



Making Voter Registration Easier: Evaluation of the “Welcome Kit” Voter Registration Pilot Project

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CHAPTER 9

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Chapter 9: The Welcome Kit Pilot Project and Local Election Officials

In order to appreciate how the MVRE pilot project affected the workload and activities of local election officials in Ohio and Kentucky, it is important to understand the context of voter registration in both states and the governance capacities of the counties in each state. In this chapter, we present the voter registration process in both states and then discuss the types of jurisdictions that participated in the project. We also present qualitative and quantitative data from the local election officials (LEOs) in both states, and discuss how the project affected the registration process in the counties that participated in the project.

Voter Registration in Ohio and Kentucky

Ohio and Kentucky handle voter registration very differently. In Ohio, voter registration is a county-driven, bottom-up process.¹ There is a state database but the work of populating and managing the data are all done at the local level, building on previous local voter registration databases. The foundations of this design are requirements in Ohio law (§3503.09, §3503.10, and §3503.11) that voter registration is done using paper forms containing an original signature. Under the state's registration law, a voter's registration form must have an original signature in order to be processed, with all processing being done at the county level. This has several implications for voter registration in Ohio. First, it means that every voter registration form is key-entered at the county level from a paper form. The corollary to this, of course, is that no voter registration data are transmitted to the voter registration system in an electronic format. All voter registrations at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, for example, are transmitted to the county at which the registrant lives and all of the data from the BMV are re-entered.

In Kentucky, voter registration is what has typically been referred to as a "top down" voter registration system.² In this type of system, the state manages the voter registration system centrally, but counties still have final responsibility for providing the information that comprises the voter registration records in the voter registration system and approving all of the changes that occur to those records. The centralized method of voter registration means that much of the voter registration data that counties receive is in an electronic format, pushed to them by the state from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) or other entities that collect registration data electronically. These data are verified using the voter registration cards that

¹ An excellent reference regarding contemporary election administration in Ohio is Steven F. Huefner, Daniel P. Tokaji, and Edward B. Foley, "From Registration to Recounts: The Election Ecosystems of Five Midwestern States" (The Ohio State University Michael E. Moritz College of Law, 2007). Also see the more recent preliminary study by Wendy R. Weiser, J. Adam Skaggs, Christopher Ponoroff and Lawrence D. Norton, "Modernizing Ohio's System for Registering Voters: Automatic and Online Registration", November 5, 2009 (http://www.brennancenter.org/content/resource/ohio_blueprint/).

² Statewide voter registration databases have been categorized as being either "top down" or "bottom up." A 2005 study from electionline.org noted: "Generally, states possess or will construct registration systems with two fundamentally different administrative hierarchies --- "top down," in which a unified database is maintained by the state with information supplied by localities; and "bottom up," whereby counties and cities retain their own registration lists and submit information to a state compilation of local databases at regular intervals" (page 3). See "Assorted Rolls: Statewide Voter Registration Databases under HAVA", electionline.org, June 2005, http://www.pewtrusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/News/Press_Releases/Election_reform/electionline_0605.pdf.

follow the electronic data and these cards are used to generate electronic signature renderings, using scanners, of the voter's signature. Decision making about voter registrations still remains at the local level—as it is in Ohio—but the state system is designed to ease the management of the system for local governments by facilitating data transfer across counties and from the state to the local governments.

In discussing election administration with both state and local officials in these counties, the Ohio system is more labor intensive for local election officials compared to the Kentucky system when it comes to in the processing of voter registration application, largely because Ohio LEOs have to hand key the forms into the state database. We discussed the issue of voter registration with election officials in several jurisdictions, including those in Butler County, Franklin County, and Washington County. In these conversations, they identified several key issues related to the current voter registration process. First, the lack of transmission of electronic data from the BMV to the counties means that there are redundancies in the generation of voter registration lists and electronic signature files. Having these data electronically transferred would help address this problem. Second, because the state is typically a battleground state, it has a large number of third-party registration organizations that come into the state to register voters in the election.

Participating and Non-Participating Counties in Ohio

Ohio is a large state with 88 counties. The counties vary in their demographics but can be clustered into five basic groups, as shown in Table 9.1.³ The first cluster consists of small counties of less than 100,000 residents. This cluster contains the largest number of counties, as 64 Ohio counties have fewer than 100,000 residents. On average, these small counties had 32,578 registered voters who voted in, on average, one of 50 precincts in the county. Turnout in these counties averaged 71% in the 2008 election. Almost 13% of the residents in these small counties live in poverty and, on average, almost 96% of the populations in these counties are White.

The second largest cluster consists of 16 counties with between 100,000 and 350,000 residents. These counties average 126,380 registered voters, 162 precincts per county, and a turnout rate of 72% in the 2008 election. These counties have the lowest average poverty rate – 9.7% – and, on average, 91.6% of the residents in these counties are White. There are five (5) counties in the third cluster, with populations between 350,000 and 850,000 residents. These counties are only 82% White and 13.5% of residents live in poverty. These five counties averaged 323,719 registered voters and 436 precincts per county in 2008, and a 70.6% turnout rate.

³ This clustering was done using the K-means cluster command in SPSS. This command identifies relatively homogeneous groups based on chosen characteristics. These clusters were developed using only county total population; adding other variables, such as percent white, percent poverty, or turnout, did not change the cluster memberships. Clusters with fewer than five categories push more counties into the small-county category. Clusters with more than five categories only serve to create smaller memberships in the larger county clusters. Therefore, five clusters were determined to be optimal for explanatory purposes in our analysis.

