



THE COST OF VOTER SUPPRESSION IN AMERICA

How High Fees Are Blocking
Access to the Ballot

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Executive Summary

Voting in the United States should be free and fair. But, whether we know it or not, we are all paying a fee to vote.

After more than a century of activists risking their lives, livelihoods, and freedom in the fight to expand the right to vote, we're now in a time of regression—one in which much of that progress is under threat. Certain lawmakers and state and local officials are escalating their attacks on the ability to vote for Black, Brown, and Native voters; voters with disabilities; and older and younger voters. **And it comes at a high price.**

In November 2023, All Voting is Local partnered with the independent, nonpartisan research firm Claster Consulting to conduct a national survey of eligible voters to learn about their perspectives on voting and their experience with accessing the ballot.

The survey found that the actions of anti-democracy lawmakers today are deeply out of alignment with the majority of Americans, who believe voting should be as easy as possible and support laws making that access real for all eligible voters. Contrary to the will of the majority, the survey also uncovered how voting is not only becoming more difficult but is costly—financially and otherwise—to voters.

The Cost of Voter Suppression in America: How High Fees Are Blocking Access to the Ballot explores how we got to this point, what's behind the high costs voters have to bear, and how state and local officials can urgently act to ease these unnecessary burdens imposed on voters.

Election officials and those who hold public office must be trusted stewards of our democracy. However, they are falling woefully short of their responsibility to protect the right to vote and ensure that decisions made about the voting process do not prevent or discourage people from casting a ballot. It's time they make our elections more fair, equitable, and accessible and build a better democracy for everyone.

It's time election officials make our elections more fair, equitable, and accessible and build a better democracy for everyone.

A first-time voter in the U.S. will have to spend approximately

\$105.53 TO VOTE.

THIS AMOUNTS TO A POLL TAX ON VOTERS.

These high fees and other barriers as laid out in this report serve to discourage eligible voters from exercising their right to vote.



The State of Voting Today

After decades of progress toward a more inclusive democracy, lawmakers in several states are leading a sweeping legislative assault on democracy—one that threatens to drive the right to vote out of reach for Americans.

When President Lyndon Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 into law, for the first time in American history, the promise of equal access to the ballot was made more real for every eligible citizen. The law affirmed that all voters, regardless of their skin color or Zip code, could cast a vote free from discrimination and barriers like literacy tests, felony disenfranchisement, poll taxes, and voter intimidation that, for generations, plagued Black and Brown communities and degraded our democracy.

Access to the ballot continued to expand over the following decades with more protections, particularly for voters with disabilities and voters whose primary language is one other than English. That progress ended abruptly when the U.S. Supreme Court gutted the heart of the Voting Rights Act in 2013. On behalf of the majority, Chief Justice John Roberts wrote that states no longer needed the protection of the law because our country had “changed” since the law was originally drafted in 1965.

That decision opened the floodgates to discriminatory voting laws, many of which are still in place today. Since then, according to the [Brennan Center for Justice](#), at least 29 states have passed nearly 100 anti-voter laws—and the racial turnout gap in voting has grown consistently over the last decade, as these laws restrict turnout of Black voters and other voters of color more than white voters. Following the 2020 election alone, states have advanced a record-breaking number of anti-voter and anti-democracy bills and policies. At least 848 restrictive bills were considered in 39 states, including bills to remove drop boxes, cut early voting access, adopt voter ID laws, and purge voters from the rolls without basis.

When passed into law, these policies have consequences that are far-reaching—and, as our survey found, have insidious effects on ballot access. Every decision made to limit or otherwise restrict ballot access increases the financial cost of voting. In fact, through accumulated costs, a first-time voter may end up paying more than \$100 to vote.

These high fees threaten to price people out of participating or otherwise discourage them from showing up to the polls at all.

Many of the tactics deployed by lawmakers today to shut the doors of democracy call back to eras of exclusion and racial apartheid in American history. But the American public wants something better—they want to create new pathways to a more inclusive future. The problems facing voters today are solvable, and lawmakers and election officials must use their authority to expand access to the ballot to the fullest extent.



SURVEY FINDINGS

Open the Doors of Democracy

Today, when it comes to registering to vote and voting in America, there is a staggering disconnect between how easy Americans say the process *should* be and how difficult some lawmakers and election officials are making it for voters to cast a ballot.

All Voting found that 83% of survey respondents agree that voting should be as easy as possible because it is a fundamental right and responsibility that is crucial to our democracy. Ninety-two percent of Democrats, 82% of Independents, and 83% of Republicans agree with that majority view. A dramatic minority of voters—only 8% of survey respondents—say that voting is a privilege and that it should therefore be difficult to register and vote.

Despite this widespread agreement, **only half of voters say that registering to vote and voting are easy for nearly everyone.** And it's no wonder, considering the rise of anti-voter bills and policies that make it harder for voters to get registered, cast a ballot, and have their vote count.

Contrary to this assault on voting, survey respondents broadly support a number of policies to make it easier to vote:

- 70% of respondents agree that every state should automatically register every eligible U.S. citizen who is 18 and older to vote.
- 76% of respondents say that every state should offer in-person early voting for several days or weeks prior to an election day, including nights and weekends for people who work.
- 59% of respondents say that every state should send a mail ballot to everyone eligible to vote.

Put simply: **An overwhelming majority of Americans believe in the power and responsibility of the vote. They believe in making the process as seamless as possible. And they believe in adopting policies that expand—not limit—access to the vote.**

Unfortunately, anti-voter extremists, including lawmakers, are denying the will of the people. As a result, voting is not only becoming more difficult but also more financially costly. In the next section, we will explore what those costs look like and what happens to our democracy when voters are priced out of participating.



When it comes to voting and registering to vote, there is a large deficit in American democracy today—a mismatch between how easy it is to register and vote and how easy Americans say it should be to register and vote. Despite the wide agreement among Democrats, Republicans, and Independents that voting and registering to vote should be easy, only half of eligible adult citizens say that registering and voting are easy for nearly everyone.

83% of people who are eligible to vote agree that voting should be as easy as possible because it is a fundamental right and responsibility that is crucial to our democracy.

92% of Democrats, 82% of Independents, and 83% of Republicans agree with the majority view.

ONLY 8% of people who are eligible to vote, including just 12% of Republicans, say that voting is a privilege, and therefore it should be difficult to register and vote.

Democrats, Republicans, and Independents also agree on several measures that would make it easier to register and vote:

70% of eligible adult citizens agree that every state should automatically register every eligible U.S. citizen aged 18+ to vote. Only 21% disagree.

84% of Democrats, 64% of Independents, and 65% of Republicans agree.

59% of eligible adult citizens agree that every state should send a mail ballot to everyone eligible to vote, while just 29% disagree.

80% of Democrats, 49% of Independents, and 43% of Republicans agree.

76% of eligible adult citizens agree that every state should offer in-person early voting for several days or weeks prior to election day, including nights and weekends for people who work. Only 14% disagree.

THIS BELIEF IS SHARED BY:

85% of Democrats

78% of Independents

69% of Republicans

As a result, only 42% of eligible adult citizens say they vote in every election, and 28% say they do not vote in all or most elections. Only 34% of Hispanics, 38% of Black people, 24% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 31% of Independents, 33% of women, and 19% of those with limited English say they vote in every election.

**SURVEY FINDINGS**

The High Costs of Voting

The surge in laws and policies restricting the right to vote has changed the landscape of voting for millions of people. All Voting wanted to understand how these changes translate to people's lives, so we asked eligible adults across the country about their experiences registering to vote and casting a ballot. Our survey takes a close look at each step of the process and calculates the average cost of voting—both financial and otherwise.

Overall, our survey found that a first-time voter in the United States will spend approximately \$105.53 to vote.

