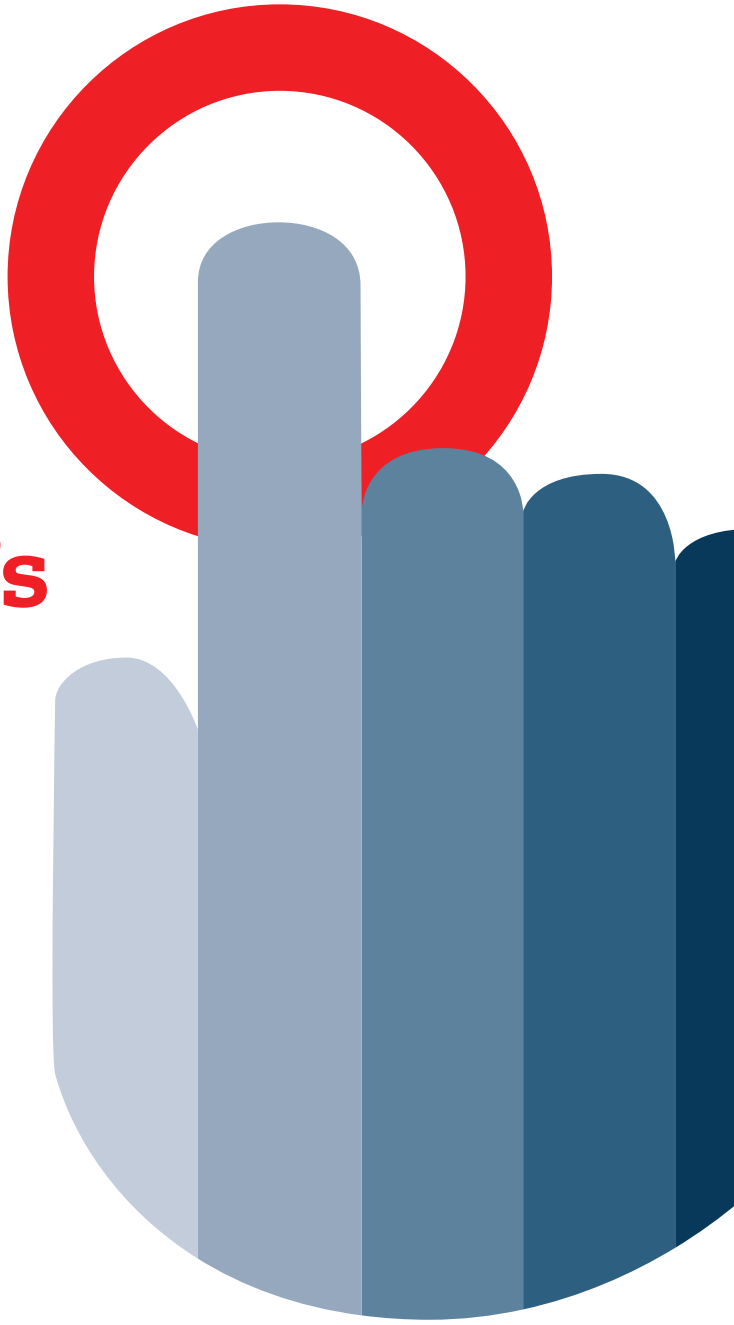
# Strategies for Voter Education and Outreach Under the Voter's Choice Act



SEPTEMBER 2018

Future of CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS

Modernizing Elections.
*Expanding Participation.*

# Acknowledgements

A special thanks to Silicon Valley Community Foundation, our principal funder for this report. Thank you also to our reviewers for their feedback. Our reviewers were Cathy Darling Allen, Jonathan Stein and Nicole Wong. The principal author of this report is Astrid Ochoa with research and support from Rachel Sherman and Brittany Peña. Future of California Elections is a fiscally sponsored project of Community Partners.

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An electronic version of this report and other voter outreach materials are available at *voterschoice.org/vcavoteroutreach*.

# Letter from the Executive Director

Future of California Elections (FoCE) is a nonpartisan, nonprofit network of election officials, reform advocates, civil rights and civic engagement organizations. Since late 2012, FoCE has worked to build collaborations and address some of the state's most complex election challenges in order to modernize elections and expand participation.

In 2017, FoCE launched the Voter's Choice California project to support statewide implementation of the Voter's Choice Act (VCA). Led by FoCE staff and a steering committee, the project provided technical assistance to local implementation hubs, led a $350,000 grants program, and launched a comprehensive website to support outreach. Today, the Voter's Choice California project reaches all five Voter's Choice Act counties with a network of nearly 300 partners working at all levels of government and the nonprofit sector. To learn more about Voters Choice California visit www.voterschoice.org

On July 17, FoCE convened our partners across the five VCA counties to debrief on the recent June 2018 Primary Election, the first election conducted under the Voter's Choice Act. This report is a summary of findings from that event as well as the insights we have learned from managing our statewide Voter's Choice California project.

I want to take this opportunity to thank all of our Voter's Choice California partners. This work is not possible without them. Thank you to the Voter's Choice California Steering Committee for your leadership and hands on work in each of the five VCA counties. Thank you to our election officials and their staff for meeting and working with partners through this implementation process. Thank you to our Voter's Choice California Coalition for your creativity with limited resources and contributions to your communities. Thank you to Thrive, the Alliance of Nonprofits in San Mateo for hosting us in Redwood City to debrief on the VCA. Finally, thank you to Silicon Valley Community Foundation for your generous support of this work.

Collaborations are hard work. They take time and commitment from all partners. The results, however, as seen through this project, convince me time and again that collaborations are worth the effort. The result is the advancement of shared goals and, in this case, a stronger California.

In partnership,

Astrid M. Ochoa

Executive Director, Future of California Elections

## Background

The Voter's Choice Act (VCA) provides a new way of conducting elections in California centered on making voting more convenient for all voters to cast a ballot. There are several changes that make voting easier under the VCA. The biggest change is that every voter receives a ballot by mail, even if they do not request one. The voter then has three options to return their ballot. The first option is for a voter to return their ballot by mail. The second option is for the voter to return their ballot at a drop box, where no postage is necessary. The third option is for the voter to vote in-person by visiting any vote center in their county. The vote centers replace traditional neighborhood polling places and offer greater services to voters, including registering to vote on the same day, language assistance, and accessible voting machines. The VCA also provides the opportunity for voters to cast ballots early and for voters with disabilities to vote remotely using their own assistive technologies to vote.