The final two clusters consist of the largest counties in Ohio. Cluster four (4) is Hamilton County, which had a population of 851,484 in 2008. It has a poverty rate of 14% and 71.6% of the population is White. In 2008, 605,634 voters voted in 880 precincts; the county had a 70.9% turnout. Cluster five (5) consisted of the two largest counties, Cuyahoga and Franklin, both of which have populations over one million. These two counties averaged 978,185 registered voters in 2008, 64% of which voted in 2008 in one of 1,145 precincts on average in each county. These two counties have the highest poverty rate (15.9%) and largest minority populations (70.4% of residents are White).

Comparing Participating and Non-Participating Counties

As was noted before, participation in this project was not randomized in any manner, with participation determined by whether a county was in a specific postal zone within Ohio or Kentucky.⁴ The three largest counties in Ohio—Cuyahoga (City of Cleveland), Franklin (City of Columbus), and Hamilton (City of Cincinnati)—were the central points in the participating markets in this project. Therefore, participating counties included all of the largest ones in the State so there are not truly comparable non-participating comparison counties in Ohio with these largest counties.

For the other three clusters, we can make comparisons between participating and non-participating jurisdictions. For the smallest counties, there are 37 non-participating counties and 27 participating counties. These counties are statistically similar in terms of total population, percent of population living in poverty, racial demographics, and turnout in 2008, and the number of precincts used in the 2008 general election.⁵ The clusters between 100,000 and 350,000, and those between 350,000 and 850,000, are similar in all respects on the variables noted below, except for their racial and poverty attributes.⁶ For the counties between 100,000 and 350,000, the percent in poverty is significantly lower in the 11 participating jurisdictions compared to the five (5) non-participating jurisdictions. For the counties between 350,000 and 850,000, the three (3) participating counties have larger White populations compared to the two (2) non-participating jurisdictions.

Differences in the Registration Process between Participating and Non-Participating Jurisdictions

In Table 9.2, we consider the flow of voter registrations by month for each of the three clusters of counties in Ohio. The percentages in each cell represent the percent of registrations for 2008 that occurred in the month. For example, in the small participating jurisdictions, 10% of

⁴ Following our strategy in previous chapters, we here do not analyze any data from Indiana, as we did not obtain evaluation data from that state.

⁵ We conducted a simple t-test, comparing participating counties with non-participating counties. The one-tailed significance level for these was not at the 0.10 threshold except for the percentage of the population over aged 65. In that case, the percentage of the population over aged 65 is lower in the non-participating jurisdictions compared to the participating ones.

⁶ Again, we conducted a simple t-test, comparing participating counties with non-participating counties. Here, the one-tailed significance level for these was not at the 0.10 threshold except for the percentage the population in poverty and the racial composition. In these cases, the participating jurisdictions were Whiter (87% v. 77%) and had lower poverty rates (11.8% v. 16%) compared to the non-participating ones.

all registrations in 2008 occurred in January 2008, in the period just before the presidential primary election. Here, we see that, for the small jurisdictions and jurisdictions with between 100,000 and 350,000 jurisdictions, the flow of registrations was almost identical for each month. When we consider jurisdictions between 350,000 and 850,000, we do see some marked differences in registrations. The non-participating jurisdictions had seven percentage points more registrations in September and October compared to the participating jurisdictions. By contrast, the participating jurisdictions had five percentage points more of their registrations come in November compared to non-participating jurisdictions. This result does not hold true across all county classes. Given that there are a small number of jurisdictions of this size, this result is likely the result of factors outside of the implementation of the pilot program.

We also conducted a survey of all of the jurisdictions in the State of Ohio and the participating jurisdictions in the State of Kentucky. The purpose of the survey was to increase our understanding of the staffing levels related to voter registration process, the volume of registrations that they have to process, and the procedures used in this processing.⁷ We received survey responses from 35 of the 64 jurisdictions in the small jurisdiction cluster (under 100,000 in population) in Ohio and from all 10 participating jurisdictions in Kentucky.

In Table 9.3 we see that, in Ohio, the participating and non-participating jurisdictions that completed the survey are similar to those jurisdictions that were not surveyed and we present the results of the survey below.⁸ We see that the average small jurisdiction had three (3) full-time and 1.5 part-time staff working in their office during the 2008 election year. We also see that one (1) of these full-time staff and 0.5 of the part-time staff worked on voter registration. In 2008, these jurisdictions also had between one (1) and three (3) part-time staff working in their offices as well. When we compare the staffing in 2008 with staffing in 2006, we see that the 2008 election was much more labor intensive, with jurisdictions having approximately one (1) more temporary staff person working each month from September to November in 2008 compared to the same period in 2006.

In Kentucky, we see that the participating jurisdictions—all of which had 150,000 or fewer residents (9 of the 10 have fewer than 100,000)—had an average of 2.6 full-time employees and 0.6 part-time employees in 2008. They had, on average, 1.5 full-time and 0.5 part time employees working on voter registration in 2008. The counties also had less than one (1) temporary employee in 2008 in the months leading up to the election. If we compare staffing for 2008 and 2006, we see that the presidential election year did not result in large changes in staffing.

When we compare the participating and non-participating jurisdictions, there are small differences between the two but these differences are not significant. The counties in Ohio did not see changes in their election management activities based on being a part of – or not being

⁷ The details of the survey are contained in Appendix 4.

⁸ Again, the jurisdictions were compared using a t-test statistic, comparing surveyed and non-surveyed jurisdictions within both participating and non-participating jurisdiction groupings. There were not statistical differences between participating jurisdictions that were or were not surveyed or between non-participating jurisdictions that were or were not surveyed in the small jurisdiction cluster.

a part of – the pilot program. This is likely a function of the paper-based voter registration system in Ohio and its bottom up design.