Here's how that breaks down:

- \$18.18** the average cost to register to vote or update and correct a voter registration
- + **\$39.13** the average cost to travel to and spend time at a licensing office
- + **\$33.99** the average driver's license fee for the ID card
- + **\$14.23** the average cost to cast a ballot

= \$105.53

These cost estimates include only the direct photo ID costs imposed by the government plus the value of the time eligible citizens spend voting, registering to vote, dropping off a mail or absentee ballot, waiting in line, traveling, and obtaining a photo ID. These cost estimates do not include the cost of gasoline, public transit, taxi, Uber or Lyft, printing, postage, or other costs associated with voting and registration.

It's also important to note that while costs for first-time voters are highest, costs are recurring for all voters and show up in every election. Voters who need to change their registration still incur costs. Updating voter registration can take more than 30 minutes of personal time and cost an average of \$18.18. Every election, a voter casts their ballot in some way that will also require their time and other measurable resources.



Cost Calculations	Average time in minutes	Cost at average wage of \$33.88 per hour¹
Register to vote, update or correct voter registration, including travel time and waiting in line	32.2 minutes	\$18.18
Vote early in person or in-person absentee, including travel time and waiting in line	28.0 minutes	\$15.81
Drop off or mail absentee or mail ballot, including travel time	22.0 minutes	\$12.42
Get photo ID, including travel time and waiting in line	69.3 minutes	\$39.13
Vote at polling place on election day, including travel time and waiting in line	25.6 minutes	\$14.46
Average driver's license fee²		\$33.99

¹ Average hourly earnings reported by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Sept. 2023. Source: <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t19.htm>

² Source: [wisevoter.com/state-rankings/drivers-license-cost-by-state/](https://www.wisevoter.com/state-rankings/drivers-license-cost-by-state/)



Further, these costs vary widely not only by state but by counties within each state. These averages represent just a snapshot of the calculations voters must make when deciding to cast a ballot, from whether to spend money on a new state ID or put food on the table. To wait in line for hours to vote or make an afternoon of wages. To spend gas money on driving an hour to the nearest polling place or driving your child to and from school. The fees associated with voting, no matter the size, have real and lasting implications in people's lives. What's strikingly clear from this survey is how every decision lawmakers and election officials make to limit access to the ballot increases the cost burden to voters.

What's strikingly clear from this survey is how every decision lawmakers and election officials make to limit access to the ballot increases the cost burden to voters.

For example, when Wisconsin decided to remove all drop boxes for voters, when Ohio passed the most restrictive ID requirements in the nation, when Georgia allowed blanket voter challenges to a person's registration and eligibility—all of these decisions by election officials and lawmakers directly transferred added costs to voters. And while fees in states that have anti-voter laws are generally higher, it's also true that across the country, [election administration is woefully underfunded](#), and officials must grapple with hard choices about how to spend their limited funds. Ultimately, they are deciding how much of the overall cost of elections will cascade down to voters.

Officials must keep this burden in mind as they make decisions about voting and election administration. And, equally important, their considerations must center the experiences of people who show up to vote—people who spend their time, resources, and energy to participate in our democracy—as well as those who choose not to, so they can help ease barriers and make voting as accessible as possible.

An overwhelming majority of Americans believe in the power and responsibility of the vote. They believe in making the process as seamless as possible. And they believe in adopting policies that expand—not limit—access to the vote.

Cost Calculations

Democracy works only when “We the people” can vote. Yet, putting a monetary burden on voters—especially those in precarious economic situations—means too many Americans are priced out of voting. That is a direct contradiction to the ideals of our democracy and our Constitution, which explicitly forbids the government from imposing poll taxes on voters during federal elections. Exercising the right to vote should not come at any expense to voters. But, as these findings show, there are a number of barriers—financial and nonfinancial—that make the process of casting a ballot costly.

This section explores a sampling of these barriers to illustrate how quickly costs can add up for voters, whether they are paying real dollars out of their pocket or sacrificing their time and other resources to participate in our democratic process.

Transportation

Limited access to transportation can make it more difficult to register, vote, and obtain a photo ID. Many voters rely on family or friends for a ride or pay for public transportation, taxi, or rideshare to get to their polling place or early-vote location or to register to vote or obtain a photo ID.

→ 22% of all eligible adult citizens, 44% of those who are not registered to vote, and 44% of those who have never voted do not always have access to a car or other vehicle when they need it. This situation also affects 47% of those with limited English, 31% of those who are disabled, and 32% of 18- to 29-year-olds.

Printing and Mailing

Some would-be voters need to print out, sign, and mail a voter registration form or absentee ballot request. The average estimated cost is \$217 for a working electronic device (phone, tablet, or laptop), \$101 for a printer, and \$56 per month for internet access.

→ Only 32% of eligible citizens have everything they need at home to do this—including a working printer with ink and paper, postage stamps, and envelopes for mailing. Only 28% of 18- to 29-year-olds have postage stamps at home (compared with 73% of seniors), and only 36% have envelopes for mailing (compared with 70% of seniors). Only 24-29% of those with limited English, those who are not registered to vote, and those who have never voted before have postage stamps and envelopes.

Polling Place

Voters don't always have easy access to necessary information about casting their ballot, including the location of their polling place. This forces voters to spend extra time before the election or time driving around on election day looking for the right place to vote. If a voter tries to vote at the incorrect location, they will likely be given a provisional ballot that will likely be rejected.

- 17% of eligible adult citizens don't know where their polling place is, including 24% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 22% of Independents, 22% of women, 55% of those who are not registered to vote, 54% of those who have never voted before, 34% of those with limited English, and 23% of those who are disabled.

Early Voting

In states with early voting, only about half of eligible adult citizens know where there is an early-vote location near them. In order to have an equitable election, all voters should have similar access to early-voting locations. These locations should be easy to find and quickly identifiable. Elections offices must advertise this information and conduct voter education and outreach to ensure voters know where their polling places are located.

- 45% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 44% of Independents, 20% of those who are not registered, 25% of those who have never voted, 48% of those with limited English, and 49% of those with a disability know where there is an early-vote location near them.

Voter Registration

Some states are making it harder for advocacy groups to register voters. These groups regularly find voters where they are, such as on college campuses or in the supermarket. Restricting their work drives the cost of registering directly to the voter.

- 24% of eligible adult citizens do not know where they would go to register to vote, update, or correct their voter registration. 31% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 31% of women, 59% of those who are not registered to vote, 59% of those who have never voted before, and 47% of those with limited English do not know where they would go to register to vote.

Mail Voting

In addition to not covering the cost of postage and removing convenient ballot drop boxes from local communities, more states are passing election laws that require stringent qualifications to vote by mail and include requirements such as witness signatures to permit a ballot to be counted.

- 38% of eligible adult citizens do not know how to request a ballot to vote by mail, including 41% of Hispanics, 43% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 41% of Independents, 44% of women, 72% of those who are not registered, 70% of those who have never voted before, 53% of those with limited English, and 37% of those with a disability.
- 23% of eligible adult citizens do not know where to drop off or mail their ballot, including 26% of Hispanics, 34% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 28% of Independents, 52% of those who are not registered to vote, 51% of those who have never voted before, and 36% of those with limited English.

Photo ID

A considerable number of people in the United States do not have photo IDs, especially among Black, Brown, Native, young, and disabled communities. Further, in many states, laws keep changing about what ID a voter must bring to the polls, making it both confusing and challenging to keep up with state requirements. First-time voter or not, it costs real money to get the required ID, whether through fees for the ID itself, time off work, or transportation. Some people may also not have a valid address, adding yet another barrier to access.

→ 7% of eligible adult citizens do not have a currently valid photo identification with their name and address, including 12% of Black citizens, 15% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 13% of those who are not registered to vote, 22% of those who have never voted, 40% of those with limited English, and 11% of those with a disability.

Paid Time Off

More than half of eligible adult citizen workers do not get paid time off to vote or register to vote or do not have employers who allow and encourage them to take time off to vote.

→ This number rises to 64% for Independents, 58% for women, 75% for those who are not registered to vote, 70% for those who have never voted before, and 63% for those with limited English.