The Voter's Choice Act is an optional law, limited to select counties in 2018. Five counties, Madera, Nevada, Napa, Sacramento and San Mateo, adopted this new way of conducting elections for 2018. All California counties will have the option of adopting the VCA in 2020. The June 2018 Primary Election was the first election under the Voter's Choice Act. To debrief on the June Primary Election experience, Future of California Elections (FoCE) convened nearly 100 representatives from government offices and community organizations from the five VCA counties in Redwood City, CA on July 17, 2018.

This report is a summary of the lessons discussed at the Redwood City convening as well as insights from Future of California Elections' experience in managing our statewide Voter's Choice California project. This report does not set out to establish best practices for VCA implementation because the June Primary Election is just one election experience under the VCA.

The first part of this report identifies common voter education and outreach challenges that our partners faced as well as solutions that groups used to address these challenges. The second part of this report focuses on the importance of building partnerships for successful implementation of the Voter's Choice Act. You will also find an appendix with summary cheat sheets of key takeaways from this report and tables showing characteristics of the five VCA counties.

*The top challenges to implementation were the quality of outreach materials as well as their late translation, the tight timeline for outreach, difficulties reaching traditionally underrepresented populations, and the low attendance at VCA workshops.*

# Challenges to outreach and education of the Voter's Choice Act during the June 2018 Primary Election

Madera, Napa, Nevada, Sacramento, and San Mateo counties are very different and represent much of California's diversity. Madera, Napa and Nevada are smaller rural counties with less than 100,000 registered voters. Sacramento and San Mateo are larger urban counties with approximately 700,000 and 400,000 registered voters, respectively. Madera County, in central California, is the largest of the counties geographically, extending over 2,000 square miles, but it is the least populated with a density of only 70 people per square mile. San Mateo County is the smallest county geographically, at only 455 square miles, but has a density of 970 people per square mile, second only to Sacramento County, with a density of 1,400 people per square mile. All of the counties have diverse language communities and are covered for Spanish language under state and federal law. Sacramento County has the most language diversity, covered for seven languages: Spanish, Chinese, Hmong, Tagalog, Korean, Punjabi, and Vietnamese.

Despite these differences, the counties experienced several common challenges to voter education and outreach. Participants to the Redwood City convening shared that the top challenges to implementation were the quality of outreach materials as well as their late translation, the tight timeline for outreach, difficulties reaching traditionally underrepresented populations, and the low attendance at VCA workshops. A main goal of the Redwood City convening was to create the opportunity to share lessons learned across county lines. The participants were therefore able to offer potential solutions to these challenges based on their own experiences.

The goal of voter education material is to convey the most essential elements of the Voter's Choice Act so that the voter can participate in the election. Our statewide observation was that initially, county election offices and several groups focused on explaining the changes under the Voter's Choice Act. This resulted in education material that was not always plain language or was visually overwhelming. Many groups observed that voters found the outreach material difficult to understand. While voting early is a benefit of the VCA, many voters did not know they had that option.

Solutions to expedite and improve materials discussed at the Redwood City convening were to develop plain language text that communicates only the most essential messages, to use graphics to emphasize the messages and to engage community members in the review of materials.

Additionally, participants identified that communicating the benefit of voting early, as well as cutting down the VCA messaging into more bite size information, will be important in future outreach materials.

*Language review by community organizations is valuable because local groups may catch the nuances of language.*

A consequence of delayed voter outreach materials was a shorter timeline for translation of these materials. A key solution suggested by participants to expedite the language translation process was for county election offices to communicate the timeline of their translation work as early as possible to their community reviewers. Statewide, we observed that language review by community organizations is valuable because local groups may catch the nuances of language that a translation vendor may not provide. A community organization may be able to recommend language that is more commonly understood by their local community.

Community organizations, participating in the Redwood City convening, expressed their willingness to serve as reviewers, but they confessed that the tight timeline they were given by election offices was a constraint to their ability to allocate their limited staff time to review translations. Early notice of translation timelines will help community organizations set aside resources and staff time to do the translation work and would also create the space to provide ample notice to an election office if the organizations are not be available to review the languages during that time frame.

Another issue that delayed translation work was the need to coordinate the new VCA terms. We observed that, across and within the five VCA counties, election offices and community organizations were translating the new Voter Choice Act terms, such as drop box, in different ways. While the translations were not wrong, they were inconsistent and had the potential to create voter confusion. To create greater consistency, FoCE convened a call with the California Secretary of State, the five VCA election offices and language advocates to discuss coordination of translation. Thanks to the leadership of the California Secretary of State, California now has language glossaries for the most essential VCA terminology to support the field. The VCA language glossaries will help expedite translations in the future.

*Underrepresented voters are not always connected to the traditional networks that disseminate voter information.*

Participants at the Redwood City convening also identified the tight timeline for conducting voter outreach and education as a challenge to their efforts. The timeline for outreach was largely determined by when a county finished their Election Administration Plan (EAP). This timeline varied for each county; some county election offices adopted their EAP in the Fall 2017 and some as late as January 2018. Groups stated that now that they know their county is conducting Voter's Choice Act elections, they can begin their education plans earlier and will not wait until EAPs are adopted. Participants discussed that early VCA education, in advance of the EAP adoption, to grass roots leaders, government partners and local elected officials and offices will be an important component of future strategies. In this way, the foundation to the local VCA hub is established and can be activated once the EAP is finalized.

*It is therefore important to bring the message to the voters.*

Another main challenge to voter education and outreach identified across all five counties was difficulty in reaching underrepresented voters. Underrepresented voters included voters with disabilities, limited English proficient voters, immigrant voters and low-income voters. Underrepresented voters are not always connected to the traditional networks that disseminate voter information. For example, civic engagement social clubs and political parties disseminate voting information

on candidates and general election information to ensure that their constituents are informed voters. Traditionally underrepresented voters are not typically connected to these avenues of information. Additionally, they are further isolated from information because they are low propensity voters and are not targeted by political parties and campaigns. It is therefore important to bring the message to the voters. The Redwood City participants shared creative strategies that they found effective in their own outreach:

- Dropping VCA information flyers in grocery bags, or distribution bags at a local food bank.
- Partnering with a movie theater to run a PSA while people wait for their movie.
- Reaching out to local transit agencies to advertise VCA information at bus stops and on the buses.
- Asking local business to post VCA information posters in store windows.
- Running ads in the local newspapers, especially in ethnic media newspapers or circulars.
- Leveraging other government offices to provide VCA information, such as announcing the VCA in utility bills.
- Using SMS texting messaging platforms to reach registered voters on their personal cell phones.
- Providing rides to vote centers by partnering with local transportation agencies or partnering with shared ride programs.
- Partnering with trusted community organizations to be the messengers to underrepresented communities.

