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**CENTER FOR  
INCLUSIVE  
DEMOCRACY**

**California's Changing Electorate:  
A 2020 Post Election Analysis of Voting Behavior**

**August 2021**

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### About the Center for Inclusive Democracy (CID)

Celebrating its 10-year anniversary this year, the Center for Inclusive Democracy (CID), formerly known as the California Civic Engagement Project, is part of the USC Sol Price School of Public Policy and is based in Sacramento. CID conducts a range of national and multi-state research initiatives exploring voting behavior, civic engagement, electoral and economic research, the intersection of social justice and democracy, and more. Its non-partisan research informs and empowers a wide range of policy and organizing efforts aimed at eliminating disparities in social and economic wellbeing. To learn more about CID's research, visit: [cid.usc.edu](http://cid.usc.edu).

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## Executive Summary

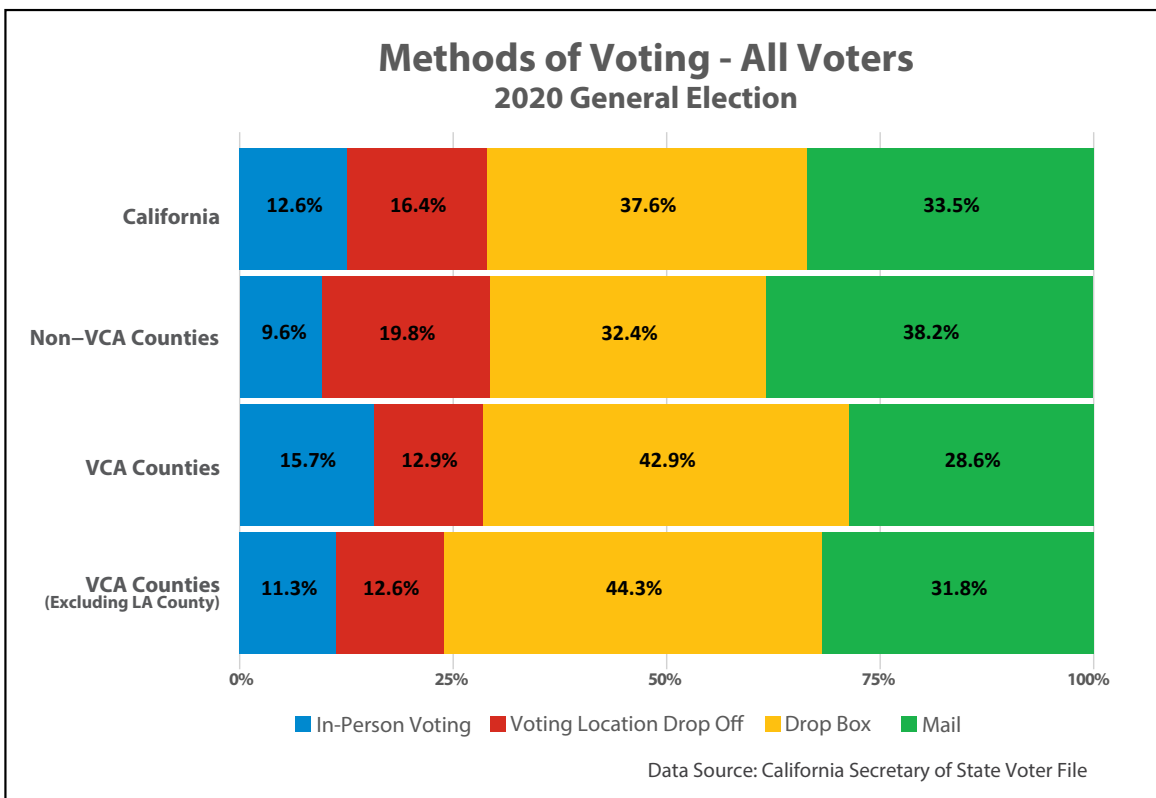
Voting by mail has become increasingly common in California over the last eighteen years. In the 2020 presidential election, California voters had more options for casting their ballot than in prior years. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, California expanded the use of vote-by-mail, requiring county election offices to mail every active, registered Californian a vote-by-mail (VBM) ballot. Voters could choose to return their ballot through the mail, at a ballot drop box, or at an in-person voting location in their county. Voters could also choose to vote in person.

The Center for Inclusive Democracy (CID) at the University of Southern California conducted a statewide analysis of voter behavior in the 2020 general election through an examination of California voter records and through a statewide representative survey of the experiences of eligible voters (adult citizens) in the state.

## Key Findings from the 2020 General Election in California

### 1. Voting Methods

Most voters used vote-by-mail ballots.



A large majority of California voters—87.5%—used VBM ballots in the 2020 general election, a 20 percentage point increase from the 2018 general election (67.1%) and a 17 percentage point increase from the 2020 primary election (70.4%). Nearly 38% of Californians dropped off their VBM ballot at a drop box, while another 33.5% mailed in their ballot. A smaller percentage (16.4%) dropped off their ballot at a voting location site. Voting in person was relatively low, with just 12.6% voting in person, a 20 percentage point decrease from 32.9% in the 2018 general election.

The likelihood of voting in person or voting by mail varied by voter characteristic. Latino, young voters (age 18-24), new voters, and previous polling place voters had higher rates of in-person voting compared to the general population. Conversely, Asian Americans voted in person at lower rates than the general population. Registered Republicans voted

in person at much higher rates than Democratic and No Party Preference voters, while Democrats voted by drop box at higher rates than other voters. Foreign-born voters voted by mail at higher rates than U.S.-born voters. Men voted in-person and by mail at higher rates than women, while women voted by drop box at higher rates than men.

## 2. Vote-by-Mail Ballot Rejection Rates and Reasons

### Vote-by-mail ballot rejection rates varied by voter characteristic.

A small proportion of ballots cast in California elections are rejected and not counted. In the 2020 general election, 80,363 VBM ballots, or 0.5% of those cast, were rejected. Rates of VBM ballot rejection varied by voter characteristic. Latino voters, young voters, new voters, and previous polling place voters had higher rates of VBM rejection than the general population, while rates for Asian-American voters were similar to the general population. Men had higher VBM rejection rates than women. Rejection rates did not differ between foreign-born and U.S.-born voters. In terms of party affiliation, registered Republicans had a slightly higher VBM rejection rate than registered Democrats, while voters with no party preference had a rejection rate higher than both Republicans and Democrats.

### Signature issues caused most rejections of vote-by-mail ballots.

Reasons for VBM ballot rejection also varied by voter characteristic, although overall, most (76.8%) rejected ballots were rejected due to signature issues. These signature issues included non-matching signatures (over 59% of all rejected VBM ballots) and missing signatures (17.3%). Another 16.1% were rejected for being received late and 7.1% were rejected for other reasons. Latino and previous polling place voters had higher rates of non-matching signatures than the general population. Asian-Americans and Latinos voters had higher rates of ballots with missing signatures than the general population. Young voters (ages 18-24) had higher rates of non-matching signatures than older voters (ages 65 and over), while older voters had higher rates of late VBM ballots than young voters. Foreign-born voters had higher rates of missing signatures than U.S.-born voters, while U.S.-born voters had higher rates of late and non-matching signature ballots.

## 3. Voter Information Sources and Behavior in the 2020 General Election

### Most eligible voters were unaware that voting options had changed.

The CID Voter Experience Survey asked eligible voters about their awareness of changes to voting options in 2020. When asked, “Did your county change the options for how and where you could cast your ballot in the November 2020 general election?” only 32.4% of all eligible voters answered Yes, indicating that less than one-third of eligible voters knew their voting options had changed. Black voters, voters ages 25-34, and voters with disabilities were more likely to be aware that voting options had changed in 2020, while Asian-American and Latino eligible voters were less likely to know about changes when compared to all eligible voters.

### Where eligible voters heard about voting options varied by race/ethnicity and age.

Eligible voters were asked to identify where they heard about the new voting options in their county. Common sources of information about new voting options included social media, traditional media (newspapers or television news), friends or family, and political campaigns or candidates. However, eligible voters of color (Black, Latino, and Asian American) and younger eligible voters were much more likely to learn about voting method changes through social media, while non-Latino whites and older voters most commonly cited traditional media. In addition, political campaigns were more frequently identified as an information source by Black, white non-Latino, and younger eligible voters than by eligible Asian-American voters and voters ages 55 and older.

### Voters learned about their specific voting site from county-produced materials.

County information guides, county websites, and VBM were the top three cited information sources for where voters learned about their specific in-person voting location. The highest percentages of Latino and non-white, Latino voters indicated identifying their in-person voting location through their county voter information guide, while Asian Americans most commonly found information through their county websites, and Black voters indicated their VBM packets. Further, voters over the age of 45 and voters with disabilities were more likely to find this information in their voter information guides.

### Driving was the most common way that voters reached an in-person voting location.

For voters who voted in person or dropped off their vote-by-mail ballot, driving was by far the most common way to get there. Walking or bicycling was generally the second most common mode of transportation. Black voters drove to their vote center less commonly than other groups and took public transit more commonly than others. Voters ages 18-34 were more likely than other age groups to use a rideshare company to get to a vote center. Voters with disabilities also took public transportation or a rideshare at higher rates than voters overall.

### Among those who voted in person, reasons for doing so varied by voter characteristic.

When asked why they voted in person at a voting location in the 2020 general election, voters identified a range of reasons. Overall, voters' most common reasons were that they did not trust the mail to deliver their ballot, wanted to receive an "I Voted" sticker, wanted to register to vote or update an existing registration record, and wanted to be seen representing their community. While Latino, Asian-American and Black voters cited wanting an "I Voted" sticker as their top reason for voting in person, white non-Latino voters cited not trusting the mail to deliver their ballot. A higher proportion of Black voters than other groups said they wanted to be seen representing their community while voting. Notably, among voters ages 55 and older, the top reason by far was distrust in the mail to deliver their ballot, a reason given by about half of survey respondents in these age groups. Voters younger than 55 and voters with disabilities were more likely than others to report using a voting location to register to vote, use an accessible voting machine, receive language assistance, or fill out a replacement ballot.

### Voters varied in reasons for selecting specific voting locations or drop off site.

Voters were asked why they chose the specific in-person voting location in the general election. A majority of all voting groups selected voting locations that were close to home. A significantly higher percentage of white, non-Latino's indicated that they were assigned to a voting location by their county election office. Black voters, voters with disabilities, and voters ages 18-44 selected locations close to work or school at a higher percentage than the state, overall.

## 4. Voters' Preferences on How and Where to Vote in Future Elections

### A majority of eligible voters want the option to vote early at an in-person voting location.

When asked, a majority of eligible voters (including those who didn't vote in 2020) said their preferred way to cast a ballot in future elections would be early voting in-person at a voting location sometime in the ten days before the election. This was also the most common selection for Black, Asian-American, Latino, white, and eligible voters with disabilities. It was also a common response for eligible youth voters.

### Eligible Voters differ by age on which in-person services they would likely use in the future.

Eligible voters were asked what features they would likely use if they voted at an in-person voting location in the future. Older eligible voters more often than younger eligible voters reported that they would not vote in person, but the majority of respondents reported that they would use voting locations in the future, most commonly for voting in person, dropping off their VBM ballot, or registering to vote. Greater percentages of younger eligible voters said they would use language assistance or register to vote compared to those ages 55 and older. Eligible voters of color identified accessible voting machines and language assistance as features of voting locations they would likely use in the future.

## Summary

In the 2020 general election, California mailed all voters a VBM ballot due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and voters overwhelmingly used VBM ballots to vote, primarily mailing them or placing them in a drop box. Latino voters, young voters, previous polling place voters, new voters, and registered Republicans voted in-person at higher rates than the general population. Among the small percentage of VBM ballots that were rejected after being cast, rejection rates were higher in some demographic groups including Latino voters, young voters, new voters, and previous polling place voters. Historically, late ballots have been the primary reason for VBM ballot rejection, but in the 2020 general election, signature issues were the most common reason (election law was changed for the general election to allow VBM ballots to be accepted up to 17 days post Election Day).

According to our survey, most eligible voters were not aware of the changes to available voting methods in California for the 2020 general election. Latino, Asian-American, and older eligible voters reported the lowest awareness of the voting model changes. Among the one-third of eligible voters who had heard of the voting model changes, eligible voters of color and young eligible voters more commonly learned of the changes through social media, while for non-Latino whites and older eligible voters traditional media such as newspapers and television was a more typical information source.

Among voters who visited voting locations, over two-thirds drove there. Black voters were more likely to use public transportation than other groups and young voters used rideshare companies to get to their voting location at higher rates than older voters. The top reason for voting at an in-person location was because of distrust in the mail to deliver their ballot. Older voters had higher distrust in the mail to deliver their ballot than younger voters. Most voters stated they would use at least one of the many features at voting locations in the future, commonly including voting in person, dropping off their VBM ballot, and registering to vote.

## Recommendations

### 1. Educate voters proactively and through information sources they trust.

Surveyed eligible voters shared where they find information about registration and voting—including reporting if they did not know such information.

- Many voters need active outreach. Less than one-third of eligible voters knew their voting options had changed. Eligible Black voters, voters ages 25-34, and voters with disabilities were more likely to be aware that voting options had changed in 2020, while eligible Asian-American and Latino voters were less likely to know about changes when compared to all eligible voters.
- Official materials should be easy to use. High use of materials from county elections offices, particularly by voters of color and seniors, underscores the need for plain and accessible language, quality translation, and readability by voters with disabilities.
- Friends and family are a key information source, particularly for Latino voters and young voters. Latino and younger eligible voters turn to friends and family for information at higher rates than other groups do. Older eligible voters rely more on the county voter information guide.

### 2. Consider group differences in voter preferences on how and when to vote in future elections.

Understanding eligible voter preferences for how and when to vote can help prioritize messages about voting options.

- Dropping off a mail ballot at a drop box was the most common voting method used in the 2020 general election. However, almost two-thirds of eligible voters surveyed (including those who did not vote in 2020) said that they prefer to vote in person in a future election.
- Black, Asian-American, Latino, youth, and eligible voters with disabilities also more frequently prefer in-person voting in future elections.
- Many in-person voters want an early voting option. Over 40% of eligible voters prefer to vote early (up to ten days before Election Day), rather than on Election Day itself.

A large percentage of California's eligible voters said they prefer to vote in person in future elections (future behavior could differ from current preferences). Many with a preference to vote in person want to do so prior to Election Day. Ensuring all Californians know all their options for voting requires aggressive outreach and education. Many eligible voters do not know where to get information about their voting options. These survey findings provide important information to adjust planning and outreach to account for significant differences in group preferences and informational resources.



## Introduction

In the 2020 presidential election, California voters had more options for casting their ballot than in prior years. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, California expanded the use of vote-by-mail by requiring California's county election offices to mail every active, registered Californian a vote-by-mail ballot (VBM). Voters could choose to return their ballot through the mail, at a ballot drop box, or at an in-person voting location in their county. Voters could also choose to vote in person at a polling place or vote center.<sup>1</sup>

Given the expansion of VBM access in the November 2020 election, policymakers and voter advocates alike have questioned how voters' behavior may have changed from previous elections and if new preferences will likely remain for future elections. In order to address these questions, we conducted a statewide analysis of voters' behavior in the 2020 general election through an examination of California voter records and CID's 2020 California Voter's Experience Survey, a statewide representative survey of the experiences of eligible voters (adult citizens) in the state's November election. This report is the first in a series presenting findings from our analysis. It addresses the following four related topics:

1. Voting methods in the 2020 general election
2. VBM ballot rejection rates and reasons for rejection in the 2020 general election
3. Voter information sources in the 2020 election and beyond
4. Voters' preferences on how and where to vote in future elections

In each of the following sections of this report, we present findings on voting methods and VBM rejection rates broken out by race, ethnicity, age group, gender, previous voting method, nativity, and party affiliation. We present our survey analysis for racial, ethnic, and age groups, as well as eligible voters with disabilities. We also provide all findings for Los Angeles County alone. Future reports in this series will include an analysis of interviews with voters within California's Black, Indigenous, and formerly incarcerated communities.

## Study Methodology

### Voter File Methodology

For this report, we examined individual voter records to gather voting behavior by ballot type, and whether their vote-by-mail ballot was rejected and for what reasons. The data for this analysis were provided by the California Secretary of State (VoteCal voter database system) and Political Data, Inc. (PDI). The VoteCal data provided the registrant's date of birth (used to identify age), party affiliation, voting activity, registration date, type of ballot cast (in person, mail, or provisional), VBM ballot rejection status, and reasons for ballot rejection.<sup>2</sup> Gender, race, and ethnicity are not present for the majority of voters in these files. Registered voters in California have the option to self-report their gender, race, and ethnicity data on the voter registration application, but this has historically been done by only a small percent of registrants.<sup>3</sup> The PDI data provided additional demographic identifiers, including race or ethnicity, gender, foreign born status, and vote history.<sup>4</sup> During the merging process, non-matching files omitted to maintain a comparable dataset. The resulting merged dataset varies slightly from the California Secretary of State's official election results.

### Data Limitations in Identification of Voter Demographics

The commonly applied research method to identify a voter's gender, race, and ethnicity from state and county voter records uses a combination of the registrant's name (first name commonly associated with gender and surname for race/ethnicity) and neighborhood characteristics (geocoding with census tract data) to infer information.<sup>5</sup> The PDI files used in this analysis provided voter data identified by gender, race, and ethnicity through surname matching and geocoding. We note here that as part of CID's data validation process, we compared PDI's gender, race and ethnicity estimates to our own analysis of these demographic characteristics from the merged voter file. We used an alternative but similar method that combines the U.S. Census' gender and surname lists with information from geocoded voter registration records

(extension of the ecological inference model).<sup>6</sup> The two approaches found consistent results for the identification of Asian Americans and Latinos.

Matching a voter's first name to their gender is known to be generally very accurate in the identification of gender, although limited as it cannot currently identify non-binary and other genders in a voter file. The accuracy of surname matching and geocoding to identify a voter's race and ethnicity varies by group and the size of its population. For this report, analysis of the voter file by race and ethnicity is limited to Latinos and Asian Americans as the method of using surname matching and geocoding for these groups has a high degree of accuracy (although to a somewhat lesser degree for smaller Asian American communities). Black and white voters cannot be reliably identified based on their last name (surname matching). For white and Black voters, geocoding can help produce some level of accuracy at the census tract level, especially for Black voters who are more likely than other groups to live in segregated neighborhoods.

For this report, however, geocoding of the voter file is not a reliable method of identifying Black voters at the state and county level due to this group's smaller proportion of California's population (5.5%) compared to some other states. This is especially true in many California counties where nearly every census tract has a small Black population and geocoding can erroneously assign Black voters to other racial and ethnic groups. Due to the difficulty in reliably identifying Black and white voters at the county level through geocoding, we do not provide a discussion of the voter file data for these groups in the body of the report. We do, however, make their data available in the report's appendix for information purposes. Geocoding for identifying other population groups, such as Asian-American subgroups and indigenous populations, is also not reliable at the county level in California.

**There are significant concerns about equity in election administration. County and state voter files, with their limited demographic information, are not up to the challenge of addressing these concerns. We encourage election officials, policymakers, and stakeholders to discuss legal and accurate ways to gather more complete demographic data in California during and after the voter registration process.**

## Voter Survey Methodology

In order to better understand the experiences of voters in the 2020 general election, we conducted a representative survey examining the experiences of eligible voters (adult citizens) in California. In each of the following sections of this report, we present survey responses for the overall eligible voter population broken out by race and ethnicity (including Black, Latino, Asian American and non-Latino white), age group and for eligible voters with disabilities. We note here that we do not have data that allows us to identify a direct relationship between voters' surveyed experiences and the specific outreach efforts of VCA counties. Due to Los Angeles County's large proportion of the total number of California's voters (roughly a quarter) in the 2020 general election, we also present data in this report for Los Angeles County alone.