Language

Although the Voting Rights Act requires jurisdictions to provide election materials in multiple languages, the thresholds are artificial, leaving many nonfluent citizens without access to materials in their native language.

→ 7% of eligible adult citizens do not read, speak, and understand English very well, including 12% of eligible Hispanic adult citizens.

Disability

People with disabilities have long faced steep barriers to the ballot—from inaccessible polling places to strict requirements around absentee voting to laws criminalizing ballot assistance. Because decision-makers so often disregard the experiences and perspectives of disabled populations, and by nature of moving through an ableist world not built for them, the costs of voting that we've calculated likely underestimate the real costs for disabled voters.

→ 18% of eligible adult citizens have a physical or other disability or limitation that affects their ability to move, travel, vote, or register to vote. This affects 36% of those with limited English.

→ Among those who have a physical or other disability or limitation, 79% say that the effect on their ability to move, travel, vote, or register to vote is very or somewhat significant.

Additional Barriers to Voting

More than half of eligible adult citizens have been unable to vote or had difficulty voting for reasons such as:

a missed voter registration deadline

not knowing where to vote or being unable to find a polling place or early-vote location

undelivered or lost election mail such as a voter registration form, absentee ballot request, or mail ballot

being turned away from a polling place despite being an eligible voter

→ Such issues affect 63% of those with a disability, 59% of limited English speakers, 69% of Hispanics, 65% of Black people, and 71% of 18- to 29-year-olds.





Make Voting Simpler, Easier, and More Accessible

Every day, people make decisions in state and local election administration offices about our ability to vote. Our analysis creates estimates for how the average voter in the U.S. feels the impacts of these decisions and experiences voting as part of their lives. The estimates are designed to be illustrative of the real costs people incur to vote.

As our survey shows, whether intentionally or not, officials too often disregard the experience of voters and adopt policies that make it harder to vote—and that pass along the cost of elections from government agencies to those casting a ballot. Given the escalating attacks on democracy, including the slashing of [election administration budgets](#), it is more important than ever that we push state and local lawmakers and officials to make the voting process simpler, easier, and more accessible for all eligible voters.

There is ample opportunity for decision-makers to make it easier for voters to have their voices heard. Election administrators and legislators should adopt a pro-voter agenda with pro-voter policies, including automatic voter registration online or at government agencies like departments of motor vehicles, expanded early-voting hours and more available locations, universal vote-by-mail, and same-day voter registration. Policies like these not only ease the process and absorb the costs of voting but also encourage more people to cast a ballot. Crucially, as our survey found, a majority of Americans also support more accessibility to the ballot.

At the end of the day, increasing voter participation should be the shared goal of local and state officials—and of all of us. Voting is critical to protecting our democracy. We should also ensure our government is representative of all communities and prioritizes policies that meet people's needs, from feeding our families to accessing affordable health care to funding public parks, libraries, and transportation. Right now, casting a ballot isn't without a cost. But it should be—for the sake of our democracy today and for its success long into the future.

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Appendix

Methodology

All Voting is Local worked with Claster Consulting to conduct online interviews among U.S. citizens aged 18+ who are eligible to vote (n=801). Interviews were conducted September 29 – October 5, 2023. Margin of error is +/- 3.5 percentage points.

Costs are calculated by multiplying the average nonfarm hourly wage, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by the average time respondents say they spend on different tasks related to voting. This cost is not meant to be comprehensive. The costs are approximate by design and allow for contextualization of each aspect of voting.

Survey Results

The following pages contain additional information from the survey project and a wide array of voting-related topics. Each page includes top-level findings, a matrix of responses broken out by category, and the survey prompt from the original survey instrument.

The results of the survey are illustrative of the perspective eligible voters have of the process of voting.



83% of eligible adult citizens agree that voting is a fundamental right and responsibility crucial to our democracy,

so it should be as easy as possible for every U.S. citizen aged 18+ to exercise that right and responsibility under the U.S. Constitution. Only 8% say that voting is a privilege and it should be difficult to register and vote.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS CLOSEST TO YOUR VIEW?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Voting is a fundamental right and responsibility and crucial to our democracy, so it should be as easy as possible for every U.S. citizen aged 18 or older to exercise that right and responsibility under the U.S. Constitution.	83%	82%	84%	85%	83%	82%	80%	83%	85%
Voting is a privilege, and it should be difficult to register and vote so that only people who can navigate certain requirements are able to vote.	8%	8%	8%	1%	6%	6%	7%	9%	7%
Don't know	10%	9%	8%	14%	11%	12%	13%	8%	8%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Voting is a fundamental right and responsibility and crucial to our democracy, so it should be as easy as possible for every U.S. citizen aged 18 or older to exercise that right and responsibility under the U.S. Constitution.	90%	82%	83%	86%	80%	81%	53%
Voting is a privilege, and it should be difficult to register and vote so that only people who can navigate certain requirements are able to vote.	3%	8%	12%	8%	7%	7%	19%
Don't know	6%	10%	5%	7%	13%	12%	28%

42%

of eligible adult citizens say they vote in every election, and 28% say they do not vote in all or most elections.

Only 34% of Hispanics, 38% of Black people, 24% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 31% of Independents, 33% of women, and 19% of those with limited English say they vote in every election.

DO YOU:

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Vote in every election	42%	45%	34%	38%	36%	24%	40%	42%	60%
Vote in most elections	30%	30%	28%	26%	29%	28%	26%	34%	29%
Vote in some elections	10%	8%	15%	13%	14%	17%	9%	10%	4%
Vote in very few elections	5%	5%	8%	7%	6%	10%	7%	4%	2%
Not vote in any elections	9%	9%	12%	10%	12%	15%	12%	9%	3%
Don't know	4%	4%	3%	5%	3%	5%	6%	2%	3%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Vote in every election	47%	31%	53%	53%	33%	44%	19%
Vote in most elections	32%	33%	29%	29%	30%	25%	22%
Vote in some elections	11%	13%	6%	7%	11%	9%	28%
Vote in very few elections	4%	8%	3%	2%	8%	9%	7%
Not vote in any elections	5%	14%	7%	6%	13%	8%	12%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%	3%	5%	5%	12%



84%

of eligible U.S. adult citizens have voted before,

but 20% of Black and Hispanic Americans have not, 35% of 18- to 29-year-olds have never voted, 20% of women, 28% of those with limited English, and 14% of disabled American adult citizens have never voted before.

HAVE YOU EVER VOTED BEFORE IN A LOCAL, STATE, OR FEDERAL U.S. ELECTION?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes	84%	87%	78%	77%	79%	63%	83%	89%	95%
No	14%	12%	20%	20%	19%	35%	15%	8%	5%
Don't know	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Yes	89%	80%	90%	91%	78%	85%	69%
No	10%	17%	10%	7%	20%	14%	28%
Don't know	1%	2%	0%	2%	2%	1%	3%

52% of eligible adult citizens have been unable to vote or had difficulty voting for reasons such as a missed voter registration deadline, not knowing where to vote, inability to find a polling place or early-vote location, undelivered or lost election mail, or being turned away from a polling place. Such issues affect 63% of those with a disability, 59% of those with limited English, 69% Hispanics, 65% of Black people, and 71% of 18- to 29-year-olds.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED? Please select all that apply.