*Successful voter education and outreach strategies require transmitting the message through multiple avenues.*

Statewide we observed that the more frequently a voter encounters a message about the new way of voting, the more likely they will take the time to learn their new voting options and develop their own plan of how they will vote. Therefore, successful voter education and outreach strategies require transmitting the message through multiple avenues.

The final challenge that participants identified was the lack of attendance by voters to VCA education workshops. Both election offices and nonprofits across each county had the same results. When an event was focused only on VCA education, it resulted in lower attendance than when the event was tied into another topic. A better strategy for voter education and outreach discussed at the Redwood City convening was to include VCA education in programming that is already drawing a large audience.

*A better strategy for voter education and outreach... was to include VCA education in programming that is already drawing a large audience.*

To improve the success of voter education and outreach, participants suggested several innovative ideas that emphasized bringing VCA education to where community members are already assembling. Some of the suggestions shared by participants, included:

- Conducting VCA education and outreach when there is a captive audience, such as before a religious congregation, at neighborhood councils or other community meetings.
- Hosting an information table at large events such as local flea markets, farmers markets, county fairs or outside of grocery stores to create opportunities for important one-on-one conversations with voters.

Bringing the message to voters was more successful and more efficient than trying to create VCA education events. Participants shared that the benefits of this strategy included less staff time used conducting direct outreach. Staff could plug into an existing event and they were able to reach a larger audience. One county election office shared that they were able to host a table at an event for county services. Another nonprofit shared they presented at their local congregations. The emphasis on all of these strategies was to bring VCA education to places where community members are already assembling and to make the information attractive by sharing messages that voters want to hear about, such as the convenience of the VCA.

A final recommendation on hosting community meetings was the importance of having the right messengers when leading workshops and presentations. Not only will this help in reaching underrepresented communities as listed above, trusted messengers are good advisors on how to best reach their community. Election offices had greater success when they partnered with a trusted local nonprofit organization to co-host a public meeting. The nonprofit organization was able to bring in an audience from their community and the election office was able to provide the content expertise. These partnerships resulted in accomplishing the shared goal of educating voters on the VCA.

*County election offices expressed that while it was initially challenging to build new relationships, they found the time spent connecting with local organizations valuable to their work because of the partnerships they were able to develop.*

# Building collaborations to support voter education and outreach

One of the main themes that emerged from the Redwood City convening was the importance of partnerships in VCA implementation. Community organizations overwhelmingly expressed their interest in working with their county election office to provide input and support to the implementation of the VCA in their communities. County election offices expressed that while it was initially challenging to build new relationships, they found the time spent connecting with local organizations valuable to their work because of the partnerships they were able to develop.

One of the benefits of collaboration is that every partner brings their expertise to accomplish a shared goal. The work of implementing the Voter's Choice Act is bigger than any one organization can take on alone. Many of the strategies for improved voter outreach and education discussed in this report will benefit from partnerships. In order to maximize a community's resources, it is important to engage partners that represent the diversity of the county's electorate, especially organizations that work with traditionally underrepresented voters.

Nonprofit organizations participating at the Redwood City convening shared several ideas of how they could support their election office. Community organizations that work with immigrant populations said they could help develop or review culturally relevant outreach materials and also review translated election materials. Other groups said they would be willing to partner and host events with their county elections offices so that the events are held in areas that have the highest need. Additionally, community organizations suggested they could help review and distribute their county election office's outreach materials to voters and would also help county election offices build partnerships with local schools and businesses, as well as other community organizations.

A model that emerged at the convening was that some county election offices had established formal community outreach and advocacy committees. Community outreach and advocacy committees are not required by the Voter's Choice Act. Under the VCA, a county must establish only two advisory bodies, a Language Accessibility Advisory Committee (LAAC) and a Voting Accessibility Advisory Committee (VAAC). The LAAC advises on issues and outreach for limited English proficient voters and the VAAC advises on issues and outreach for voters with disabilities. While the LAAC and the VAAC were helpful to reaching out to specific populations, counties found that having a community outreach and advocacy committee was helpful to identify locations for vote centers and drop boxes, to build partnerships for outreach and to review and improve outreach materials. One such committee was co-chaired by two community members who worked closely with the county election office. The community outreach and advocacy committees helped

*It was important to coordinate the messages being distributed by all of the committees to ensure that there was consistency in outreach across the county.*

coordinate a voter education strategy across the county and helped to review voter facing education materials to ensure they were plain language. Participants noted, however, it was important to coordinate the messages being distributed by all of the committees to ensure that there was consistency in outreach across the county. The community outreach and advocacy committees were also helpful in providing the county election office feedback on the implementation of the VCA, including the placement of vote centers and drop boxes.

A second model for collaboration that emerged in some of the VCA counties and was discussed at the Redwood City convening was the community leadership coalition. This effort was typically characterized by a small core steering committee and a larger coalition. The steering committee was made up of nonprofit organizations and community leaders, who had the capacity to organize and convene the coalition. The coalition consisted of all of the partners who wanted to contribute to voter education and outreach efforts. The coalition partners included libraries, schools, social services agencies, civic engagement organizations, churches and essentially any group that touched voters. The diversity of the coalition members reflected the diversity of the county. In fact, one important role of the steering committee was to identify which communities in the county were not being reached or represented in the coalition and to engage these communities. The community leadership coalitions were effective in coordinating limited resources to conduct outreach to each corner of their county. Depending on the relationship with the county election office, community leadership coalitions were also able to provide feedback on the county's implementation of the VCA.

*Implementation of the new law can only be successful if voters truly understand they have convenient options for casting their ballot.*

# Conclusion

Voter education and outreach is an important requirement of the Voter's Choice Act. Robust voter education and outreach is necessary to ensure voters know about the VCA. Implementation of the new law can only be successful if voters truly understand they have convenient options for casting their ballot.

The June 2018 Primary revealed that partnerships are an essential part of VCA implementation. A county election office has the opportunity to expand their reach and enhance their voter education and outreach efforts by leveraging community expertise through collaborative partnerships. The benefits of partnerships were visible across the five pioneer VCA counties.

Partners bring additional effort, energy and expertise to the implementation of the Voter's Choice Act. The strategies identified in this report are only a starting point for voter education and outreach. We focused on the common challenges, solutions and strategies in this report, but a more extensive list of outreach ideas is listed in the appendix.

*The investment in building cross sector partnerships with government election offices and community organizations, will be key to the success of the Voter's Choice Act implementation.*

We know collaborations are hard work and they take time to build. However, given the real time constraints of staff and available funding to support outreach, collaborations offer on approach to coordinate and expand the reach of limited resources. The investment in building cross sector partnerships with government election offices and community organizations, will be key to the success of the Voter's Choice Act implementation.