The survey's total sample is 11,423 eligible voters. This large sample included outsized numbers of members of the state's largest racial and ethnic groups which were self-reported by respondents. Surveys were conducted in both English and Spanish. The margin of error for the total survey sample is +/-2.7%. We fielded the survey from June 15-July 13, 2021 (a preliminary survey was fielded in May), recording the views of a diverse sample in which 44.5% of respondents are white (non-Latino), 30.9% are Latino, 15.5% are Asian-American, and 9.2% are Black (Since some Latinos are members of multiple racial groups, these numbers total 100.9%). Each of these figures are within 0.1 to 2.3 percentage points of the estimates for the state's citizen voting age population reported by the United States Census Bureau. To further ensure that our findings reflect this population, we created survey weights based on the demographic characteristics of this population and report all results using those weights. We included an oversample of eligible voters with disabilities. The total sample size for VCA counties was 6,392. Please note that raw response counts are below 100 on some subgroup responses in Los Angeles County.

## 2020 General Election Context

### Voter's Choice Act

In 2020, fifteen California counties, consisting of approximately half the state's registered voter population, opted to conduct their primary and general elections as prescribed by the Voter's Choice Act (VCA). This new voting model replaces neighborhood polling places with multi-service vote centers available up to ten days before Election Day. VCA counties send vote-by-mail (VBM) ballots to all registered voters who can return them by mail, at a vote center, or at a secure ballot drop box. Voters may choose instead to vote in person by completing a ballot at a vote center. The following counties administered the VCA for the 2020 election cycle: Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Tuolumne.

We note that the five counties (Sacramento, San Mateo, Madera, Napa, and Nevada) first adopted the VCA in 2018. Eligible voters in these counties have had additional exposure to the VCA model from that election cycle compared to eligible voters in the counties who adopted the VCA for the first time in 2020. Additionally, Los Angeles County was not required to and did not automatically send all registered voters VBM ballots in the 2020 primary election (63.3% of Los Angeles County's registered voters were mailed a VBM ballot in the under the state's permanent VBM program). The 2020 general election was the first election in Los Angeles County where all registered voters received VBM ballots.<sup>9</sup>

### Coronavirus Funding

Conducting a safe and accessible general election during the COVID-19 pandemic was challenging. Assembly Bill 89 and Assembly Bill 100 appropriated state and county funding for the 2020 general election consistent with California's requirements to reduce the spread of COVID-19.<sup>7</sup> This funding was in addition to funds allocated under state or local budget authority, as part of the normal conduct of elections. A portion of the funding was used for the following 2020 general election costs during the COVID-19 pandemic: increased costs related to all aspects of voting by mail, equipment needs for processing increased VBM ballots and meeting the in-person voting requirements, permanent and temporary staffing, additional security, specialized training of staff and election workers, cleaning and disinfection, personal protective equipment, and polling locations and election facilities. Another portion of the new funding was used for outreach and communication (see Appendix A for additional information on funding sources, including allocated amounts per VCA county).

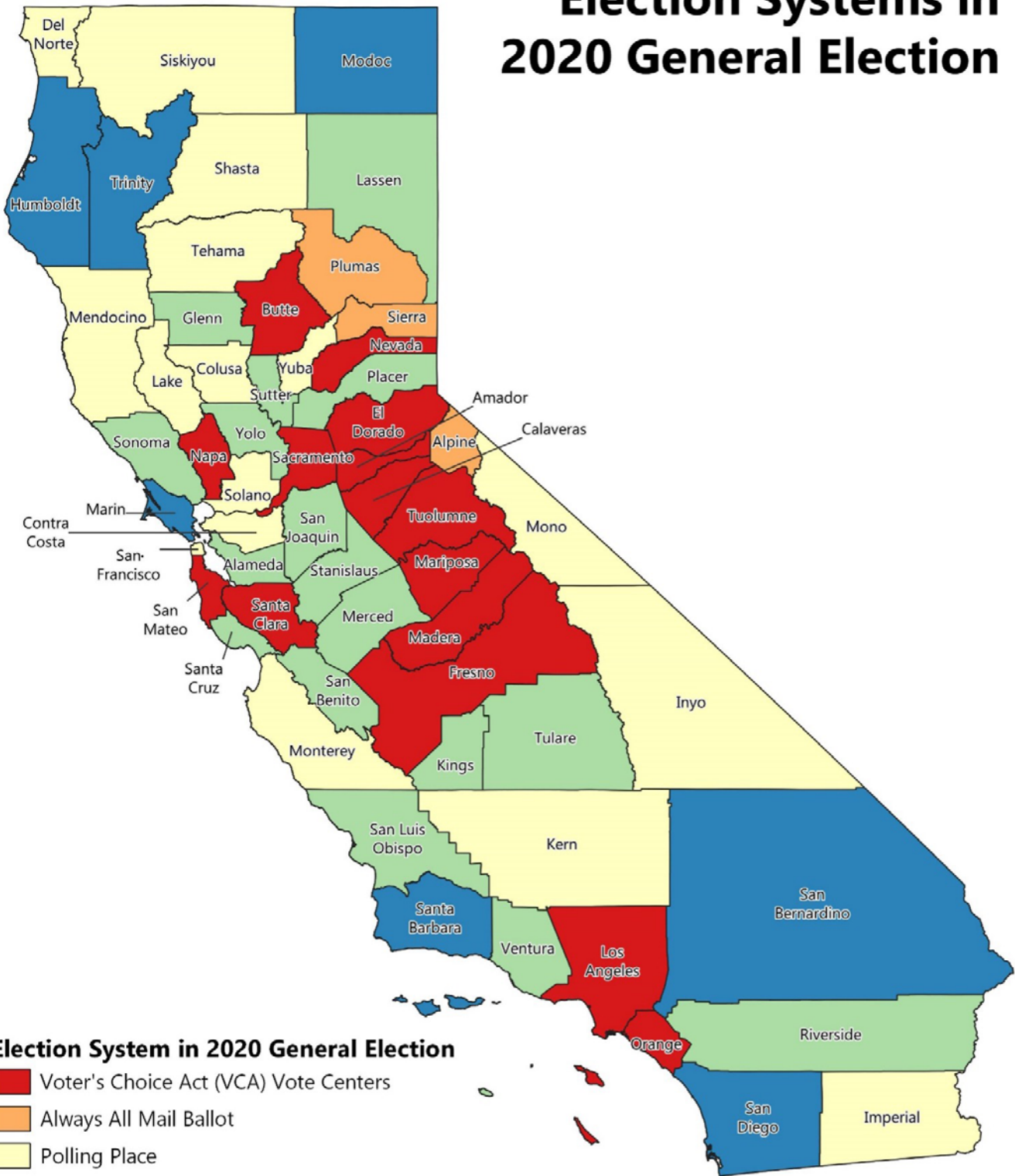
### Ensuring a Safe and Accessible Election

Assembly Bill 860 and Senate Bill 423 were signed into law to help the state navigate the impact of the pandemic on the 2020 election: Both bills directed changes in how the election was administered in VCA counties.<sup>8</sup> Notably, Assembly Bill 860 expanded the window of acceptance for a VBM ballot by two weeks. VBM ballots that were mailed were accepted if postmarked on or before Election Day and received by the county elections office no later than 17 days after Election Day. VCA counties were only required to open vote centers beginning three days before Election Day, but were still required to provide the same number of drop boxes (1 for every 15,000 registered voters) and voting locations (one for every 10,000 registered voters) as specified by the VCA. In addition, non-VCA counties were required to mail all registered voters a VBM ballot and were given the option to consolidate their voting locations to one location for every 10,000 registered voters and open those locations beginning three days before the election. Under Senate Bill 423, VCA counties were allowed to reduce the length of time their vote centers were open from 11-days to only 4 days (starting 3 days prior to Election Day).<sup>9</sup> See Figure 1 for a map of 2020 general election voting systems by county.

**Due to Los Angeles County's large proportion of the total number of registered voters in California's VCA counties in the 2020 general election (52.8%), its voting data significantly influenced the overall findings for VCA counties presented in this report. For this reason, we present data in this report for VCA counties with and without the inclusion of Los Angeles County.<sup>10</sup>**

FIGURE 1

# Election Systems in 2020 General Election



### Election System in 2020 General Election

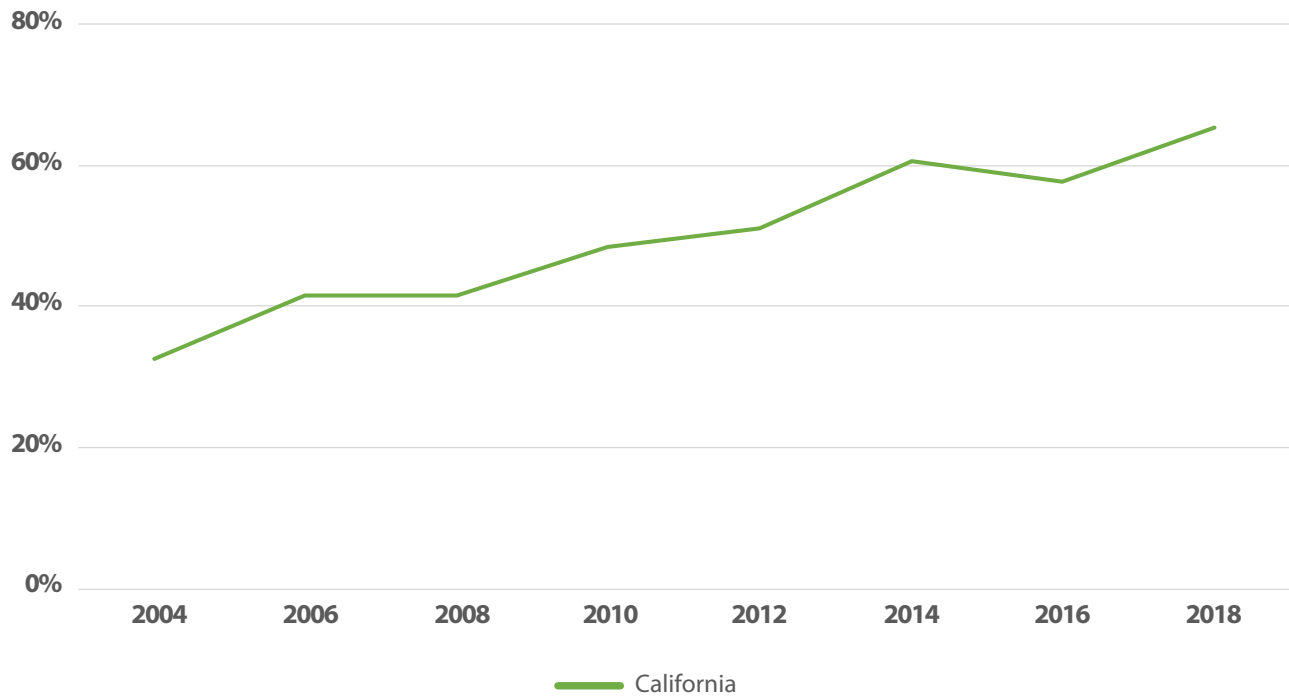
- Voter's Choice Act (VCA) Vote Centers
- Always All Mail Ballot
- Polling Place
- Consolidated Polling Places with Countwide Voting
- Consolidated Polling Places with Assigned Locations

Data Source: California Secretary of State

## Changing Voting Behavior among California's Electorate

FIGURE 2

### California Vote-by-Mail Use: 2004-2018 General Elections



Data Source: California Secretary of State's Office

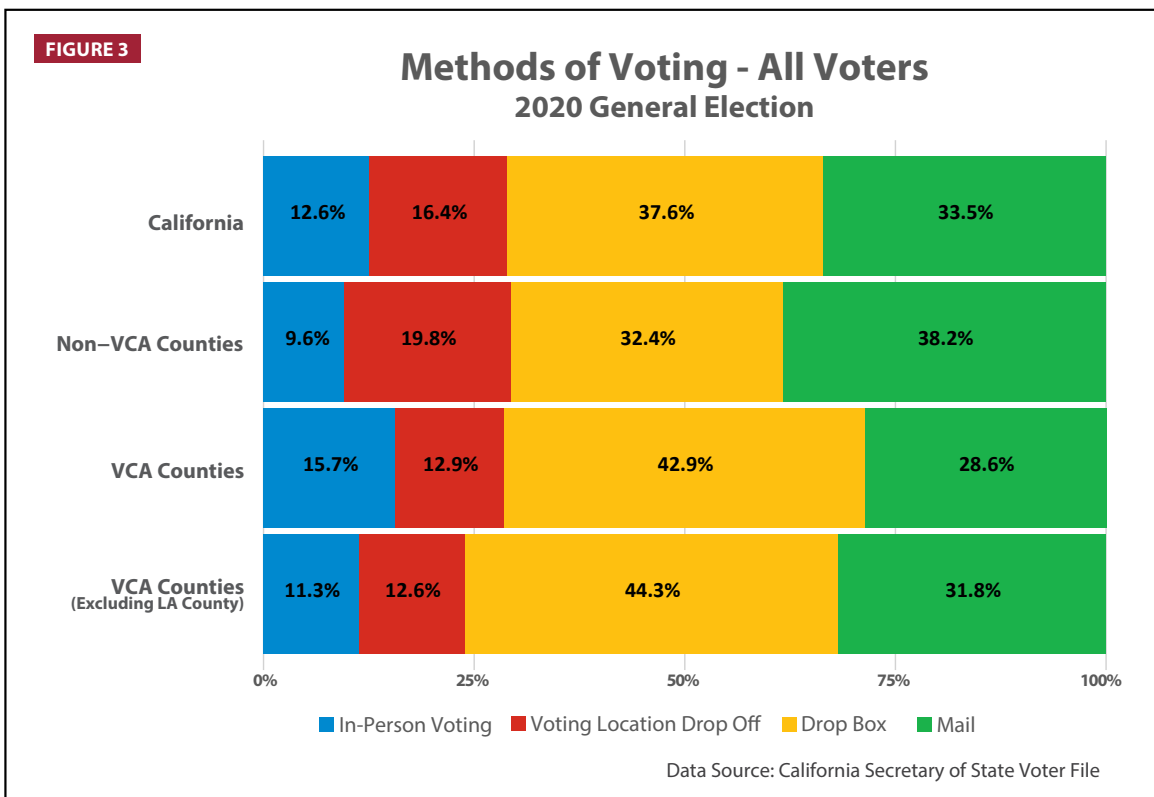
How Californians cast their ballots has changed significantly over the last nearly two decades. Figure 2 shows the percent of general election ballots cast and counted over time in California that were VBM. The use of VBM ballots in California has increased nearly every election since voters were given the ability to register as permanent VBM voters in 2002, with the greatest single election shift seen in the 2020 general election.<sup>11</sup> Prior to the first implementation of the VCA, VBM ballots comprised 57.8% of all votes cast in the 2016 general election, a notable increase from 27.1% of ballots in the general election of 2002.<sup>12</sup>

We note that all five counties implementing the VCA in 2018 saw VBM use rates much higher than the state VBM totals (ranging from 88% in San Mateo to 99% in Napa). In contrast, counties first implementing the VCA in 2020 varied more significantly in their use of VBM (ranging from 45% VBM use rate in Los Angeles to 84% in Tuolumne in the 2018 general election). We also note here the historically low VBM use in Los Angeles County compared to other VCA counties.

# 1. Voting Methods in the 2020 General Election

## Key Takeaways:

- The majority (87.5%) of California voters used vote-by-mail ballots in the 2020 general election.
- Just under 38% of Californians dropped off their VBM ballot at a drop box, while another 33.5% voted by mail. An additional 16.4% of voters dropped off their VBM ballot at a vote location drop off and 12.6% voted in person at a voting location (vote center or polling place).
- Latino, new voters, youth, and previous polling place voters had higher rates of in-person voting compared to the general population. Asian-American voters voted in person at lower rates than the general population.
- Registered Republican voters voted in person at much higher rates than registered Democratic and No Party Preference voters, while registered Democratic voters voted via drop box at higher rates than registered Republican and No Party Preference voters.
- Foreign-born voters voted by mail at higher rates than U.S.-born voters.
- Women voted by drop box at higher rates than men.



### Definition of Voting Methods Used in the 2020 General Election

Mail	A Vote-by-Mail ballot that was returned using the mail.
Vote Center Ballot Drop Off	A Vote-by-Mail ballot that was returned by dropping the ballot off at a vote center.
Drop Box Location	A Vote-by-Mail ballot that was returned by dropping the ballot off at a drop box location (internally and externally placed).
Vote Center	A ballot that was cast in person at a vote center.

The overwhelming majority (87.5%) of Californians who voted in the 2020 general election did so with VBM ballots (15,068,811 VBM ballots of 17,236,299 counted votes), a 20 percentage point increase from the 2018 general election (67.1% VBM use). Figure 3 shows of all the ballots cast and counted in California. Most were VBM ballots dropped off at a drop box (37.6%), a significant increase from the 2018 general election in which only 7.8% of all ballots were returned to drop boxes. Over 33% of counted ballots were returned through the mail, a decrease from 46.1% in the 2018 general election. Another 16.4% of voters dropped off their VBM ballot at a voting location, a slight increase from 13.2% in 2018. Only 12.6% of voters voted in person at a voting location (vote center or polling place), less than half of the 32.9% of voters in the 2018 general election.

Voting methods in the 2020 general election varied among counties throughout California:

- Of all ballots cast and counted, return use ranged from 23.0% (Shasta) to 81.8% (Sierra), while in person voting ranged from statistically 0.0% (Trinity) to 20.2% (Los Angeles).
- The share of voters returning their VBM ballots to a drop box ranged from statistically 0% (Imperial, Kern, Solano, and Del Norte) to 65.0% (Glenn) and the share of voting location drop off votes ranged from 0.0% (Trinity and Glenn) to 50.1% (Del Norte).
- Counties with the highest mail use rates include Sierra County with 81.8% of all ballots cast received through the mail, Monterey County with 64.6%, and Plumas County with 59.8%.
- Counties with the highest in-person voting rates include Los Angeles County with 20.2% of all ballots cast, Orange County with 17.6%, and Tehama County with 17.2%.

