

# SAME DAY REGISTRATION

## SAME DAY REGISTRATION:

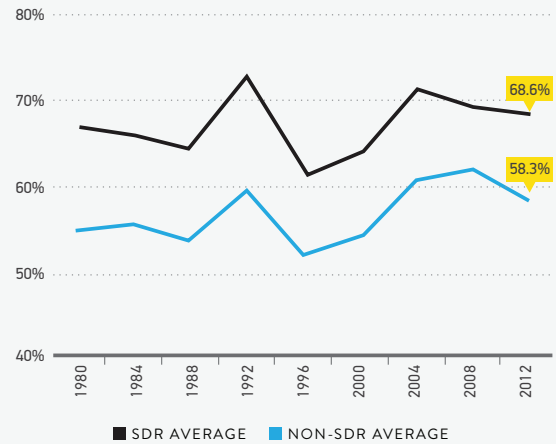
### WHAT IS IT? WHERE IS IT AVAILABLE?

**S**ame Day Registration (SDR) allows eligible voters to register to vote and cast their ballots on the same day. Depending on the state, this one-stop process for registering and voting may be offered on Election Day, during the early voting period, or both. Eligible voters can also use Same Day Registration to correct an outdated voter registration record and cast a ballot that will be counted. Pioneered by Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin in the early-to-mid-1970s, fifteen states (California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) and the District of Columbia have now enacted the reform. (North Carolina repealed its SDR system in 2013)

### THE BENEFITS OF SAME DAY REGISTRATION

- **INCREASES VOTER TURNOUT.** States that allow Same Day Registration consistently lead the nation in voter participation. Four of the top five states for voter turnout in the 2012 presidential election all offered Same Day Registration. Average voter turnout was over 10 percentage points higher in SDR states than in other states.<sup>1</sup>
- **ELIMINATES ARBITRARY DEADLINES THAT CUT OFF REGISTRATION WHEN VOTERS ARE MOST INTERESTED.** Many citizens become most interested and engaged with elections in the last few weeks before Election Day, when candidate debates and campaigns reach their peak. But registration deadlines may already have passed at that point. Many states unnecessarily close voter registration 25 to 30 days before an election.
- **REMEDIES INACCURATE VOTER ROLLS.** Many previously-registered voters lose their eligibility merely because they have moved. Others are never added to the voter rolls because of bureaucratic errors. Failure to discover these problems prior to Election Day, when registration deadlines have passed, results in eligible citizens losing their vote. With Same Day Registration, these voters can simply update registration records or register anew at the polling place and vote a ballot that will be counted.

Turnout Rates in SDR vs. Non-SDR States, 1980–2012, Presidential Election Years



SOURCE: U.S. Elections Project, <http://elections.gmu.edu/Turnout%201980-2012.xls>

STATE	VOTERS USING SDR	SDR USAGE (% OF VOTERS)
Idaho	117,861	17.69%
Iowa	66,289	4.17%
Maine	58,474	8.07%
Minnesota	527,867	17.89%
Montana	8,053	1.64%
New Hampshire	99,299	13.81%
North Carolina	249,922	5.61%
Wisconsin	337,880	10.95%
Wyoming*	28,017	11.18%
Washington, DC	34,646	11.77%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,528,300</b>	<b>10.04%</b>

SOURCE: As reported by state elections officials. Data on file with Dēmos.

\* Preliminary 2012 data; further review pending

- **ASSISTS GEOGRAPHICALLY MOBILE, LOWER-INCOME CITIZENS, YOUNG VOTERS AND VOTERS OF COLOR.** Keeping voter registration records current is a big challenge under current systems, which place the onus of updating records on the individual. Census data show that over 36 million people in America moved between 2011 and 2012, and nearly half of those moving had low-incomes.<sup>2</sup> Young adults of all income levels also move more frequently—for school, for jobs, for family. Same Day Registration offers those who have recently

moved but failed to update registration records another opportunity to register and vote. Research indicates that allowing young people to register to vote on Election Day could increase youth turnout in presidential elections by as much as 14 percentage points.<sup>3</sup>

Experts predict that Same Day Registration can be particularly effective in increasing voter participation among voters of color.<sup>4</sup> That prediction was borne out in North Carolina in the brief time SDR was in effect. Though they represented 20 percent of the voting-age population, African Americans comprised 36 percent of those who used SDR to vote in the 2008 presidential election in North Carolina, the first such election when SDR was available there.<sup>5</sup> SDR usage among African Americans rose to 41 percent in 2012.