Voter Registrations Forms Received from the Project

The totals of voter registrations received by counties in Ohio by month are in Figure 9.1a. The figure shows the percentage of Welcome Kit registrations by cluster (this is the total number of Welcome Kit registrations divided by the total number of registrations from all sources, by cluster by month). We see that, during the period May to August, the Welcome Kits forms received comprised more than 10 percent of registrations in three (3) of the five (5) clusters. As we discuss in the next section, the percentage of voter registrations from third-party groups overwhelms counties in the last three months prior to the election.

Because these forms could not be entered into the voter registration system directly by the Secretary of State's Office—even in a pending form—the forms were collected by the Secretary of State but immediately sent to the appropriate County for processing. From a county workload perspective, the project did not have either a positive or negative impact.

When we examine the percentage of registrations coming from all sources in Kentucky in Figure 9.1b for June to December 2008, we see that the Welcome Kits provided between 0.3% (one-third of one percent) and 1.45% of registrations for the period the Welcome Kit program was operational in Kentucky during 2008. Again, this was likely to have only a small impact on the workload in Kentucky during this period.

Differences in Election Outcomes between Participating and Non-Participating Jurisdictions

We can use several measures to consider how participating, or not participating, in this project affected the voter registration process in Ohio. The first two measures we use are rates of turnout and rates of registration. In chapter 8, we presented registration data that compared counties based on the difference in new registrations in 2008 compared to 2007. Here, we just focus on 2008 registrations, considering how the flow of registrations varied across counties that did or did not participate and looking at aggregate turnout rates in these counties. These results provide more evidence that (1) it is difficult to tease out the direct affect of the program on turnout

The first measure we consider is turnout; these data are presented in Table 9.4. Here, we do not see and statistically significant differences between participating and non-participating jurisdictions in any of the three clusters.⁹ Turnout was the same between the two groups in the smallest jurisdictions, was slightly higher among participating jurisdictions with between 100,000 and 350,000 residents, and was slightly lower among participating jurisdictions in the 360,000 to 850,000 residents jurisdictions.

⁹ The t-statistics were not significant in these comparisons.

Our second set of measures relate to voter registration. There were not significantly more registrants in 2008 in either the participating or the non-participating jurisdictions, regardless of jurisdiction size. The one area where there were some differences between the participating and non-participating groups was in the number of new registrations received between June and October 2008, as a percentage of all registrations received in the year. For the 100,000 to 350,000 population counties, the non-participating jurisdictions received more of their registrations during this period.¹⁰ The smallest jurisdictions also saw a similar difference, albeit at a level that was not significant. For the jurisdictions between 360,000 and 850,000 in population, the participating jurisdictions had more registrations during this period compared to the non-participating ones, but this difference was not statistically significant. It may be the case that, for the smaller two clusters, the project did, to some extent, smooth the percentage of registrations coming into the county.

The third measure we consider relates to provisional balloting.¹¹ We might expect that, if the program improves the quality of the voter registration rolls, there would be fewer provisional ballots cast or fewer provisional ballots rejected for registration problems. When we consider if there are differences between the participating and non-participating jurisdictions in regards to the number of provisional ballots cast, we do not see differences across the three clusters. When we consider a related measure—the number of provisional ballots cast per precinct—we see that, in the smallest two clusters, the numbers are higher in the participating jurisdictions (and statistically significantly so in the jurisdictions between 100,000 and 350,000 in population). For the jurisdictions between 360,000 and 850,000 in population, the differences are significant but the non-participating jurisdictions have the most provisional ballots cast per precinct.

With regards to provisional ballots, we are also interested in whether more were rejected in the participating or non-participating groups. For the smallest cluster, the participating jurisdictions had more provisional ballots rejected, a difference that is statistically significant. However, the participating jurisdictions had fewer provisional ballots rejected for registration problems. For jurisdictions with populations between 100,000 and 350,000, we see that the participating jurisdictions had more provisional ballots rejected in total but had fewer rejected because of registration problems; these differences were not significant. For the largest cluster examined, we see that participating jurisdictions had slightly more total provisional ballots rejected but they had fewer rejected because of registration problems.

Voter Registration in Detail (1) – The Case of Franklin County

We wanted to see how voter registration works in general in Ohio and we talked with the election officials in Franklin County, including the voter registration staff there, to get a sense of how their voter registration process works and the demands on their workload outside the Welcome Kit program. The goal was to understand how this program would or would not affect the County's overall workload.

¹⁰ $t=1.8$, which is significant at the 0.10 level, for the class 4 jurisdictions.

¹¹ The data reported here were also used in a report for the Pew Center on the States that can be found at http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/initiatives_detail.aspx?initiativeID=54789.

Franklin County is the second largest county in the State of Ohio and is home to the capital city—Columbus—and to the largest university, The Ohio State University. It has more than 10 full-time staff and has three part-time staff. A large percentage of these staff work managing the voter registration files in election years. In addition, the County hires a large number of temporary staff in the months leading up to the election. In 2008, the County had 17 temporary staff in June, 25 in August, 33 in September, 36 in October, and 33 in November.

The reason why so much staff is needed for voter registration can be seen in data regarding the County's new voter registration applications for 2008. In Figure 9.2, we show the percentage of new applications by month, by source of registration. The black base color (closest by the axis) is the number of registrations from the Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles. Although the number of registrations from the BMV does vary somewhat by month, it is a constant source of roughly 2,000 to 5,000 registrations per month. By contrast, we see that political parties and third-party organizations (represented by the whiter bands) operate more strategically with a "register for this election" strategy. In 2008, there were registrations from third parties surrounding the presidential primary elections and then there was an explosion of these registrations in July, August, and September. By November and December, there are almost zero registrations from third parties and there are zero from political parties and candidates.

Looking at the monthly figures, we see that, in September alone, the county processed more than 70,000 new registrants. In August and October, more than 30,000 new registration forms were processed. In those three months, Franklin County processed just over 67% of all registrations from 2008. In talking to the voter registration staff in the County, it was interesting to learn that many of the voter registrations received during this peak period are duplicate registrations. There were individuals who completed more than 10 registrations in these third party registration drives; on several cases, the elections office actually called registrants and requested that they stop re-registering unnecessarily.