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Missed voter registration deadline	12%	11%	16%	11%	15%	20%	19%	10%	2%
Election mail (voter registration form, mail ballot) was not delivered/lost in the mail	9%	7%	18%	13%	15%	15%	16%	5%	5%
Did not know where to vote	12%	11%	20%	13%	15%	26%	11%	7%	7%
Did not know where to register to vote	7%	7%	16%	4%	10%	20%	7%	3%	3%
Voter registration form was rejected or not processed properly despite being an eligible U.S. citizen aged 18+	5%	3%	10%	12%	8%	13%	6%	2%	1%
Could not find polling place or early-vote location	7%	6%	9%	13%	9%	10%	11%	5%	3%
Turned away from polling place or early-vote location despite being an eligible U.S. citizen aged 18+	4%	3%	6%	8%	6%	6%	7%	1%	2%
Other/SPECIFY	18%	20%	10%	16%	14%	3%	11%	20%	36%
Don't know	46%	50%	31%	35%	36%	29%	40%	56%	52%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Missed voter registration deadline	10%	14%	12%	10%	14%	18%	10%
Election mail (voter registration form, mail ballot) was not delivered/lost in the mail	14%	7%	8%	9%	9%	19%	22%
Did not know where to vote	11%	13%	10%	10%	13%	13%	12%
Did not know where to register to vote	7%	9%	7%	7%	8%	8%	2%
Voter registration form was rejected or not processed properly despite being an eligible U.S. citizen aged 18+	7%	3%	4%	4%	5%	12%	17%
Could not find polling place or early-vote location	11%	4%	6%	7%	7%	13%	5%
Turned away from polling place or early-vote location despite being an eligible U.S. citizen aged 18+	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	6%	7%
Other/SPECIFY	17%	17%	22%	23%	14%	12%	3%
Don't know	43%	48%	45%	47%	46%	37%	41%

67%

of eligible adult citizens have waited at least 15 minutes to vote, and 17% have waited one hour or more.

21% of eligible adult Black citizens have waited more than an hour to vote.

WHAT IS THE LONGEST, IN MINUTES, THAT YOU HAVE EVER WAITED IN LINE TO VOTE?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Less than 10 minutes	23%	23%	22%	25%	24%	25%	23%	24%	19%
10 to <15 minutes	10%	10%	6%	15%	11%	13%	11%	7%	13%
15 to <30 minutes	25%	25%	26%	21%	24%	20%	26%	26%	28%
30 to <60 minutes	25%	25%	30%	19%	26%	27%	24%	27%	21%
60+ minutes	17%	17%	16%	21%	15%	15%	17%	15%	19%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Less than 10 minutes	23%	25%	19%	22%	23%	23%	31%
10 to <15 minutes	12%	8%	12%	12%	9%	7%	14%
15 to <30 minutes	26%	23%	27%	27%	24%	27%	16%
30 to <60 minutes	23%	27%	25%	24%	26%	25%	26%
60+ minutes	16%	17%	17%	15%	18%	19%	14%

44% of those who have never voted and
4% of those who are not currently registered to vote

say that they do not always have access to a car or other vehicle when needed for transportation. 32% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 47% of those with limited English, and 31% of those who are disabled do not always have access to a car or other vehicle when needed for transportation.

DO YOU OWN OR HAVE ACCESS TO A CAR OR OTHER VEHICLE WHEN YOU NEED IT FOR TRANSPORTATION?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Always	78%	79%	78%	70%	77%	68%	75%	80%	86%
Usually	7%	7%	11%	7%	8%	8%	10%	6%	5%
Sometimes	6%	5%	7%	7%	7%	13%	4%	5%	3%
Rarely	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Never	7%	8%	3%	13%	6%	8%	9%	8%	4%
Don't know	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Always	77%	77%	85%	82%	74%	69%	53%
Usually	8%	8%	5%	6%	9%	9%	10%
Sometimes	5%	7%	5%	4%	7%	10%	19%
Rarely	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	5%
Never	8%	7%	3%	7%	8%	12%	9%
Don't know	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%



17%

of eligible adult citizens don't know where their polling place is,

including 24% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 22% of Independents, 22% of women, 55% of those who are not registered to vote, 54% of those who have never voted before, 34% of those with limited English, and 23% of those who are disabled.

DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR POLLING PLACE IS, WHERE YOU GO TO VOTE IN PERSON?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes	83%	83%	80%	85%	82%	76%	83%	81%	90%
No	12%	12%	16%	12%	14%	18%	12%	12%	7%
Don't know	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%	6%	5%	6%	3%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Yes	85%	78%	92%	88%	78%	77%	66%
No	10%	17%	6%	8%	16%	20%	22%
Don't know	5%	5%	2%	4%	6%	3%	12%



57% of eligible citizens live more than three miles away from their polling place.

IF YES: How many miles is that from where you live?

IF NO OR DON'T KNOW: How many miles do you think your polling place might be from where you live?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Less than 1 mile	6%	5%	5%	11%	7%	4%	6%	6%	8%
1 mile	19%	20%	13%	20%	16%	8%	11%	23%	30%
1+ to <3 miles	17%	17%	17%	18%	19%	13%	13%	21%	18%
3 to <10 miles	39%	41%	40%	29%	36%	42%	43%	39%	35%
10 to <20 miles	12%	11%	16%	15%	15%	19%	19%	7%	7%
20+ miles	6%	6%	9%	7%	7%	13%	6%	5%	3%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Less than 1 mile	9%	6%	2%	9%	4%	6%	0%
1 mile	21%	19%	18%	27%	12%	11%	16%
1+ to <3 miles	18%	17%	18%	18%	17%	16%	14%
3 to <10 miles	37%	38%	44%	32%	46%	43%	36%
10 to <20 miles	8%	16%	13%	9%	15%	15%	19%
20+ miles	7%	4%	4%	6%	6%	10%	16%



78% of eligible adult citizens would drive a car or other personal vehicle to vote.

34% of those who are not registered, 35% of those who have never voted before, 31% of those with limited English, and 27% of those with a disability would need to rely on another option, such as getting a ride from a friend or family member, walking, paying for public transportation, or paying for a taxi or Uber.

IF YOU WERE GOING TO VOTE ON ELECTION DAY, HOW WOULD YOU MOST LIKELY GET TO YOUR POLLING PLACE? Please select all that apply.

	All	Ethnicity				Age		
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	30-44	45-64	65+
Drive car, truck, van, motorcycle, or motorbike	78%	79%	83%	68%	76%	78%	75%	82%
Uber, Lyft, or taxi	6%	5%	10%	11%	9%	10%	4%	1%
Get a ride from a friend or family member	10%	9%	12%	18%	13%	12%	8%	7%
Walk	14%	13%	11%	28%	18%	14%	15%	14%
Bicycle, scooter, electric bicycle, electric scooter	3%	2%	3%	7%	4%	5%	3%	1%
Bus, train, subway, metro, light rail, tram, streetcar, or other public transportation	4%	3%	6%	7%	6%	6%	3%	3%
Don't know	3%	3%	3%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Drive car, truck, van, motorcycle, or motorbike	76%	76%	85%	77%	78%	73%	69%
Uber, Lyft, or taxi	7%	6%	5%	3%	9%	13%	12%
Get a ride from a friend or family member	10%	12%	8%	8%	11%	20%	16%
Walk	21%	14%	9%	19%	11%	12%	9%
Bicycle, scooter, electric bicycle, electric scooter	4%	3%	1%	4%	2%	8%	9%
Bus, train, subway, metro, light rail, tram, streetcar, or other public transportation	5%	4%	2%	4%	5%	8%	12%
Don't know	2%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	10%



47%

of eligible adult citizens say it would take them longer than 15 minutes to vote, including traveling to and from their polling place and waiting in line.

IF YOU WERE GOING TO VOTE ON ELECTION DAY, HOW MANY MINUTES DO YOU THINK IT WOULD TAKE YOU to get to your polling place, park (if you drive), wait to check in, check in, wait to vote, vote, get back to your transportation, and return, including time spent in traffic and waiting for transportation?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Less than 10 minutes	28%	28%	24%	34%	28%	21%	32%	28%	29%
10 to <15 minutes	15%	15%	17%	12%	16%	17%	14%	15%	14%
15 to <30 minutes	25%	25%	28%	21%	24%	27%	26%	24%	24%
30 to <60 minutes	21%	21%	20%	21%	21%	21%	21%	22%	21%
60+ minutes	11%	11%	11%	12%	11%	15%	7%	11%	11%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Less than 10 minutes	30%	24%	27%	33%	23%	24%	36%
10 to <15 minutes	12%	17%	19%	15%	15%	19%	12%
15 to <30 minutes	26%	24%	25%	25%	26%	17%	26%
30 to <60 minutes	21%	23%	22%	19%	24%	27%	17%
60+ minutes	12%	13%	7%	9%	13%	13%	9%



54%

of all workers do not get paid time off to vote or register to vote or do not have employers who allow and encourage them to take time off to vote, or are unaware of a policy that allows their absence.

