delivering your Inspector Packets? _____
3. Did all of your Inspectors have their Monday setup time? _____
4. How many Monday setup meetings were you able to attend? _____
5. Did the board workers use their Training Manuals at the setup meeting? _____
6. Which supplies did you give out at the Monday setup meeting? _____

7. Did you have the su... _____

8. Did any of your pre... _____

9. Did your inspectors... _____

10. Did the board... _____

11. Did many vote... _____

12. Any other con... _____

ELECTION WAIT TIME SURVEY
 PRECINCT(S) NAME: Tierrita Buena ELECTION DATE: 11/04/08
 POLLING PLACE: Mission Bx 11 LOCATION: 4645 W Bell St
 ELECTION DATE: 11/04/08
 Were there wait times at the polling place? 934
 YES NO
 If yes, please mark the box next to the reason(s):
 ID at the polls
 Voter turnout was higher than expected
 Lack of poll workers
 Poll worker confusion over new procedures
 Lack of voting booths
 Malfunction of equipment (difficulty changing tape in Ins; 64)
 Length of ballot (# of races, including ballot measures)
 Other (please explain) _____

Of the items checked above, which one was the largest contributor to the wait time at the poll?
Tape changing difficulties

Board Worker Survey Results

1) How was your experience with your Recruiter for this election?				
03/08/05	11/2/04	9/7/2004	05/18/04	
Excellent 63%	Excellent 52%	Excellent 51%	Excellent 69%	
Very Good 27%	Very Good 27%	Very Good 25%	Very Good 21%	
Good 5%	Good 12%	Good 10%	Good 2%	
Fair 2%	Fair 4%	Fair 4%	Fair 1%	
Poor 0%	Poor 2%	Poor 1%	Poor 0%	
NA 3%	NA 3%	NA 8%	NA 4%	

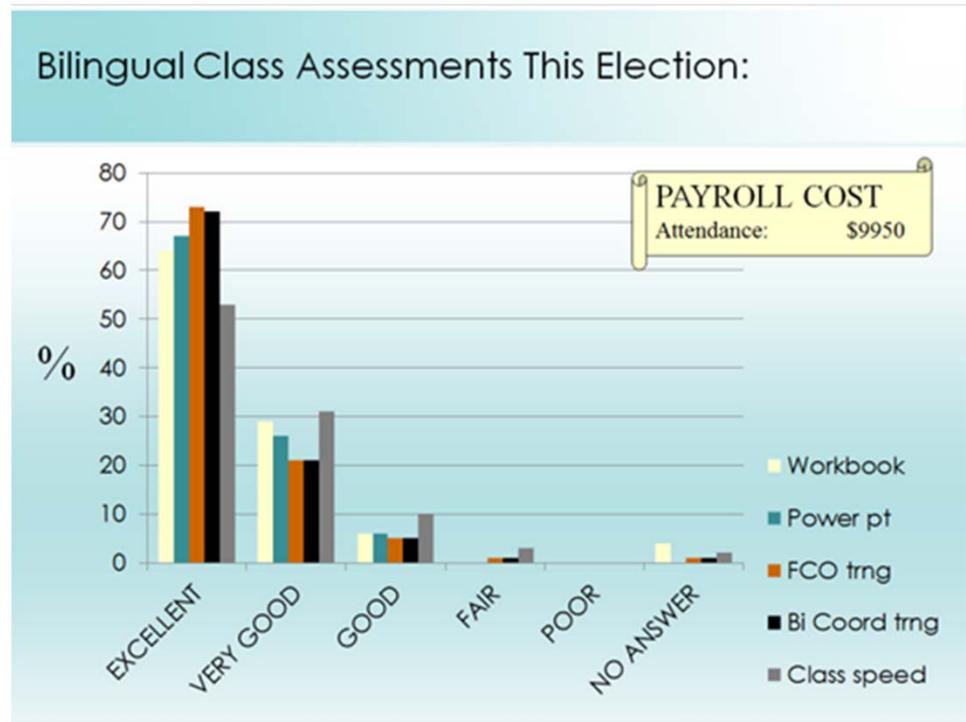
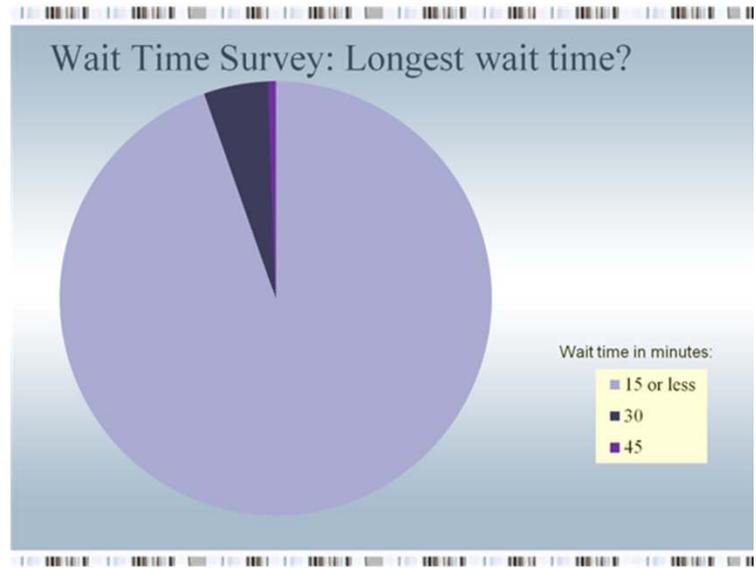
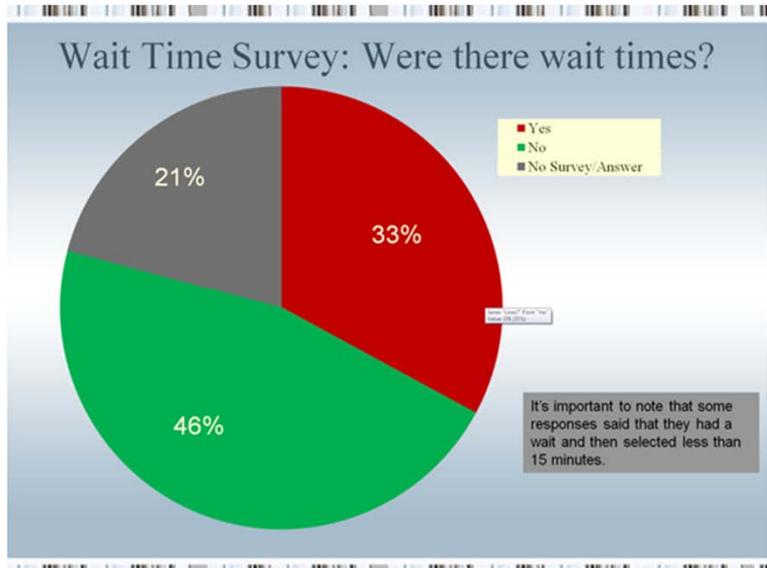
2) Do you feel that the training you received was sufficient to give you the knowledge necessary to have a successful Election Day?				
03/08/05	11/2/04	9/7/2004	05/18/04	
Yes 96%	Yes 87%	Yes 76%	Yes 95%	
No 1%	No 9%	No 15%	No 4%	
NA 3%	NA 4%	NA 9%	NA 1%	

3) Were all of your supplies at your polling place when you reported for your set up meeting? Were your supplies ready for use?				
03/08/05	11/2/04	9/7/2004	05/18/04	
Yes 76%	Yes 90%	Yes 87%	Yes 96%	
No 21%	No 8%	No 7%	No 4%	
NA 2%	NA 2%	NA 6%		

4) Did you encounter any difficulties with Set-Up?				
03/08/05	11/2/04	9/7/2004	05/18/04	
Yes 11%	Yes 13%	Yes 20%	Yes 10%	
No 86%	No 85%	No 73%	No 90%	
NA 3%	NA 2%	NA 7%		

5) Did your polling place meet your requirements? (Handicap accessible, enough lighting, space...)				
03/08/05	11/2/04	9/7/2004	05/18/04	
Yes 87%	Yes 82%	Yes 78%	Yes 86%	
No 11%	No 14%	No 16%	No 14%	
NA 2%	NA 3%	NA 6%		

6) Was your Trouble-Shooter of assistance to you?				
03/08/05	11/2/04	9/7/2004	05/18/04	
Yes 95%	Yes 89%	Yes 89%	Yes 99%	
No 2%	No 6%	No 3%	No 1%	
NA 3%	NA 5%	NA 8%		



Seguimiento Interno

- Uso del sitio web
- Sistema de Notificación



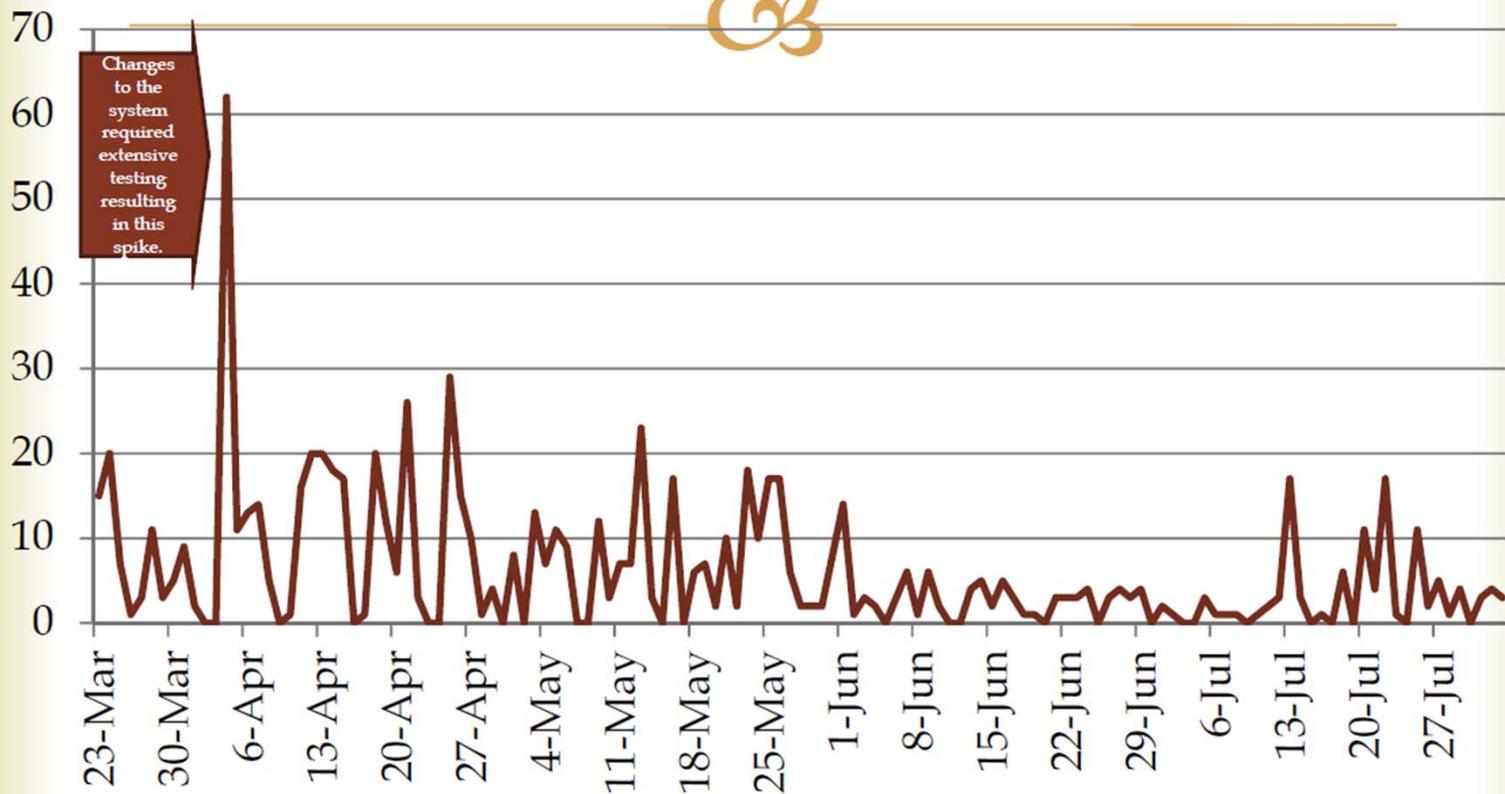
MARICOPA COUNTY ELECTIONS DEPARTMENT

ELECTION REPORTING SYSTEM



WEB STATISTICS

Redistricting Website Hits



823 total hits (not just public use) March 23rd - August 2nd, averaging 6 a day.