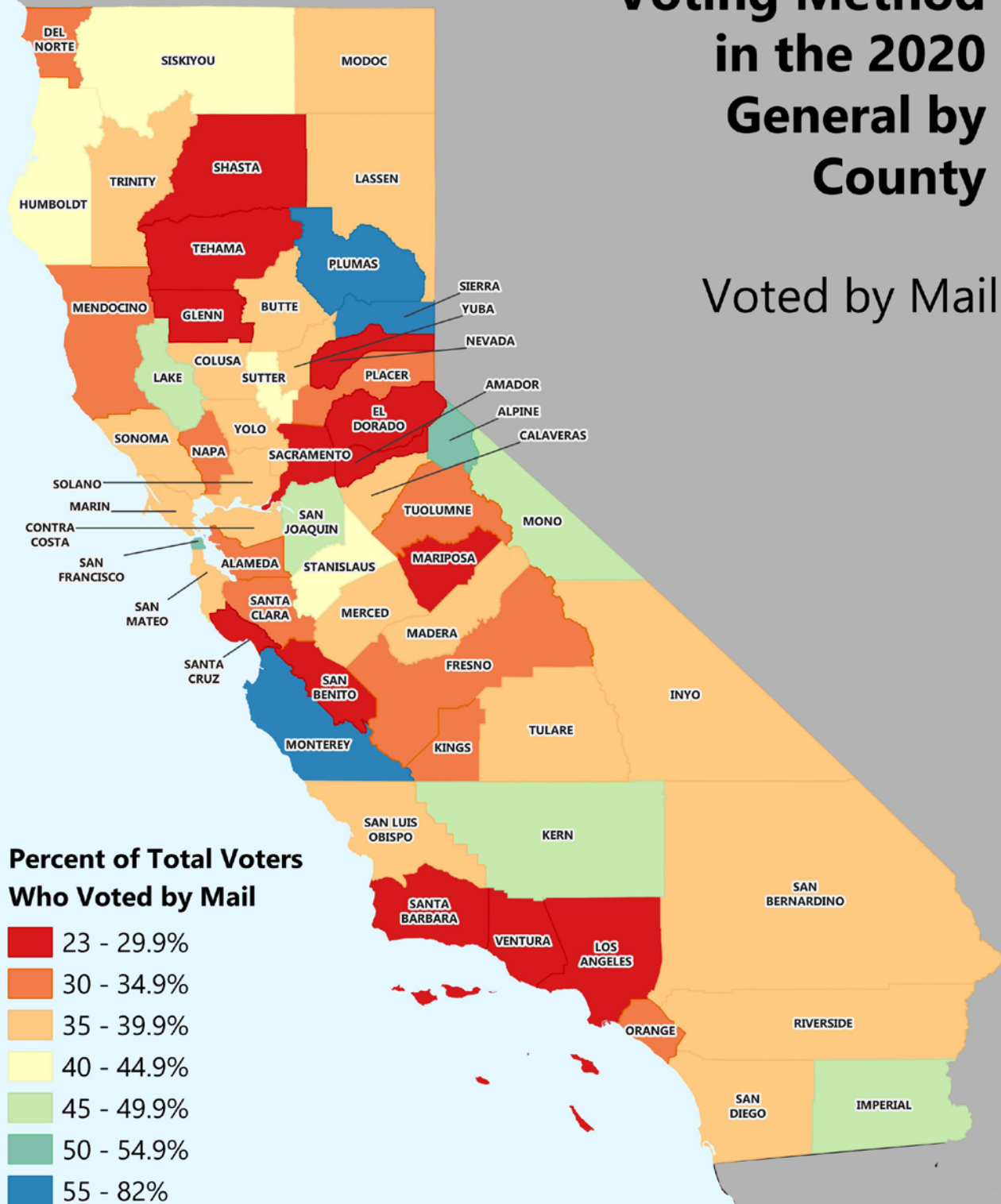
Note: See Appendix A for a full list of voting methods by county.



**FIGURE 4**

# Voting Method in the 2020 General by County

## Voted by Mail



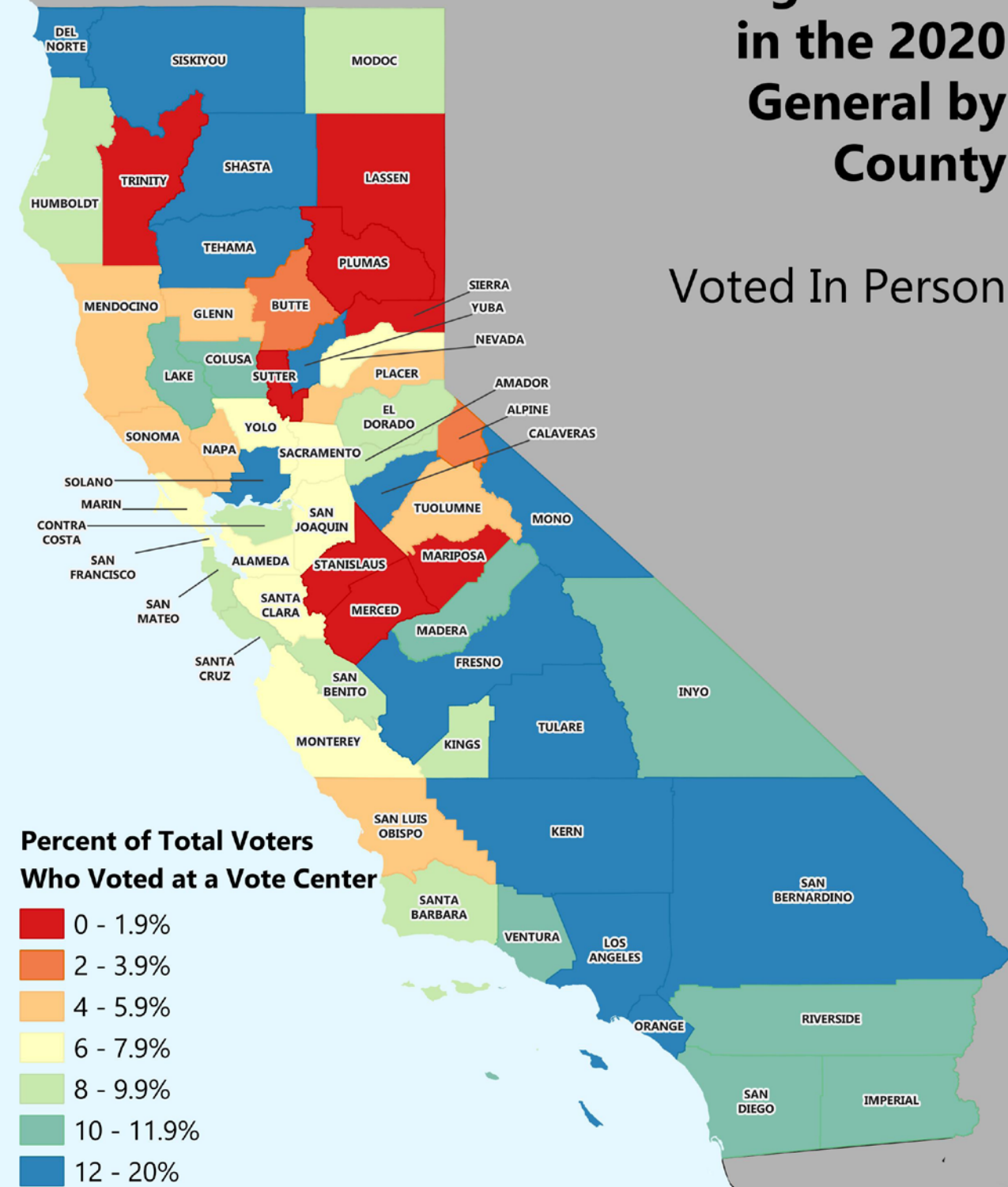
Source: California Secretary of State Voter File



**FIGURE 5**

# Voting Method in the 2020 General by County

## Voted In Person



Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

### VCA and Non-VCA Counties

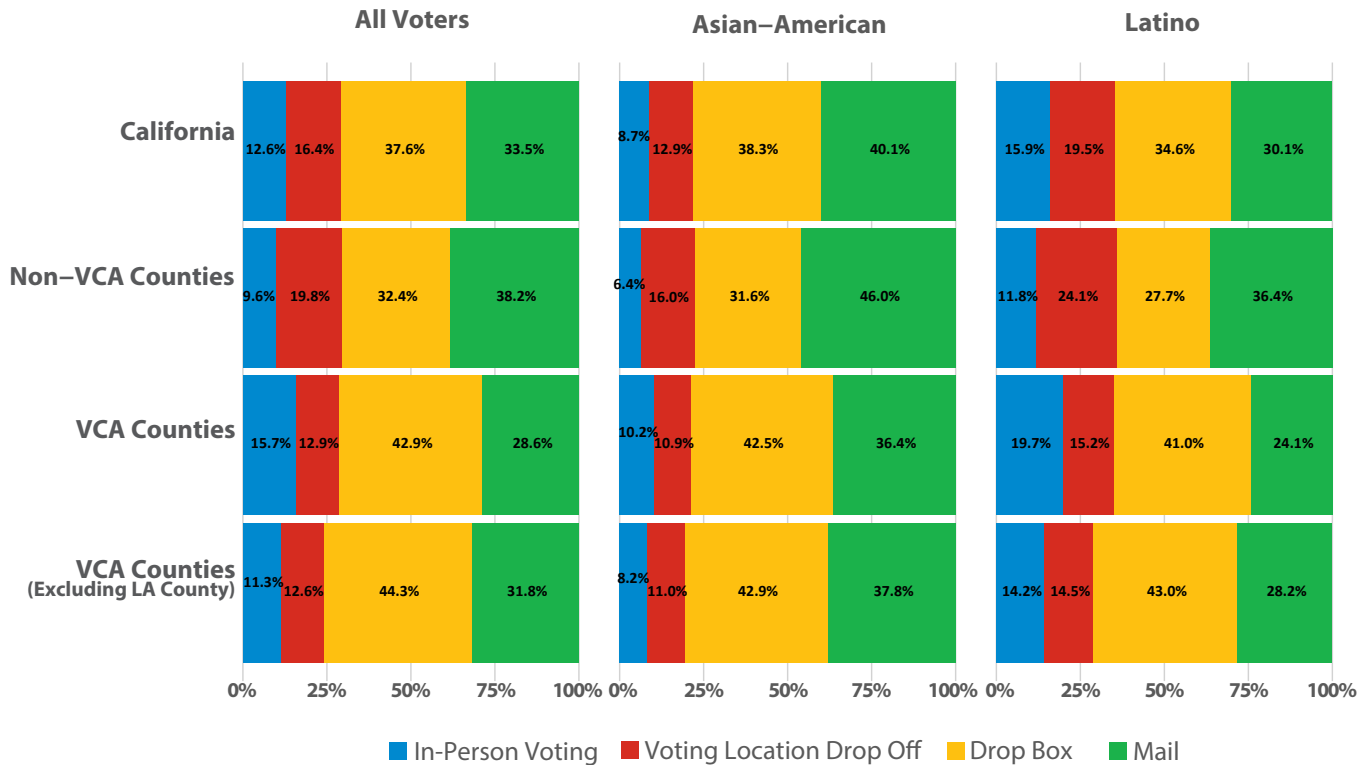
While voting via drop box was the most used method throughout the state in the 2020 general election, counties that adopted the Voters Choice Act (VCA) had higher rates of drop box use than counties that had not adopted the new election system. Almost 43% of voters in VCA counties voted via drop box, compared to 32.4% of voters in non-VCA counties. In return, non-VCA counties had higher rates of sending VBM ballots through the mail (38.2%) than VCA counties (28.6%). Additionally, VCA counties had higher rates of in-person voting (15.7%) and lower rates of vote center drop off (12.9%) than non-VCA counties (9.6% and 19.8% respectively).

When excluding Los Angeles County, the remaining 14 VCA counties had an even higher drop box use rate - over 44% of all ballots cast and counted. In-person voting (11.3%) was lower than when looking at all VCA counties but was still higher than the non-VCA counties' rate. Additionally, 31.8% voted by mail and 12.6% voted by dropping their ballot off at a voting location.

## Voting Methods: Race and Ethnicity

FIGURE 6

### Method of Voting by Race and Ethnicity in the 2020 General Election



Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

In the 2020 general election, voting methods used by voters varied by race and ethnic group. In California, Asian-American voters (40.1%; 729,303 ballots) sent their VBM ballots through the mail at higher rates than Latino voters (30.1%; 1,256,219 ballots) and all voters (33.5%; 5,772,616 ballots). Latino voters voted in person (15.9%, 663,921 ballots) and by dropping off their VBM ballot at a voting location (19.5%; 814,045 ballots) at higher rates than Asian-

American voters (8.7%; 159,078 ballots and 12.9%; 234,158 ballots respectively) and all voters (12.6%; 2,167,488 ballots and 16.4%; 2,822,061 ballots respectively). Asian-American voters (38.3%; 696,086 ballots) had similar drop box use rates as the general population (37.6%; 6,474,134 ballots), while Latino voters had lower drop box use rates at 34.6% (1,445,456 ballots).

The rates at which Asian-American and Latino voters used the four voting options varied among counties in California:

- Among Asian-American voters, mail use ranged from 29.1% (Nevada) to 100.0% (Sierra), in person voting ranged from 0.0% (Mariposa, Trinity, and Sierra) to 20.0% (Alpine).
- Among Asian-American voters, drop box use ranged from 0.0% (Sierra, Kern, Solano, Del Norte, and Imperial) to 58.7% (Mariposa), and voting location drop off use ranged from 0.0% (Sierra, Alpine, Glenn, and Trinity) to 45.1% (Lassen).
- Among Latino voters, mail use ranged from 20.7% (Shasta) to 74.8% (Sierra), in person voting ranged from 0.0% (Trinity and Sierra) to 22.7% (Los Angeles).
- Among Latino voters, drop box use ranged from 0.0% (Imperial, Kern, Solano, and Del Norte) to 65.3% (Trinity), and vote center drop off ranged from 0.0% (Alpine, Glenn, and Trinity) to 49.2% (Solano):

Note: Some counties had small numbers of counted ballots cast by Asian Americans and Latinos. Sierra County and Alpine County had only 7 and 5 counted ballots cast by Asian Americans, respectively. Alpine County had 25 counted ballots cast by Latinos. See Appendix A for a full list of voting methods by race and ethnicity, and county.

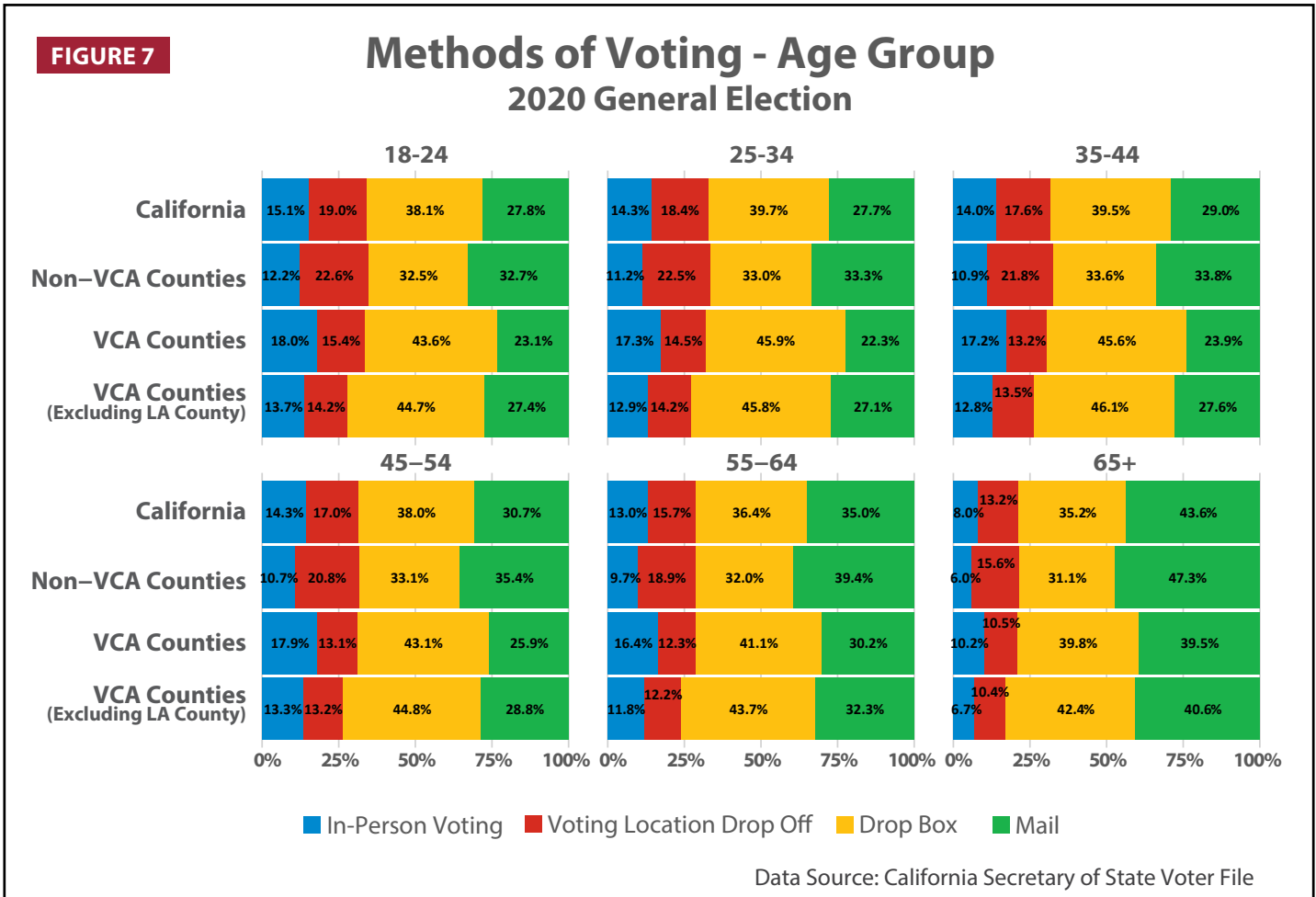
### VCA and Non-VCA Counties

**While statewide trends in the 2020 general election generally continued in both VCA and non-VCA counties, there were some significant differences in voting methods between VCA and non-VCA counties. Both Latino and Asian-American voters in VCA counties voted by drop box and in person at higher rates and by mail vote and drop off location at lower rates than those in non-VCA counties. Over 42% of Asian-American voters in VCA counties voted by drop box, compared to 31.6% in non-VCA counties. About 36% of Asian-American voters in VCA counties voted by mail, while 46.0% in non-VCA counties did the same. Just under 11% of Asian-American voters in VCA counties and 16% of Asian-American voters in non-VCA counties voted at a drop off location site. Additionally, 10.2% of Asian-American voters in VCA counties voted in person, compared to 6.4% of those in non-VCA counties.**

**Just over 24% of Latino voters in VCA counties voted by mail, while 36.4% of Latino voters in non-VCA counties voted by mail. Around 41% of Latino voters in VCA counties voted by drop box, compared to 27.7% of Latino voters in non-VCA counties. Latino voters in VCA counties had higher rates of in-person voting (19.7%) than those in non-VCA counties (11.8%). In return, a much higher percentage of Latino voters in non-VCA counties (24.1%) voted by drop off location than Latino voters in VCA counties (15.2%).**

**When excluding Los Angeles County, the share of Asian-American and Latino voters in the remaining 14 VCA counties voting by drop box and mail increased, while in person and drop off location voting was lower. Almost 43% of Asian-American voters voted by drop box, 8.2% voted in person, 11% used a voting drop off site, and 37.8% sent their VBM ballot through the mail. Around 43% of Latino voters voted by drop box, while 14.2% voted in person, 14.5% used a drop off location site, and 28.2% voted by mail.**

Voting Methods: Age Groups



In the 2020 general election, older voters voted by mail at higher rates than younger voters, while younger voters voted in person at higher rates than older voters. In California, 43.6% of voters aged 65 or older voted by mail, compared to 27.8% of voters aged 18 to 24. Just over 15% of young voters (age 18 to 14) voted in person, while 8.0% of voters age 65 and older voted in person. Drop box was the most used method in all age groups, except for voters aged 65 and older who voted by mail at higher rates. Voters aged 25 to 34 had the highest rate of drop box voting with 39.7%.

These differences in voting methods between younger and older voters are also apparent when looking at individual California counties:

- Mail use among young voters ranged from 18.8% (Los Angeles County) to 68.8% (Sierra), while mail use among older voters ranged from 28.2% (Shasta) to 87.1% (Sierra).
- In person voting among young voters ranged from 0.0% (Trinity and Sierra) to 22.2% (Los Angeles) and ranged from 0.0% (Trinity, Plumas, and Sierra) to 14.4% (Los Angeles).