# Appendix

## Table 1. Troubleshooting Common Challenges in VCA Implementation for the June 2018 Primary Election

*The following table captures many of the challenges and solutions identified through group exercises at the Redwood City July 17 VCA Debrief.*

| Common Challenges in June 2018 Primary | POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS |
|---|---|
| **Quality of outreach materials and their late translation** | Election offices can adopt plain language standards to improve materials. Materials should communicate the most essential information, like voting early, in smaller bite size messages. Election offices can also partner with community organizations that have expertise in the languages needing review. Additionally, election offices should communicate timeline of translation work as early as possible so community reviewers can allocate the necessary resources of time and people to accomplish the language review. |
| **Tight timeline for outreach** | Begin education on Voter's Choice Act early in the process. Know that the timeline will be tight once the Election Administration Plan is adopted. Community organizations can begin identifying partners early on so that the network for outreach is ready to activate once the EAP is adopted. |
| **Challenges reaching traditionally underrepresented voters** | Identify nontraditional avenues of transmitting voter education:<br>» Dropping VCA information flyers in grocery bags, or distribution bags at a local food bank.<br>» Partnering with a movie theater to run a PSA while people waited for their movie.<br>» Reaching out to local transit agencies to advertise VCA information at bus stops and on the buses.<br>» Asking local business to post VCA information posters in windows.<br>» Running adds in the local newspapers, especially in ethnic media newspapers or circulars.<br>» Leveraging other government offices to provide VCA information, such as announcing the VCA in utility bills.<br>» Using SMS texting messaging platforms to reach registered voters on their personal cell phones.<br>» Providing rides to vote centers by partnering with local agencies with vans, or partnering with shared ride programs.<br>» Partnering with trusted community organizations to be the messengers to underrepresented communities. |
| **Low attendance to VCA education workshops** | Instead of conducting VCA only public events, consider meeting voters where they are already assembling and bring voter education to them. Present at community meetings, neighborhood councils, religious congregations. Host a table at a community event, flea market, county fair, or meet with voters outside of grocery stores. Tabling offers an important opportunity to connect with voters one on one. |

## Table 2. Two Models for Collaboration

*The following table captures models of collaboration discussed at the Redwood City July 17 Debrief.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Community Outreach and Advocacy Committees convened by the election office** | County election offices may establish community outreach and advocacy committees. Some of the roles that the committees include: reviewing and helping to implement community outreach plans, reviewing outreach materials for plain language and clear design, helping to disseminate voter education information, helping to invite more members to the committee, helping to identify locations for vote centers and ballot drop box locations.<br><br>Committees should reflect the diversity of the county's voters. Leadership of the committee should include a respected community organization or organizations. Frequency of meetings, location, agendas for meetings should be established jointly by the community chairs and the election office. |
| **Community Leadership Coalition** | Community organizations may establish a community leadership coalition led by a small steering committee and consisting of multiple partners that reach the diverse voters of the county. The steering committee has the capacity to convene and coordinate the outreach strategy. The coalition has the capacity to distribute the messages for voter education directly to voters.<br><br>**Potential partners in your community**<br><br>» City clerks<br>» Community centers<br>» Community leaders<br>» Faith communities<br>» Foodbanks<br>» Homeless shelters<br>» Libraries<br>» Local businesses<br>» Local community organizations<br>» Organizations that work with specific populations<br>» Schools and Universities<br>» Senior centers<br>» Social Media influencers in your community<br>» Social service agencies<br>» Statewide nonpartisan organizations |

## Table 3. List of Ideas for Voter Education and Outreach

*The following is a list of strategies shared by participants at the Redwood City convening.*

- **Canvassing**
- **Event swag bags**
- **Hand out flyers/get the word out**
- **Social media** (Remember to include the name of your county in the message)
- **Give/Organize presentations**
- **Disability community outreach on how accessible voting system works**
- **Videos in ASL**
- **Post signs in the community** on public transportation, bus shelters and bilboards
- **Provide emergency ballots at hospitals**
- **Voter registration parties of small groups of neighbors, families, etc.**
- **Attend and present at Town Halls**
- **Be available to requests for assistance from groups**
- **Post QR codes** around city that lead to voter information
- **Personalized voter information** (provide voters with their closest vote center)
- **Attend community events to distribute information** (especially food trucks festivals)
- **Ads in local newsprint, especially ethnic media**
- **Use text messaging platforms** to disseminate message to larger groups
- **Radio & television interviews on local stations** (Remember to emphasize your county name)
- **Phonebank program**
- **Deposit informational flyers in grocery bags at food bank**
- **Signage at old polling places** directing people to closest vote center
- **Provide a free shuttle service to vote centers**
- **Have candidate campaigns include VCA info on their websites**
- **Pledge/commitment cards from partners** to coordinate efforts and hold partners accountable

*Many of these resources can also be used by election administrators*

# Sample materials for voter education and outreach

VOTERS' CHOICE CALIFORNIA
You choose **when, where, and how** to vote

## Voterschoice.org

**The following is a selection of materials developed by Voter's Choice California. Additional sample documents and resources from our partners are available at *voterschoice.org/tools-for-organizers***

### Voter's Choice Act Fact Sheet

Summarizes key elements of the Voter's Choice Act. Available in seven languages (English, Chinese, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese)

### Vote-by-Mail Fact Sheet

For VCA implementing counties. Produced by Asian Americans Advancing Justice-Los Angeles. Outlines how to ensure your ballot is counted

### Frequently Asked Questions

Answers 25 of the most commonly asked questions about the Voter's Choice Act

### Remote Accessible Vote-by-Mail Video

Produced by Disability Rights California. Features how remote accessible vote-by-mail works

### California Voter's Choice Act:

*A new way of voting. A new way of voter outreach*

Describes voting under the VCA and outlines how to help voters build their plan for voting