Resúmenes del Sistema de Notificación Origen de Votante

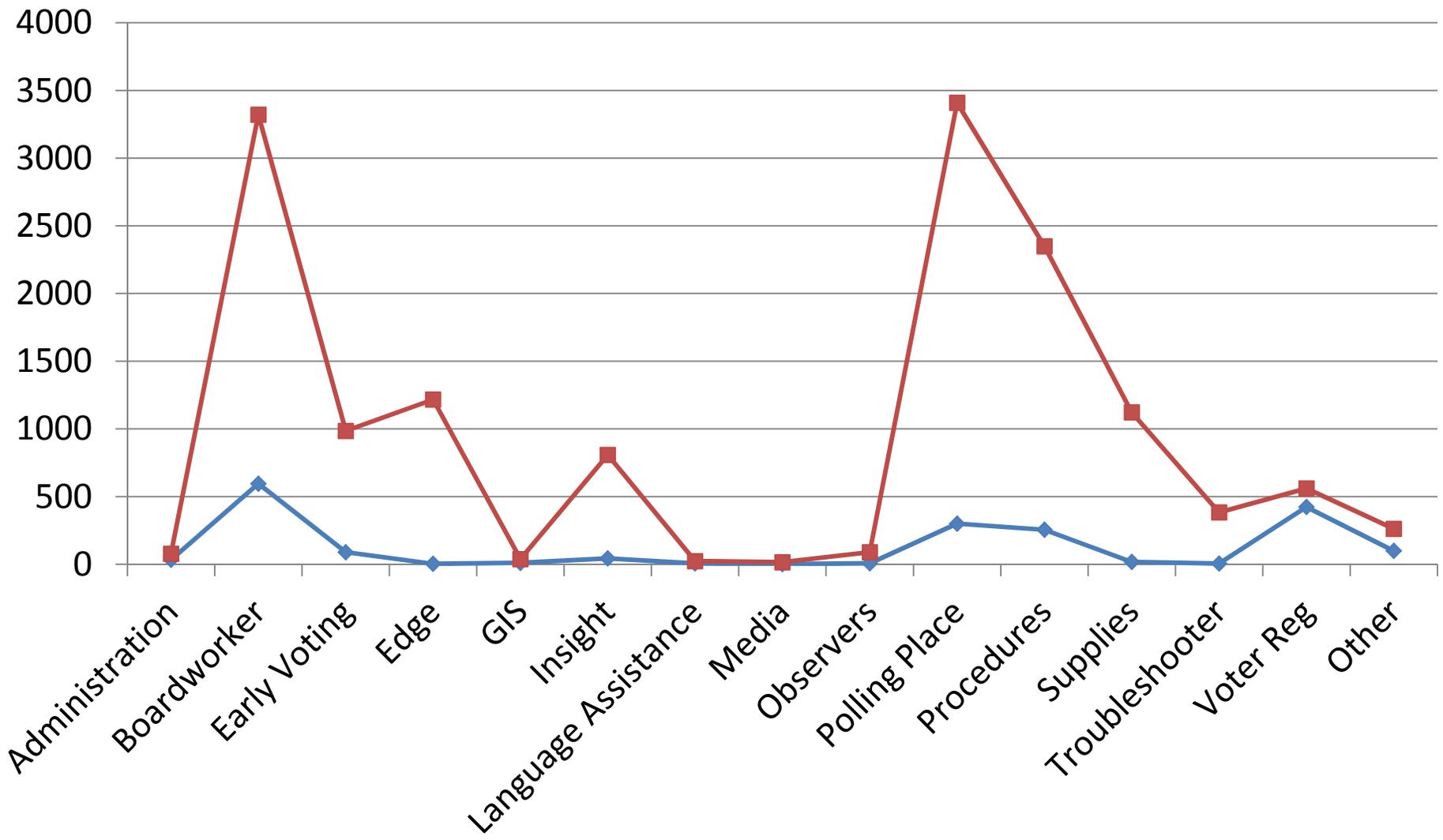
2006-2010



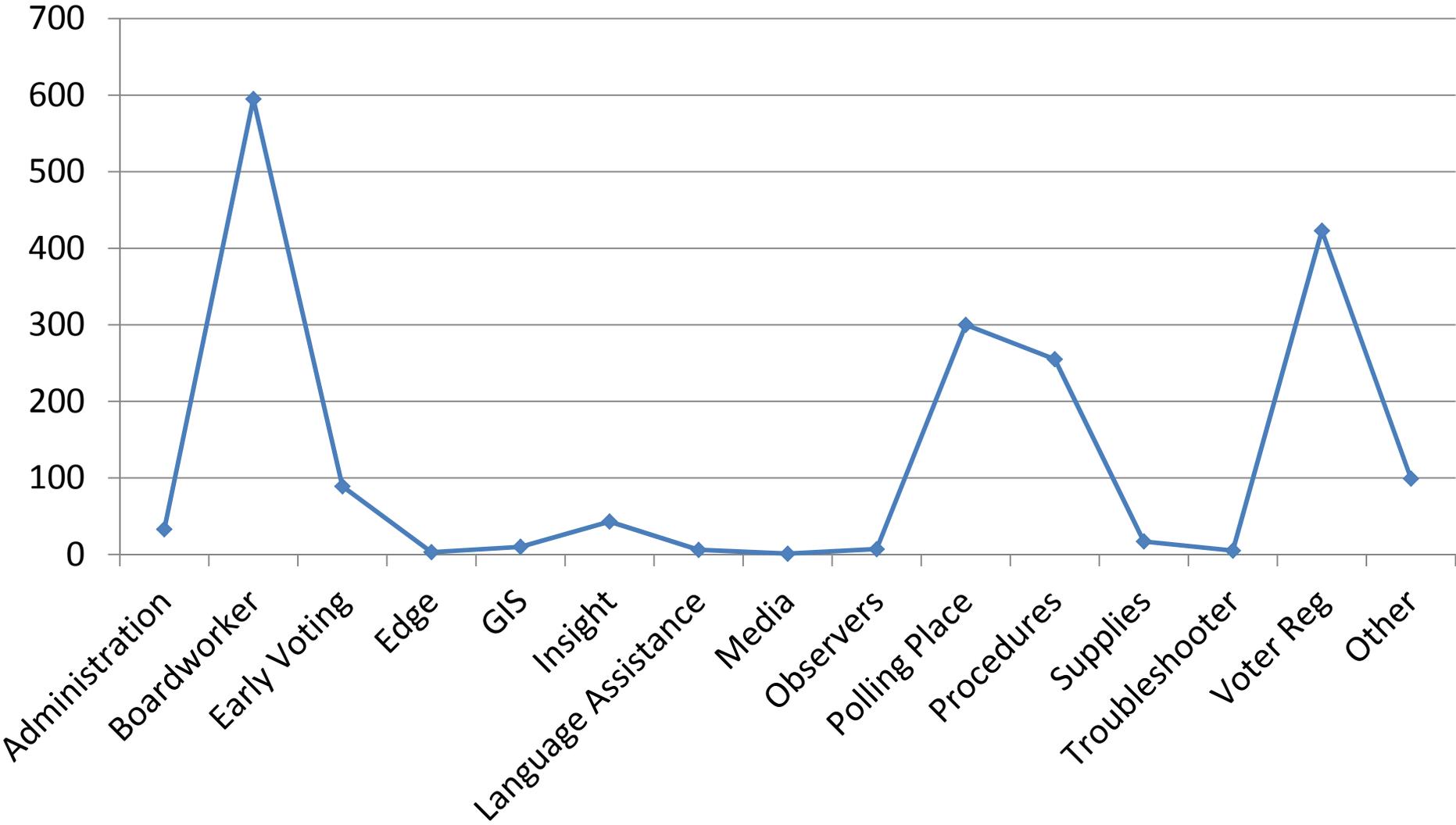
MARICOPA COUNTY ELECTIONS DEPARTMENT

ELECTION REPORTING SYSTEM

Informes de Total contra Informes de Votante



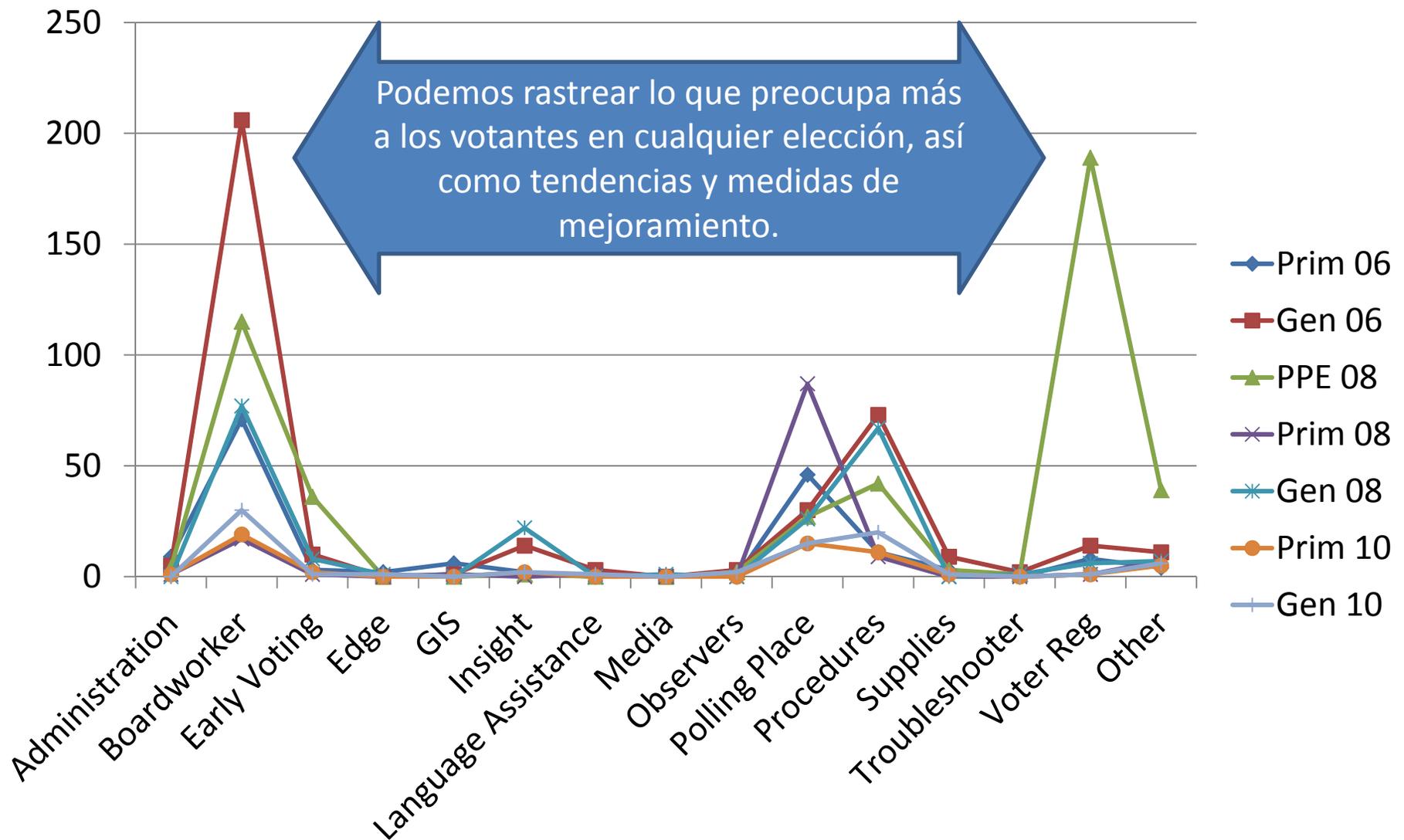
Reportes Totales de Votantes



Total de Llamadas de Votantes



Total de Llamadas de Votantes



Reporting System

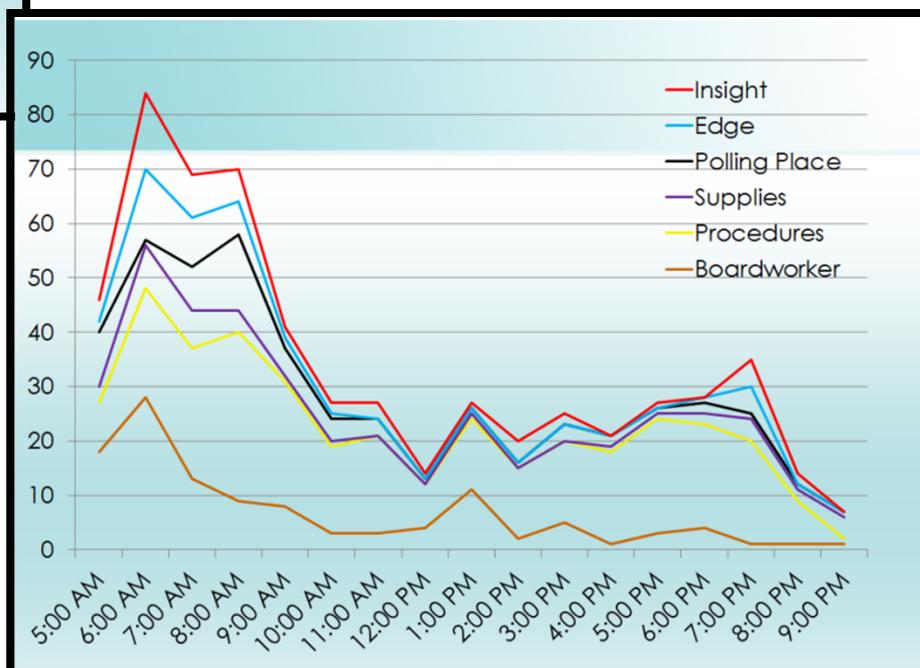
- 1295 Reports over 652 Precincts:
 - 298 concerning boardworkers
 - 319 about procedures
 - 104 about supplies
 - 91 about the Edge (touchscreen)
 - 98 about the polling place
 - 63 about the Insight (optical scan)
 - 21 about "other"—electioneering was most prevalent
 - 17 about voter registration
 - 2 about language assistance
 - 2 about observers



MARICOPA COUNTY ELECTIONS DEPARTMENT
ELECTION REPORTING SYSTEM

También podemos rastrear por las veces de las llamadas entrantes así como la categoría del problema y el origen.