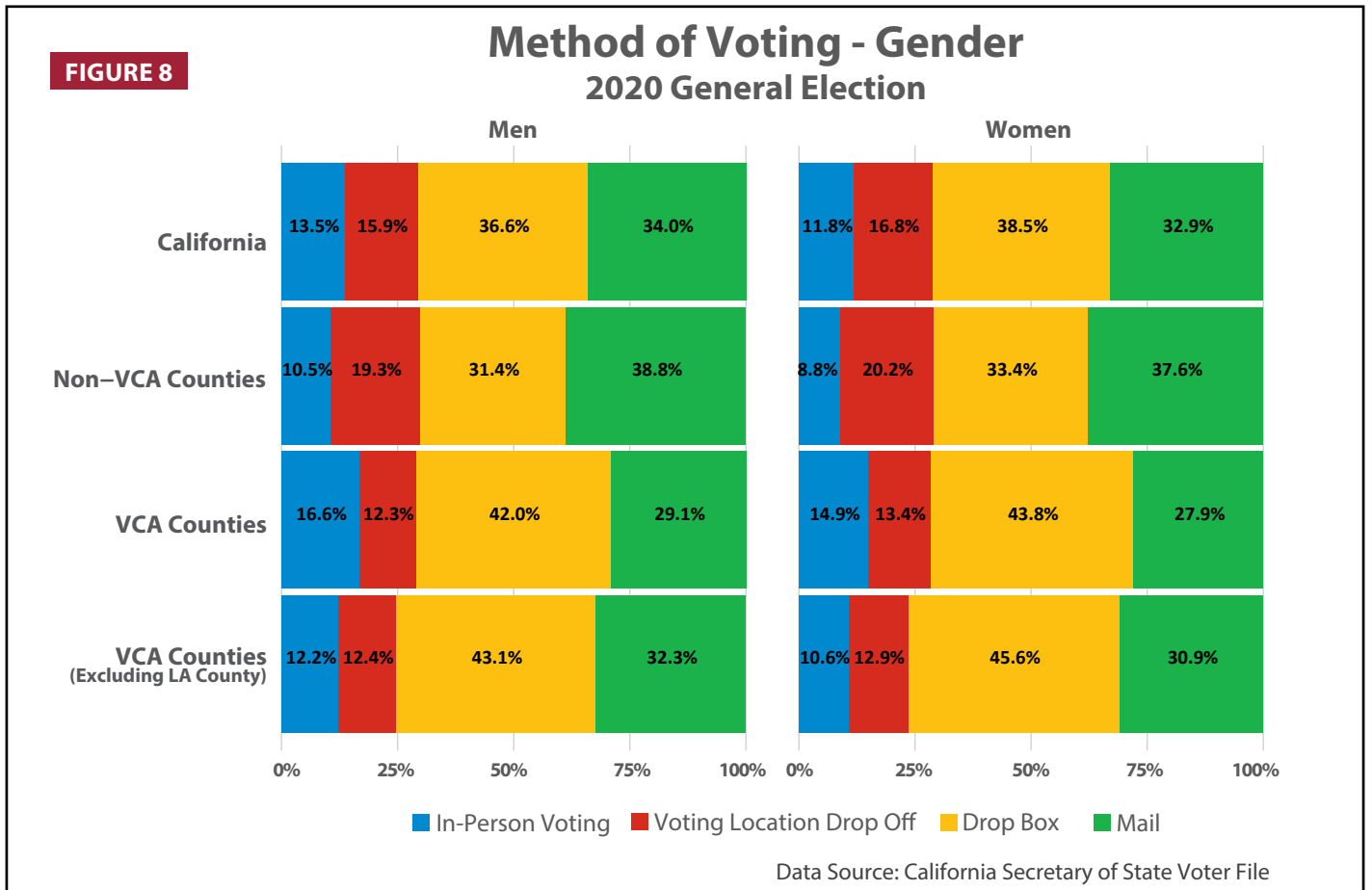
Note: See Appendix A for a full list of voting methods by age group and county.

### VCA and Non-VCA Counties

In the 2020 general election, in-person and drop box voting was higher in all age groups in VCA counties compared to statewide rates, while voting by drop off location and mail was lower in VCA counties for all age groups. In VCA counties, around 18% of young voters (age 18-24) and 10.2% of older voters (age 65 and up) cast their ballot in person. Over 15% of young voters and 10.5% of older voters voted at a drop off location site. Almost 44% of young voters and 39.8% of older voters voted by drop box, while 23.1% of young voters and 39.5% of older voters voted by mail. All age groups in non-VCA counties had lower rates of in person and drop box voting than those in VCA counties.

When excluding Los Angeles County, in-person voting was lower in the other fourteen VCA counties for all age groups and drop box and mail voting increased for all age groups, with the exception of voters age 25 to 34 whose drop box rate remained basically the same. Young voters continued to vote in person (13.7%) at higher rates than older voters (6.7%). Additionally, young voters voted by mail (27.4%) at lower rates than older voters (40.6%). Drop box continued to be the most used method, with voters aged 35 to 44 having the highest drop box use rate at 46.1%.

### Voting Methods: Gender



Overall, women voted by drop box and drop off location at higher rates than men, while men voted in person and by mail at higher rates than women in the 2020 general election. Throughout California, 38.5% of women and 36.6% of men voted by drop box, 11.8% of women and 13.5% of men voted in person, 16.8% of women and 15.9% of men voted at a vote location drop off site, and 32.9% of women and 34.0% of men voted by mail.

The rates at which men and women used the four common voting methods varied among California counties:

- Among women voters, mail use ranged from 22.9% (Shasta) to 81.8% (Sierra), in-person voting ranged from 0.0% (Trinity) to Los Angeles (19.2%), drop box use ranged from 0.0% (Imperial, Kern, Solano, and Del Norte) to 65.9% (Glenn). Drop off location voting ranged from 0.0% (Trinity and Glenn) to 51.2% (Del Norte).
- Among men who voted, mail use ranged from 23.2% (Shasta) to 81.8% (Sierra), in person voting ranged from 0.0% (Trinity and Sierra) to 21.3% (Los Angeles), drop box use ranged from 0.0% (Imperial, Kern, Solano, and Del Norte) to 64.1% (Glenn), and drop off location voting ranged from 0.0% (Alpine, Trinity, and Glenn) to 49.0% (Del Norte).

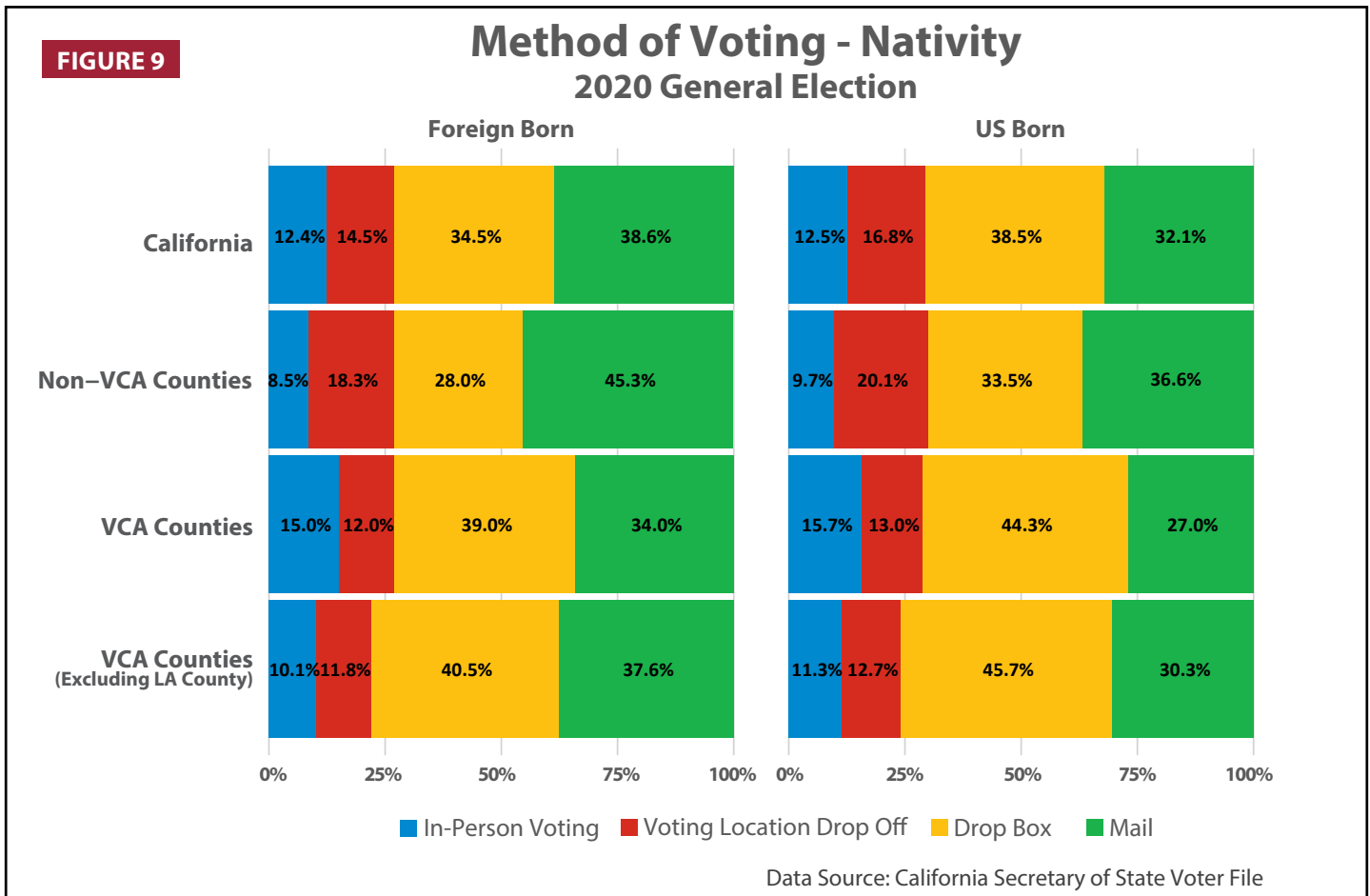
Note: See Appendix A for a full list of voting methods by gender and county.

### **VCA and Non-VCA Counties**

**Women continued to vote via drop box and drop off location at higher rates than men in both VCA and non-VCA counties. Drop box and in-person voting was higher for both men and women in VCA counties compared to both groups in non-VCA counties. In VCA counties, 42.0% of men and 43.8% of women voted by drop box, 16.6% of men and 14.9% of women voted in person, 12.3% of men and 13.4% of women voted at a drop off location site, and 29.1% of men and 27.9% of women voted by mail. In non-VCA counties, 31.4% of men and 33.4% of women voted by drop box, 10.5% of men and 8.8% of women voted in person, 19.3% of men and 20.2% of women voted at a vote location drop off site, and 38.8% of men and 37.6% of women voted by mail.**

**When excluding Los Angeles County, in-person voting in the other fourteen VCA counties was lower for both men and women in the other 14 VCA counties. Women (45.6%) continued to use drop boxes at higher rates than men (43.1%). Men (12.2%) voted in person at higher rates than women (10.6%). Men and women had similar rates of drop off location voting (12.4% and 12.9%), while women (30.9%) voted by mail at lower rates than men (32.3%).**

Voting Methods: Nativity



A higher percentage of foreign-born voters cast their ballot by mail in the 2020 general election than U.S.-born voters, while U.S.-born voters voted via drop box at higher rates than foreign-born voters. Just over 32% of U.S.-born voters voted by mail, compared to 38.6% of foreign-born voters. A little under 39% of U.S.-born voters voted via drop box, while 34.5% of foreign-born voters did the same. Both groups had similar rates of in-person voting, with 12.4% of foreign-born voters and 12.5% of U.S.-born voters voting in person. U.S.-born voters (16.8%) had higher rates of returning their VBM ballots at a drop off location than foreign-born voters (14.5%).

The share of both foreign-born and U.S.-born voters using the four voting options varied across California counties:

- Of all ballots cast, mail use ranged from 22.9% (Shasta) to 79.7% (Sierra) among U.S.-born voters and from 26.9% (Shasta) to 76.0% (Sierra) among foreign-born voters.
- In-person voting ranged from 0.0% (Trinity and Alpine) to 20.8% (Los Angeles) among U.S.-born voters and from 0.0% (Alpine, Trinity, and Sierra) to 19.2% (Los Angeles) among foreign-born voters.
- Drop box use rates ranged from 0.0% (Imperial, Kern, Solano, and Del Norte) to 66.1% (Glenn) for U.S.-born voters and from 0.0% (Solano, Kern, Imperial, and Del Norte) to 58.3% (Mariposa).
- Voting location drop off rates ranged from 0.0% (Alpine, Trinity, and Glenn) to 50.2% (Del Norte) for U.S.-born voters and from 0.0% (Alpine, Trinity, and Glenn) to 49.7% (Del Norte) for foreign-born voters.

Note: See Appendix A for a full list of voting methods by nativity and county.

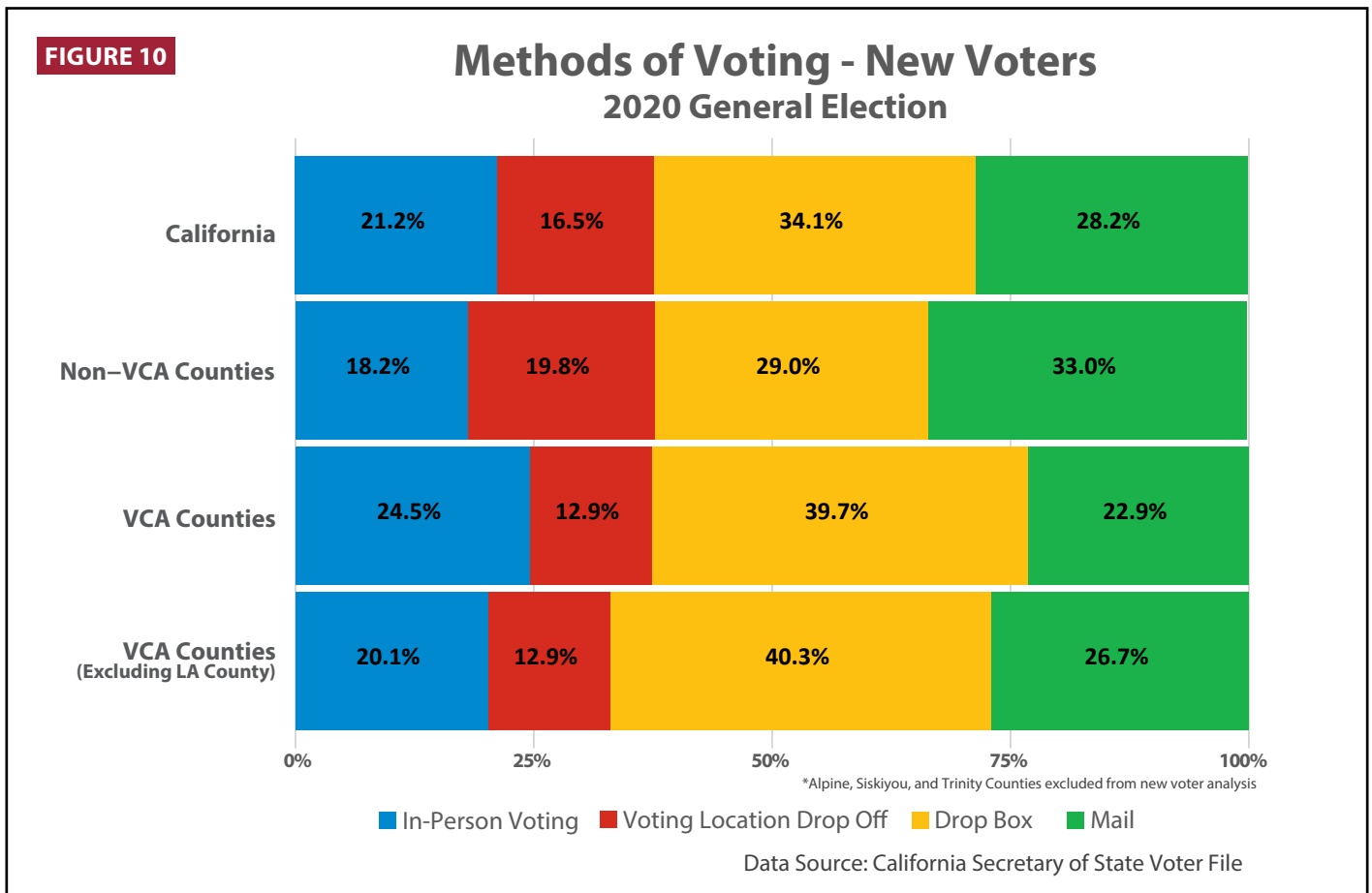
### VCA and Non-VCA Counties

Foreign-born voters in VCA counties had lower rates of drop box and higher rates of mail voting compared to U.S.-born voters. Around 39% of foreign-born voters and 44.3% of U.S.-born voters in VCA counties voted by drop box, while 34% of foreign-born voters and 27% of U.S.-born voters voted by mail. Both groups had similar rates of in-person voting (15.0% for foreign-born and 15.7% for U.S.-born).

In non-VCA counties, foreign-born voters voted by mail (45.3%) at higher rates than foreign-born voters in VCA counties (34.0%) and by drop box (28%) at lower rates than those in VCA counties (39%). Similar trends occurred with U.S.-born voters, with 27% in VCA counties and 36.6% in non-VCA counties voting by mail. Over 33% of U.S.-born voters in non-VCA counties voted by drop box, while 44.3% in VCA counties did the same.

When excluding Los Angeles County, in-person voting in the other fourteen VCA counties dropped for both U.S. and foreign-born voters in the remaining VCA counties when compared to all fifteen VCA counties. Just over 10% of foreign-born and 11.3% of U.S.-born voters voted in person. Additionally, 11.8% of foreign-born and 12.7% of U.S.-born voters dropped off their ballot at a drop off location, 40.5% of foreign-born and 45.7% of U.S.-born voters voted by drop box, and 37.6% of foreign-born and 30.3% of U.S.-born voters voted by mail.

### Voting Methods: New Voters



For the following section, we define “new voters” as those who registered to vote in California for the first time (based on available voter registration records) after the 2020 primary election and who voted in the 2020 general election. A new voter may have voted in a state other than California in previous elections.



In the 2020 general election, new voters in California cast their ballots in person at much higher rates than the general population. Over 21% of new voters voted in person, compared to 12.6% of all voters. New voters cast their ballots by mail (28.2%) and by drop box (34.1%) at lower rates than the general population (33.5% and 37.6% respectively). Additionally, new voters (16.5%) had a similar rate of drop off location voting as the general population (16.4%).

Across counties, the rate at which new voters used the voting methods varied:

- Mail use among new voters ranged from 19.0% (Los Angeles) to 68.9% (Sierra).
- In-person voting ranged from 0.0% (Sierra) to 29.0% (Los Angeles).
- Drop box use ranged from 0.0% (Kern, Del Norte, Imperial, and Solano) to 61.0% (Glenn).
- Drop off location rates ranged from 0.0% (Glenn) to 46.1% (Solano).