Another important source of voter registrations is the Board of Elections itself. Through various methods—from individuals registering in person at the Board of Elections to registrations at the off-site in person absentee voting locations, to mailings that the County does to individuals on the National Change of Address system—the Board of Election is responsible for more than 40,000 registrations.

The volume of Welcome Kit applications in Franklin County was sizable but given that the County processes so many forms in the three months prior to the election from third-party sources who are focused largely on students and other special populations, it isn't likely that the Welcome Kit program would affect the workload in the County in a demonstrable way.

Voter Registration in Detail (2) – The Case of Washington County

Washington County, Ohio is located in the Southeast part of the state, along the West Virginia border. According to the U.S. Census American Community Survey, it is the 41st most populated county in Ohio, making it close to the median jurisdiction in the state, with just over

61,000 residents. The county is slightly above average in the percent of people living in poverty, it has a slightly greater White population, and a population that is older than other counties in Ohio. Unlike Franklin County, Washington County does not have a university and has a relatively flat population change from 2000 to 2008. Washington County was a non-participating county but is relatively representative of the average county in Ohio.

The Washington County elections staff in 2008 had four full-time staff and six part-time staff. Two of the full-time staff and one of the part-time staff work on voter registration on a relatively permanent basis. This is an increase in staffing over 2006, when the county had four full-time but no part-time staff (two full time worked on voter registration), and 2004, when the county had two full-time and two part-time staff, with one each working on voter registration. The County also hires a large number of temporary staff in the months leading up to the election. In 2008, the County had 3.5 temporary staff leading up to the 2008 election and 2 temporary staff in the months leading up to the 2006 and 2004 elections.

In Figure 9.3, we show the percentage of new applications by month, by source of registration. The black base color (closest by the axis) is the number of registrations from the Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles. Although the number of registrations from the BMV does vary somewhat by month, it is a constant source of roughly 63 to 235 registrations per month. Again, we see in Washington County that there were strategic efforts to register voters for the 2008 election. In 2008, there were registrations from third parties surrounding the presidential primary elections and then there was an explosion of these registrations in August, and September, and October. By November and December, there are almost few registrations from third parties and there are zero from political parties and candidates. Looking at the by month figures, we see that, in January, September, October, and November, the county processed alone, more than 1,900 registrations per month. In the other months, the county processed between 500 and 1,000 registrations.

We also have data by month on the number of voters in Washington County removed from the rolls for various reasons. In Figure 9.4, we see that death was most common reason people were removed from the rolls in almost every month. People moving were the most common reason for removing people from the rolls in January and November. We see that the work of removing people also seems to have something of a lagging effect behind elections, meaning that when elections end, voter registration work continues with updating of voter rolls.

Evaluations of Data Quality

A smaller set of counties in Ohio and Kentucky responded to the questions in the larger survey of counties regarding the quality of voter registration forms received from various sources. In Table 9.5, we see that, in Ohio, the election officials surveyed thought that the data from the BMV and the Secretary of State is accurate. Data from third parties and from state agencies were viewed as less accurate. We see, in Kentucky, that the Secretary of State/Board of Election forms are considered most accurate, with the other three seen as relatively equally accurate.

Conclusions

Ohio is a state where the voter registration process is complicated by the number of third-party organizations in the state that register voters. The data from the counties shows that there are a large number of registrants entering the system in an election year in Ohio and that the Welcome Kit program was an important but relatively small source of registrations. Counties have to work to register voters as well as remove individuals from the voter rolls as appropriate throughout the year. The staffing of voter registration requires having both permanent staff as well as the hiring of temporary staff before elections.

Table 9.1: County Demographics, Ohio

		Population 2008	Percent White	Percent Living in Poverty	Percent Population over 65
Less than 100,000 Population	Counties	64			
	Mean	48,718.7	95.9%	12.9%	13.8%
	Median	42,417.0	96.7%	12.0%	13.9%
	Minimum	13,281.0	85.6%	5.4%	9.3%
	Maximum	107,873.0	99.0%	31.5%	18.6%
Counties Between 100,000 and 350,000	Counties	16			
	Mean	177,862.9	91.6%	9.7%	12.2%
	Median	162,108.0	91.5%	10.4%	11.9%
	Minimum	113,812.0	81.8%	4.5%	8.2%
	Maximum	304,373.0	96.6%	15.0%	17.8%
Counties Between 350,000 and 600,000	Counties	5			
	Mean	451,524.6	83.3%	13.5%	13.3%
	Median	440,456.0	82.4%	12.0%	13.7%
	Minimum	360,765.0	76.2%	11.6%	10.7%
	Maximum	542,562.0	90.0%	17.5%	15.1%
Counties Between 600,000 and 1,000,000 (Hamilton)	Counties	1			
	Mean	851,494.0	71.6%	14.0%	13.5%
Counties over 1,000,000	Counties	2	2	2	2
	Mean	1,206,496.0	70.4%	15.9%	12.7%
	Median	1,206,496.0	70.4%	15.9%	12.7%
	Minimum	1,129,067.0	66.8%	14.7%	9.8%
	Maximum	1,283,925.0	74.0%	17.1%	15.6%

Table 9.2: Voting in Ohio

	Small Jurisdiction		100,000-350,000 Population		350,000-550,000 Population	
	Not Participant	Participant	Not Participant	Participant	Not Participant	Participant
January	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07
February	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07
March	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08
April	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03
May	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
June	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
July	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.07
August	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08
September	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.24	0.20
October	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.19
November	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.12
December	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01