Ésta es una muestra de la Primaria 2010:



Fuentes de Información

EXTERNAS

EAC Encuesta del Día de Elección

- Mandatos del Congreso para coleccionar información sobre:
 - NVRA: Inscripción de votante,
 - UOCAVA: votación militar y en el extranjero
 - HAVA: tecnología de votación, procedimientos administrativos



U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION
2010 Election Administration & Voting Survey

SECTION A

VOTER REGISTRATION

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

Roadmap to Section A:

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

SECTION B

UNIFORMED & OVERSEAS CITIZENS ABSENTEE VOTING ACT (UOCAVA)

Section B serves as the EAC's standardized format for the state reporting of UOCAVA voting information as required by 42 U.S.C. §1973ff-1. States that complete and timely submit this section to the EAC will fulfill their UOCAVA reporting requirement under 42 U.S.C §1973ff-1(c).

Pursuant UOCAVA, this section collects various data elements needed to determine: (1) the combined number of absentee ballots transmitted to UOCAVA voters; (2) the combined number of ballots returned by UOCAVA voters; and (3) the combined number of returned ballots cast by UOCAVA voters (the number of cast ballots is practically determined by collecting data concerning the total votes counted and rejected).

Roadmap to Section B:

- **B1 and B2** ask for information about the number and type of UOCAVA absentee ballots transmitted.
- **B3** asks for the number and type of all UOCAVA ballots returned and submitted for counting.
- **B4, B5, B6, and B7** asks for information on the type of UOCAVA ballot returned by type of UOCAVA voter.
- **B8** asks for the number and type of all UOCAVA ballots counted.
- **B9, B10, B11, and B12** asks for information on the type of UOCAVA ballot counted by type of UOCAVA voter.
- **B13** asks for the number and type of all UOCAVA ballots rejected.
- **B14** asks for information on reasons why UOCAVA ballots were rejected.
- **B15, B16, B17, and B18** asks for information on the type of UOCAVA ballot rejected by type of UOCAVA voter.

SECTION C**Domestic Civilian Absentee Ballots****Roadmap to Section C.**

- C1 asks for information about absentee ballots transmitted and the status of the transmitted ballots.
- C2 and C3 ask for information on any voters who may be registered as permanent absentee voters.
- C4 asks for information on the status of absentee ballots returned and submitted for counting.
- C5 asks for information on the reasons absentee ballots were rejected.

SECTION D**Election Administration**

- D1 asks for information on the number of precincts in your jurisdiction
- D2 asks for information on the number and type of polling places in your jurisdiction
- D3, D4, and D5 ask for information on poll workers utilized in the November 2010 general election.

SECTION E**Provisional Ballots**

- E1 asks for the information on the number and status of provisional ballots submitted.
- E2 asks for the information on reasons why provisional ballots were rejected.

SECTION F**Election Day Activities**

- **F1 and F2** ask for turnout figures for the November 2010 general election and the source used to arrive at this number.
- **F3** asks for the number of first time voters who registered to vote by mail and, under HAVA 303(b), were required to provide identification in order to vote.
- **F4** asks for information on electronic poll books or electronic lists of voters that may have been used.
- **F5 and F6** ask for information on printed poll books or printed lists of voters that may have been used.
- **F7** asks for the type of primary voting equipment used.
- **F8** solicits any additional comments jurisdictions may wish to share regarding their Election Day experiences.

Censo

- Población en Edad de Votar
- Encuesta de Población Actual
- (CPS)

The screenshot displays the U.S. Census Bureau website. At the top, the logo and navigation links (FAQs, Subjects A to Z, Help, SEARCH) are visible. A left sidebar contains a vertical menu with categories like Newsroom, Data Tools, American FactFinder, and more. The main content area features a 'Measuring America' article with a colorful illustration of a city and people. Below this are sections for 'People & Households', 'Business & Industry', 'Geography', 'Newsroom', and 'Special Topics', each with a list of related links. On the right, a 'Data Finders' section highlights population statistics: U.S. 312,309,742 and World 6,964,810,609. It also includes interactive tools like '2010 Population Finder' and 'Find An Area Profile with QuickFacts'.

Conferencia Nacional de Legislaturas Estatales (NCSL)

- La base de datos en su sitio web sobre legislación electoral es muy útil para entender de dónde vienen algunos datos y porqué:

The screenshot displays the NCSL website's search interface for the 2011 Elections Legislation Database. The header includes the NCSL logo and navigation links such as 'Home', 'MyNCSL', and 'Help & Member Services'. The main content area features a search form with the following fields:

- State(s):** A dropdown menu with options: All States, Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia.
- Keyword in Title or Summary:** A text input field.
- Year:** A dropdown menu with 'Any' selected.
- Primary Sponsor:** A text input field.
- Topic(s):** A dropdown menu with options: Any Topic, Absentee Voting-Application for, Absentee Voting-Distributing Ballots, Absentee Voting-Early Voting/In-Person Absentee, Absentee Voting-Eligibility, Absentee Voting-Military/Overseas, Absentee Voting-Misc., Absentee Voting-MOVE Act, Absentee Voting-No Excuse, Absentee Voting-Permanent Status.
- Status:** A dropdown menu with 'All' selected.
- Bill Number:** A text input field.

A 'Search' button is located below the form. To the right, there is a 'Related Documents' section with links to 'Elections & Campaigns', 'Election Laws & Procedures', and 'Engaging States in Election Reform'. The footer includes the 'Powered By STATENET' logo.

Estudios Académicos y Recursos

- El Colegio de Leyes Moritz del Estado de Ohio es un repositorio de casos de elección, sus juicios, y otros análisis

The Ohio State University | Moritz College of Law

Help | Buckeye Link | Map | Find People | Webmail | Search Ohio State

Election Law @ Moritz

Information and insight into the laws governing federal, state, and local elections

Search EL@M

Faculty Experts
Commentary
Free & Fair
Information & Analysis

Litigation Documents
Major Pending Cases
Issue-by-Issue Coverage
State-by-State Coverage

Media Information
Multimedia Features
Weekly Summary
Subscribe to Email List

Major Election Reports
Related Links
Archives
About EL@M

INFORMATION & ANALYSIS

[Share](#) [f](#) [t](#) [e](#) [p](#)

Recent Postings

Below are postings from the past 30 days. ([See Archives](#))

Summary of State Election Reform Laws

Aug. 30 - [Roger Larocca](#) and [John Klemanski](#) of Oakland University have prepared [this table](#) of election reform laws, including early and absentee voting, voter ID, and election day registration reforms. It is posted with the authors' permission.

Top 10 Election Issues

1. Corporate and Union Political Spending
2. The Next Round of Redistricting
3. Absentee and Early Voting
4. Voting Rights Act Enforcement
5. State Registration Lists
6. Provisional Ballots
7. Military and Overseas Voting
8. Language Assistance and Bilingual Ballots
9. Registration at Public Assistance Offices
10. Partisanship and Litigation

Commentary | In the News | Info & Analysis

The Application of the Gift Tax Provisions in the Internal Revenue Code to § 501(c)(4) Organizations

Donald B. Tobin

Many political operatives are setting up 501(c)(4) social welfare organizations as a platform to engage in independent political campaign activities. Section 501(c)(4) organizations are attractive as campaign vehicles because contributions to 501(c)(4)s are generally not subject to disclosure, and therefore donors can keep their contributions anonymous. Traditionally, 501(c)(4)s are organizations created to promote social welfare, and, campaign intervention is not considered a social welfare activity. Social welfare organizations are, therefore, not designed to be the mechanism for significant campaign activities. However, since political organizations under section 527 of the Code are subject to disclosure provisions, there has been a significant movement toward the use of 501(c)(4) organizations as campaign vehicles.

[more commentary...](#)

2008 Key Questions for Key States | [McCain v. Obama](#) | [Election Law Journal](#) | [From Registration to Recounts](#) | [Citizens United](#)

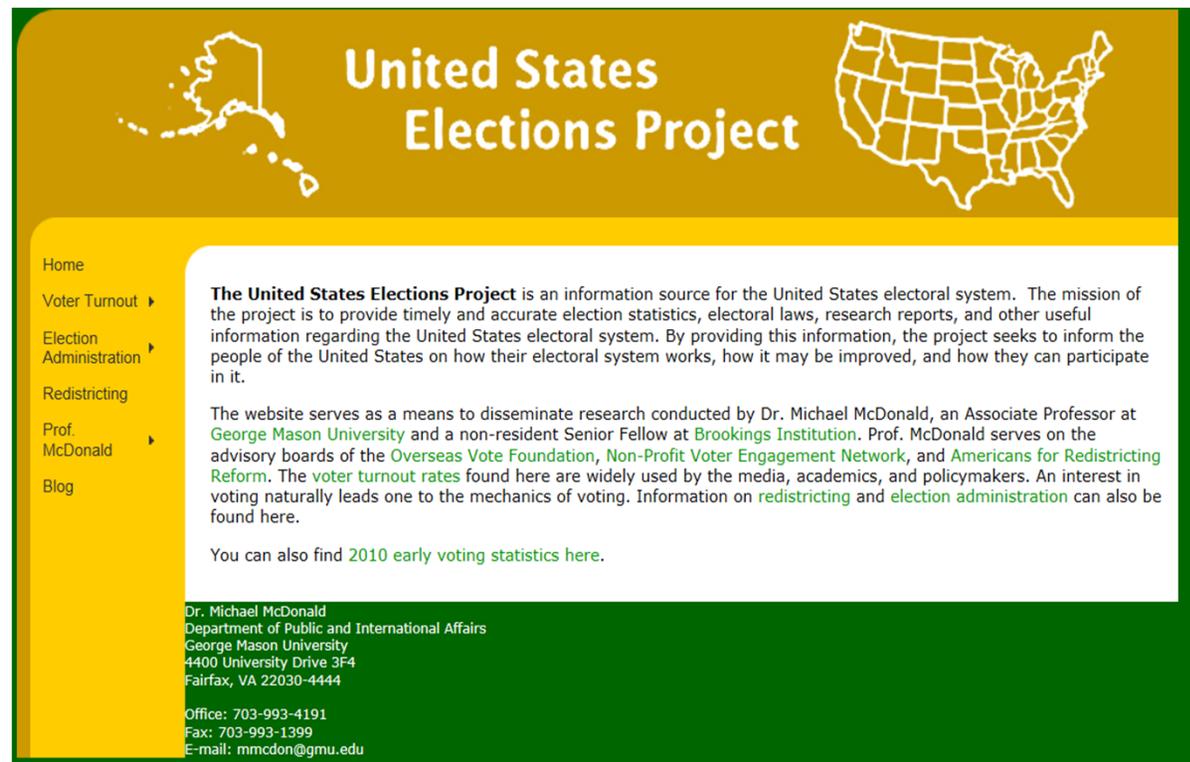
 **Moritz**
College of Law

Election Law @ Moritz | The Ohio State University Michael E. Moritz College of Law | electionlaw@osu.edu

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Estudios Académicos y Recursos

- El Proyecto de Elecciones de Estados Unidos en la Universidad de George Mason es un gran recurso de datos.



United States Elections Project

Home
Voter Turnout ▶
Election Administration ▶
Redistricting
Prof. McDonald ▶
Blog

The United States Elections Project is an information source for the United States electoral system. The mission of the project is to provide timely and accurate election statistics, electoral laws, research reports, and other useful information regarding the United States electoral system. By providing this information, the project seeks to inform the people of the United States on how their electoral system works, how it may be improved, and how they can participate in it.