### Voter's Choice Act PowerPoint

Provides a customizable template for presenting Voter's Choice Act 101

### Public Participation: A Guide for Election Officials Implementing the Voter's Choice Act

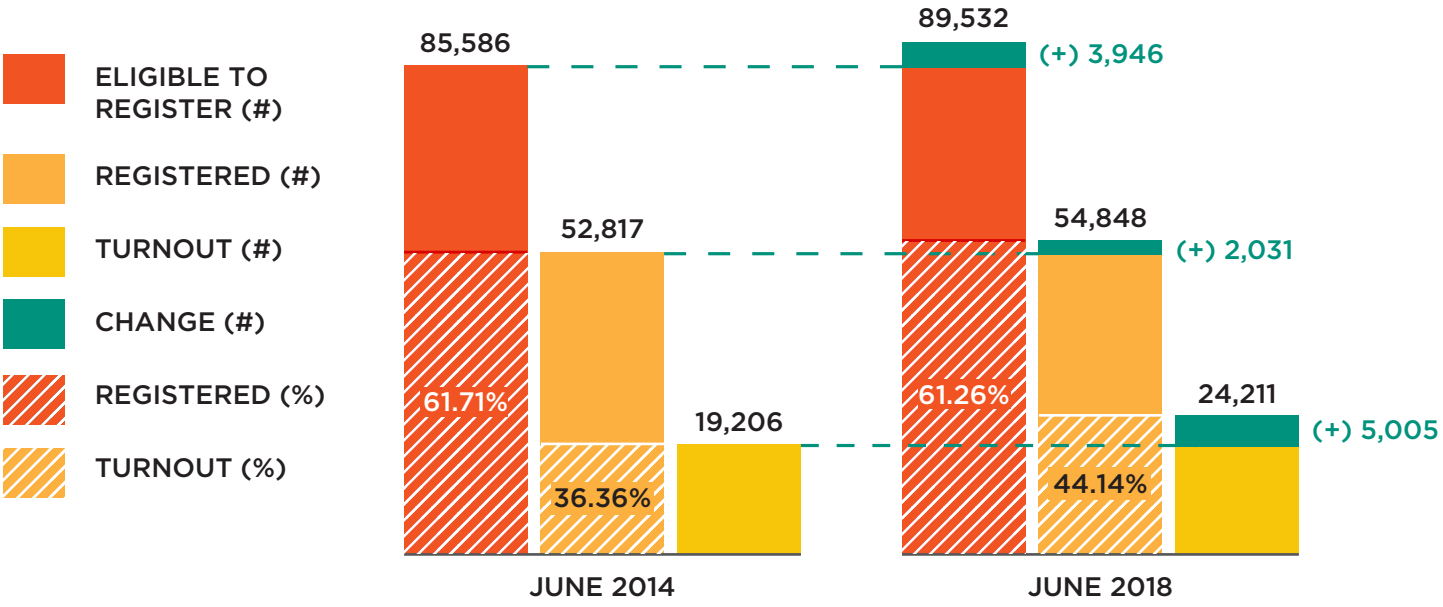
This guide covers topics such as LAACs and VAACs, ideas to engage the public, and links to various resources available online **voterschoice.org/tools-for-election-administrators**

# County Profiles

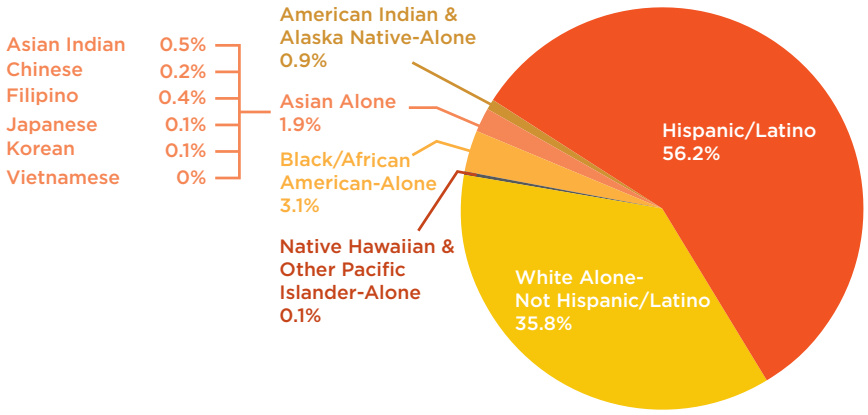
Note: The following tables include selected characteristics for each Voter's Choice Act County. Please note that the tables are meant to be informational only. The June 2018 Primary Election is only one election under the VCA and it is too early to draw definitive conclusions as to the success of the new policy. In the coming months there were will be additional reports and analysis provided by the California Secretary of State and other researchers to help understand the larger impact of the Voter's Choice Act.

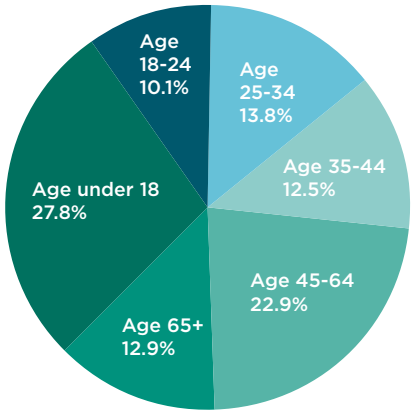
# Madera County Profile

## June 2014 vs June 2018 Voter Participation Statistics




## Ethnicity/Race & Age (Total Population: 153,366)




## Languages

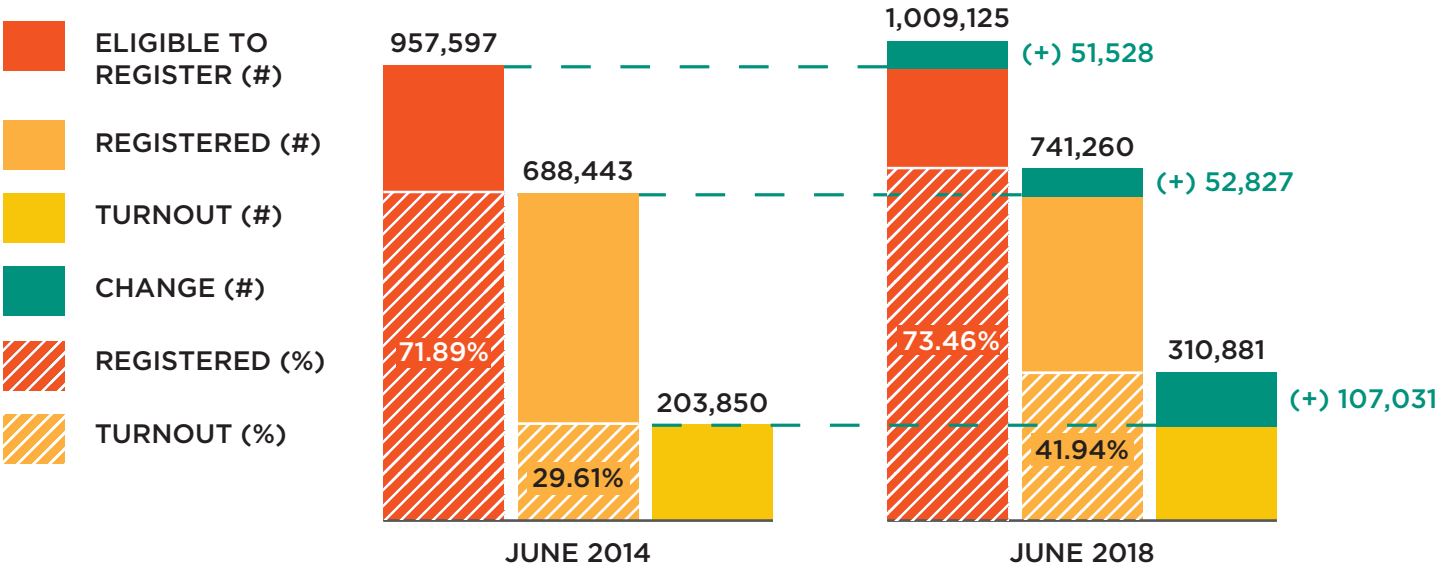
| SECTION 203 COVERED LANGUAGES | 14201 COVERED LANGUAGES | NUMBER OF PRECINCTS MEETING 14201 COVERAGE |
|---|---|---|
| Spanish | Punjabi | 26 |