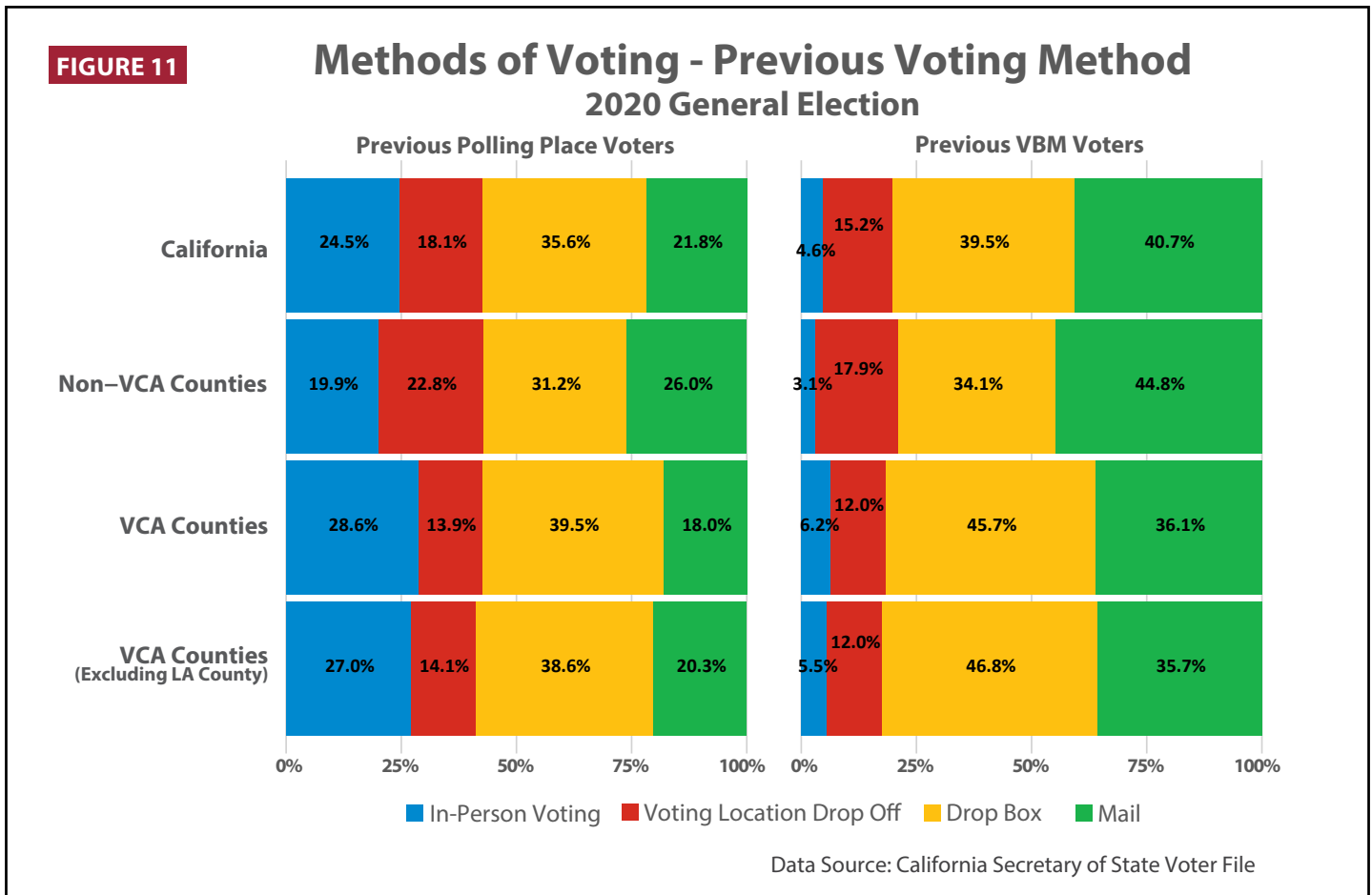
Note: Additionally, new voters could not be identified for Alpine, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties. See Appendix A for a full list of voting methods by new voters and county.

### **VCA and Non-VCA Counties**

**The most common vote method for new voters in VCA counties was by drop box, while the most common vote method for new voters in non-VCA counties was voting by mail. New voters in VCA counties voted in person (24.5%) and by drop box (39.7%) at higher rates than new voters in non-VCA counties (18.2% and 29.0%, respectively). New voters in non-VCA counties voted by vote location drop off sites (19.8%) and by mail (33.0%) at higher rates than new voters in VCA counties (12.9% and 22.9%, respectively).**

**When excluding Los Angeles County, new voters in the other fourteen VCA counties voted by drop box (40.3%) and by mail (26.7%) more than new voters in all VCA counties (including Los Angeles County). In-person voting dropped to 20.1% for new voters when excluding Los Angeles County, while voting at voting location drop off sites remained the same at 12.9%.**

Voting Methods: Previous Voting Method



For the following section, we define “previous polling place voter” as a registrant who voted in person in the last election in which they voted. Similarly, a “previous VBM voter” is defined as a registrant who cast a VBM ballot in the last election in which they voted, regardless of return method (mail, drop box, or voting location drop off). We applied these definitions to voters whose most recent voting experience was in any election from 2010 to the 2020 primary election, regardless of return method (mail, drop box, or voting location drop off). A voter who did not vote between 2010 and 2020, but who may have voted before 2010, was excluded from this analysis as voting methods from these elections may less reliably indicate future voter use.

In California, voting by drop box was the most commonly used voting method in the 2020 general election for previous polling place voters, while voting by mail was the most commonly used voting method for previous VBM voters. Additionally, previous polling place voters voted in person (24.5%) at significantly higher rates than previous VBM voters (4.6%). Previous VBM voters voted by mail (40.7%) and by drop box (39.5%) at higher rates than previous polling place voters (21.8% and 35.6%, respectively). Just over 18% of previous polling place voters voted at a drop off location, compared to 15.2% of previous VBM voters.

In general, previous polling place voters voted in person at higher rates than previous VBM voters in individual counties:

- Among previous polling place voters, in person voting ranged from 0.0% (Trinity, Alpine, Plumas, and Sierra) to 46.4% (Tehama) and mail use rates ranged from 11.6% (Shasta) to 74.1% (Sierra).
- Among previous VBM voters, in person voting ranged from 0.0% (Trinity, Plumas, and Sierra) to 9.6% (Calaveras) and mail use rates ranged from 27.0% (Nevada) to 83.2% (Sierra).

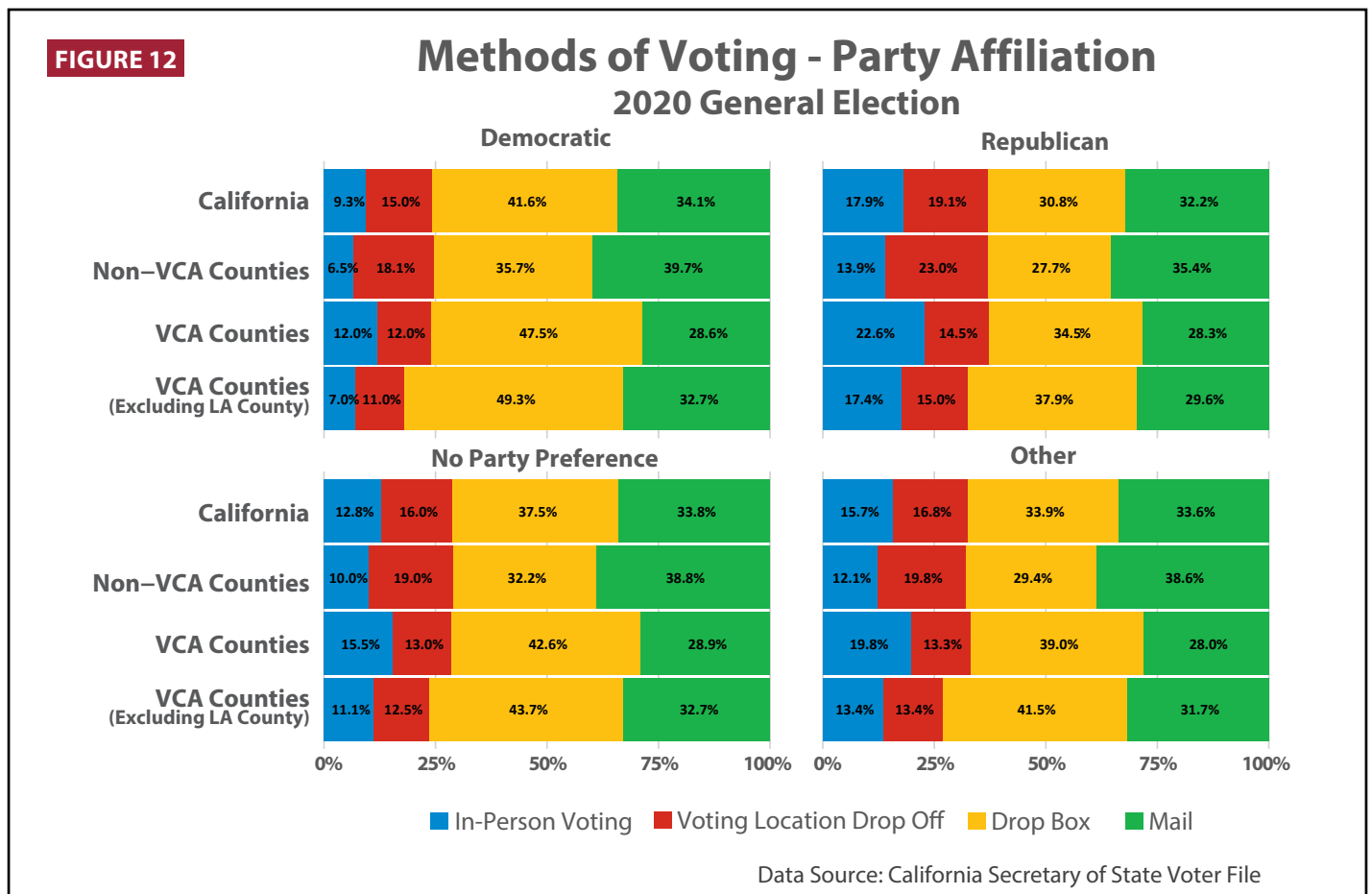
Note: See Appendix A for a full list of voting methods by previous voting method and county.

**VCA and Non-VCA Counties**

In VCA counties, previous polling place voters continued to vote in person (28.6%) at much higher rates than previous VBM voters (6.2%). A little under 40% of previous polling place voters voted via drop box, compared to 45.7% of previous VBM voters. Around 18% of previous polling place voters voted by mail, while over 36% of previous VBM voters voted by mail. A slightly higher percentage of previous polling place voters (13.9%) voted at a drop off site than previous VBM voters (12.0%).

When excluding Los Angeles County, around 27% of previous polling place voters and 5.5% of previous VBM voters voted in person in the remaining 14 VCA counties, while just under 39% of previous polling place voters and 46.8% of previous VBM voters voted via drop box. Additionally, 20.3% of previous polling place voters and 35.7% of previous VBM voter voted by mail.

**Voting Methods: Party Affiliation**



In the 2020 general election, voters registered with the Republican party voted in person at higher rates than voters registered as Democratic and No Party Preference (NPP). Just under 18% of registered Republicans cast their ballot in person, compared to 9.3% of registered Democrats and 12.8% of No Party Preference voters. Drop box was the most used method for registered Democrats (41.6%) and No Party Preference voters (37.5%), while voting by mail was the most used method for registered Republican voters (32.2%). Additionally, 15.0% of registered Democrats, 19.1% of registered Republicans, and 16.0% of No Party Preference voters dropped off their ballot at a drop off site.

Among California counties:

- In person voting ranged from 0.0% (Sierra and Trinity) to 16.0% (Los Angeles) among registered Democrats, while in person ranged from 0.0% (Trinity) to 31.4% (Los Angeles) for registered Republicans.
- Mail use among Democrats ranged from 23.5% (Nevada) to 86.1% (Sierra) and from 20.0% (Shasta) to 80.5% (Sierra) among Republicans.

Note: See Appendix A for a full list of voting methods by party and county.

### **VCA and Non-VCA Counties**

**In-person voting in the 2020 general election was higher for all parties in VCA counties than those in non-VCA counties. Registered Republicans continued to vote in person at higher rates than both registered Democrats and No Party Preference voters in VCA and non-VCA counties. Around 22.6% of registered Republican voters in VCA counties voted in person, compared to 12.0% of registered Democrats and 15.5% of No Party Preference voters. Just under 14% of registered Republicans in non-VCA counties voted in person, compared to 6.5% of registered Democrats and 10.0% of No Party Preference voters. Over 47% of registered Democrats in VCA counties used drop boxes, while 34.5% of registered Republicans and 42.6% of No Party Preference voters did the same.**

**In VCA counties, all three party preferences had similar rates of sending their VBM ballots through the mail, with 28.6% of registered Democrats, 28.3% of registered Republicans, and 28.9% of No Party Preference voters using the mail option. In VCA counties, around 12% of registered Democrats, 14.5% of registered Republicans, and 13.0% of No Party Preference voter dropped of their VBM ballot at a voting location. Drop off location usage was higher for all three groups in non- VCA counties, with 18.1% of registered Democrats, 23.0% of registered Republicans, and 19.0% of No Party Preference voters dropping off their ballot.**

**When excluding Los Angeles County, rates of in-person voting were lower for all parties compared to all VCA counties. Around 7% of registered Democrats, 17.4% of registered Republicans, and 11.1% of No Party Preference voters voted in person. Drop box voting rates were higher for all three groups, with 49.3% of registered Democrats, 37.9% of registered Republicans, and 43.7% of No Party Preference voters using drop boxes.**

## 2. VBM Ballot Rejection Rates and Reasons for Rejection in the 2020 General Election

### Key Takeaways:

- 0.5% (80,363 ballots) of VBM ballots cast in the California 2020 general election were rejected.
- Latino, young voters, new voters, and previous polling place voters had higher rates of VBM rejection than the general population. Asian-American voters had similar rejection rates as the general population.
- Men had slightly higher VBM rejection rates than women.
- Foreign-born and U.S.-born voters had the same rejection rate.
- Registered Republicans had higher VBM rejection rate than registered Democrats, while No Party Preference voters had the highest rejection rate among the party affiliations.
- The majority (76.8%) of rejected ballots were not counted due to signature issues. Over 59% of all rejected VBM ballots had non-matching signatures and another 17.3% were missing signatures. Another 16.1% were rejected for arriving late and 7.1% were rejected for other reasons.
- Latino and previous polling place voters had higher rates of non-matching signatures than the general population. Asian-American voters had higher rates of missing signatures than the general population.
- Young voters (aged 18 to 24) had higher rates of non-matching signatures than older voters (aged 65 and over), while older voters had higher rates of late VBM ballots than young voters.
- Foreign-born voters had higher rates of missing signatures than U.S.-born voters, while U.S.-born voters had higher rates of late and non-matching signature ballots.

In this section, we examine the rejection rates of VBM ballots, as percent of cast VBM ballots that were rejected and uncounted for the 2020 general election. This analysis includes all VBM ballots (both counted and rejected) regardless of they were returned through the mail, returned at a drop box, or dropped off at a voting location.

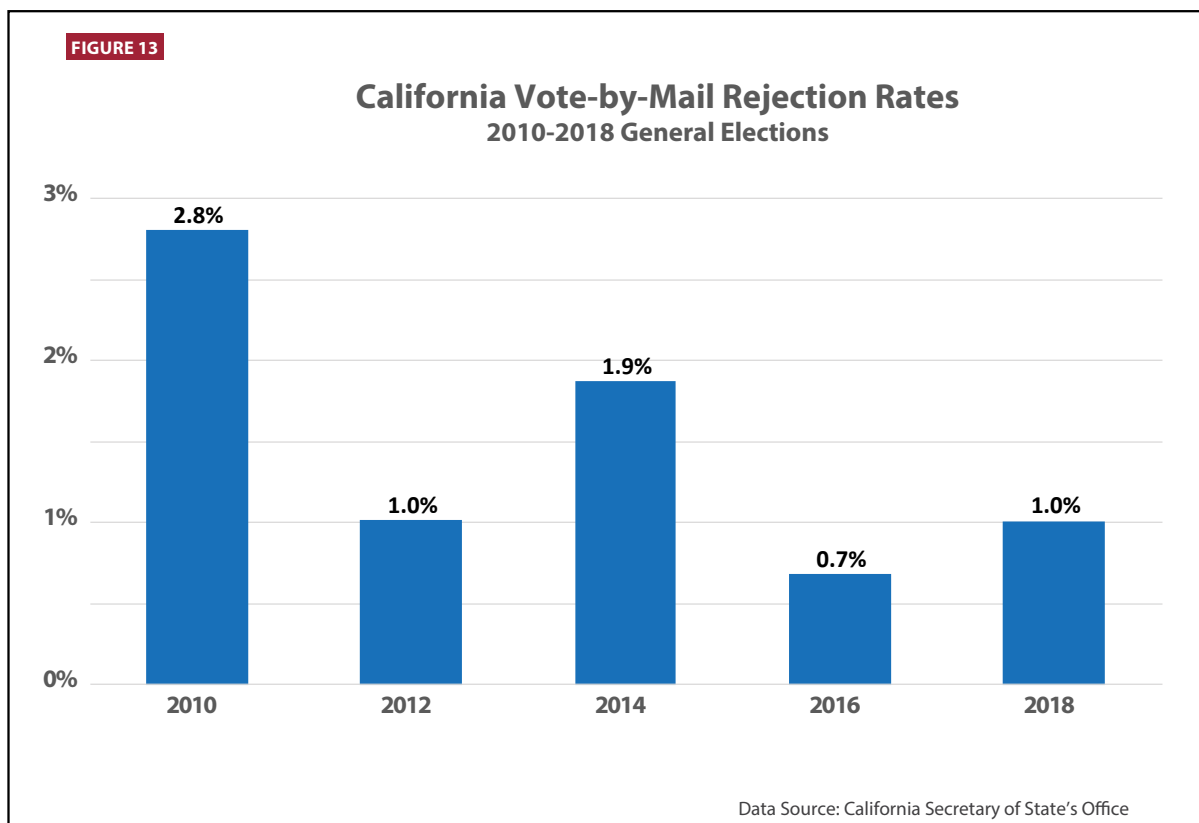
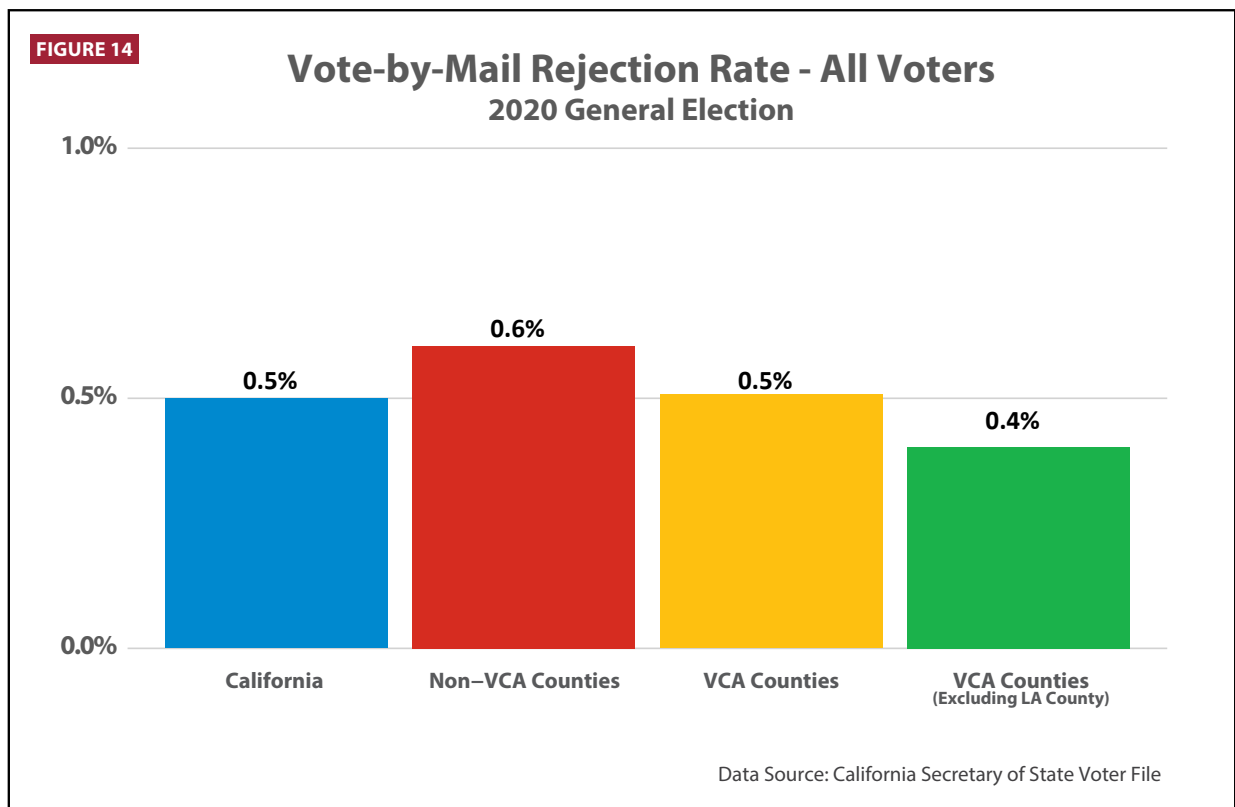


Figure 13 shows California’s fluctuating official vote-by-mail rejection rates in general elections over the past decade.<sup>13</sup> For the 2020 general election, VBM ballots postmarked on or before Election Day and received by county elections officials no later than 17 days after Election Day were counted (changed from 3 days in previous elections). Voters had the opportunity to cure a missing or non-matching signature on their rejected VBM ballot. Voters with signature issues on their VBM ballot envelopes were contacted by their local elections officials.