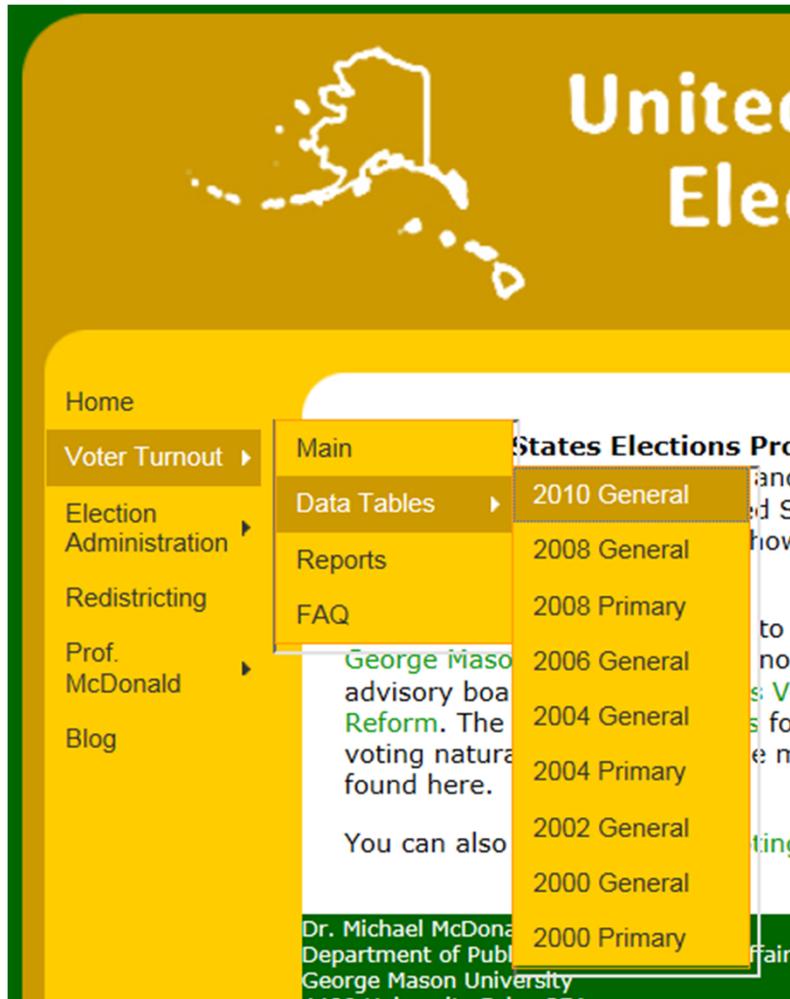
The website serves as a means to disseminate research conducted by Dr. Michael McDonald, an Associate Professor at [George Mason University](#) and a non-resident Senior Fellow at [Brookings Institution](#). Prof. McDonald serves on the advisory boards of the [Overseas Vote Foundation](#), [Non-Profit Voter Engagement Network](#), and [Americans for Redistricting Reform](#). The [voter turnout rates](#) found here are widely used by the media, academics, and policymakers. An interest in voting naturally leads one to the mechanics of voting. Information on [redistricting](#) and [election administration](#) can also be found here.

You can also find [2010 early voting statistics](#) here.

Dr. Michael McDonald
Department of Public and International Affairs
George Mason University
4400 University Drive 3F4
Fairfax, VA 22030-4444

Office: 703-993-4191
Fax: 703-993-1399
E-mail: mmcdon@gmu.edu

Estudios Académicos y Recursos



- Tablas de datos están disponibles para la última década, así como análisis de resumen

Estudios Académicos y Recursos

- El Proyecto de Tecnología de Votación de Caltech/MIT tiene una gran cantidad de información sobre una serie de temas de elección.



 **Caltech/MIT
Voting Technology Project**

Home >>

Data

[US Election Assistance Commission: 2008 Election Administration & Voting Survey](#)
Submitted by gbain on Tue, 12/22/2009 - 17:08.

The ongoing process of improving America's election systems relies in part on having accurate data about the way Americans cast their ballots. In 2002, Congress chartered the U.S. Election Assistance Commission to collect information on the state of American elections and make it widely available to policy makers, advocates, scholars, journalists and the general public. Since 2004, the Commission has sponsored an Election Day Survey as its primary tool for fulfilling that mission. We are pleased to present the 2008 Election Day Survey, and we ask for your help in

[Read more](#) [1 attachment](#)

[2008 Survey of the Performance of American Elections](#)
Submitted by gbain on Tue, 12/22/2009 - 15:30.

Executive Summary

This study is based on the responses to an Internet survey of 200 registered voters in each of the 50 states, for a total of 10,000 observations overall. Individuals were asked about their experience voting—either in-person on Election Day, in-person early, or absentee voting. Non-voters were also surveyed. Below is a summary of key findings from the report.

[2 attachments](#)

[2008 Super Tuesday - Survey Questionnaire](#)
Submitted by gbain on Tue, 12/22/2009 - 15:19.

[1 attachment](#)

[Questionnaire: Decision to Vote and Reasons for Not Voting](#)
Submitted by gbain on Tue, 12/22/2009 - 15:17.

Questions dealing with experiences voting during the November 2008 general election.

[1 attachment](#)

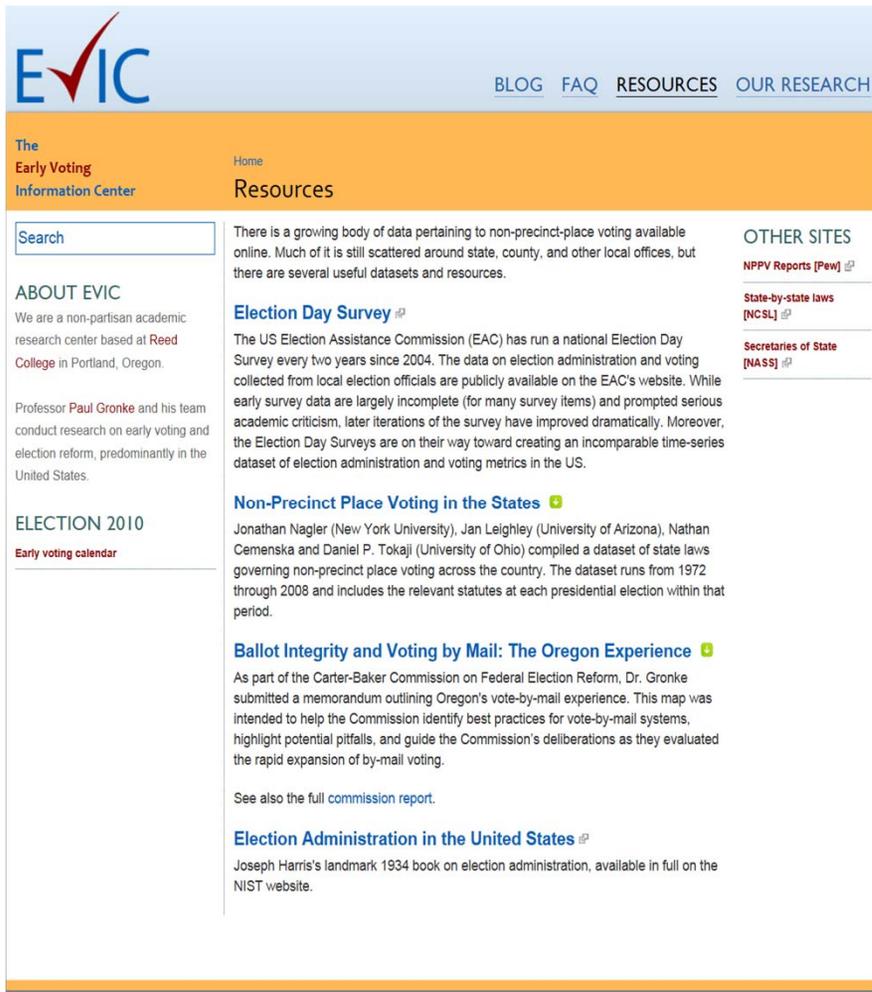
[2007 Pilot Survey](#)
Submitted by gbain on Tue, 12/22/2009 - 15:15.

[1 attachment](#)

Events

- [Election Integrity - Past, Present & Future](#)
(5 days)
- [Fifth Annual NYU-CESS Experimental Political Science Conference Save the Date](#)
(158 days)
- [Fifth Annual NYU-CESS Experimental Political Science](#)

Estudios Académicos y Recursos



The EVIC logo is in the top left corner. Navigation links include [BLOG](#), [FAQ](#), [RESOURCES](#), and [OUR RESEARCH](#). The main header identifies the site as 'The Early Voting Information Center' and 'Home Resources'. A search bar is located on the left side.

ABOUT EVIC
We are a non-partisan academic research center based at Reed College in Portland, Oregon.

Professor **Paul Gronke** and his team conduct research on early voting and election reform, predominantly in the United States.

ELECTION 2010
[Early voting calendar](#)

There is a growing body of data pertaining to non-precinct-place voting available online. Much of it is still scattered around state, county, and other local offices, but there are several useful datasets and resources.

Election Day Survey [↗](#)
The US Election Assistance Commission (EAC) has run a national Election Day Survey every two years since 2004. The data on election administration and voting collected from local election officials are publicly available on the EAC's website. While early survey data are largely incomplete (for many survey items) and prompted serious academic criticism, later iterations of the survey have improved dramatically. Moreover, the Election Day Surveys are on their way toward creating an incomparable time-series dataset of election administration and voting metrics in the US.

Non-Precinct Place Voting in the States [↗](#)
Jonathan Nagler (New York University), Jan Leighley (University of Arizona), Nathan Cemenska and Daniel P. Tokaji (University of Ohio) compiled a dataset of state laws governing non-precinct place voting across the country. The dataset runs from 1972 through 2008 and includes the relevant statutes at each presidential election within that period.

Ballot Integrity and Voting by Mail: The Oregon Experience [↗](#)
As part of the Carter-Baker Commission on Federal Election Reform, Dr. Gronke submitted a memorandum outlining Oregon's vote-by-mail experience. This map was intended to help the Commission identify best practices for vote-by-mail systems, highlight potential pitfalls, and guide the Commission's deliberations as they evaluated the rapid expansion of by-mail voting.

See also the full [commission report](#).

Election Administration in the United States [↗](#)
Joseph Harris's landmark 1934 book on election administration, available in full on the NIST website.

OTHER SITES
[NPPV Reports \[Pew\]](#) [↗](#)
[State-by-state laws \[NCSL\]](#) [↗](#)
[Secretaries of State \[NASS\]](#) [↗](#)

- El Centro de Información de Votación Temprana en el Colegio Reed se centra en el estudio de las tendencias de votación temprana.

Estudios Académicos y Recursos

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Driven to Discover™

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**PROGRAM FOR EXCELLENCE
IN ELECTION ADMINISTRATION**

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- La Escuela de Asuntos Públicos Humphrey de la Universidad de Minnesota tiene un programa de Administración Electoral que incluye hallazgos de investigación.

Encuestas

- Además de las muchas noticias y medios de comunicación que realizan encuestas y sondeos de opinión, hay varias empresas que también sondean al público.
- Sondeos y encuestas es una forma de obtener respuestas inmediatas y oportunas de cómo el público *siente* y *piensa*, pero puede haber problemas con los datos en cuanto lo que el público *hace* debido a problemas con los sesgos de información propia.



Género, Raza, Edad y Votación: Una Nota de Investigación

Stephen Ansolabehere y Eitan Hershey

- En un artículo reciente por el Profesor de Ciencias Políticas de la Universidad Harvard Ansolabehere y el Profesor Asociado de Ciencias Políticas Hershey de la Universidad Yale la cuestión de autonotificación errónea se dirige al revisar el registro y la participación de la concurrencia.
- Comparando el historial de votantes a los estudios comparables de la CPS han identificado una gran disparidad en conclusiones extraídas de los comportamientos de votación de varias poblaciones y pide un traslado a utilizar el análisis basado en hechos en lugar de datos de la encuesta:

- “Estamos en un momento histórico en la ciencia política. Podemos estudiar la participación política no mediante la administración de encuestas pero al observar la población completa basada en registros oficiales y perfiles de los consumidores.”
- “Éste hallazgo es sólo un paso inicial en un movimiento para reflexionar sobre la naturaleza de participación política basada no en lo que la gente dice que hace sino en lo que realmente hace.”