Table 9.3: Staffing in Small Jurisdictions

	Non Participating			Participating		
Ohio	Responses	Average	Median	Responses	Average	Median
Full-Time Staff 2008	19	3.05	2	16	3.06	2.5
Part-Time Staff 2008	19	1.58	1	16	1.69	2
Full-Time VR Staff 2008	19	0.89	1	16	1.00	1
Part-Time VR Staff 2008	19	0.47	0	16	0.88	1
Full-Time Staff 2006	19	2.32	2	16	2.88	2.5
Part-Time Staff 2006	19	1.47	0	16	1.13	0
Full-Time VR Staff 2006	19	0.89	0	16	1.13	1
Part-Time VR Staff 2006	19	0.53	0	16	0.94	0
Temporary Staff Sept 2008	14	1.61	0.75	13	1.12	0.5
Temporary Staff Oct 2008	15	2.73	2	15	2.70	3
Temporary Staff Nov 2008	15	1.97	2	15	2.17	1
Temporary Staff Sept 2006	14	0.96	0	13	0.96	0.5
Temporary Staff Oct 2006	15	1.47	2	14	1.64	1.5
Temporary Staff Nov 2006	15	1.33	2	15	1.20	1
Kentucky						
Full-Time Staff 2008				10	2.60	2.00
Part-Time Staff 2008				10	0.60	0.00
Full-Time VR Staff 2008				10	1.50	1.00
Part-Time VR Staff 2008				10	0.50	0.00
Full-Time Staff 2006				10	3.00	1.50

Part-Time Staff 2006				10	0.50	0.00
Full-Time VR Staff 2006				10	1.30	1.00
Part-Time VR Staff 2006				10	0.50	0.00
Temporary Staff Sept 2008				7	0.71	0.00
Temporary Staff Oct 2008				7	0.79	0.50
Temporary Staff Nov 2008				7	0.71	0.00
Temporary Staff Sept 2006				7	0.50	0.00
Temporary Staff Oct 2006				7	0.50	0.00
Temporary Staff Nov 2006				7	0.43	0.00

Table 9.4: Differences between Participating and Non-Participating Jurisdictions for Various Election Metrics

		Small Jurisdictions (>100,000)		Jurisdictions 100,000 to 350,000		Jurisdictions 360,000 - 850,000	
	Group	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
Population 2008	Participant	27	47,133.89	11	179,283.91	3	427,513.67
	Non-Participant	37	49,875.11	5	174,736.80	2	487,541.00
Turnout 2008	Participant	27	0.71	11	0.72	3	0.70
	Non-Participant	37	0.71	5	0.71	2	0.71
Percent New Voter Registrations 2007	Participant	27	0.05	11	0.07	3	0.06
	Non-Participant	37	0.06	5	0.05	2	0.07
Percent New Voter Registrations 2008	Participant	27	0.11	11	0.16	3	0.18
	Non-Participant	37	0.11	5	0.16	2	0.18
New Registrations, June - October 2008	Participant	27	0.36	11	<i>0.42</i>	3	0.49
	Non-Participant	37	0.37	5	<i>0.45</i>	2	0.43
Provisional Ballots Cast, as Percent of Votes Cast, 2008	Participant	27	0.04	11	0.04	3	0.03
	Non-Participant	37	0.04	5	0.03	2	0.03
Provisional Ballots Cast, Per Precinct, 2008	Participant	27	16.10	11	14.38	3	10.02
	Non-Participant	37	15.22	5	10.11	2	14.20
Percent Provisional Ballots Rejected, Registration Problem, 2008	Participant	27	0.55	11	0.66	3	0.61
	Non-Participant	37	0.58	5	0.58	2	0.72
Percent Provisional Ballots Rejected 2008	Participant	27	0.21	11	0.15	3	0.18
	Non-Participant	37	0.17	5	0.21	2	0.17

Table 9.5: Quality of Voter Registration Data, by State and Source

	Ohio							
	BMV		State Agencies		Third Parties		Secretary of State	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Very Accurate	13	50.0	2	7.7	1	4.0	5	19.2
Somewhat Accurate	9	34.6	16	61.5	15	60.0	19	73.1
Somewhat Inaccurate	4	15.4	6	23.1	6	24.0	2	7.7
Very Inaccurate	0	0.0	2	7.7	3	12.0	0	0.0
Total	26	100.0	26	100.0	25	100.0	26	100.0
	Kentucky							
	BMV		State Agencies		Third Parties		Board of Elections	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Very Accurate	1	10.0	2	20.0	7	70.0	4	40.0
Somewhat Accurate	7	70.0	5	50.0	2	20.0	6	60.0
Somewhat Inaccurate	1	10.0	2	20.0	1	10.0	0	0.0
Very Inaccurate	1	10.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	10	100.0	10	100.0	10	100.0	10	100.0

Figure 9.1a: Percent of Registrations in Ohio from Welcome Packages, by County Cluster, by Month