## VBM Rejection Rates



Of all the VBM ballots cast (both counted and rejected) in California, 0.5% (80,363 ballots) were rejected in the 2020 general election. The VBM rejection rate in this election was below the 1.4% rejection rate seen in the 2020 primary election. See Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection rates for California counties.

There was a wide variation of VBM rejection rates among California counties (See Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection rates for California counties):

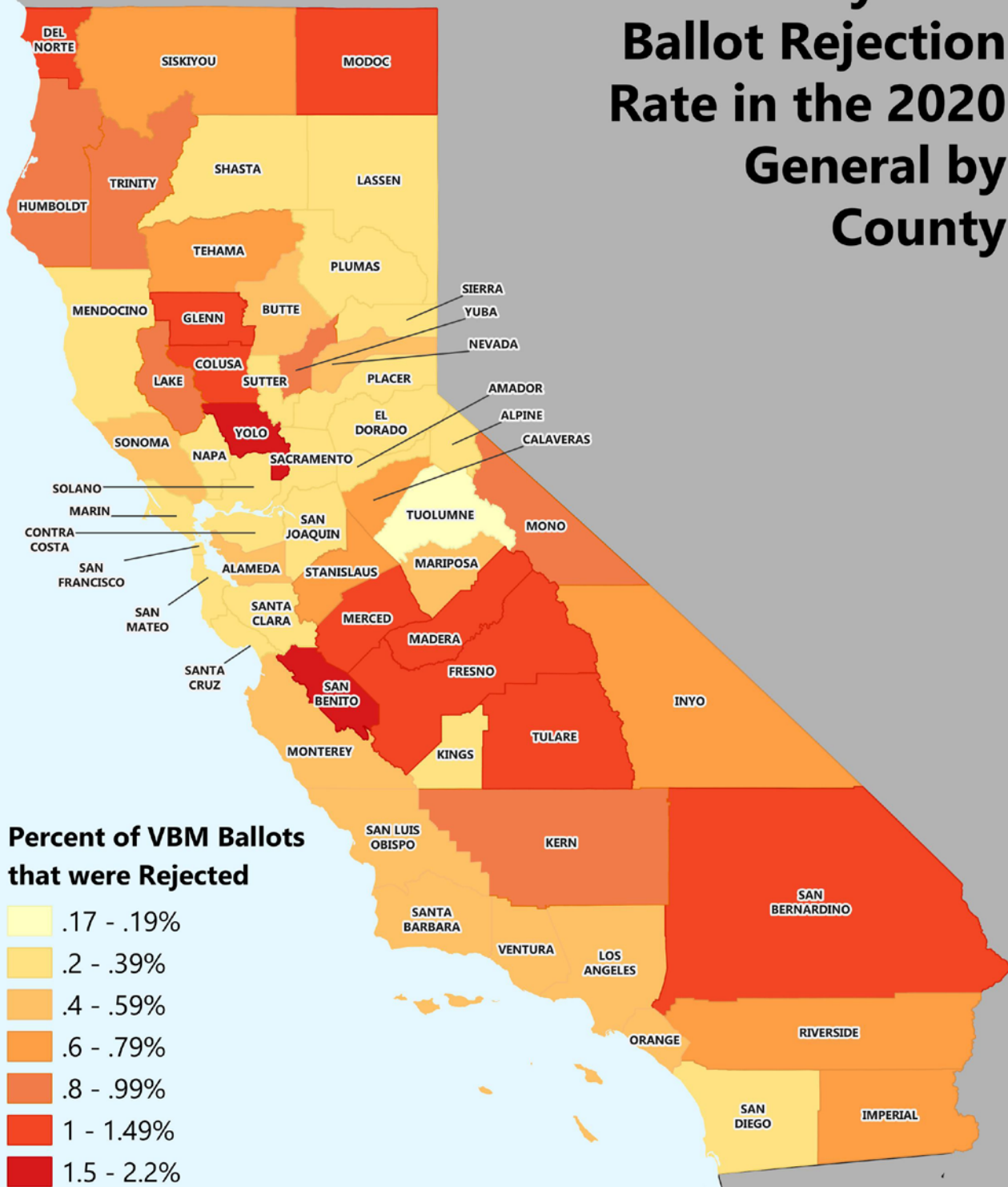
- VBM rejection rates ranged from 0.2% (Mendocino, Plumas, Sacramento, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Solano, and Tuolumne) to 2.2% (San Benito).
- Three counties (Glenn, Yolo, and San Benito) had a VBM rejection rate at least three times higher than the statewide rates of 0.5% (exceeding 1.5%).

### VCA and Non-VCA Counties

The VBM rejection rate in VCA counties matched the statewide rate of 0.5% (36,236 ballots). Non-VCA counties had a slightly higher rejection rate of 0.6% (44,127 ballots). When excluding Los Angeles County, the rejection rate for the other fourteen VCA counties was slightly lower than the statewide rate with a rate of 0.4% (16,367 ballots).

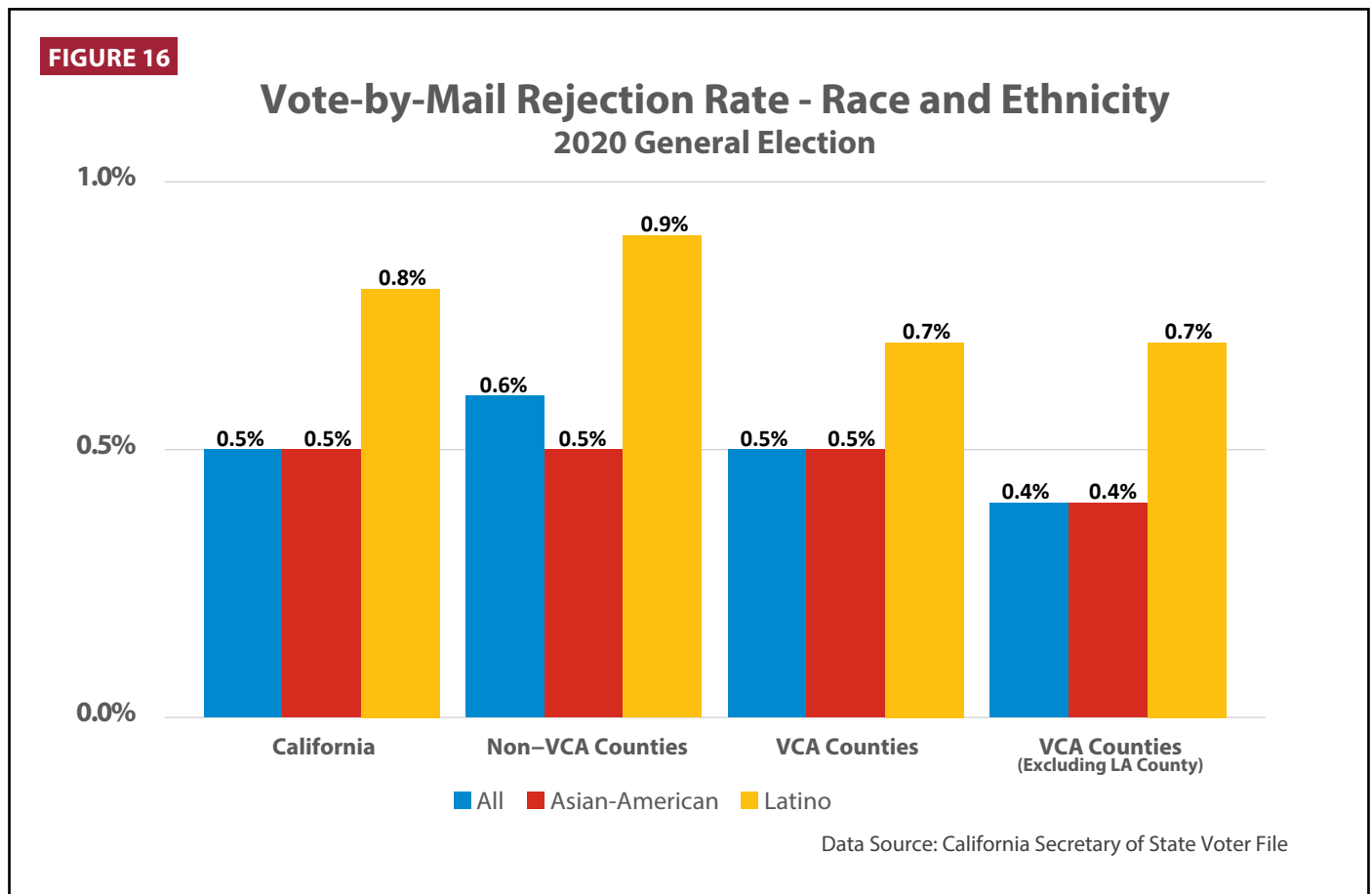
**FIGURE 15**

# Vote-by-Mail Ballot Rejection Rate in the 2020 General by County



Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

## VBM Rejection Rates: Race and Ethnicity



VBM rejection rates differed by race and ethnic group, with Latino voters having higher VBM rejection rates than Asian-American voters and the general population (Figure 16). In California, 0.8% of VBM ballots cast by Latino voters were rejected, compared to 0.5% of all voters. Asian-American voters had the same rejection rate as the general population at 0.5%.

There was a wide variation of VBM rejection rates among California counties (see Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection rates for California counties by race and ethnicity):

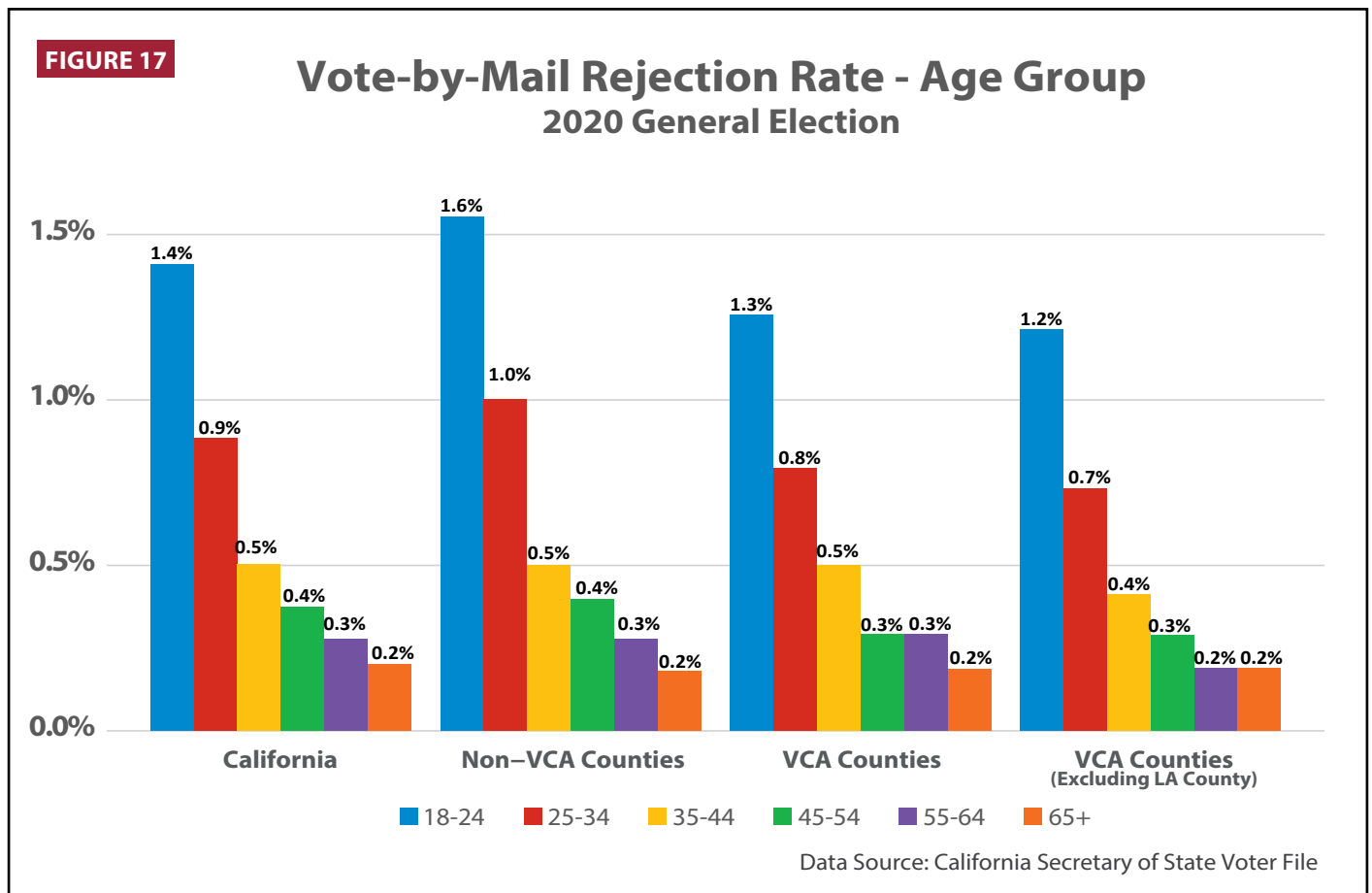
- Among Asian-American voters, VBM rejection rates ranged from 0.0% (Alpine, Colusa, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Sierra, and Tuolumne) to 4.1% (Del Norte).
- Among Latino voters, VBM rejection rates ranged from 0.0% (Alpine and Trinity) to 3.0% (San Benito).

### VCA and Non-VCA Counties

In VCA counties, Asian-American voters and the general population's rate remained at 0.5% but Latino voters' rejection rate decreased to 0.7%. In non-VCA counties, Asian-American voters (0.5%) had a lower rejection rate than the general population (0.6%), while Latino voters had a higher rejection rate (0.9%) than Asian-American voters and all voters. When excluding Los Angeles County, the rejection rate for Asian-American voters in the remaining VCA counties dropped to 0.4%, matching the general population rate. Latino voters' rejection rate, however, remained at 0.7%.



## VBM Rejection Rates: Age Groups



Young voters, age 18 to 24, had higher VBM rejection rates than older voters (Figure 17). In California, 1.4% of VBM ballots cast by young voters were rejected, compared to 0.2% of VBM ballots cast by voters aged 65 and older. Among the other age groups, the VBM rejection rates ranged from 0.3% (age 55 to 64) to 0.9% (age 25 to 34).

Among individual counties, young voters had a wider range of VBM rejection rates compared to older voters (see Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection rates by age group and county):

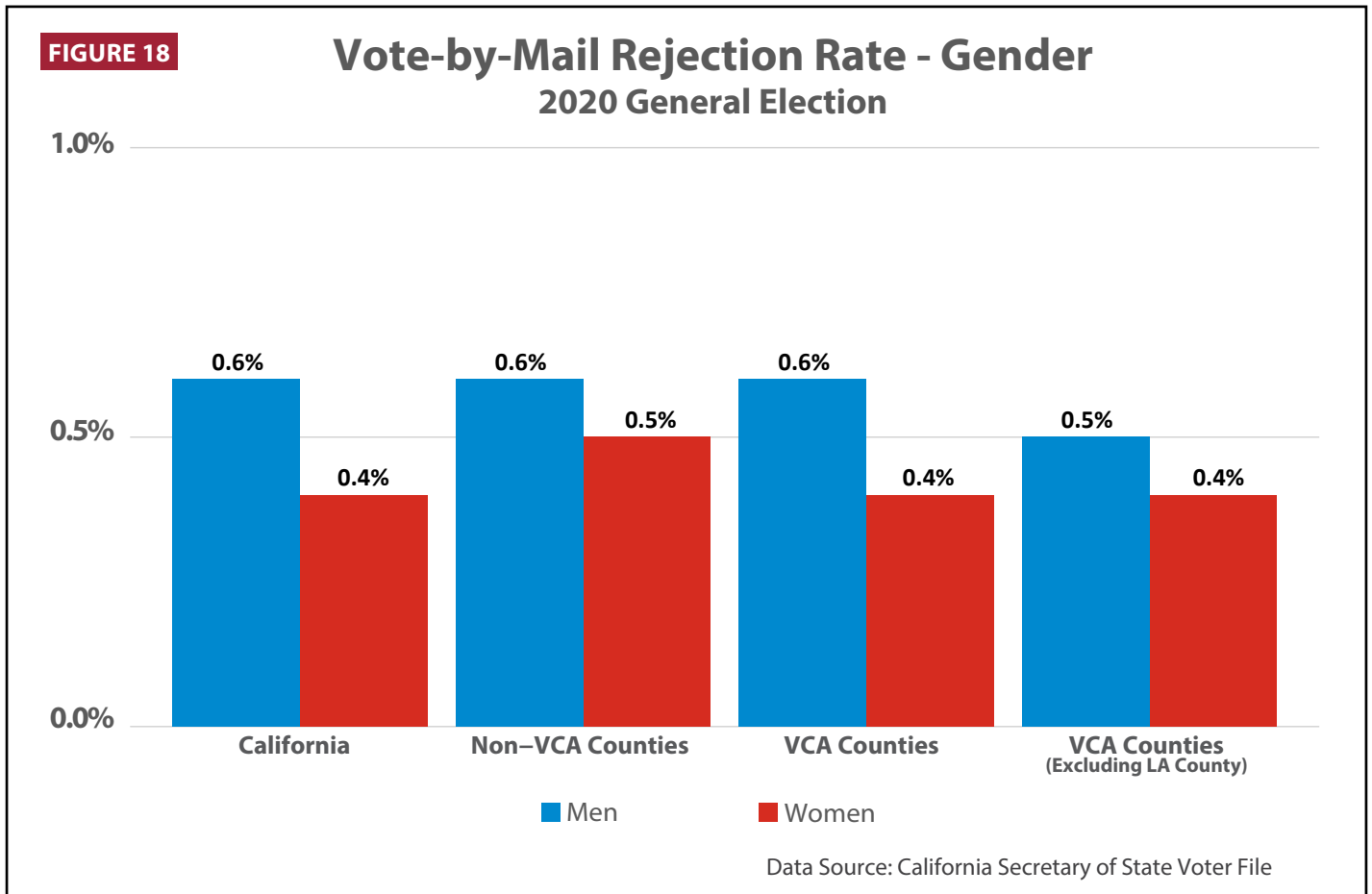
- VBM rejection rates ranged from 0.0% (Sierra) to 5.5% (San Benito) for young voters and from 0.0% (Alpine and Sierra) to 0.7% (Yolo) for older voters.
- Glenn County (5.1%), Modoc County (5.2%), and San Benito County (5.5%) had the highest VBM rejection rates for young voters. Glenn County (0.6%), San Benito County (0.6%), and Yolo County (0.7%) had the highest VBM rejection rates for older voters.