Proyectos Actuales de Referencia

PUBLICADOS, PREVISTOS, Y EN LAS OBRAS A NIVEL NACIONAL

Administración de Elecciones Recomendaciones de Política



2010 Election Administration Policy Recommendations

Summary

- Grupo: Votación de Proyecto
- Datos: Introducción Legal
- Comentarios: El verdadero problema con éste resumen es que no tomó en consideración el volúmen de tareas administrativas que no se especifican en el estatuto, sino que están contenidas en el Manual de Procedimientos de la Secretaría de Estado (que tiene la causa y el efecto de la ley). Hemos traído ésto a su atención, pero no se hicieron cambios.
- Aquí está la diferencia que hace:

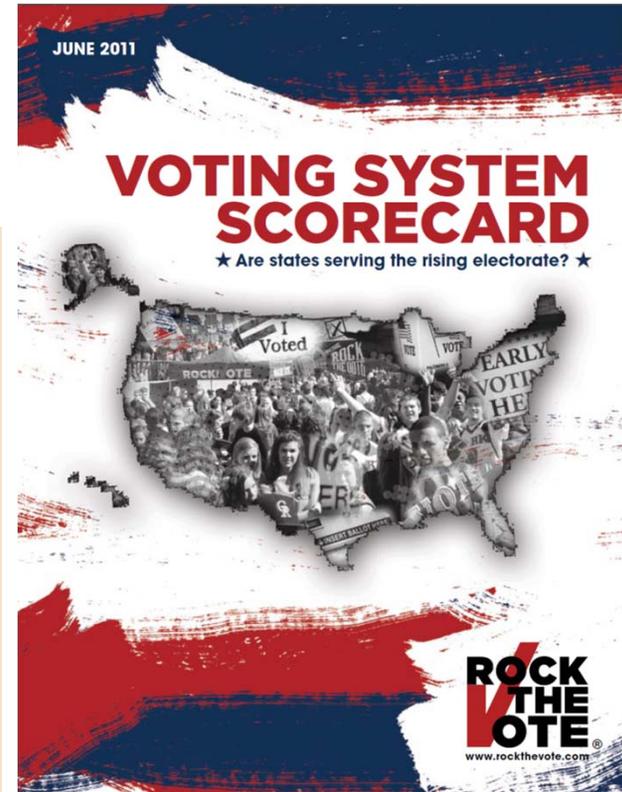
Realmente el ÚNICO estado con TODAS marcadas!
(Pero no se sabe si otros son incorrectos también ...)

Recommended List Maintenance Practices

	AZ	CO	FL	MI	MO	NC	NM	NV	OH	PA	VA
Voters are notified about pending cancellation of registrations	✓		✓	✓			✓			✓	✓
Cancelled voters' records are made public	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Cancelled voters' records are kept on file for two years	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	
"Exact Match" standards are used for data matching	✓										✓
Election officials use multiple databases for matching	✓										
List maintenance activities are uniform, non-discriminatory, and on a date-specific timetable	✓			✓		✓	✓				✓

Tarjeta de Puntuación de Sistema de Votación

- Grupo: Rock the Vote
- Datos:
 - Censo CPS
 - Estudios académicos
 - Servicio de Investigación del Congreso
 - Informes de FVAP, Conferencia Nacional de Legislaturas Estatales, Centro Brennan para Justicia en la Escuela de Leyes de NYU, Centro Pew sobre los Estados, y Fundación de Voto Extranjero
- Enfoque: Atención especial puesta en votantes jóvenes



Metodología

- Los estados reciben posibles puntos en base a la cuadrícula de la derecha.
- A los procedimientos administrativos se les asignó una puntuación basada en un juicio de valor de lo que sería deseable, otra organización podría asignar de forma diferente.

SCORECARD KEY

Voter Registration	Best Score
Automatic registration	3
Permanent and portable registration	1
Same Day Registration	3
Online voter registration	3
Third-Party Registration Drives	1
REGISTRATION SUBTOTAL	11
Casting a Ballot	Best Score
Convenience voting	2
Voter ID	2
Residency requirements	1
Absentee laws	1
Military and overseas voters	1
VOTING SUBTOTAL	7
Young Voter Preparation	Best Score
Civics education	2
Pre-registration	1
PREPARATION SUBTOTAL	3
OVERALL BEST SCORE	21

Definiciones: Registro de Votante

Automatic Registration (3 points possible)

The holy grail of automatic registration would be immediately registering every newly eligible voter when they turn 18, become citizens, or are discharged from prison by using data from official government sources (*e.g.*, the DMV, education records, tax records, Selective Service, Immigration Services). This does not yet exist in any state.

Scoring:

- 1 point: partially or fully automated at motor vehicle agencies
- 2 points: fully automated at motor vehicle and other state service agencies
- 3 points: automatic registration upon voters becoming eligible

Permanent and Portable Registration (1 point possible)

Scoring:

- 1 point: automatic address updates or providing voters the ability to update their registration at the polls

Definiciones: Registro de Votante

Same Day Registration (3 points possible)

Scoring:

- 3 points: SDR for all elections

Online Voter Registration (3 points possible)

Scoring:

- 3 points: online voter registration system

Restrictions on Third-Party Registration Drives (1 point possible)

Scoring:

- 1 point: no deputy registrar program or other onerous restrictions on third-party voter registration drives

Definiciones: Emitir el voto

Convenience Voting (2 points possible)

Scoring:

- 2 points: allowing in-person voting prior to Election Day or vote-by-mail

Voter Identification Requirements (2 points possible)

Scoring:

- Zero points: most restrictive range of photo ID
- 1 point: broader range of acceptable forms of identification or photo ID requirement with ability for voter to sign an affidavit if not in possession of photo ID
- 2 points: identity must be verified, but no formal documentation required

Definiciones: Emitir el voto

Residency Requirements (1 point possible)

Scoring:

- Zero points: restrictive residency laws that make it difficult for students without intent to remain in-state after school to establish residency
- 0.5 points: no explicit legal protections for students who want to register and vote where they go to school, but provides ability for students to establish residency
- 1 point: explicit legal protections for students who want to register and vote where they go to school

Absentee Voting (1 point possible)

Scoring:

- Zero points: very restrictive laws, including prohibitions against first-time voters voting absentee
- 0.5 points: additional requirements such as providing an excuse with absentee ballot request and getting ballot notarized or witnessed
- 1 point: voter-friendly laws, including no notarization or witnessing requirements

Definiciones: Emitir el voto

Military and Overseas Voting (1 point possible)

Scoring:

- 0 to 1 point based on FVAP assessment of state policies

- Arizona es uno de los estados más altos en nuestras políticas abordando los obstáculos adicionales que enfrentan los votantes UOCAVA.
- 10 otros estados recibieron una puntuación de .9 junto con Arizona
- Maine fué el único estado que anotó el total de 1 punto

- Puntuaciones de Arizona :
 - 5 de 11 Registros
 - 4.9 de 7 Votaciones
 - 0 of 2 Preparación
- Total: 9.9 of 21
- Posición: 17th

★ VOTING SYSTEM SCORECARD ★

	Registration Score					Voting Score				Preparation Score		TOTAL SCORE ^{**}	% SCORE	OVERALL RANK				
	Automatic Registration	Permanent and Portable Registration	Online Registration	Same Day Registration	Third Party Registration	Voter ID Requirements	Convenience Voting	Residency Requirements	Absentee Voting	Overseas and Military Voting	High School Civics Pre-Registration				Preparation Score			
Best Possible Score	3	1	3	3	1	11	2	2	1	1	1	7	2	1	3	21	100%	
Alabama	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.3	2	0	2	5.3	25%	45
Alaska	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.5	0	0	0	5.5	26%	T-3
Arizona	1	0	3	0	1	5	1	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.9	0	0	0	6.9	47%	T-1
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.9	0	0	0	6.9	33%	T-35
California	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	1	1	0.8	6.8	2	1	3	11.8	56%	T-10
Colorado	0	1	3	0	0	4	1	2	0.5	1	0.6	5.1	0	0	0	9.1	43%	T-21
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.5	1	0.7	3.2	0	0	0	4.2	20%	48
Delaware	2	1	3	0	0	6	1	0	0.5	0.5	1.0	3.0	2	1	3	12.0	57%	T-7
District of Columbia	1	1	0	3	1	6	2	2	1	1	0.8	6.8	1	0	1	13.8	66%	3
Florida	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0.5	1	0.8	5.3	0	1	1	7.3	35%	34
Georgia	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0.5	1	0.7	4.2	2	0	2	8.2	39%	27
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0.6	4.6	0	1	1	6.6	31%	T-38
Idaho	0	1	0	3	1	5	1	2	0	1	0.8	4.8	0	0	0	9.8	47%	T-18
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0.9	6.9	0	0	0	6.9	33%	T-35
Indiana	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.8	3.8	0	0	0	7.8	37%	28
Iowa	0	1	0	3	1	5	2	2	1	1	0.9	6.9	2	0	2	13.9	66%	2
Kansas	1	0	3	0	1	5	0	2	1	1	0.9	4.9	2	0	2	11.9	57%	9
Kentucky	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0.7	3.7	2	0	2	7.7	37%	29
Louisiana	0	0	3	0	1	4	1	2	1	1	0.4	5.4	2	0	2	11.4	54%	12
Maine	0	1	0	3	1	5	2	2	1	1	1.0	7.0	0	0	0	12.0	57%	T-7
Maryland	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	0.8	6.8	2	1	3	11.8	56%	T-10
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0.8	4.8	0	0	0	5.8	28%	42
Michigan	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0.6	2.6	2	0	2	6.6	31%	T-38
Minnesota	0	1	0	3	1	5	2	0	1	1	0.8	4.8	0	0	0	9.8	47%	T-18
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0.5	0.9	4.4	2	0	2	7.4	35%	33
Missouri	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	2	0	2	5.5	26%	T-43
Montana	0	1	0	3	1	5	1	2	1	1	0.9	5.9	2	0	2	12.9	61%	4
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0.9	6.9	2	0	2	8.9	42%	24
Nevada	0	0	3	0	1	4	2	2	0.5	1	0.9	6.4	0	0	0	10.4	50%	15
New Hampshire	0	1	0	3	0	4	2	0	1	1	0.7	4.7	0	0	0	8.7	41%	25
New Jersey	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	0.7	4.7	0	0	0	6.7	32%	37
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.5	1	0.9	6.4	2	0	2	8.4	40%	26
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0.6	4.6	2	0	2	7.6	36%	T-30
North Carolina	1	1	0	3	1	6	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.8	5.8	0	1	1	12.8	61%	T-5
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	1	2	0.5	1	0.9	5.4	0	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	*
Ohio	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	0.5	1	0.6	5.1	2	0	2	9.1	43%	T-21
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.8	3.8	0	0	0	4.8	23%	T-46
Oregon	0	1	3	0	1	5	2	2	1	1	0.8	6.8	0	1	1	12.8	61%	T-5
Pennsylvania	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	0.5	0.8	4.3	0	0	0	6.3	30%	T-40
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0.5	0.5	0.3	3.3	0	1	1	6.3	30%	T-40
South Carolina	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.8	0	0	0	3.8	18%	T-49
South Dakota	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	2	1	0.5	0.8	5.3	2	0	2	10.3	49%	T-6
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0.8	3.8	0	0	0	4.8	23%	T-46
Texas	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0.5	4.5	2	0	2	7.5	36%	32
Utah	0	0	3	0	1	4	1	2	0.5	1	1.0	5.5	0	0	0	9.5	45%	20
Vermont	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	0.6	6.6	0	0	0	7.6	36%	T-30
Virginia	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.8	0	0	0	3.8	18%	T-49
Washington	1	1	3	0	1	6	2	2	0.5	1	0.7	6.2	2	0	2	14.2	68%	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0.5	1	0.6	6.1	2	0	2	9.1	43%	T-21
Wisconsin	0	1	0	3	1	5	0	2	1	0.5	0.6	4.1	2	0	2	11.1	53%	13
Wyoming	0	1	0	3	0	4	2	2	1	1	0.8	6.8	0	0	0	10.8	51%	14

*North Dakota does not have voter registration. Applying only the non-voter registration metrics - such as all of the voting metrics and the civics score - the state receives 60% of the possible points (5.4 out of 9). If North Dakota is given 11 points available for voter registration and 1 point for pre-registration, its total score would be 17.4 out of 21 or 83%, the highest in the country.

**As of May 31, 2011.²⁴

Índice de Salud Cívica

- Grupo: Centro para el Futuro de Arizona y la Conferencia Nacional sobre Ciudadanía
- Datos : Encuesta CPS
- Enfoque: Comportamiento Público y la Participación Cívica



2011 ARIZONA
CIVIC HEALTH INDEX



THE ARIZONA WE WANT



Medidas

- Éste proyecto es mas sociológico que analiza comportamientos del público en general en relación a la participación en una forma atractiva con la comunidad en general.
- Ésto incluye estar informado, así como tomando acción.

ACTIONS THAT BUILD COMMUNITY

The *Civic Health Index* includes a set of nine indicators that measure how connected people are to one another. The more connected people are, the more likely they are to participate in civic life.

Connect with Family, Friends and Neighbors

2011 Report (2010 Data)	Nation	Arizona	Rank
Eat dinner together most days	88.1%	87.4%	34 th
Talk with family, friends online frequently	54.3%	58.3%	16 th
Talk to neighbors frequently	42.3%	43.9%	22 nd
Do favors for neighbors frequently	15.2%	17.9%	9 th

Participate in Civic Life

2011 Report (2010 Data)	Nation	Arizona	Rank
Belong to one or more groups	33.3%	31.5%	40 th
Attend meetings about local issues	9.2%	9.4%	29 th
Volunteer	26.3%	23.9%	41 st
Work with neighbors to fix something	8.1%	8.3%	28 th
Make charitable contribution of \$25 or more	50.0%	51.3%	29 th

Expresar

- La encuesta de 2011 demostró que aún cuando hubo una disminución en el número de Arizonenses que discuten sobre política frecuentemente (de 39.1% a 27.2%) y un aumento en aquellos que respondieron “No en absoluto” (de 30.9% a 34.7%), la clasificación subió a nivel nacional de 32nd a 21st.