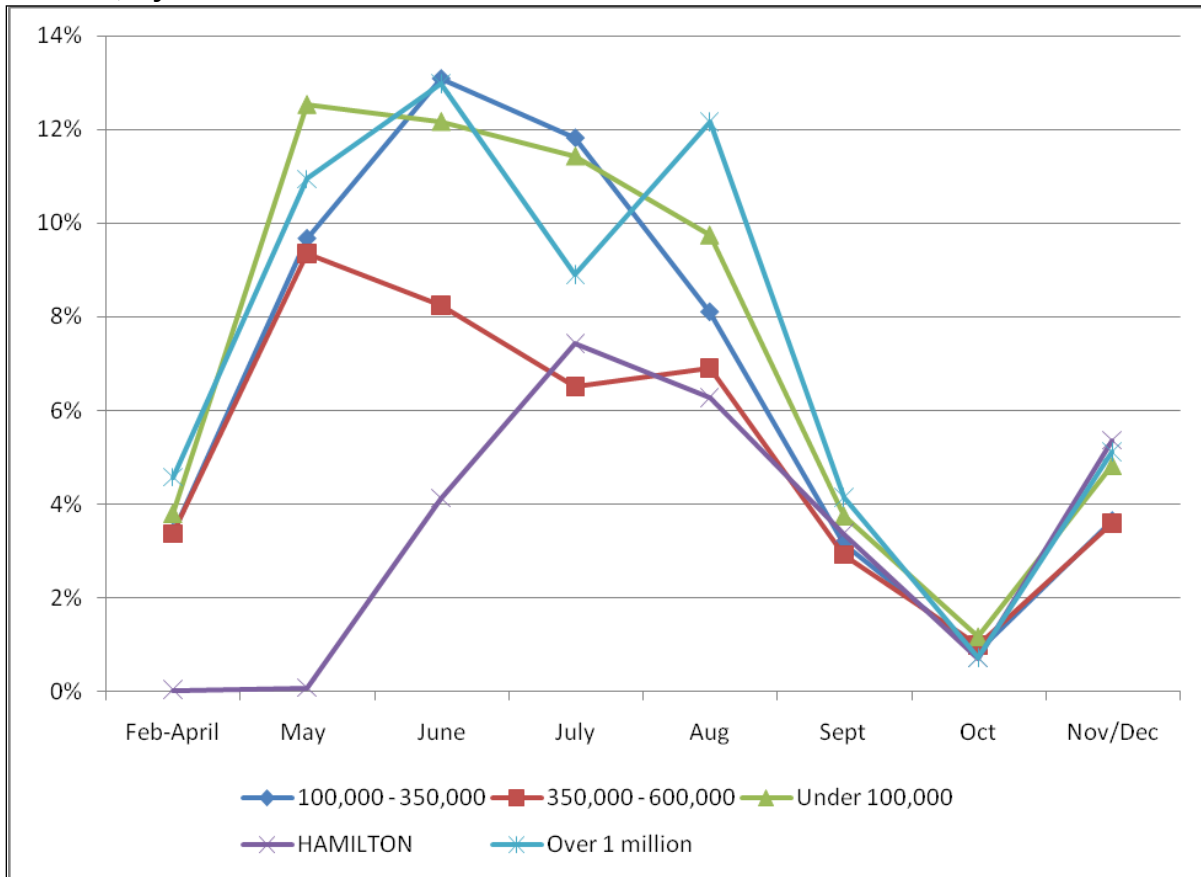
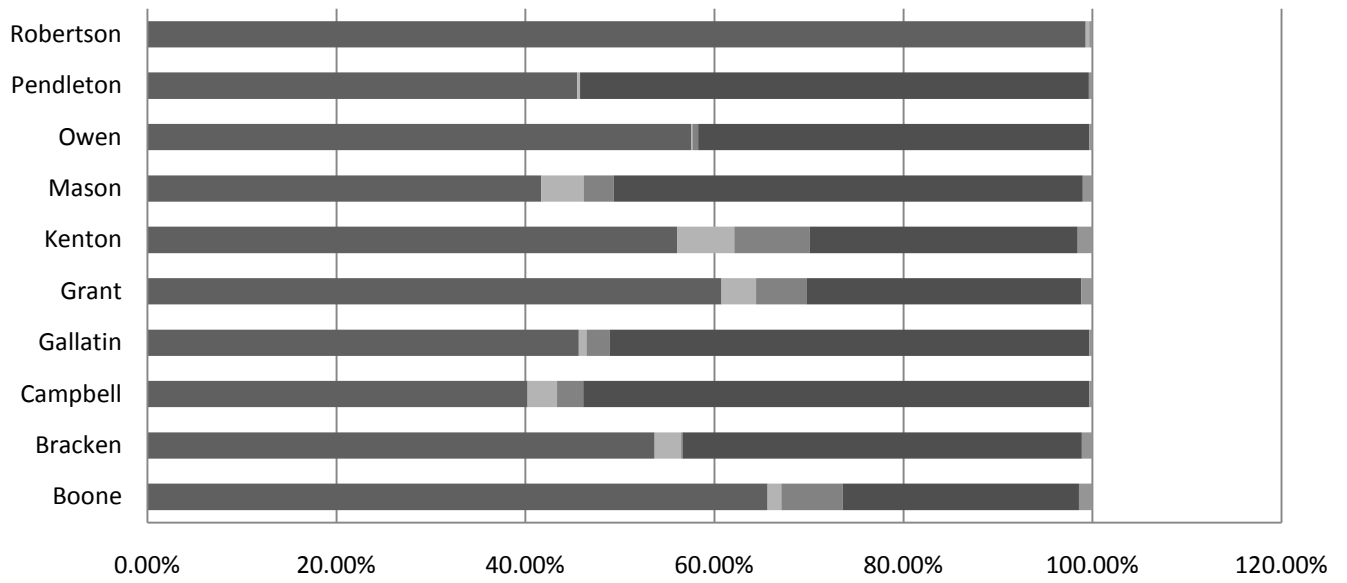


Figure 9.1b: Percent of Registrations in Kentucky from Welcome Packages, by County



	Boone	Bracken	Campbell	Gallatin	Grant	Kenton	Mason	Owen	Pendleton	Robertson
■ Drivers License	65.63%	53.68%	40.23%	45.64%	60.75%	56.03%	41.70%	57.56%	45.48%	99.26%
■ Other Govt	1.43%	2.79%	3.10%	0.82%	3.64%	6.07%	4.45%	0.12%	0.32%	0.37%
■ Mail	6.51%	0.13%	2.79%	2.45%	5.39%	7.96%	3.19%	0.59%	0.00%	0.00%
■ Other	24.98%	42.26%	53.54%	50.73%	29.02%	28.35%	49.64%	41.38%	53.83%	0.00%
■ Welcome Kits	1.45%	1.14%	0.34%	0.36%	1.21%	1.58%	1.02%	0.35%	0.38%	0.37%