### VCA and Non-VCA Counties

In VCA counties, the rejection rate for young voters dropped to 1.3%, while older voters’ (age 65 and up) rejection rate remained at 0.2%. The rejection rate for other age groups ranged from 0.3% (age 45 to 54 and age 55 to 64) to 0.8% (age 35 to 34). A higher percentage of VBM ballots cast by young voters in non-VCA counties (1.6%) were rejected than those in VCA counties (1.3%). The rejection rates for the remaining age groups ranged from 0.2% (65 and older) to 1.0% (25 to 34).

When excluding Los Angeles County, the rejection rates in the remaining VCA counties for all age groups decreased, with the exception of voters aged 45 to 54 and aged 65 and over. Rejection rates ranged from 0.2% (age 65 and older) to 1.2% (age 18 to 24).

### VBM Rejection Rates: Gender



In the 2020 general election, California men had higher VBM rejection rates than women. Of VBM ballots cast by men, 0.6% were rejected, compared to 0.4% of women’s VBM ballots (Figure 18).

Among individual counties, men continued to generally have higher VBM rejection rates than women (see Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection rates by gender and county):

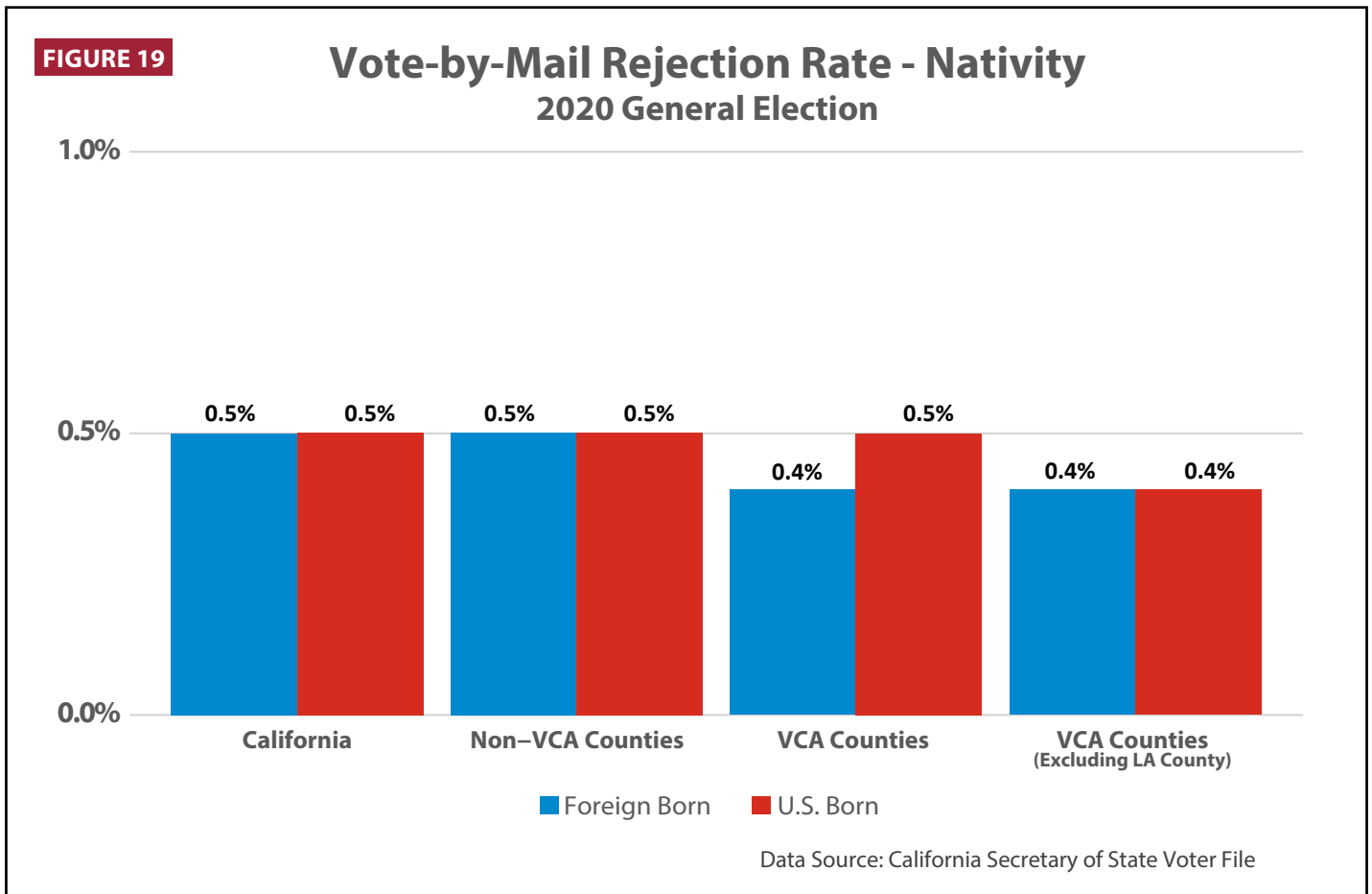
- VBM county rejection rates ranged from 0.0% (Alpine) to 1.8% (San Benito) for women voters and from 0.2% (Tuolumne, Mendocino, San Francisco, Santa Clara, and Solano) to 2.5% (San Benito) for men who voted.

- Yolo (1.4%) and San Benito (1.8%) counties had the highest VBM rejection rates for women and Yolo (2.1%) and San Benito (2.5%) counties had the highest VBM rejection rates for men.

**VCA and Non-VCA Counties**

Statewide rejection rates were the same for VCA counties. In non-VCA counties, the rejection rate for women was higher at 0.5%, while men’s rejection rate was 0.6%. When excluding Los Angeles County, men’s rejection rate in VCA counties was 0.5%, compared to women’s 0.4% rate.

**VBM Rejection Rates: Nativity**



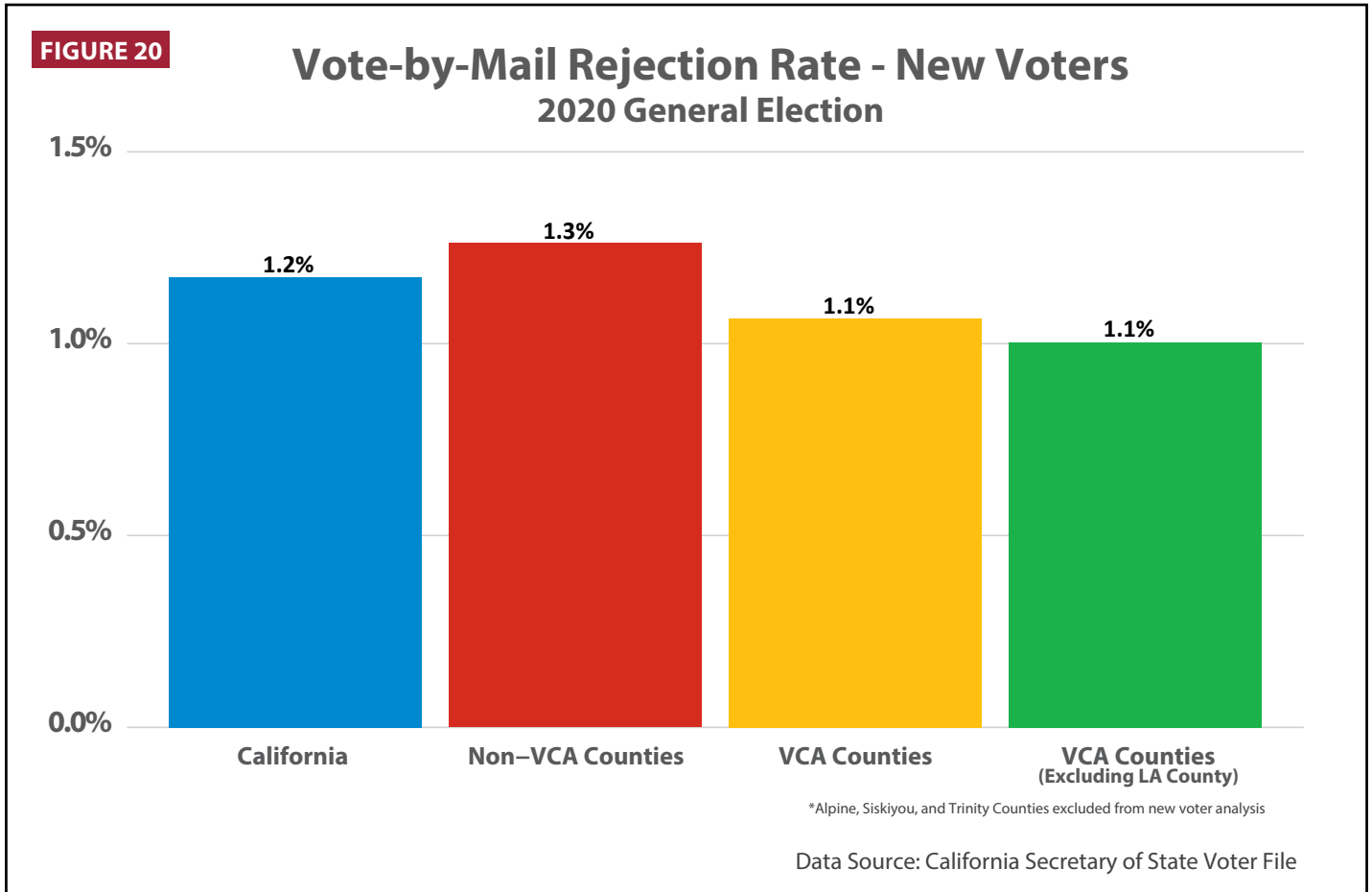
In California, foreign-born and U.S.-born voters had the same VBM rejection rate of 0.5% (Figure 19). When looking at individual California counties, U.S.-born voters and foreign-born voters had similar rejection rates (see Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection rates by nativity and county):

- Among U.S.-born voters, VBM rejection rates ranged from 0.0% (Alpine) to 2.0% (San Benito).
- Among foreign-born voters, VBM rejection rates ranged from 0.0% (Alpine and Modoc) to 2.2% (Glenn).
- Yolo County (2.0%) and Glenn County (2.2%) had the highest VBM rejection rates for foreign-born voters.
- Yolo County (1.5%) and San Benito County (2.0%) had the highest rejection rate for U.S.-born voters).

**VCA and Non-VCA Counties**

In VCA counties, foreign-born voters had a lower rejection rate (0.4%) than U.S.-born voters (0.5%). In non-VCA counties, both foreign-born and U.S.-born voters’ rejection rates were the same as the statewide rate (0.5%). When excluding Los Angeles County, the rejection rate for foreign-born and U.S.-born voters matched at 0.4% but were below the statewide and non-VCA rates.

**VBM Rejection Rates: New Voters**



New voters had higher VBM rejection rates than the general voter population in the 2020 general election (Figure 20). Of VBM ballots cast by new voters, 1.2% were rejected, compared to 0.5% of all voters’ VBM ballots. Among individual California counties, there was a wide range of VBM rejection rates among new voters (see Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection rates by new voters by county):

- Among new voters, VBM rejection rates ranged from 0.3% (Tuolumne) to 4.6% (San Benito).
- Fresno County (3.3%), Yolo County (3.3%), Glenn County (3.6%), and San Benito County (4.6%) had the highest VBM rejection rates for new voters.

Note: New voters could not be identified for Alpine, Siskiyou, and Trinity Counties.

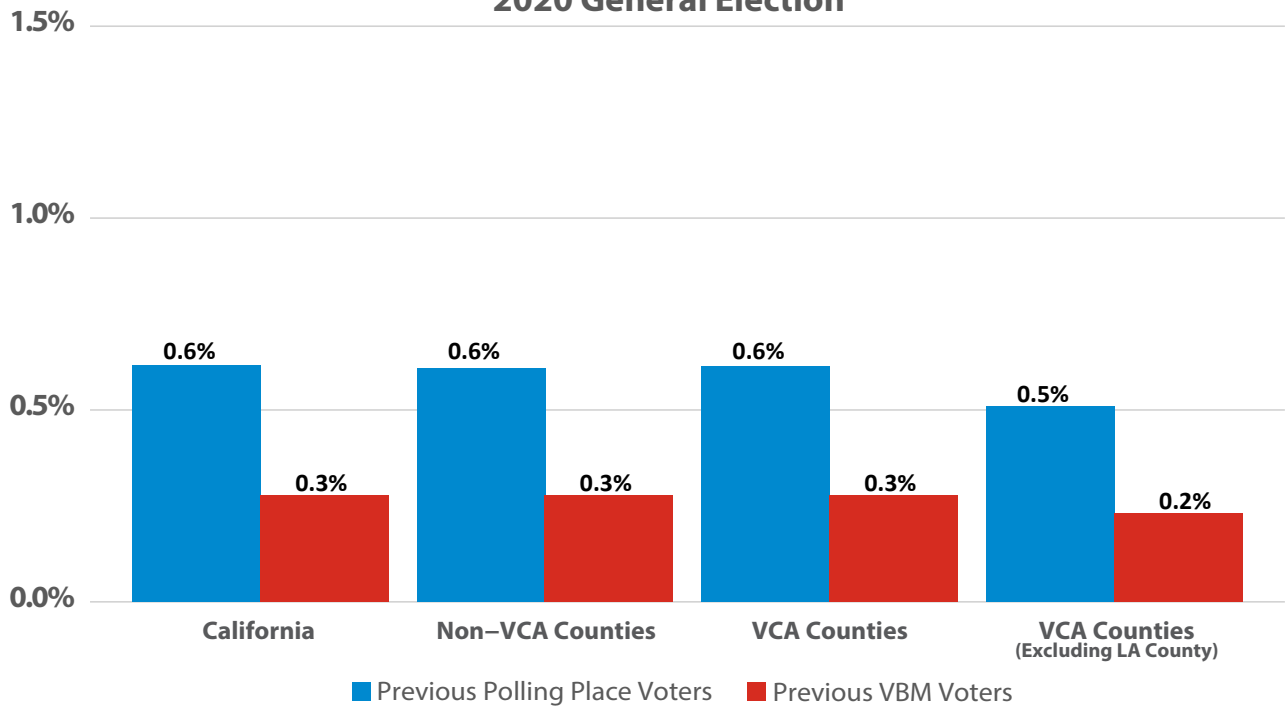
**VCA and Non-VCA Counties**

New voters (1.1%) in VCA counties had lower rejection rates than the statewide rejection rate for new voters. In non-VCA counties, 1.3% of VBM ballots cast by new voters were rejected, compared to 0.6% of all voters. Looking at VCA counties excluding Los Angeles County, 1.1% of new voters’ VBM ballots were rejected, compared to 0.4% of all voters.

**VBM Rejection Rates: Previous Voting Methods**

**FIGURE 21**

**Vote-by-Mail Rejection Rate - Previous Voting Method  
2020 General Election**



Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

Previous polling place voters had higher VBM rejection rates than previous VBM voters in the 2020 general election (Figure 21). In California, 0.6% of all VBM ballots cast by previous polling place voters were rejected, compared to 0.3% of all VBM ballots cast by previous VBM voters.

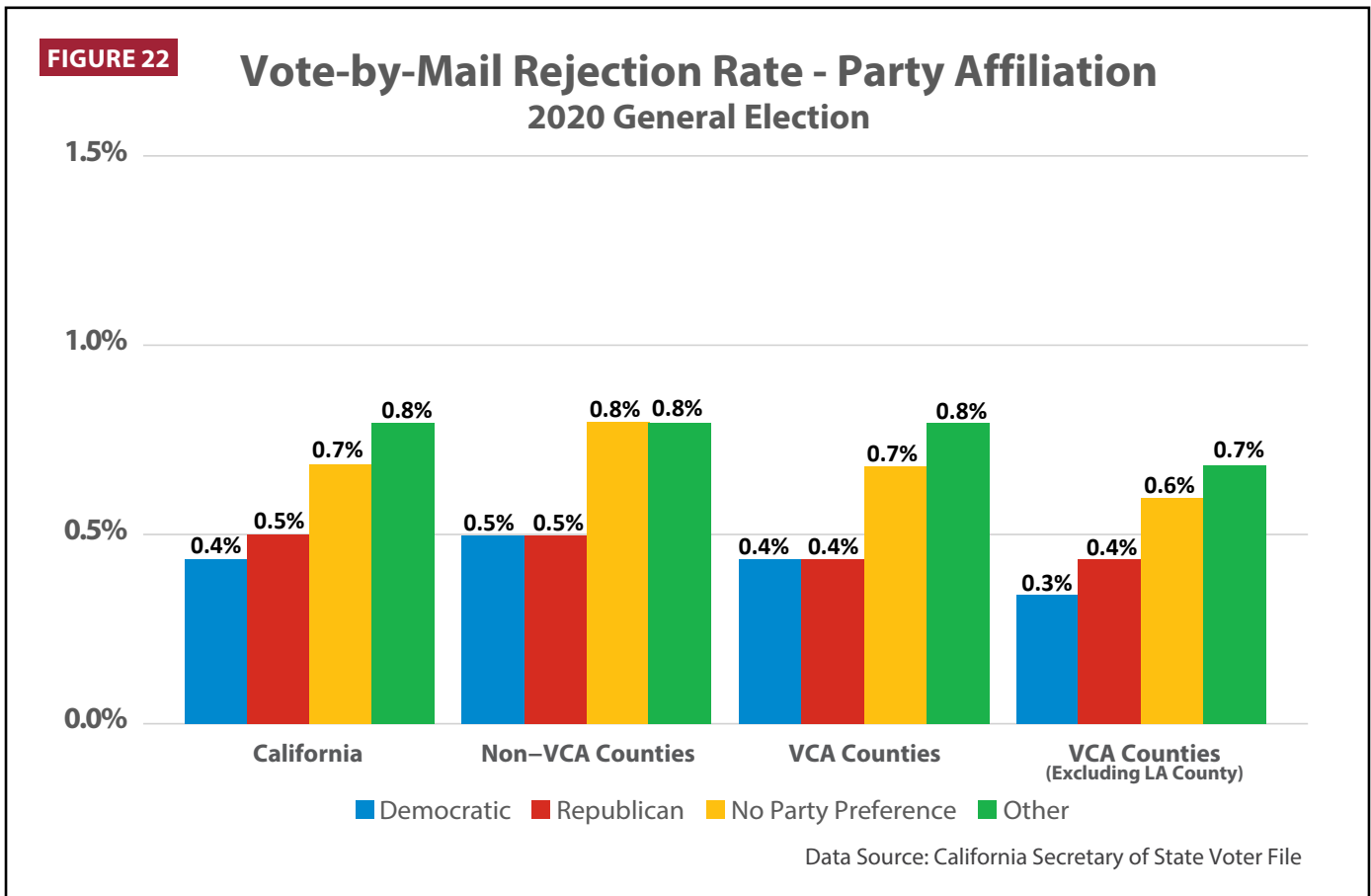
Among individual counties, previous polling place voters had a wider range of VBM rejection rates than previous VBM voters (see Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection rates by previous voting method and county):

- Among previous polling place voters, VBM rejection rates ranged from 0.0% (Alpine and Sierra) to 2.8% (San Benito).
- Among previous VBM voters, VBM rejection rates ranged from 0.1% (Mendocino, San Francisco, Sacramento, Santa Clara, Shasta, Solano, Tuolumne, Marin, and Plumas) to 1.2% (San Benito).
- Yolo County (1.0%) and San Benito County (1.2%) had the highest county VBM rejection rates for previous VBM voters.
- Yolo County (1.9%) and San Benito County (2.8%) had the highest county VBM rejection rates for previous polling place voters.