## Vote Center and Drop Boxes for June 2018

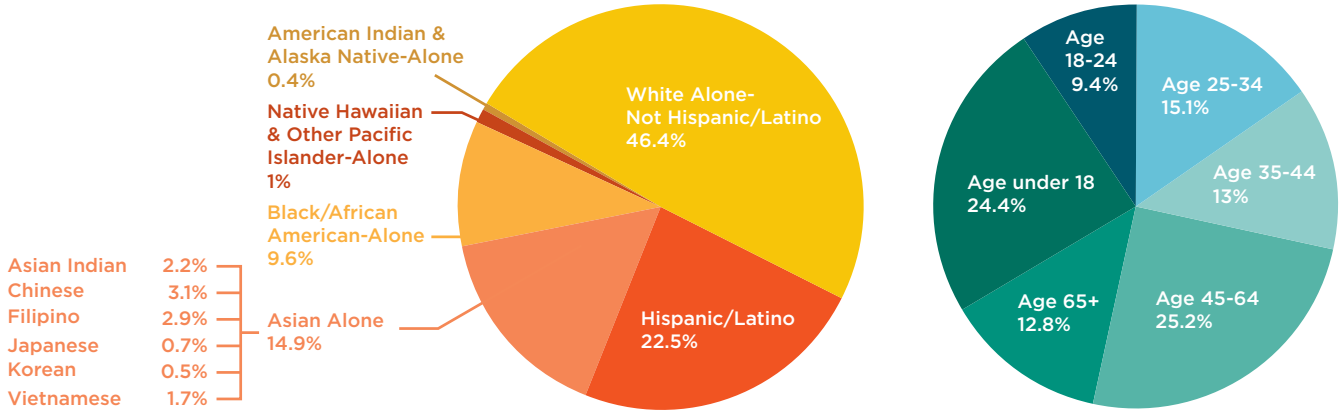
| Required # of Vote Centers | Actual # of Vote Centers | Required # of Drop Boxes | Actual # of Drop Boxes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 |

# Sacramento County Profile

## June 2014 vs June 2018 Voter Participation Statistics




## Ethnicity/Race & Age (Total Population: 1,479,300)




## Languages

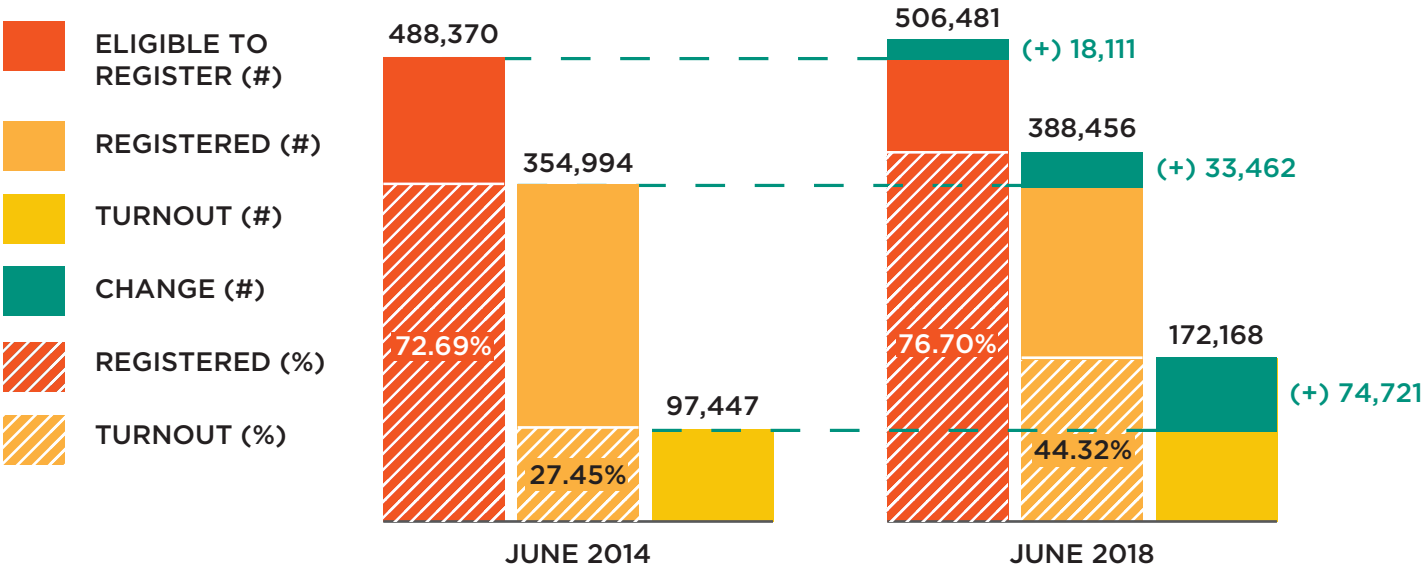
| SECTION 203 COVERED LANGUAGES | 14201 COVERED LANGUAGES | NUMBER OF PRECINCTS MEETING 14201 COVERAGE |
|---|---|---|
| Chinese | Hmong | 93 |
| Spanish | Korean | 20 |
| | Punjabi | 59 |
| | Filipino | 103 (Tagalog-103) |
| | Vietnamese | 182 |