27%
of Arizonans said they discuss politics frequently, higher than the national average.

ACTIONS THAT INFLUENCE GOVERNMENT

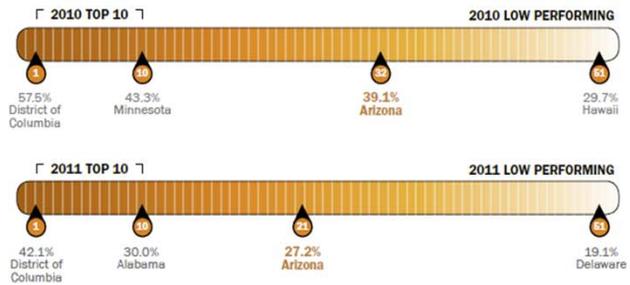
Express Political Views

Two key indicators of civic engagement are how frequently we discuss political issues with one another and how often we contact our elected public officials. In last year's report, Arizona's performance on these two indicators was based on citizen responses to questions about their actions in 2008-2009. This year's report, the 2011 *Arizona Civic Health Index*, captures citizen responses about their actions in 2010.

5. Discuss Politics with Family, Friends

2010 Report (2008-2009 Data)	AZ	Nation	Rank
Frequently	39.1%	39.3%	32 nd
Infrequently	29.9%		
Not at all	30.9%		

2011 Report (2010 Data)	AZ	Nation	Rank
Frequently	27.2%	26.0%	21 st
Infrequently	38.0%		
Not at all	34.7%		

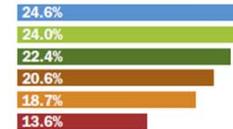


Discussed politics frequently in 2010

State average:

27.2%

Citizen groups below state average:



What Happened? Less political discussion was reported in all states compared to 2008-2009, a Presidential election year. However, Arizona rose in the 2011 rankings because the frequency of our political discussions with family and friends was higher than the national average in a Midterm election year. Similarly, a modest 3 percentage point increase in Nevada moved the state from 50th to 18th in the nation.

2011 Top 10: District of Columbia, South Carolina, Oregon, Maine, Maryland, Alaska, Wyoming, Vermont, Mississippi, Alabama

The Arizona We Want Goal: Increase political discussion by a minimum 2.8 percentage points (the difference between Arizona and #10 Alabama), especially among citizen groups reporting participation below the state average.

Contacto

- Cada sección mira lo que los grupos de ciudadanos caen por debajo del promedio estatal—un punto de referencia dentro del estado además de comparación a otros estados.

Contacted or visited public official in 2010

State average:

10.0%

Citizen groups below state average:

6.7%

6.6%

5.0%

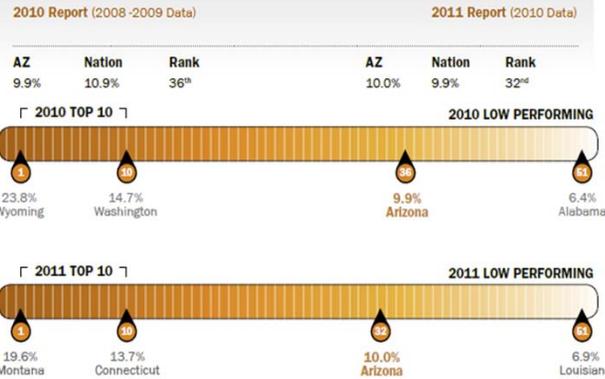
4.6%

4.1%

3.7%

- Ethnicity: Latino
- Income: Less than \$35,000
- Education (Age 25+): High school only
- Age: 18-to-29 year olds
- Employment: Unemployed
- Education (Age 25+): Less than high school diploma

6. Contact or Visit a Public Official



Contacted or visited public official in 2010

State average:

10.0%

Citizen groups below state average:

6.7%

6.6%

5.0%

4.6%

4.1%

3.7%

- Ethnicity: Latino
- Income: Less than \$35,000
- Education (Age 25+): High school only
- Age: 18-to-29 year olds
- Employment: Unemployed
- Education (Age 25+): Less than high school diploma

What Happened? Arizona was one of 17 states reporting more citizen contact with public officials in 2010. Mississippi led the nation with an increase of 4.2 percentage points, moving them from 45th in the nation last year to 20th in 2011.

2011 Top 10: Montana, Vermont, Alaska, District of Columbia, Maine, Oregon, Wyoming, South Dakota, New Mexico, Connecticut

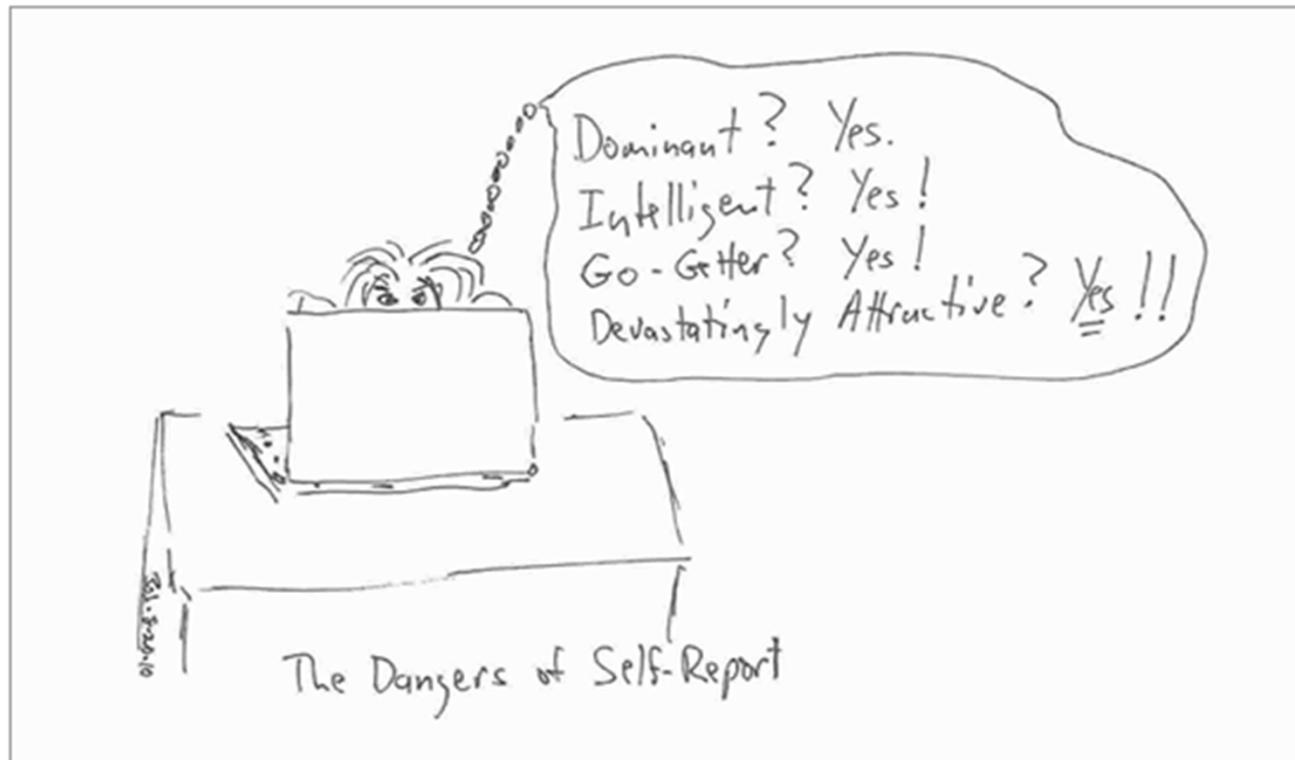
The Arizona We Want Goal: Increase citizen contact with elected officials overall by a minimum 3.7 percentage points (the difference between Arizona and #10 Connecticut), especially among citizen groups reporting participation below the state average.

10%

of Arizonans said they contacted or visited a public official in 2010.



- Abastecimiento de éste tipo de revisión basado en los estudios de la opinión pública tendría sentido, sin embargo cuando se trata de cifras en elecciones tradicionales (como el registro y la participación) puede ser problemático como mencionamos anteriormente.



Registro de Votantes

- De nuevo, ésto se basa en cómo el votante respondió a la encuesta, no en el registro real o datos de votación y escrutinio.
- MCED estuvo muy complacido al ver que el informe de 2011 utilizó VEP.
- (Sin embargo, la participación tradicional en escrutinios oficiales es el informe de la participación de los votantes registrados, no de toda la población elegible.)

KEY FINDINGS

How Arizona Compares to the Nation

ACTIONS THAT INFLUENCE GOVERNMENT

In last year's 2010 *Arizona Civic Health Index*, Arizona's performance was based on citizen responses about their participation in the 2008 Presidential election and other civic behaviors during 2008-2009. This year's report captures citizen responses about their participation in the 2010 Midterm election and other civic behaviors during 2010.

Voter Registration & Turnout (2010 Midterm Election)

2011 Report (2010 Data)	Nation	Arizona	Rank
Arizona Voter Registration	65.1%	66.0%	27 th
Among 18-to-29 year olds	49.2%	52.3%	14 th
Arizona Voter Turnout	45.5%	48.8%	18 th
Among 18-to-29 year olds	24.0%	30.6%	9 th

Express Political Views

2011 Report (2010 Data)	Nation	Arizona	Rank
Discuss politics with family, friends	26.0%	27.2%	21 st
Contact or visit a public official	9.9%	10.0%	32 nd

Note: All voter registration and voter turnout percentages are based on the number of **eligible citizens** who reside in Arizona based on U.S. Census data. This method is used by CIRCLE to create state rankings and trend lines due to variations in state policies regarding absentee ballots, how registered voters are qualified for counting, etc.



Registro de Votantes: Problemas de la Encuesta

- Los votantes pueden realmente no estar registrados, pero piensan que lo están porque se registraron una vez, cuando cumplieron 18 años, en otro estado (o en otra dirección, etc.).
- Los votantes pueden todavía estar registrados , pero no piensan que lo están are, porque no han votado en un largo tiempo y pueden pensar que es un requisito necesario permanecer registrados.
- Dicho ésto, vamos a ver lo que el informe de éste año mostró.

Registro

- Esto demuestra que in 2010 Arizona se trasladó a 27th desde la posición anterior de mitad de período de 48th en 2006.
- Es interesante notar que de aquellos que estaban no-registrados 35.3% dijeron no estar interesados, pero 19.8% dijeron que no complían con el plazo límite de inscripción.



Arizona

was one of only 10 states to increase voter registration in 2010.

In North Dakota, citizens do not have to register to vote by law, and was therefore not included in this ranking.

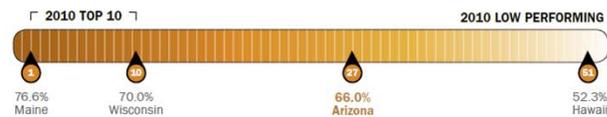
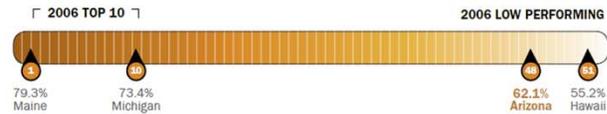
ACTIONS THAT INFLUENCE GOVERNMENT

Voter Registration & Voter Turnout

The most powerful way for citizens to influence government is by voting – choosing leaders to govern, manage the public life of our nation and address the challenges that confront the state and our local communities. Because Presidential election years have consistently higher voter turnout than Midterm election years, the 2011 *Arizona Civic Health Index* separates data on Midterm elections from data on Presidential elections.

1. Voter Registration (2006 - 2010 Midterm Elections)

2006			2010		
AZ	Nation	Rank	AZ	Nation	Rank
62.1%	67.6%	48 th	66.0%	65.1%	27 th



2010 Midterm Election Arizona Voter Registration

State average:

66.0%

Citizen groups below state average:

63.4%

59.9%

59.0%

57.9%

53.6%

52.3%

51.8%

47.8%

- Gender: Male
- Education (Age 25+): High school only
- Geographic: Rural
- Income: Less than \$35,000
- Ethnicity: Latino
- Marital Status: Single, never married
- Age: 18-to-29 year olds
- Employment: Unemployed
- Education (Age 25+): Less than high school diploma

What Happened? Arizona was one of 10 states that increased voter registration in the 2010 Midterm election. Arizona (+3.9%) and South Carolina (+3.8%) experienced the largest increases, a key factor in moving both states up in the national rankings. It is believed the statewide debate over SB 1070 helped drive citizen participation in Arizona's 2010 Midterm election.