Figure 9.2: Franklin County Voter Registration Applications, by Month and by Source

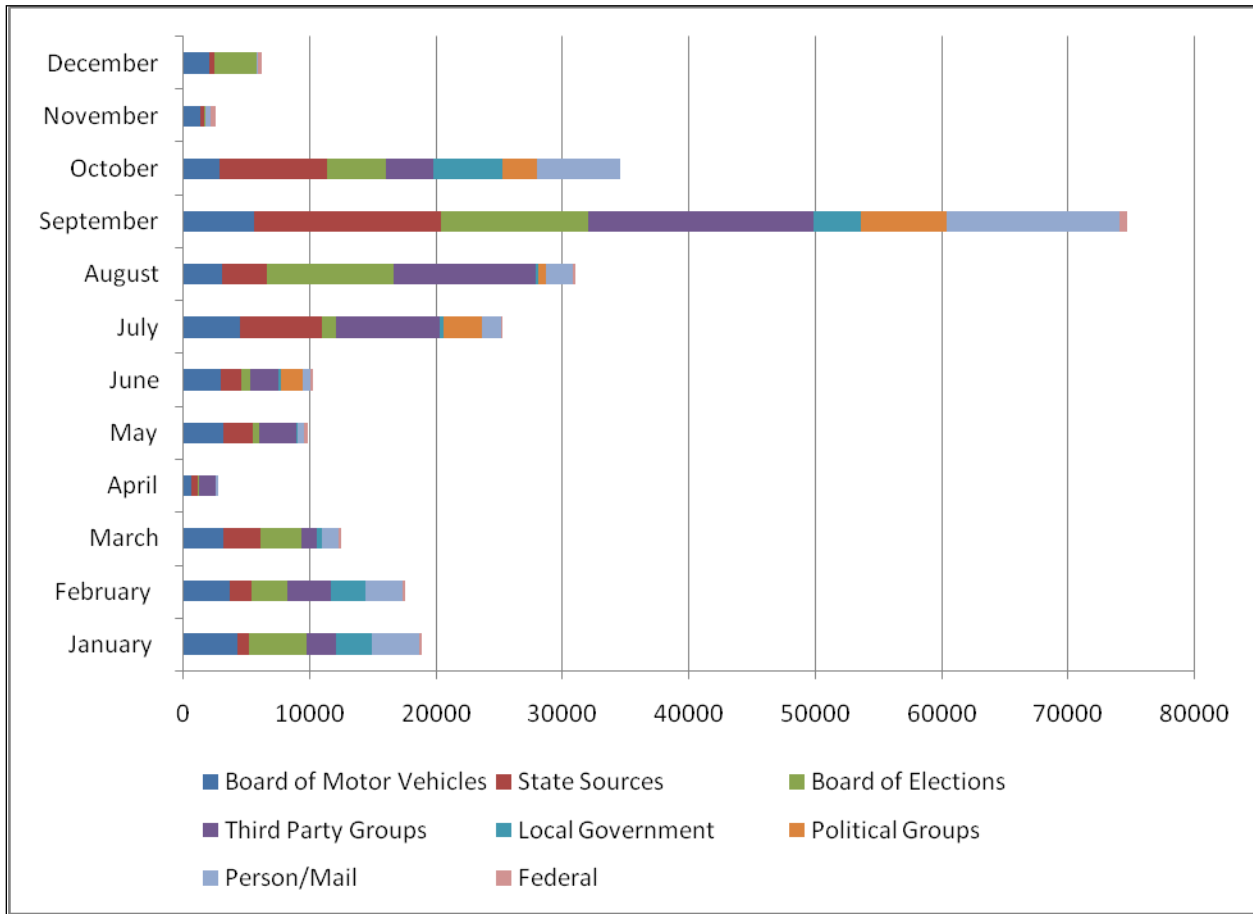


Figure 9.3: Franklin County Total Registration Applications by Source, 2008