## Vote Center and Drop Boxes for June 2018

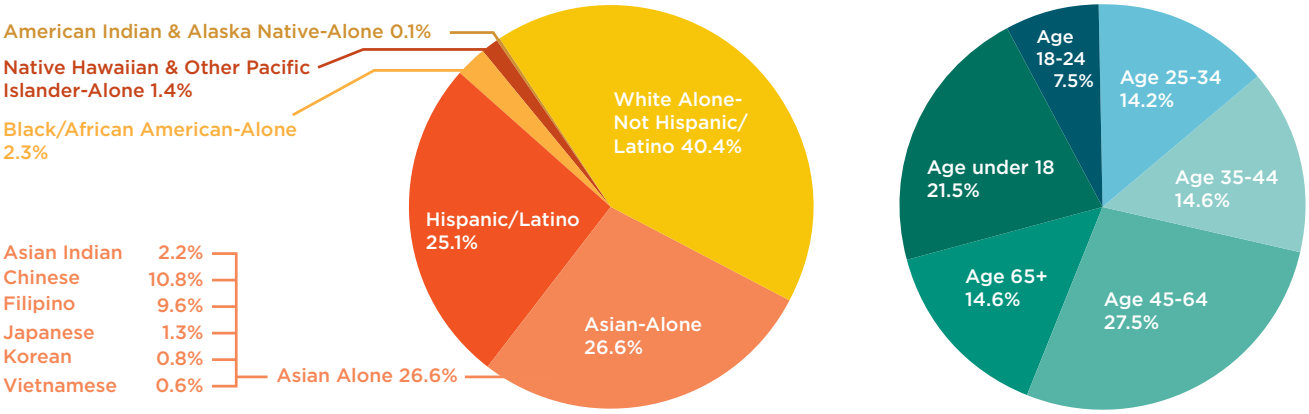
| Required # of Vote Centers | Actual # of Vote Centers | Required # of Drop Boxes | Actual # of Drop Boxes |
|---|---|---|---|
| **78** | **78** | **52** | **53** |

# San Mateo County Profile

## June 2014 vs June 2018 Voter Participation Statistics




## Ethnicity/Race & Age (Total Population: 754,748)




## Languages

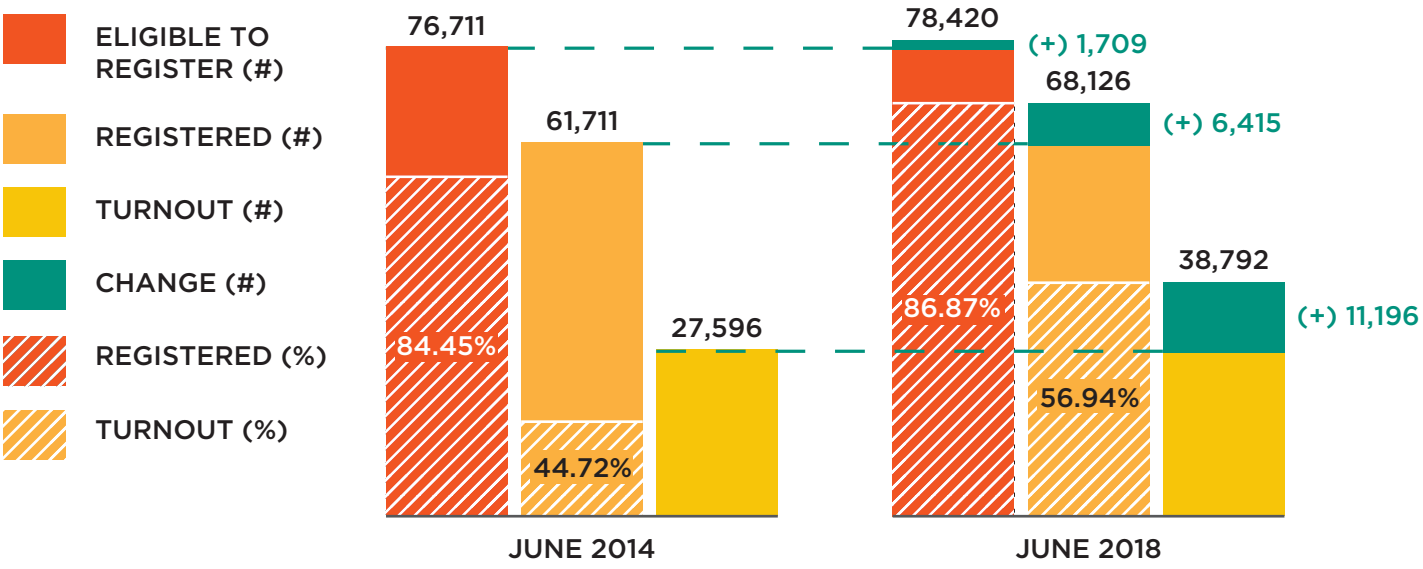
| SECTION 203 COVERED LANGUAGES | 14201 COVERED LANGUAGES | NUMBER OF PRECINCTS MEETING 14201 COVERAGE |
|---|---|---|
| Chinese | Korean | 12 |
| Spani | Filipino | 129 (Tagalog-129) |

## Vote Center and Drop Boxes for June 2018

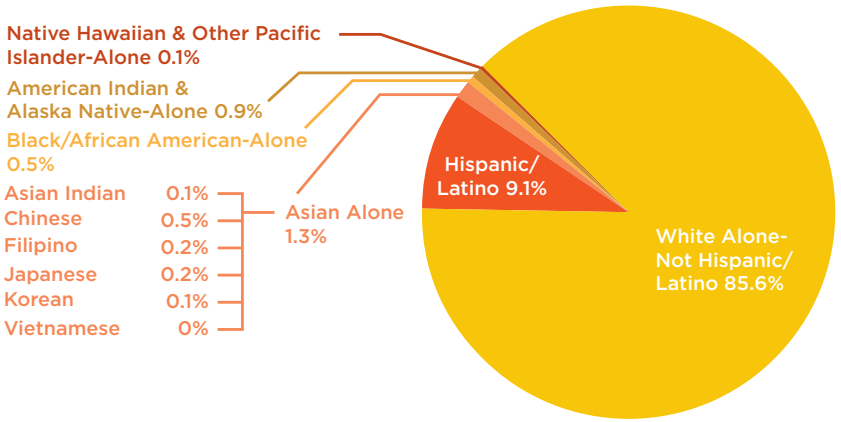
| Required # of Vote Centers | Actual # of Vote Centers | Required # of Drop Boxes | Actual # of Drop Boxes |
|---|---|---|---|
| **39** | **39** | **26** | **26** |