This number rises to 64% for Independents, 58% for women, 75% for those who are not registered to vote, 70% for those who have never voted before, and 63% for those with limited English.

IF EMPLOYED: Does your employer offer you paid time off to vote or register to vote and allow or encourage you to take this time off to vote?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes	47%	48%	45%	52%	48%	49%	50%	43%	53%
No	35%	34%	37%	33%	35%	34%	32%	40%	34%
Don't know	17%	17%	18%	15%	17%	18%	18%	17%	13%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Yes	53%	36%	53%	54%	42%	60%	37%
No	32%	41%	36%	34%	37%	29%	49%
Don't know	15%	23%	11%	12%	21%	10%	14%

87%

of eligible U.S. adult citizens are registered to vote,

but those who are not include 16% of eligible Hispanics, 12% of eligible African Americans, 15% of eligible 18- to 29-year-olds, 13% of eligible Independents, 14% of eligible women, 10% of eligible disabled Americans, and 22% of eligible American citizens whose English is limited.

ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes	87%	88%	81%	86%	85%	79%	85%	86%	94%
No	10%	9%	16%	12%	13%	15%	12%	10%	5%
Don't know	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	6%	3%	3%	1%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Yes	90%	84%	91%	92%	82%	86%	69%
No	7%	13%	7%	6%	14%	10%	22%
Don't know	2%	3%	2%	3%	4%	4%	9%

49% of eligible adult citizens say that registering and voting are easy for nearly everyone.

Just 43% of eligible Black adult citizens, 41% of Independents, 43% of women, 25% of those who are not registered to vote, 29% of those who have never voted before, and 34% of those with limited English say that registering and voting are easy for nearly everyone.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS CLOSEST TO YOUR VIEW?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Registering and voting are easy for nearly everyone.	49%	50%	53%	43%	48%	38%	51%	53%	51%
Registering and voting may be difficult, but worth the effort.	36%	35%	34%	37%	36%	42%	28%	35%	40%
Registering and voting are difficult and not worth the effort.	3%	2%	3%	5%	3%	6%	5%	1%	0%
Registering and voting are easy and not worth the effort.	3%	3%	3%	4%	5%	6%	3%	2%	2%
Don't know	9%	10%	8%	10%	8%	8%	12%	9%	8%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Registering and voting are easy for nearly everyone.	47%	41%	66%	55%	43%	51%	34%
Registering and voting may be difficult, but worth the effort.	43%	40%	27%	35%	37%	25%	21%
Registering and voting are difficult and not worth the effort.	2%	3%	0%	1%	5%	4%	9%
Registering and voting are easy and not worth the effort.	1%	5%	3%	3%	3%	6%	9%
Don't know	6%	11%	4%	6%	12%	14%	28%

70%

of eligible adult citizens think that every state should register every eligible adult citizen to vote.

Only 21% disagree. 66% of whites, 78% of Hispanics, 77% of Black people, 75% of 18- to 29-year-olds, and 72% of those with disabilities agree.

DO YOU THINK EVERY STATE SHOULD REGISTER EVERY ELIGIBLE U.S. CITIZEN AGED 18+ TO VOTE?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes	70%	66%	78%	77%	78%	75%	78%	65%	67%
No	21%	25%	17%	8%	14%	13%	16%	26%	25%
Don't know	9%	9%	5%	14%	9%	12%	6%	10%	8%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Yes	84%	64%	65%	67%	74%	72%	59%
No	10%	28%	27%	24%	18%	17%	22%
Don't know	6%	8%	8%	9%	9%	11%	19%

24% of eligible adult citizens do not know where they would go to register to vote or to update or correct their voter registration.

31% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 31% of women, 59% of those who are not registered to vote, 59% of those who have never voted before, and 47% of those with limited English do not know where they would go to register to vote.

DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOU WOULD GO IF YOU NEEDED TO REGISTER TO VOTE or to update or correct your voter registration?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes	76%	76%	72%	84%	75%	69%	74%	75%	85%
No	16%	16%	16%	9%	16%	22%	19%	15%	8%
Don't know	8%	8%	13%	7%	9%	9%	7%	10%	8%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Yes	79%	75%	81%	83%	69%	72%	53%
No	13%	19%	13%	9%	21%	18%	28%
Don't know	8%	6%	6%	7%	10%	10%	19%

73%

of eligible adult citizens would need to travel three or more miles to register to vote or to update or correct their voter registration.

82% of those with limited English say they would need to travel three miles or more.

IF YES: How many miles is that from where you live?

IF NO OR DON'T KNOW: How many miles do you THINK you might need to travel to get to the nearest location where you can register to vote or to update or correct your voter registration?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Less than 1 mile	5%	4%	8%	9%	7%	5%	6%	4%	5%
1 mile	12%	12%	7%	11%	9%	5%	7%	14%	18%
1+ to <3 miles	12%	12%	12%	9%	12%	7%	10%	16%	11%
3 to <10 miles	43%	43%	48%	41%	45%	45%	41%	44%	41%
10 to <20 miles	21%	20%	17%	24%	21%	23%	26%	15%	22%
20+ miles	9%	10%	8%	6%	7%	14%	11%	7%	4%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Less than 1 mile	6%	5%	1%	6%	4%	6%	0%
1 mile	14%	9%	13%	18%	7%	10%	7%
1+ to <3 miles	13%	11%	12%	12%	11%	14%	12%
3 to <10 miles	42%	44%	44%	39%	46%	40%	56%
10 to <20 miles	16%	26%	22%	18%	23%	17%	12%
20+ miles	9%	5%	8%	7%	10%	14%	14%

78% of eligible adult citizens would use private transportation to register to vote.

39% of those who are unregistered, 40% of those who have never voted before, 40% of those with limited English, and 35% of those with a disability would need to rely on other sources such as getting a ride from family or friends, walking, or paying for public transportation or an Uber, Lyft, or taxi.

IF YOU WERE GOING TO REGISTER TO VOTE OR TO UPDATE OR CORRECT YOUR VOTER REGISTRATION, how would you most likely get to the voter registration office? Please select all that apply.

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Drive car, truck, van, motorcycle, or motorbike	78%	78%	81%	65%	76%	74%	74%	76%	86%
Uber, Lyft, or taxi	7%	5%	13%	12%	11%	10%	11%	5%	2%
Get a ride from a friend or family member	10%	8%	11%	23%	15%	17%	9%	8%	8%
Walk	10%	10%	8%	13%	10%	10%	12%	11%	6%
Bicycle, scooter, electric bicycle, electric scooter	3%	3%	4%	8%	5%	5%	4%	3%	2%
Bus, train, subway, metro, light rail, tram, streetcar, or other public transportation	6%	4%	4%	15%	8%	10%	6%	5%	4%
Don't know	5%	5%	4%	2%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Drive car, truck, van, motorcycle, or motorbike	75%	77%	87%	80%	76%	65%	60%
Uber, Lyft, or taxi	11%	3%	4%	3%	10%	14%	14%
Get a ride from a friend or family member	13%	10%	7%	8%	12%	18%	9%
Walk	12%	11%	7%	12%	7%	13%	9%
Bicycle, scooter, electric bicycle, electric scooter	3%	5%	1%	4%	3%	6%	7%
Bus, train, subway, metro, light rail, tram, streetcar, or other public transportation	9%	5%	3%	5%	6%	10%	14%
Don't know	3%	5%	2%	5%	5%	6%	17%

51%

of eligible adult citizens have spent at least 15 minutes waiting to register to vote.