2010 Top 10: Maine, Louisiana, Vermont, Mississippi, Washington, Minnesota, Michigan, Oregon, Iowa, Wisconsin

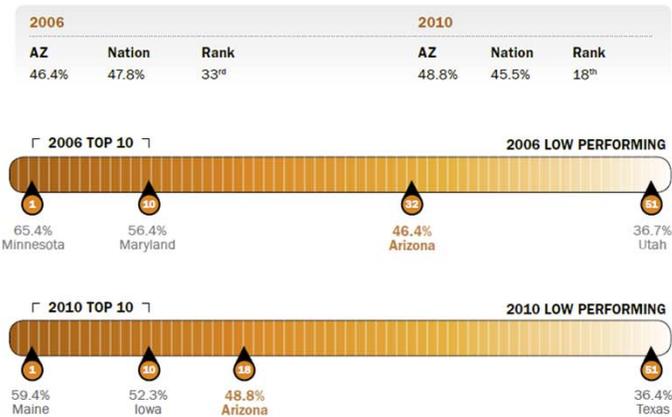
The Arizona We Want Goal: Increase voter registration in the 2014 Midterm election by a minimum 4 percentage points (the difference between Arizona and #10 Wisconsin), especially among citizen groups reporting participation below the state average.

Challenges: In the fall 2010 U.S. Census Current Population (CPS) Survey, 35.3% of unregistered citizens report they are not interested in politics or elections, 19.8% report they did not meet registration deadlines, and 18.8% report other reasons for not registering.

Voto

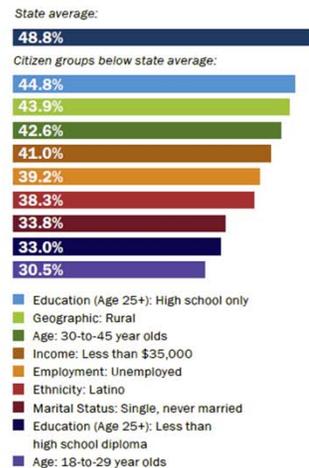
- Además del aumento en el registro, Arizona pasó de 32nd a 18th en participación según lo informado por el votante.
- 30% de los encuestados dijo que no votaron porque estaban demasiado ocupados, 11% dijeron que no estaban interesados o sentían que su voto no haría una diferencia.

2. Voter Turnout (2006 - 2010 Midterm Elections)



What Happened? Arizona was one of 13 states that increased voter turnout in the 2010 Midterm election. The gains ranged from as low as 1 percentage point to as high as 10 percentage points in Louisiana. For the first time since 1974, Arizona exceeded the national average for Midterm voter turnout. It is believed that the statewide debate over SB 1070 helped drive citizen participation in Arizona's 2010 election.

2010 Midterm Election Arizona Voter Turnout



2010 Top 10: Maine, Washington, Oregon, North Dakota, Vermont, Minnesota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Iowa

18-to-29 Year olds: Voter turnout among 18-to-29 Year olds in Midterm elections increased from 23% in the 2006 Midterm election to 31% in 2010, an increase that moved Arizona from 37th to 9th in the national rankings. Other top 10 states for this age group in 2010 include Oregon, North Dakota, South Carolina, Minnesota, Washington, South Dakota, Maine, the District of Columbia and Colorado. State rankings are not available for other demographic groups.

The Arizona We Want Goal: Increase voter turnout in the 2014 Midterm election by a minimum 3.5 percentage points (the difference between Arizona and #10 Iowa), especially among citizen groups reporting participation below the state average.

Challenges: In the fall 2010 U.S. Census CPS Survey, nearly 30% of Arizonans who did not vote indicated they were too busy and the election conflicted with their work or school schedules. Nearly 11% said they weren't interested and felt their vote wouldn't make a difference.

Arizona

exceeded the national average for voter turnout in 2010.



Conveniencia de Voto

- La votación temprana es una tendencia cada vez mayor.
- En Arizona vemos más votos emitidos de ésta manera que el promedio nacional.
- Pero más personas a nivel nacional votan temprano en los lugares de votación que por correo.

52%

of Arizonans in the 2010 Midterm election said they voted by mail.



- Es interesante notar sin embargo que en la Elección General 2010, aunque tuvimos una tasa tan baja de devolución para nuestras boletas tempranas (77%), en el Condado Maricopa 65% de nuestra participación fué por correo.

Centro Electoral

- Grupo: Asociación Nacional de Oficiales Electorales
- Datos:
 - Encuesta del día de Elección EAC
 - Estudios Académicos de la Universidad de Nueva Orleans
- Enfoque: Administración y Dirección de Elecciones



- Originado en la primavera de 2010, la Fuerza de Trabajo de Referencia está compuesto de administradores electorales de todo el país, local y estatal, urbano y rural, grande y pequeño, compartiendo un objetivo común.

MISSION:

To identify common measures which can be used by state and local election administrators for the continuous improvement of the elections process.



BENCHMARKING TASK FORCE MEMBERS

Al Davidson, Deputy of Elections, Arapahoe County, CO
Brenda Snipes, Supervisor of Elections, Broward County, FL
Brian Newby, Election Commissioner, Johnson County, KS
Christopher McGinn, Precinct Liaison, Guilford County, NC
Conni Sinks, Administrator, Washington County, TN
Gary Smith, Election Director (retired) Forsyth County, GA
J. Kirk Showalter, General Registrar, City of Richmond, VA
Jacquelyn Callanen, Elections Administrator, Bexar County, TX
Jim Milliken, Deputy Director, Jackson County, OH
John Gardner, IS Mgr. /Asst. Chief Deputy, El Paso County, CO
John Lindback, Pew Foundation
Linda Lindberg, General Registrar, Arlington County, VA
Lori Stottler, Clerk, Rock County, WI
Mary Beth Erickson, Director of Elections, Platte County, MO
Michael Hardin, Deputy Supervisor of Elec., Escambia County, FL
Nancy Boren, Director, Muscogee County, GA
Oscar Villarreal, Elections Administrator, Webb County, TX
Paula Roberts, Director, Cleveland County, OK
Poonam Davis, Elections Bureau Mgr., City of Long Beach, CA
Rene LeBeau, Program Manager Ballot Processing, King County, WA
Robin Meyers, Deputy Clerk, Clay County, MO
Roger Munz, Training Director, Collier County, FL

Rokey Suleman, Exec. Director, Washington, DC
Sara Harris, Deputy Election Director, Montgomery County, MD
Scott Marshall, Exec. Director, Beaufort County, SC,
Shelley McThomas, Director, Kansas City, MO
Sheryl Moss, Cert. & Training Mgr. State of WA
Steve Weir, Clerk-Recorder, Contra Costa County, CA
Tammy Patrick, Federal Compliance Officer, Maricopa County, AZ
Trena Parker, Director, Buncombe County, NC

Ex Officio Members, the Election Center Board of Directors:

Doug Lewis, Executive Director, Houston TX
Robert Montjoy, University of New Orleans
Julie Pearson, Auditor, Pennington County, Rapid City, SD
Ernie Hawkins, Chairman, Board of Directors, Sacramento CA

Task Force Chair:

Keith A. Cunningham, Special Projects Manager, Ohio Secretary of State

Observer:

Tom Wilkey, U.S. Election Assistance Commission, Washington DC

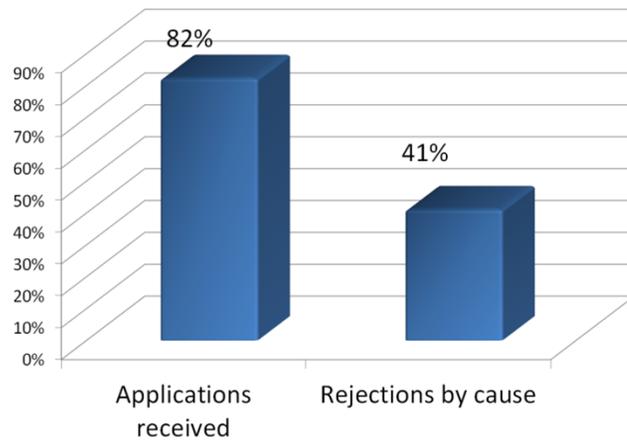
UNO Encuesta de Administradores Electorales

- Encontrar el punto de partida: antes de avanzar la Fuerza de Trabajo, primero intentamos averiguar qué datos estaban siendo recopilados ya, y cómo estaban siendo utilizados.
- La Universidad de Nueva Orleans encuestó a los administradores electorales sobre éstos temas:
 - Costos
 - Registro
 - Trabajadores electorales
 - Equipo de votación
 - Boletas
 - Boletas por correo
 - Lugares de Votación
 - Operaciones de votación
 - Boletas Provisionales
 - Conteo de votos
- Y preguntaron si los datos se utilizan para:
 - Evaluación
 - Presupuesto
 - Explicación de funciones
 - Reducción

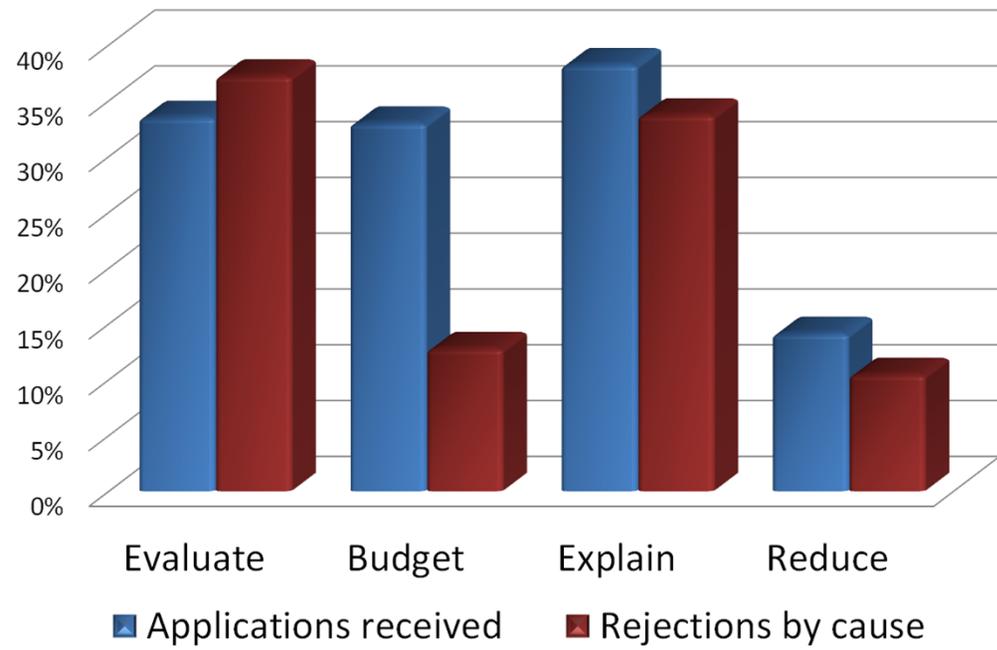
Vamos a ver un par de resúmenes iniciales de las respuestas a ver qué datos están siendo recopilados y cómo están siendo utilizados.