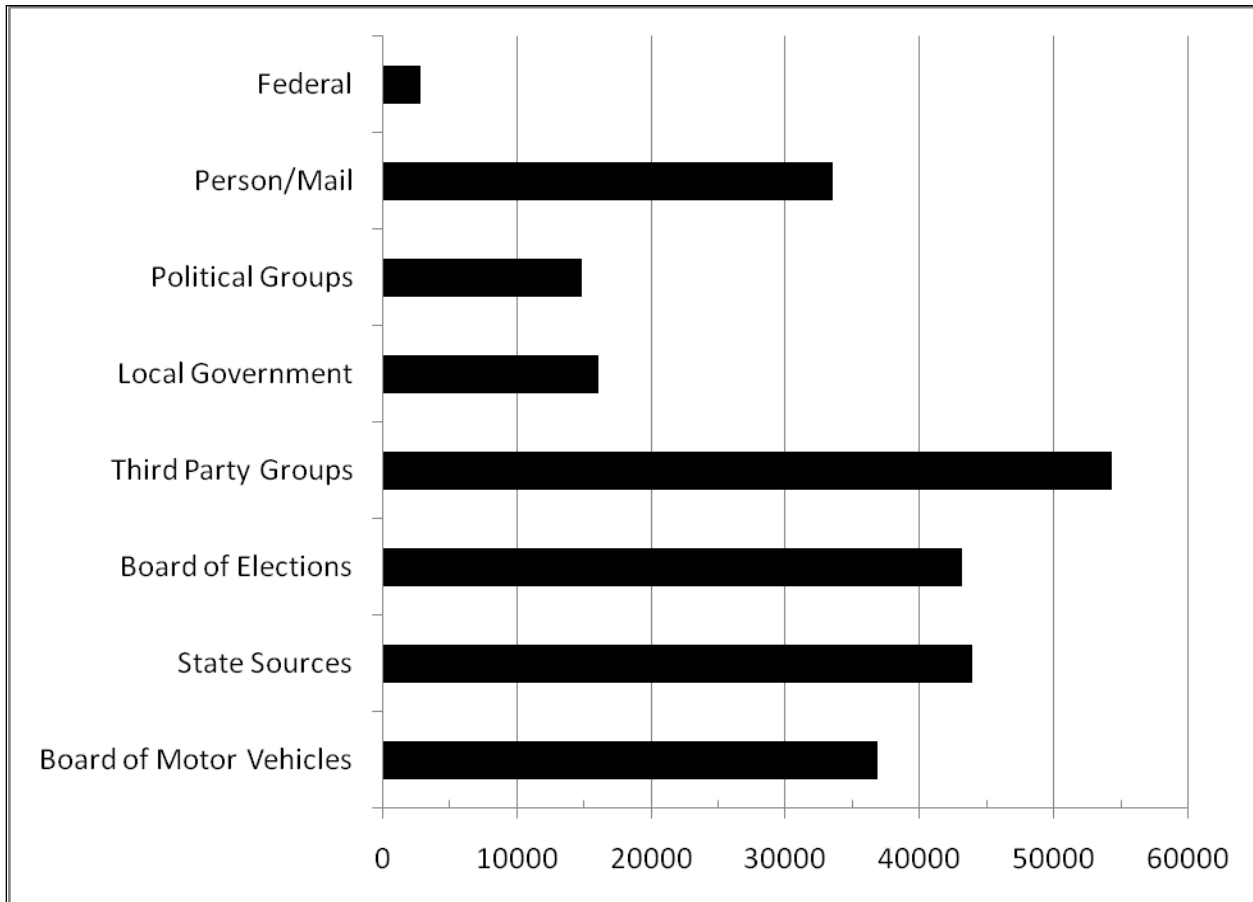


Figure 9.4: Voter Registration Sources by Month - Washington County

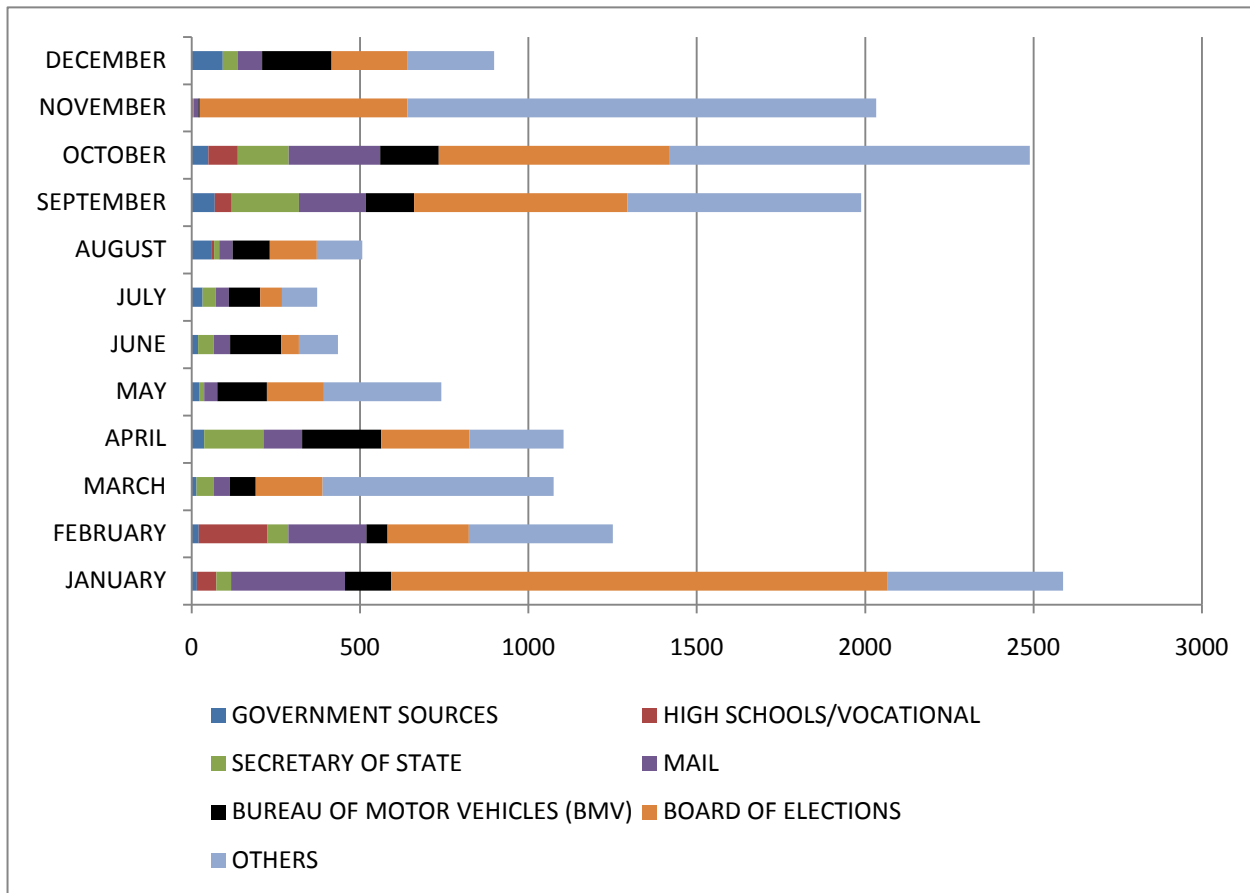


Figure 9.5: Removing Voters from the Rolls - Washington County