This number increases to 58% among those who are disabled, 55% among Black eligible adult citizens, 61% among eligible Hispanic adult citizens, and 63% among 18- to 29-year-olds.

WHAT IS THE LONGEST, IN MINUTES, THAT YOU HAVE EVER WAITED IN LINE TO REGISTER TO VOTE?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Less than 10 minutes	32%	34%	29%	27%	29%	25%	30%	38%	34%
10 to <15 minutes	15%	16%	10%	19%	15%	13%	13%	16%	18%
15 to <30 minutes	21%	21%	22%	22%	23%	21%	20%	23%	22%
30 to <60 minutes	20%	17%	27%	25%	25%	25%	28%	15%	17%
60+ minutes	10%	12%	12%	8%	8%	17%	9%	9%	9%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Less than 10 minutes	31%	37%	28%	35%	30%	31%	38%
10 to <15 minutes	17%	13%	18%	16%	15%	11%	12%
15 to <30 minutes	23%	16%	27%	22%	21%	20%	17%
30 to <60 minutes	20%	22%	17%	18%	22%	27%	22%
60+ minutes	9%	12%	10%	8%	13%	11%	10%

68% of eligible adult citizens say it would take 15 minutes or more to register to vote, including travel time.

IF YOU WERE GOING TO REGISTER TO VOTE OR TO UPDATE OR CORRECT YOUR VOTER REGISTRATION, how many MINUTES do you think it would take you to get there, park (if you drive), find the voter registration office, wait in line, complete, update, or correct your voter registration, and return, including time spent in traffic and waiting for transportation?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Less than 10 minutes	21%	21%	25%	21%	21%	19%	24%	23%	16%
10 to <15 minutes	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%	13%	10%	10%
15 to <30 minutes	25%	25%	26%	23%	25%	23%	29%	23%	24%
30 to <60 minutes	26%	26%	22%	24%	25%	29%	17%	28%	29%
60+ minutes	17%	17%	16%	22%	18%	17%	17%	16%	20%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Less than 10 minutes	20%	21%	22%	22%	20%	22%	38%
10 to <15 minutes	12%	8%	13%	11%	11%	11%	9%
15 to <30 minutes	24%	25%	29%	26%	24%	25%	24%
30 to <60 minutes	26%	27%	23%	25%	26%	27%	16%
60+ minutes	18%	19%	13%	16%	19%	16%	14%

76%

of eligible adult citizens think every state should allow in-person early voting for several days or weeks before election day, including nights and weekends for people who work.

Only 14% disagree. 74% of whites, 78% of Hispanics, 85% of Black people, 82% of 18- to 29-year-olds, and 75% of those with disabilities agree.

DO YOU THINK EVERY STATE SHOULD ALLOW IN-PERSON EARLY VOTING FOR SEVERAL DAYS OR WEEKS BEFORE ELECTION DAY, including nights and weekends for people who work?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes	76%	74%	78%	85%	82%	82%	78%	76%	71%
No	14%	17%	10%	3%	8%	10%	14%	14%	17%
Don't know	9%	10%	11%	12%	10%	8%	8%	10%	11%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Yes	85%	78%	69%	74%	78%	75%	60%
No	6%	13%	27%	17%	11%	14%	24%
Don't know	9%	9%	5%	8%	11%	11%	16%

53%

of eligible adult citizens know where there is an early-vote location near them (in states with early voting).

Just 45% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 44% of Independents, 20% of those who are not registered, 25% of those who have never voted, 48% of those with limited English, and 49% of those with a disability know where there is an early-vote location near them.

DO YOU KNOW WHERE THERE IS AN EARLY-VOTE LOCATION NEAR YOU? (EARLY-VOTE STATES)

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes	53%	52%	55%	65%	56%	45%	58%	51%	61%
No	33%	35%	28%	26%	28%	42%	26%	35%	24%
Don't know	14%	13%	17%	9%	16%	13%	15%	13%	16%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Yes	59%	44%	63%	59%	51%	49%	48%
No	28%	41%	27%	30%	34%	37%	26%
Don't know	13%	15%	10%	11%	16%	14%	26%

34%

of eligible adult citizens do not know where they can vote an in-person absentee ballot before election day,

including 50% of those who have not voted before, 43% of those who are not registered to vote, and 37% of those with limited English (in states with in-person absentee voting).

DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOU CAN GO TO VOTE AN IN-PERSON ABSENTEE BALLOT BEFORE ELECTION DAY? (IN-PERSON ABSENTEE STATES)

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes	66%	62%	90%	79%	78%	73%	58%	63%	71%
No	25%	28%	10%	14%	18%	23%	36%	29%	15%
Don't know	9%	10%	0%	7%	4%	4%	6%	7%	14%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Yes	76%	60%	66%	68%	62%	74%	63%
No	16%	25%	30%	24%	28%	15%	25%
Don't know	7%	15%	4%	8%	10%	10%	13%

73% of eligible adult citizens live at least three miles from the nearest early-vote or in-person absentee voting location,

including 82% of 18- to 29-year-olds and 82% of those with limited English.

IF YES: How many miles is that from where you live?

IF NO OR DON'T KNOW: How many miles do you think the nearest early-vote location/in-person absentee voting location might be from where you live?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Less than 1 mile	5%	4%	8%	9%	7%	5%	6%	4%	5%
1 mile	12%	12%	7%	11%	9%	5%	7%	14%	18%
1+ to <3 miles	12%	12%	12%	9%	12%	7%	10%	16%	11%
3 to <10 miles	43%	43%	48%	41%	45%	45%	41%	44%	41%
10 to <20 miles	21%	20%	17%	24%	21%	23%	26%	15%	22%
20+ miles	9%	10%	8%	6%	7%	14%	11%	7%	4%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Less than 1 mile	6%	5%	1%	6%	4%	6%	0%
1 mile	14%	9%	13%	18%	7%	10%	7%
1+ to <3 miles	13%	11%	12%	12%	11%	14%	12%
3 to <10 miles	42%	44%	44%	39%	46%	40%	56%
10 to <20 miles	16%	26%	22%	18%	23%	17%	12%
20+ miles	9%	5%	8%	7%	10%	14%	14%

79% of those who would vote early or in-person absentee would drive a personal vehicle.

18- to 29-year-olds, those who are unregistered, never voted before, or have limited English or a disability are more likely to need to seek out other options, such as getting a ride from a friend or relative, walking, or paying for public transit, Uber, Lyft, or taxi.

IF YOU WERE GOING TO VOTE EARLY/VOTE AN IN-PERSON ABSENTEE BALLOT PRIOR TO ELECTION DAY, HOW WOULD YOU MOST LIKELY GET TO YOUR EARLY-VOTE LOCATION/IN-PERSON ABSENTEE VOTING LOCATION? Please select all that apply. (IF EARLY-VOTE OR IN-PERSON ABSENTEE STATE)

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Drive car, truck, van, motorcycle, or motorbike	79%	80%	86%	65%	77%	73%	77%	80%	83%
Uber, Lyft, or taxi	6%	5%	8%	9%	8%	13%	8%	3%	1%
Get a ride from a friend or family member	11%	9%	13%	24%	17%	19%	11%	8%	11%
Walk	9%	8%	8%	15%	11%	11%	14%	8%	4%
Bicycle, scooter, electric bicycle, electric scooter	2%	2%	2%	6%	4%	2%	4%	3%	1%
Bus, train, subway, metro, light rail, tram, streetcar, or other public transportation	6%	5%	6%	9%	8%	9%	9%	4%	3%
Don't know	3%	3%	3%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Drive car, truck, van, motorcycle, or motorbike	78%	76%	86%	79%	78%	64%	67%
Uber, Lyft, or taxi	8%	3%	6%	3%	8%	14%	7%
Get a ride from a friend or family member	15%	12%	7%	8%	14%	17%	12%
Walk	11%	9%	6%	11%	7%	8%	14%
Bicycle, scooter, electric bicycle, electric scooter	4%	3%	1%	4%	1%	4%	0%
Bus, train, subway, metro, light rail, tram, streetcar, or other public transportation	9%	5%	2%	5%	7%	11%	9%
Don't know	2%	4%	1%	4%	3%	5%	7%

63%

of eligible adult citizens say it would take at least 15 minutes and up to 60 minutes to vote early or in-person absentee, including travel time.