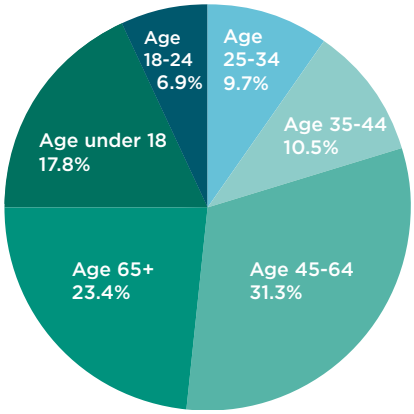
# Nevada County Profile

## June 2014 vs June 2018 Voter Participation Statistics




## Ethnicity/Race & Age (Total Population: 98,639)




## Languages

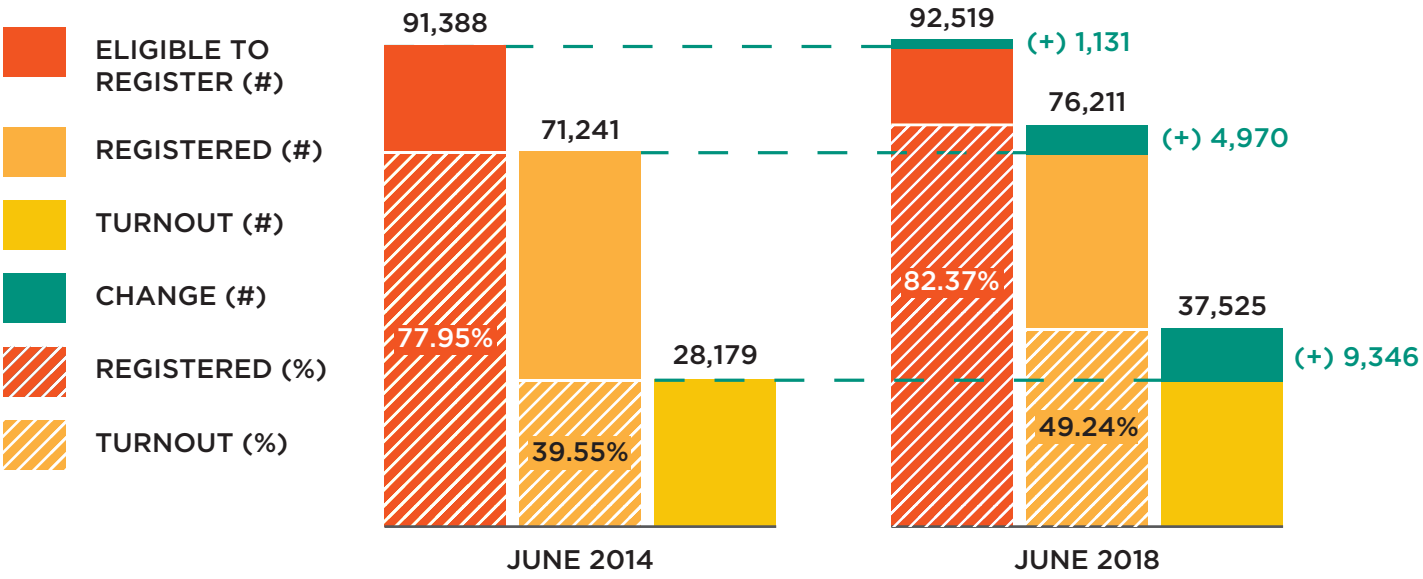
| 14201 COVERED LANGUAGES | NUMBER OF PRECINCTS MEETING 14201 COVERAGE |
|---|---|
| Spanish | 32 |

## Vote Center and Drop Boxes for June 2018

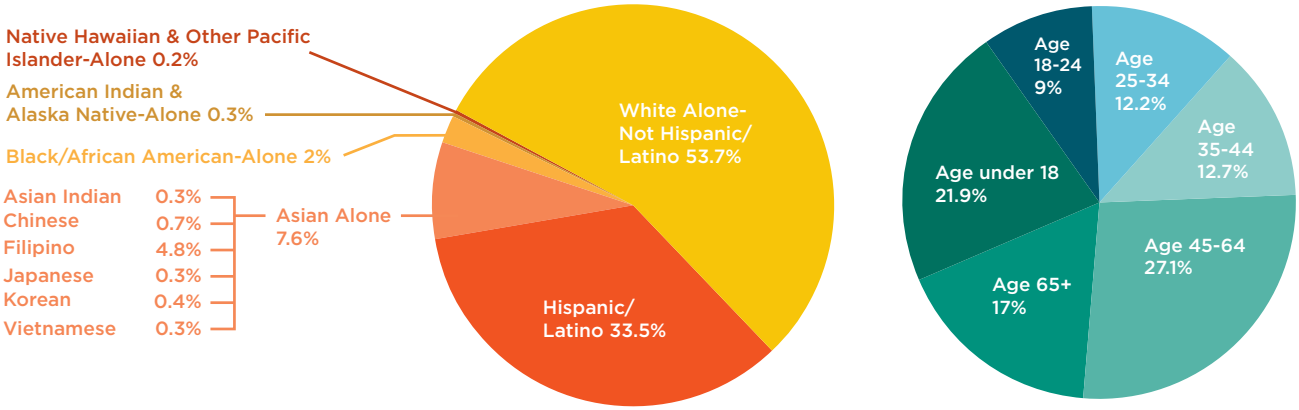
| Required # of Vote Centers | Actual # of Vote Centers | Required # of Drop Boxes | Actual # of Drop Boxes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 5 | 8 |

# Napa County Profile

## June 2014 vs June 2018 Voter Participation Statistics




## Ethnicity/Race & Age (Total Population: 140,823)




## Languages

| 14201 COVERED LANGUAGES | NUMBER OF PRECINCTS MEETING 14201 COVERAGE |
|---|---|
| Spanish | 151 |
| Filipino | 14 (Tagalog-14) |

## Vote Center and Drop Boxes for June 2018

| Required # of Vote Centers | Actual # of Vote Centers | Required # of Drop Boxes | Actual # of Drop Boxes |
|---|---|---|---|
| **8** | **8** | **7** | **7** |

# Data Sources

Links last accessed August 2018

## June 2014 and June 2018 Voter Participation Statistics (all counties):

*elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2018-primary/sov/03-voter-participation-stats-by-county.pdf*

*elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2014-primary/pdf/03-voter-particpiation-stats-by-county.pdf*

## Selected County Demographics (all counties):

U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

## Covered Languages 2018 (all counties):

*elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/ccrov/pdf/2017/december/17148sr.pdf*

## Madera County

VCA Vote Center and Drop Box Numbers:
*votemadera.com/countywide-list-of-polling-places*

## Napa County

VCA Vote Center and Drop Box Numbers:
*www.countyofnapa.org/2354/Vote-Center-Locations*
*www.countyofnapa.org/2355/Drop-Box-Locations*

## Nevada County

VCA Vote Center and Drop Box Numbers:
*www.mynevadacounty.com/2478/Vote-Center-and-Drop-Off-Locations-June-*

## Sacramento County

VCA Vote Center and Drop Box Numbers:
*www.elections.saccounty.net/VoteCenters/Pages/June-2018-VoteCenters.aspx*

## San Mateo County

VCA Vote Center and Drop Box Numbers:
*www.smcgov.org/vote-center-locations*
*www.smcgov.org/ballot-drop-box-locations*

www.futureofcaelections.org

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