- GREATLY REDUCES THE NEED FOR PROVISIONAL BALLOTING. Provisional ballots are offered to citizens who believe they are registered but whose names do not appear on voter rolls. But more than one in four such ballots cast in the 2008 presidential election were subsequently rejected.<sup>6</sup> Allowing eligible voters to register and vote on the same day greatly reduces the need for provisional ballots, helping to assure voters that their ballots will be counted, and saving elections officials the time and expense of processing many provisional votes.

After SDR was adopted in Iowa, provisional ballots dropped from 15,000 in the 2004 presidential election to less than 5,000 in 2008 – a 67 percent decline. North Carolina saw 23,000 fewer provisional ballots after it adopted SDR in 2008.

#### A COST-EFFECTIVE MEANS TO INCREASE VOTER PARTICIPATION WHILE MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THE VOTE

- IOWA AND NORTH CAROLINA REPORTED MINIMAL COSTS TO INTRODUCE SDR IN THE 2008 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The 2008 presidential election was the first such contest when Same Day Registration was offered in Iowa and North Carolina. The state of Iowa spent less than \$40,000 to introduce SDR for its 99 counties. County expenses were also minimal. North Carolina's counties cited some additional staffing needs at voting sites as the most notable expense associated with Same Day Registration.<sup>7</sup>
- SDR COSTS ARE MINIMAL IN LONG-STANDING SDR STATES. Most respondents to a survey of local election officials in Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, described the incremental cost of SDR as “minimal.”<sup>8</sup>

- ELECTIONS ADMINISTRATORS AGREE THAT SDR DOES NOT COMPROMISE THE INTEGRITY OF THE VOTE. The great majority of local elections officials in SDR states who participated in two Dêmos surveys reported that current fraud-prevention measures suffice to ensure the integrity of elections. SDR states impose heavy penalties for voter fraud; voters are required to show proof of residency; and voters must sign an oath attesting to their identity and citizenship. And unlike registration by mail, SDR requires eligible voters to attest to their identity face-to-face before an elections official. Election audits, with strict penalties for violations, add an additional level of verification.<sup>9</sup>

---

#### ENDNOTES

1. The voter turnout figures used throughout this document were derived from the number of votes cast for the highest office and the voting-eligible population (VEP), as reported by the United States Election Project, <http://elections.gmu.edu/Turnout%201980-2012.xls>. The VEP is constructed by adjusting the voting-age population for non-citizens and ineligible felons, depending on state law.
2. U.S. Census Bureau, Geographical Mobility 2011-2012, Table, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/migration/data/cps/cps2012.html>.
3. Mary Fitzgerald, *Easier Voting Methods Boost Youth Turnout*, The Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement (CIRCLE) (Feb. 2003), <http://www.civicyouth.org/PopUps/WorkingPapers/WP01Fitzgerald.pdf>.
4. R. Michael Alvarez and Jonathan Nagler, *Election Day Voter Registration in California*, Dêmos (2011), [http://www.demos.org/sites/default/files/publications/CA\\_EDR\\_Report-Demos.pdf](http://www.demos.org/sites/default/files/publications/CA_EDR_Report-Demos.pdf); R. Michael Alvarez and Jonathan Nagler, *Same Day Voter Registration in Maryland*, Dêmos (2010), [http://www.demos.org/sites/default/files/publications/SameDayRegistration\\_Maryland\\_Demos.pdf](http://www.demos.org/sites/default/files/publications/SameDayRegistration_Maryland_Demos.pdf); R. Michael Alvarez and Jonathan Nagler, *Election Day Voter Registration in Massachusetts*, Dêmos (2008), <http://www.demos.org/sites/default/files/publications/mass.pdf>.
5. Democracy North Carolina, “2008 Recap: The Year of the Voter,” Feb. 19, 2009, <http://www.democracy-nc.org/reports/researchreports/WrapUp.pdf>.
6. United States Election Assistance Commission, *2008 Election Administration and Voting Survey*, <http://www.eac.gov/assets/1/1/Documents/2008%20Election%20Administration%20and%20Voting%20Survey%20EAVS%20Report.pdf>.
7. Laura Rokoff, Emma Stokking, *Small Investments, High Yields: Cost Study of Same Day Registration in IA and NC*, Dêmos (Feb. 2012), <http://www.demos.org/sites/default/files/publications/SDR-Cost-Study-Final.pdf>.
8. “Election Day Registration: A Ground-Level View,” Dêmos, <http://www.demos.org/publication/election-day-registration-ground-level-view-0>.
9. Cristina Vasile and Regina Eaton, “Election Day Best Practices: An Implementation Guide,” Dêmos (July 2010), <http://www.demos.org/publication/election-day-registration-best-practices-implementation-guide>, page 25.

---

#### PROJECT VOTE

ESTELLE H. ROGERS, ESQ.  
LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR  
EROGERS@PROJECTVOTE.ORG  
P: (202) 546-4173, EXT. 310