IF YOU WERE GOING TO VOTE EARLY/VOTE AN IN-PERSON ABSENTEE BALLOT PRIOR TO ELECTION DAY, ABOUT HOW MANY MINUTES DO YOU THINK IT WOULD TAKE YOU to get to your early-vote location/in-person absentee voting location, park (if you drive), wait to check in, check in, wait to vote, vote, get back to your transportation, and return, including time spent in traffic and waiting for transportation? (IF EARLY-VOTE OR IN-PERSON ABSENTEE STATE)

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Less than 10 minutes	22%	24%	22%	21%	21%	19%	27%	22%	20%
10 to <15 minutes	15%	12%	17%	24%	19%	17%	16%	13%	14%
15 to <30 minutes	29%	28%	37%	26%	31%	31%	24%	31%	30%
30 to <60 minutes	22%	24%	14%	14%	18%	19%	25%	24%	19%
60+ minutes	12%	12%	9%	15%	12%	14%	7%	12%	17%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Less than 10 minutes	21%	20%	24%	26%	19%	28%	47%
10 to <15 minutes	16%	14%	16%	15%	14%	16%	9%
15 to <30 minutes	29%	32%	28%	31%	28%	20%	12%
30 to <60 minutes	19%	23%	21%	17%	26%	24%	28%
60+ minutes	14%	12%	11%	11%	13%	12%	5%

59% of eligible adult citizens think that every state should send ballots by mail to every eligible voter. Only 29% disagree.

52% of whites, 69% of Hispanics, 73% of Black people, 71% of 18- to 29-year-olds, and 68% of those with disabilities agree.

DO YOU THINK EVERY STATE SHOULD SEND BALLOTS BY MAIL TO EVERY ELIGIBLE VOTER?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes	59%	52%	69%	73%	70%	71%	68%	52%	48%
No	29%	35%	22%	10%	17%	17%	24%	33%	38%
Don't know	13%	13%	9%	16%	13%	13%	9%	15%	13%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Yes	80%	49%	43%	52%	64%	68%	45%
No	11%	33%	49%	35%	23%	23%	29%
Don't know	10%	18%	8%	13%	12%	9%	26%

38%

of eligible adult citizens do not know how to request a ballot to vote by mail,

including 41% of Hispanics, 43% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 41% of Independents, 44% of women, 72% of those who are not registered, 70% of those who have never voted before, 53% of those with limited English, and 37% of those with a disability.

DO YOU KNOW HOW YOU WOULD GO ABOUT REQUESTING A BALLOT TO VOTE BY MAIL?
(IF NOT ALL-MAIL STATE)

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes	61%	60%	59%	71%	63%	57%	57%	60%	72%
No	29%	30%	28%	22%	27%	35%	33%	29%	21%
Don't know	9%	9%	13%	7%	11%	8%	10%	12%	7%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Yes	70%	59%	61%	69%	56%	63%	47%
No	23%	30%	32%	25%	32%	28%	24%
Don't know	7%	11%	7%	6%	12%	9%	29%

23%

of eligible adult citizens do not know where to drop off or mail their ballot,

including 26% of Hispanics, 34% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 28% of Independents, 52% of those who are not registered to vote, 51% of those who have never voted before, and 36% of those with limited English.

IF YOU WERE GOING TO VOTE BY MAIL, do you know where you would go to drop off or mail your ballot?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes	77%	76%	74%	80%	77%	66%	77%	76%	86%
No	16%	17%	17%	13%	16%	27%	16%	16%	9%
Don't know	7%	7%	9%	6%	7%	7%	7%	9%	5%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Yes	82%	72%	81%	82%	72%	82%	64%
No	13%	18%	15%	12%	21%	12%	24%
Don't know	5%	10%	4%	7%	8%	6%	12%

68% of eligible adult citizens say it would take at least 15 minutes to mail or drop off their ballot, including travel time.

IF YES: How many minutes would it take you to get there and back again, including time spent in traffic, parking, waiting for and taking transportation in both directions?

IF NO OR DON'T KNOW: How many minutes do you THINK it would take you to get to and from the nearest location where you can drop off or mail your ballot, including time spent in traffic, parking, waiting for and taking transportation in both directions?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Less than 10 minutes	31%	33%	32%	27%	28%	28%	33%	28%	36%
10 to <15 minutes	16%	17%	14%	13%	16%	15%	14%	20%	15%
15 to <30 minutes	29%	28%	29%	30%	30%	28%	30%	29%	28%
30 to <60 minutes	18%	17%	20%	23%	20%	22%	19%	17%	16%
60+ minutes	5%	5%	5%	7%	6%	6%	4%	5%	5%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Less than 10 minutes	32%	30%	32%	36%	27%	30%	45%
10 to <15 minutes	15%	18%	18%	16%	17%	14%	12%
15 to <30 minutes	26%	30%	30%	28%	30%	27%	21%
30 to <60 minutes	21%	16%	17%	17%	20%	20%	21%
60+ minutes	5%	6%	4%	4%	5%	9%	2%

8%

of eligible adult citizens do not have a current valid photo identification with their current name and address or are unaware if they do,

including 12% of Black citizens, 15% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 13% of those who are not registered to vote, 22% of those who have never voted, 40% of those with limited English, and 11% of those with a disability.

DO YOU HAVE A CURRENT VALID AND UNEXPIRED PHOTO IDENTIFICATION WITH YOUR CURRENT NAME AND U.S. ADDRESS, such as a state driver’s license or nondriver state photo ID card, military or tribal photo identification, or U.S. passport?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes	93%	94%	91%	88%	91%	85%	89%	95%	99%
No	5%	4%	4%	7%	6%	9%	7%	4%	1%
Don’t know	3%	2%	4%	5%	3%	6%	4%	1%	1%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Yes	94%	92%	93%	96%	89%	89%	60%
No	5%	4%	5%	3%	7%	7%	21%
Don’t know	1%	4%	2%	2%	4%	4%	19%

66% of eligible adult citizens say it would take at least 30 minutes to get a new photo ID.

HOW MANY MINUTES DOES IT/DO YOU THINK IT WOULD TAKE YOU TO GET A NEW PHOTO IDENTIFICATION, including driving or taking transportation to the nearest state department of motor vehicles office or other office where you can obtain a state photo identification, waiting for transportation, navigating traffic, parking, waiting for service, completing and submitting your application, driving or taking transportation home again, plus any time spent collecting or searching for documents and making multiple trips if necessary if you don't have all the required documents during your first trip?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Less than 10 minutes	15%	13%	19%	23%	20%	18%	17%	14%	14%
10 to <15 min	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	6%
15 to <30 min	13%	13%	12%	16%	13%	15%	16%	14%	9%
30 to <60 minutes	22%	22%	23%	26%	24%	27%	23%	18%	23%
60+ minutes	44%	46%	41%	30%	39%	35%	40%	50%	47%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Less than 10 minutes	16%	12%	17%	15%	16%	18%	43%
10 to <15 min	4%	4%	7%	5%	5%	6%	3%
15 to <30 min	13%	12%	17%	14%	12%	11%	14%
30 to <60 minutes	19%	26%	22%	23%	22%	25%	22%
60+ minutes	48%	46%	38%	43%	45%	40%	17%

18%

of eligible U.S. adult citizens have a physical or other disability or limitation that affects their ability to move, travel, vote, or register to vote.

This affects 36% of those with limited English.