Medidas de VR

Registration Applications

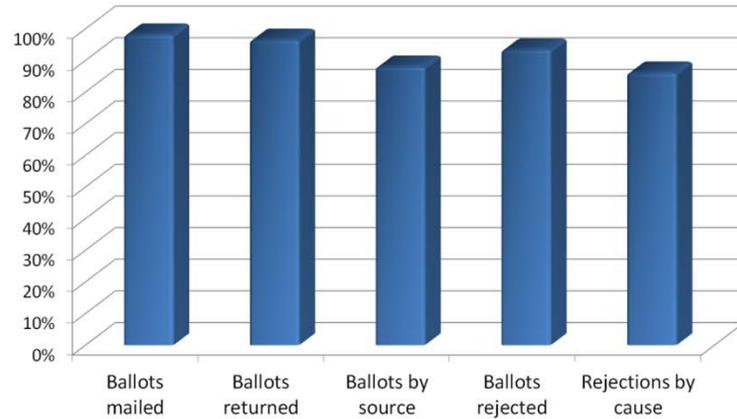


Uses of Registration Application Data

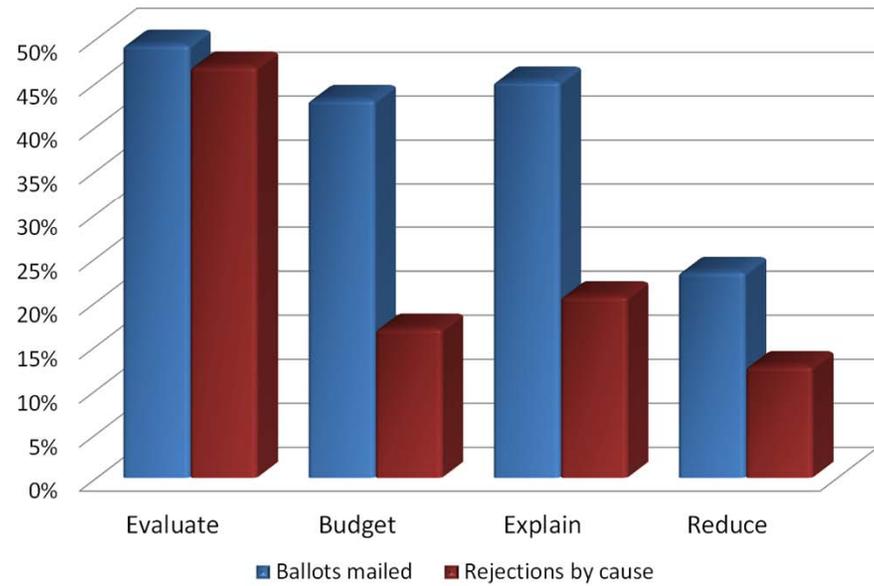


Voto por Correo

Mail Ballots

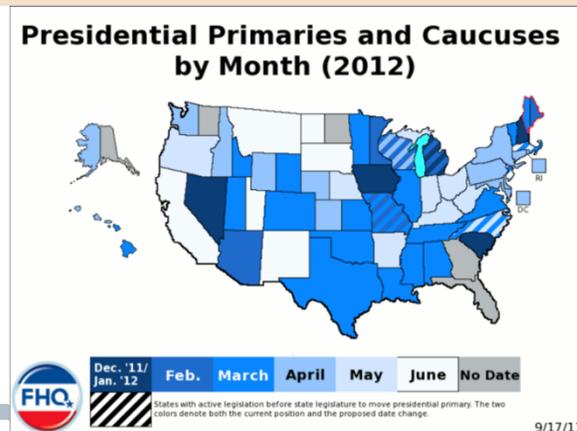


Use of Mail Ballot Data



Producto Final

- Éste proyecto aún está en su fase inicial y anticipa a ser, una aventura a largo plazo, durante varios años.
- Debido a que los participantes son el 99% de administradores de elecciones habrá la interrupción ocasional en el progreso del grupo—una desaceleración cada dos años o algo así con un cese casi completo durante los ciclos de elecciones presidenciales



Índice de Rendimiento de Elecciones Centro Pew sobre los Estados

- Grupo: Investigadores de Pew, y un consejo asesor compuesto de Administradores Electorales, Demógrafos, y Académicos
- Datos:
 - Encuesta del Día de Elección EAC
 - Datos del censo
 - Introducción Legal
 - Estudios académicos
- Enfoque:



Centro Pew sobre los Estados

Efficient Elections: Costs and Outputs

NCSL Legislative Summit: Aug. 8, 2011



Time: 0:5:14

Speaker

Zachary Markovits, senior associate, Pew Center on the States

The Pew Elections Performance Index will provide an empirical assessment of how well the nation's democracy is working.

Centro Pew sobre los Estados: El Inicio del Índice

- *“Datos para la Democracia– Mejorar las Elecciones a través de Métricas y Medición, un compendio de investigación que...comienza a mirar como los datos son recopilados en el campo.*
- Destaca estados que hacen un trabajo sólido de recolección y presentación de datos, examina desafíos que enfrentan en la colección de datos en el campo y evalúa la diversidad de datos y mecanismos de recopilación de datos entre los gobiernos locales.”



Data for Democracy

IMPROVING ELECTIONS THROUGH METRICS AND MEASUREMENT



http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/report_detail.aspx?id=46600

Centro Pew sobre los Estados: El Inicio del Índice

- “Entre los esfuerzos de recopilación de datos destacados en la publicación:
 - Un esfuerzo de Maryland para evaluar patrones de votación a través del uso de datos de libros electrónicos de las encuestas.
 - ***Un sistema de notificación de información en el Condado Maricopa, Ariz. Permitiendo una revisión del rendimiento de la máquina de votación, abastecimiento y distribución y eficacia del trabajador electoral.***
 - Un vistazo de cómo los datos y la transparencia podrían haber evitado el problema de la “doble burbuja” en la elección primaria de preferencia presidencial 2008 en el Condado de Los Angeles.
 - El uso de datos del sistema de información geográfica (GIS) para maximizar la eficiencia de ubicaciones de lugares de votación en el Condado Forsyth, Georgia.”



Data for Democracy

IMPROVING ELECTIONS THROUGH METRICS AND MEASUREMENT



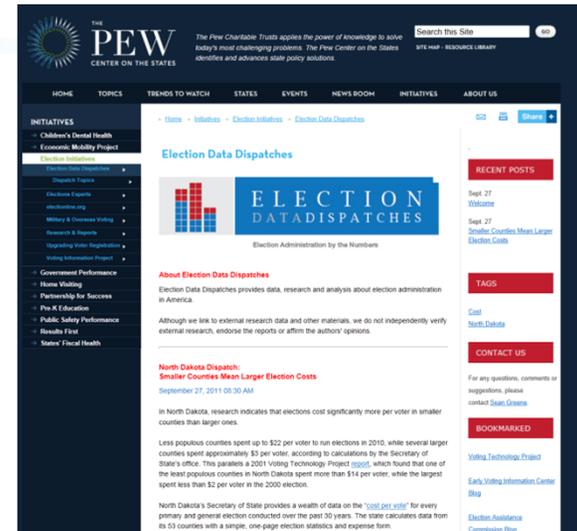
Centro Pew sobre los Estados

- “Pew ha estado trabajando en colaboración con los principales funcionarios electorales, creadores de políticas y académicos para identificar un conjunto de medidas esenciales de la salud de los sistemas de elección de los estados y localidades. Utilizando los mejores datos disponibles, el Índice de Desempeño de Elecciones de Pew se verá con el tiempo y en todos los estados para proporcionar una evaluación empírica de lo bien que nuestra nación está llevando a cabo elecciones basadas en criterios tales como: exactitud de las listas de registro de votantes; la integridad del proceso de votación militar y en ausencia; y el diseño y seguridad de tecnología de votación y boletas.”

http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewcenteronthestatesorg/Initiatives/MVW/Performance_index_factsheet.pdf

Envío de Datos

- Lanzada el 27 de Septiembre, Pew ahora está haciendo un “Envío de Datos” semanal para transmitir información sobre administración de elecciones.
- Éste será sin duda un gran lugar para localizar datos comparativos.



The screenshot shows the Pew Center on the States website. The header includes the Pew logo and the text "The Pew Charitable Trusts access the power of knowledge to solve today's most challenging problems. The Pew Center on the States identifies and advances state policy solutions." Below the header is a navigation menu with categories like HOME, TOPICS, TRENDS TO WATCH, STATES, EVENTS, NEWS ROOM, INITIATIVES, and ABOUT US. The main content area is titled "Election Data Dispatches" and features a bar chart with the text "ELECTION DATADISPATCHES" and "Election Administration by the Numbers". A sidebar on the right contains sections for "RECENT POSTS", "TAGS", "CONTACT US", and "BOOKMARKED".

Election Data Dispatches



Election Administration by the Numbers

About Election Data Dispatches

Election Data Dispatches provides data, research and analysis about election administration in America.

Although we link to external research data and other materials, we do not independently verify external research, endorse the reports or affirm the authors' opinions.

Cuentos de Precaución...

PORQUÉ ASEGURAR QUE LOS DATOS SON EXACTOS Y LAS CONCLUSIONES CORRECTAS SON ELABORADAS
ES IMPORTANTE

Indexación y Comparación

Inevitablemente la discusión recurrirá al registro y la participación. Pero hay muchas sutilezas a considerar cuando se habla de registro:

- Qué numerador/denominador utilizar? Para Arizona hace una GRAN diferencia si está preguntando sobre el porcentaje de Población de Edad de Votación del Censo (VAP) o Población de Ciudadanos Elegibles (CEP); cuando se comparan a otro estado éste estado incluye los votantes inactivos en sus listas? O sólo el estatus activo?

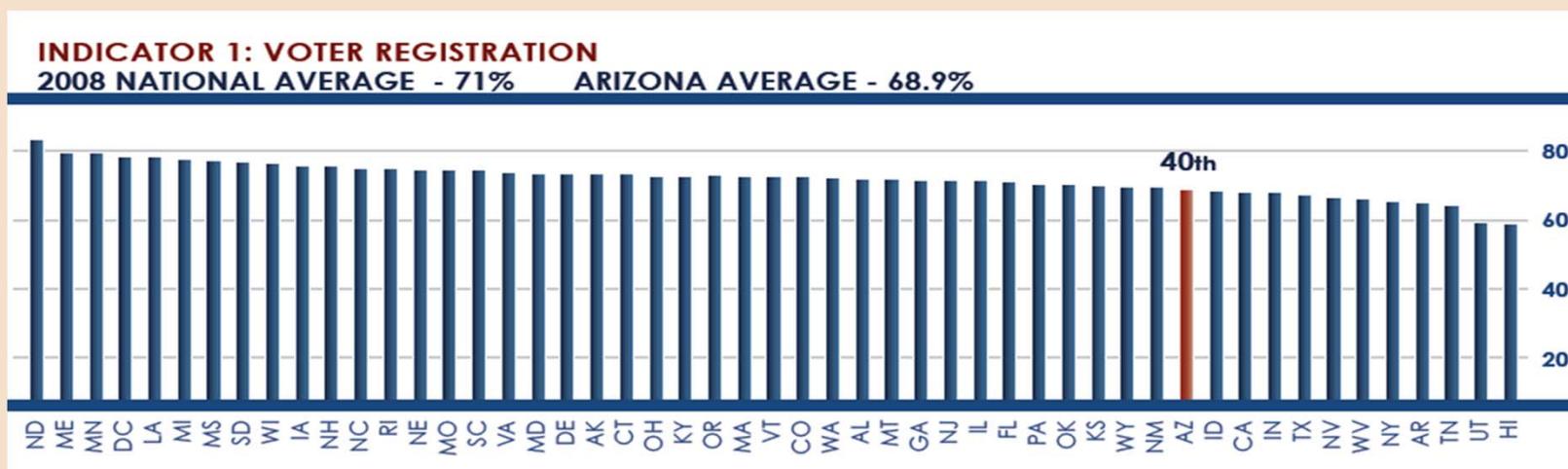
Dependiendo de los números utilizados, AZ tiene una oscilación de 20% de tasa

Measure of registrants	Measure of eligibles	Rate
Active only	VAP	62.3%
Active only	VEP	71.1%
Active + Inactive	VAP	71.8%
Active+ Inactive	VEP	82.6%

2010 Índice de Salud Pública

Registro de Votantes

- Dakota del Norte, que no tiene ningún requisito de registro, fué catalogado como el más alto rango de votantes registrados.



- El uso de VAP o VEP es un elemento crítico cuando se comparan los estados que puedan tener un mayor número de personas contadas por el Censo pero quienes no son elegibles para registrarse—ésto puede ser debido a ciudadanía, delito mayor, adjudicación, etc.

Indexación y Comparación

- Mantenimiento de la Lista de Registro de Votantes:
 - Si una jurisdicción no tiene una rutina vigorosa de mantenimiento para mantener sus listas actuales, entonces podrían tener un rango mayor potencialmente de enmascaramiento de carencias en alcance, acceso, etc.
 - Sin embargo, para jurisdicciones que sí mantienen listas más precisas removiendo a aquellos que se han mudado o fallecido podrían ser penalizados porque los datos del Censo no son actualizados tan frecuentemente.
 - En algunos de los rangos hay estados con puntuación superior a Arizona pero tienen litigios existentes con DOJ por no cumplir con la Ley Nacional de Registro de Votantes (NVRA).

Indexación y Comparación

Uno también tiene que tener cuidado de hacer las preguntas correctas en lo que respecta a la asignación de recursos:

- El número de máquinas es más impactante si se utiliza DREs, y si no ponderada, beneficiaría a aquellas jurisdicciones—el escaneo óptico es usualmente 1 por lugar de votación, DREs son múltiples por ubicación ya que el votante tiene que tener una para poder votar.
- El número de trabajadores puede ser reducido debido al uso de libros electrónicos de urnas u otras ayudas técnicas.
- Cómo los centros de votación afectan la conversación?

Indexación y Comparación

La misma advertencia va para otras medidas:

- La participación puede verse afectada por:
 - Lo que está en la boleta—cuestiones controvertidas, candidatos carismáticos aumentan la participación.
 - Fecha de la elección: el día después del Día del Trabajo
- Líneas cortas pueden significar:
 - Apatía de los votantes
 - Falta de notificación o educación del votante
 - Intimidación a los votantes
 - “Fatiga del votante”—no solo al final de la votación, pero elecciones frecuentes pueden tener un impacto en la capacidad de atención del votante
 - *Una línea larga no es SIEMPRE mala!*

Preguntas y Comentarios?