DO YOU HAVE ANY PHYSICAL OR OTHER DISABILITY OR LIMITATIONS THAT AFFECT YOUR ABILITY TO MOVE, TRAVEL, VOTE, OR REGISTER TO VOTE?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes	18%	18%	22%	20%	18%	19%	21%	17%	15%
No	79%	79%	77%	77%	78%	76%	75%	81%	83%
Don't know	3%	3%	1%	3%	4%	5%	4%	3%	2%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Yes	20%	17%	15%	18%	18%	100%	36%
No	79%	81%	83%	80%	78%	0%	43%
Don't know	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	0%	21%

79%

of eligible U.S. adult citizens who have a physical or other disability or limitation

say that the effect on their ability to move, travel, vote, or register to vote is very or somewhat significant.

IF DISABLED: Would you describe the effect of this disability or limitation on your ability to move, travel, vote or register to vote as

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Very significant	36%	36%	38%	47%	37%	31%	43%	36%	31%
Somewhat significant	43%	44%	31%	37%	38%	45%	38%	43%	48%
Not very significant	13%	12%	23%	16%	19%	17%	18%	9%	10%
Not at all significant	6%	6%	8%	0%	6%	7%	3%	7%	10%
Don't know	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Very significant	45%	28%	26%	30%	41%	36%	10%
Somewhat significant	40%	42%	51%	46%	40%	43%	57%
Not very significant	9%	17%	20%	16%	11%	13%	24%
Not at all significant	5%	11%	3%	4%	8%	6%	10%
Don't know	2%	3%	0%	3%	0%	1%	0%

32% of eligible adult citizens have everything they need at home to access, download, print, complete, and mail a voter registration form or absentee ballot request form.

68% are missing essentials such as a working printer with ink and paper and a working connection (wireless or wired) to their device, envelopes, postage stamps, or internet access and a working device. Only 13% of 18- to 29-year-olds, 9% of those who are not registered, 11% of those who have never voted, 10% of those with limited English, and 16% of those with a disability have all of these at home. Only 28% of 18- to 29-year-olds have U.S. postage stamps at home, and just 36% have envelopes at home for mailing, compared with 70% or more among senior citizens.

IMAGINE THAT YOU NEED TO DOWNLOAD, PRINT, AND MAIL A VOTER REGISTRATION FORM OR ABSENTEE BALLOT REQUEST FORM. Which of the following items do you currently have available to you at home? Please select all that apply.

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Internet access and a working computer, tablet, phone, or other device to access a voter registration form or absentee ballot request form	86%	85%	84%	88%	88%	87%	84%	85%	87%
A working printer with ink and paper and a working wireless or wired connection to your computer, tablet, or phone	49%	49%	49%	52%	49%	38%	44%	49%	61%
Envelopes for mailing printed forms	53%	57%	47%	49%	49%	36%	43%	59%	70%
U.S. postage stamps (66-cent or Forever stamps)	52%	56%	44%	51%	46%	28%	39%	60%	73%
All of the above	32%	36%	24%	30%	28%	13%	21%	38%	51%
None of these	4%	5%	3%	0%	1%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Don't know	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	2%	5%	5%	2%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Internet access and a working computer, tablet, phone, or other device to access a voter registration form or absentee ballot request form	88%	88%	85%	88%	84%	80%	62%
A working printer with ink and paper and a working wireless or wired connection to your computer, tablet, or phone	51%	49%	50%	53%	45%	37%	33%
Envelopes for mailing printed forms	53%	56%	58%	58%	49%	42%	29%
U.S. postage stamps (66-cent or Forever stamps)	53%	53%	57%	58%	46%	40%	24%
All of the above	31%	34%	39%	40%	25%	16%	10%
None of these	3%	3%	5%	4%	4%	5%	12%
Don't know	2%	3%	2%	4%	4%	5%	12%

61%

of eligible adult citizens say they could obtain a working electronic device for less than \$100.

Respondents are underestimating, as the average expected cost is \$430.

IF YOU DIDN'T CURRENTLY HAVE A WORKING COMPUTER, TABLET, PHONE, OR OTHER DEVICE TO ACCESS A VOTER REGISTRATION FORM OR ABSENTEE BALLOT REQUEST FORM, how much do you think you would need to spend on this?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Less than \$100	61%	62%	54%	67%	59%	60%	60%	65%	58%
\$100 to <\$200	8%	9%	10%	3%	7%	9%	10%	8%	6%
\$200 to <\$500	14%	14%	17%	15%	17%	12%	17%	12%	17%
\$500 to <\$1,000	11%	11%	9%	10%	10%	13%	6%	10%	14%
\$1,000+	6%	5%	9%	4%	7%	7%	7%	5%	6%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Less than \$100	60%	59%	65%	61%	62%	65%	62%
\$100 to <\$200	11%	8%	5%	7%	9%	11%	10%
\$200 to <\$500	14%	14%	16%	14%	14%	13%	14%
\$500 to <\$1,000	8%	14%	9%	13%	8%	9%	9%
\$1,000+	7%	5%	5%	5%	7%	3%	5%

58% of eligible adult citizens say the cost for internet access is at least \$50 per month.

Respondents are underestimating, as the average estimated monthly cost is \$56.

IF YOU DIDN'T CURRENTLY HAVE INTERNET ACCESS AT HOME, how much do you think you would need to spend on this each month?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
\$0	11%	12%	7%	12%	10%	9%	12%	9%	16%
More than \$0 but <\$25	22%	21%	25%	31%	26%	25%	26%	21%	17%
\$25 to <\$50	8%	8%	9%	8%	9%	12%	7%	8%	7%
\$50 to <\$100	17%	18%	19%	13%	16%	16%	17%	18%	19%
\$100+	41%	41%	40%	35%	40%	38%	39%	44%	41%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
\$0	10%	12%	11%	12%	11%	13%	14%
More than \$0 but <\$25	23%	18%	27%	22%	22%	23%	33%
\$25 to <\$50	8%	7%	9%	8%	9%	6%	7%
\$50 to <\$100	18%	15%	17%	16%	18%	19%	14%
\$100+	40%	48%	36%	42%	40%	38%	33%

59% of eligible adult citizens say they could get a working printer with ink for less than \$100.

Respondents are underestimating, as the actual average price is \$101.

IF YOU DIDN'T CURRENTLY HAVE A WORKING PRINTER WITH INK, how much do you think you would need to spend on this?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Less than \$100	59%	59%	60%	65%	60%	62%	61%	56%	59%
\$100 to <\$200	24%	25%	23%	18%	22%	19%	24%	27%	23%
\$200 to <\$500	15%	15%	13%	15%	15%	15%	13%	15%	16%
\$500 to <\$1,000	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%
\$1,000+	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Less than \$100	60%	52%	64%	58%	60%	62%	67%
\$100 to <\$200	23%	28%	21%	22%	26%	18%	12%
\$200 to <\$500	15%	16%	13%	17%	13%	19%	16%
\$500 to <\$1,000	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%	5%
\$1,000+	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

7% of eligible U.S. adult citizens do not read, speak, and understand English very well, including 12% of eligible Hispanic adult citizens.

HOW WELL DO YOU READ, SPEAK, AND UNDERSTAND ENGLISH?

	All	Ethnicity				Age			
		White	Hisp	Black	All Nonwhite	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Very well	93%	94%	88%	91%	90%	87%	88%	96%	97%
Somewhat well	5%	3%	8%	7%	8%	9%	7%	2%	3%
Not very well	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%
Not at all well	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Don't know	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%

	Party			Gender		Disability	Limited Eng
	D	I	R	M	F		
Very well	95%	93%	93%	94%	91%	85%	0%
Somewhat well	3%	6%	3%	4%	5%	11%	64%
Not very well	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	3%	16%
Not at all well	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Don't know	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	17%



THE COST OF VOTER SUPPRESSION IN AMERICA

How High Fees Are Blocking
Access to the Ballot

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