**VCA and Non-VCA Counties**

Rejection rates were the same in VCA and non-VCA counties as the statewide rejection rates (0.6% for men and 0.3% for women). When excluding Los Angeles County, however, the rejection rates in the remaining fourteen VCA counties was lower for both groups, with 0.5% of previous polling place voters’ and 0.2% of previous VBM voters’ ballots being rejected.

**VBM Rejection Rates: Party Affiliation**



Voters registered as Democratic or Republican had similar VBM rejection rates in the 2020 general election, while No Party Preference voters had higher rejection rates than the two parties (Figure 22). In California, 0.4% of registered Democratic and 0.5% of registered Republican VBM ballots were rejected, while 0.7% of No Party Preference voters’ VBM ballots were rejected.

Among individual California counties, there was a wide range of VBM rejection rates among new voters (See Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection rates by party affiliation and county):

- Among Democrats, VBM rejection rates ranged from 0.0% (Alpine) to 1.9% (San Benito).
- Among Republicans, VBM rejection rates ranged from 0.0% (Alpine) to 1.7% (Yolo).
- Among No Party Preference voters, VBM rejection rates ranged from 0.2% (Mendocino and Tuolumne) to 3.4% (San Benito).

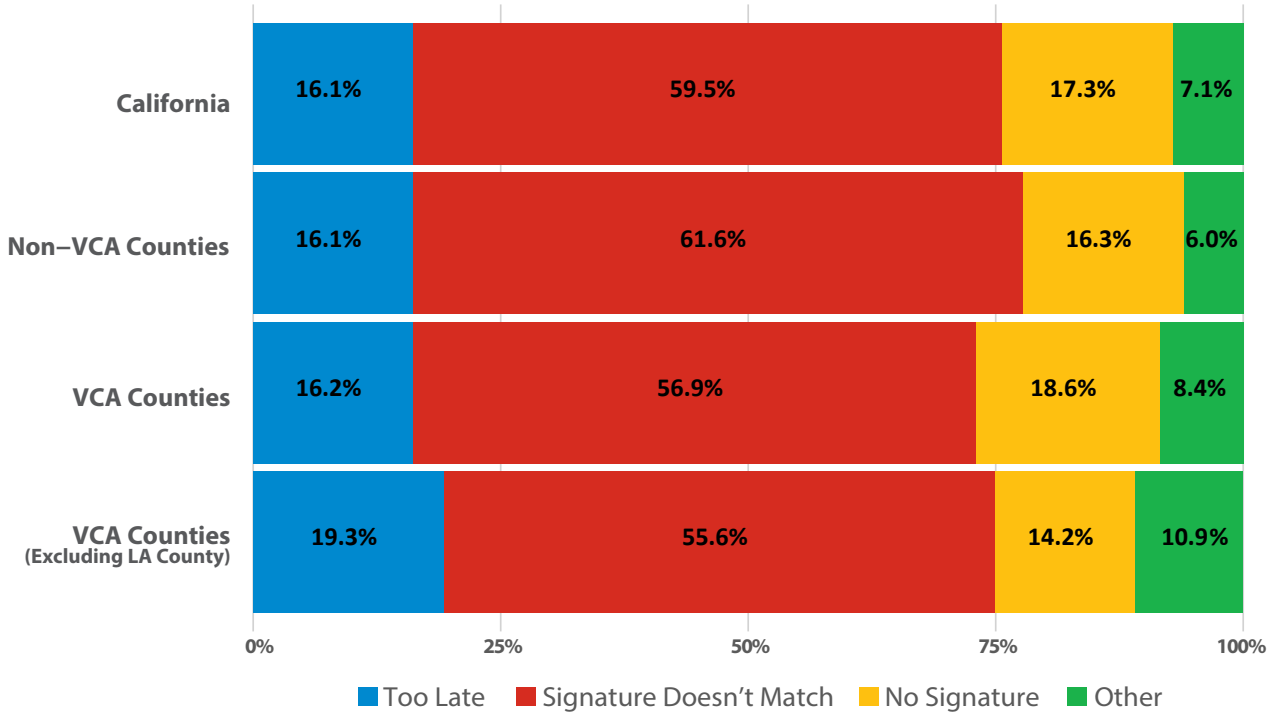
**VCA and Non-VCA Counties**

In VCA counties, both registered Democrats and Republicans had a rejection rate of 0.4%, while No Party Preference voters had a 0.7% rejection rate. In non-VCA counties, 0.5% of VBM ballots cast by both Democrats and Republicans were rejected, compared to 0.8% of No Party Preference VBM ballots. When excluding Los Angeles County from VCA counties, Democrat’s VBM rejection rate was lower at 0.3% and No Party Preference voters’ rejection rate was also lower at 0.6%, while Republican voters’ rejection rate remained at 0.4%.

**VBM Rejection Reasons**

**FIGURE 23**

**Vote-by-Mail Rejection Reasons - All Voters  
2020 General Election**



Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

In the 2020 general election, the majority (76.8%) of rejected VBM ballots were not counted due to signature issues (Figure 23). Over 59% (47,785 ballots) of all rejected VBM ballots in California had non-matching signatures and 17.3% (13,913 ballots) had missing signatures. Another 16.1% (12,969 ballots) of rejected VBM ballots were rejected for arriving late and 7.1% (5,696 ballots) were rejected for other reasons. This is a noticeable difference from the 2020 primary election in which the majority of rejected ballots were rejected for late receipt (69.1%). This significantly lower proportion of ballots rejected due to lateness may be due to the 2020 general election’s ballot return window which was extended by two weeks. The 2020 general election saw a more than fourfold increase in the share of rejected VBM ballots that were rejected for non-matching signatures when compared to the 2020 primary election (59.5% versus 14.7%).

There was a wide variation in rejection reasons across California counties (see Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection reasons by county):

- The share of rejected VBM ballots not counted for being late ranged from 0.0% (Alpine, Lassen, Plumas, and Modoc) to 48.3% (San Francisco).
- The share of rejected VBM ballots not counted for non-matching signatures ranged from 11.4% (Solano) to 100.0% (Plumas).
- The share of rejected VBM ballots not counted for missing signatures ranged from 0.0% (Sierra and Plumas) to 50.0% (Alpine).

### VCA and Non-VCA Counties

In VCA counties, the overwhelming majority (75.5%) of rejected VBM ballots had signature issues. The share of rejected ballots with non-matching signatures (56.9%) was lower than the statewide rate, while VBM ballots with missing signatures was slightly higher than the statewide rate (18.6% versus 17.3%). VCA counties had similar rates of late ballots as California as a whole, with 16.2% of rejected ballots rejected for being late. An additional 8.4% were rejected for other reasons. Non-VCA counties had higher rates of non-matching signatures (61.6%) and lower rates of missing signatures (16.3%) than VCA counties.

When excluding Los Angeles County from VCA counties, rejection for VBM ballots being late was higher at 19.3%. Another 55.6% were rejected for non-matching signatures, 14.2% were missing signatures, and 10.9% were rejected for other reasons.

The Help American Vote Act (HAVA) requires those registering to vote to provide Identification information. If this information is not provided at registration, then a voter casting a ballot for the first time is required to include a photocopy of a HAVA approved ID. If using a VBM ballot, the voter must send a photocopy of personal identification to their county elections official before the election (or alternatively with their VBM application if they are in a non-VCA county) or with their returned VBM ballot. Examples of acceptable forms of identification include a passport, driver license, official California identification card, or student identification card, a copy of a recent utility bill, the official County Voter Information Guide a voter received. If identity cannot be verified, then the voter's VBM ballot envelope will not be opened and the ballot rejected.<sup>14</sup>

Not all California counties fully enforce the HAVA requirement for first time federal voters when voting using a VBM ballot and this impacts the number and proportion of rejected VBM ballots in a county. From Figure 23 we can see the proportion of a county's rejected VBM ballots that falls into a rejection category other than late, mismatch signature or missing signature varies significantly across the 15 VCA counties. VBM ballots rejected for other reasons include ballot missing from envelope, missing address, multiple ballots in one envelope, no ID provided, voter already voted, voter deceased, and rejection reason missing. VCA counties with rejected VBM ballots falling under the other category ranges from under 2% in counties such as Fresno and Butte to 25.2% in Orange County. Some counties that enforce the HAVA requirement have a larger proportion of rejected ballots in the other category, many of which are rejected for no ID provided. In Orange County, for example, 977 of 1357 rejected ballots in the other category were rejected for no ID provided.



**VBM Rejection Reasons: Race and Ethnicity**

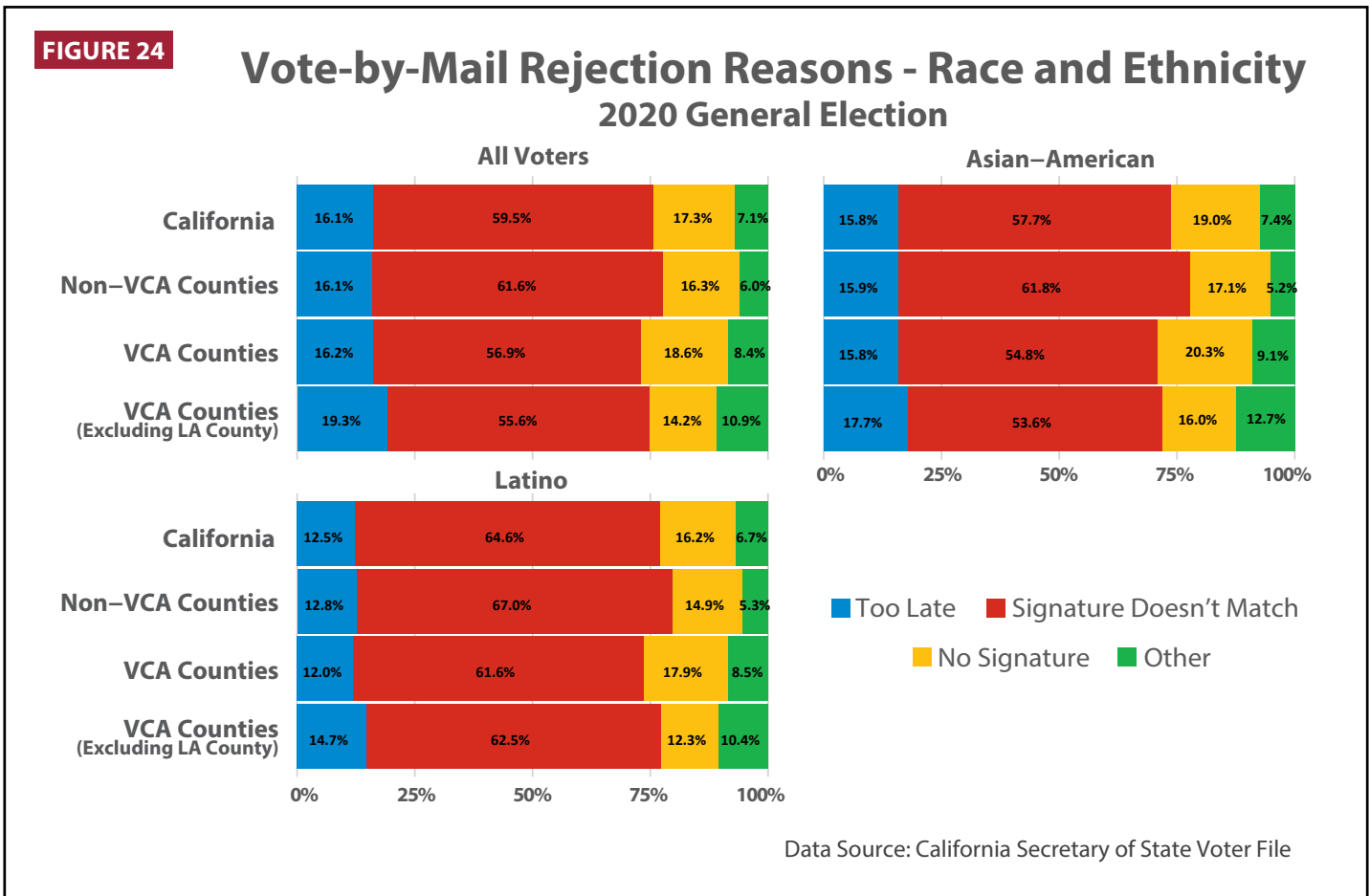


Figure 24 shows that throughout California, Latino voters had higher rates of rejected VBM ballots not counted for non-matching signatures (64.6%) than the general population (59.5%), while Asian-American voters had a lower rate of non-matching signatures (57.7%) than the general population. About 19% of rejected ballots from Asian-American voters had missing signatures, higher than the general population (17.3%). Latino VBM voters had lower rates of missing signatures (16.2%). Both Asian-American (15.8%) and Latino (12.5%) voters had lower rates of late ballots than the general population (16.1%).

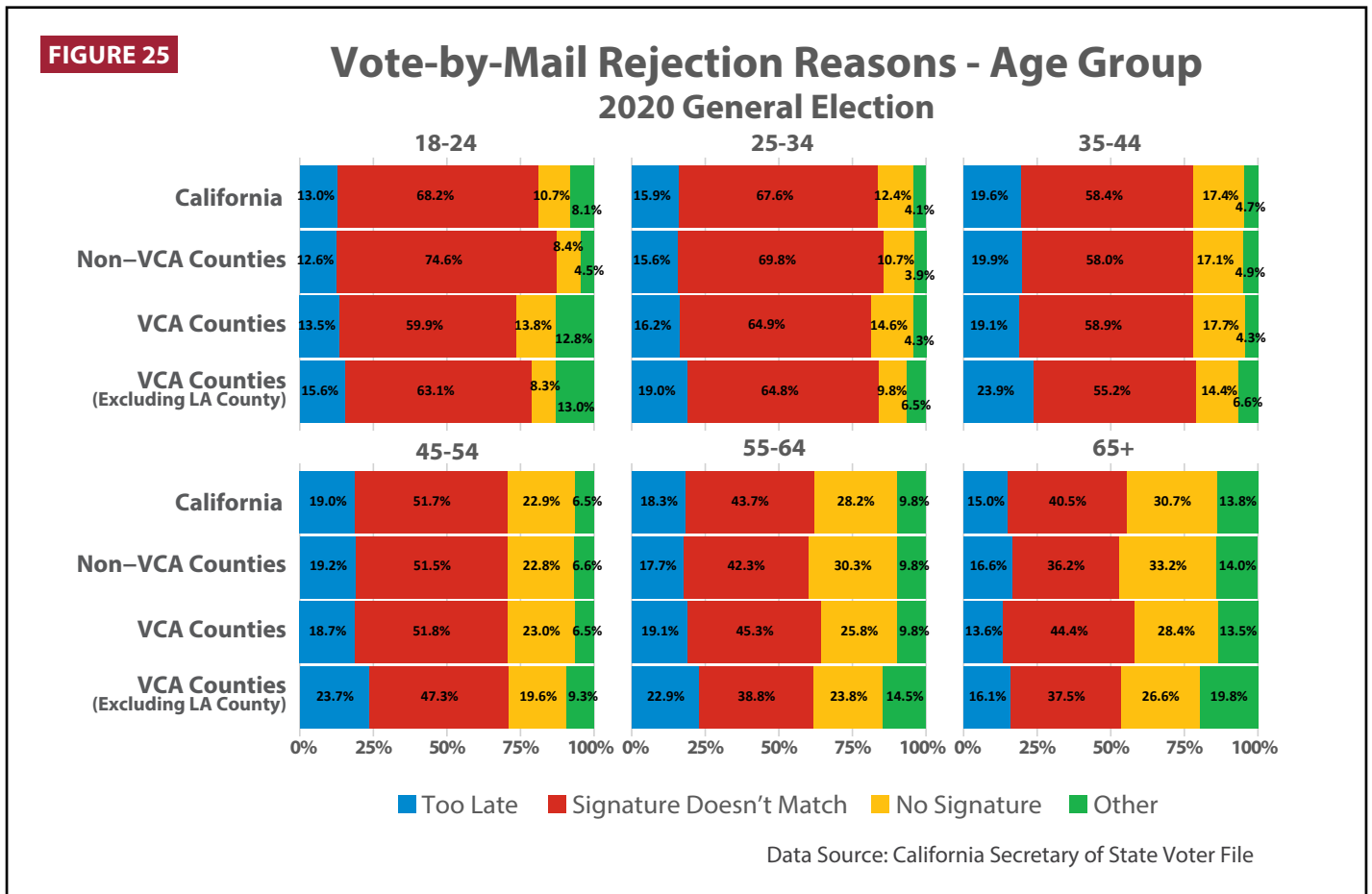
Looking at individual counties, Asian Americans had a higher range of VBM ballots rejected for lateness compared to Latino voters (see Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection reasons by race, ethnicity, and county):

- San Francisco County (42.9%), Sutter County (45.0%), and Kings County (60.0%) had the highest share of rejected VBM ballots rejected for being late among Asian Americans.
- Santa Clara County (42.0%), Shasta County (45.5%), and San Francisco County (46.5%) had the highest share of rejected VBM ballots rejected for being late among Latino voters.

### VCA and Non-VCA Counties

Latino voters with rejected VBM ballots in VCA counties had lower rates of non-matching signatures (61.6%) and higher rates of missing signatures (17.9%) than Latino VBM voters in non-VCA counties (67.0% and 14.9% respectively). Similarly, Asian-American voters with rejected VBM ballots had lower rates of non-matching signatures (54.8%) and higher rates of missing signatures (20.3%) than those in non-VCA counties (61.8% and 17.1% respectively). Both Asian-American and Latino voters had similar rates of rejected late ballots compared to the same groups in non-VCA counties.

When excluding Los Angeles County from VCA counties, the rate of late ballots was higher, and the rate of missing signatures was lower for both Asian-American and Latino voters. Just under 18% of rejected VBM ballots cast by Asian-American voters were received late, while 16.0% had missing signatures. Around 14.7% of rejected VBM ballots cast by Latino voters were received late, while 12.3% had missing signatures.



Among all age groups, signature issues remained the number one reason for rejected VBM ballots (Figure 25). Younger voters, however, had higher rates of non-matching signatures and lower rates of late ballots compared to older voters. Just over 68% of rejected VBM ballots cast by voters aged 18 to 24 had non-matching signatures, while 40.5% of rejected ballots from older voters aged 65 and over had non-matching signatures. Around 13% of rejected VBM ballots cast by young voters were received late, compared to 15.0% of older voters. Voters aged 65 and over had the highest rate of missing signatures (30.7%) of all the age groups.

Among individual counties (see Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection reasons by age group and county):

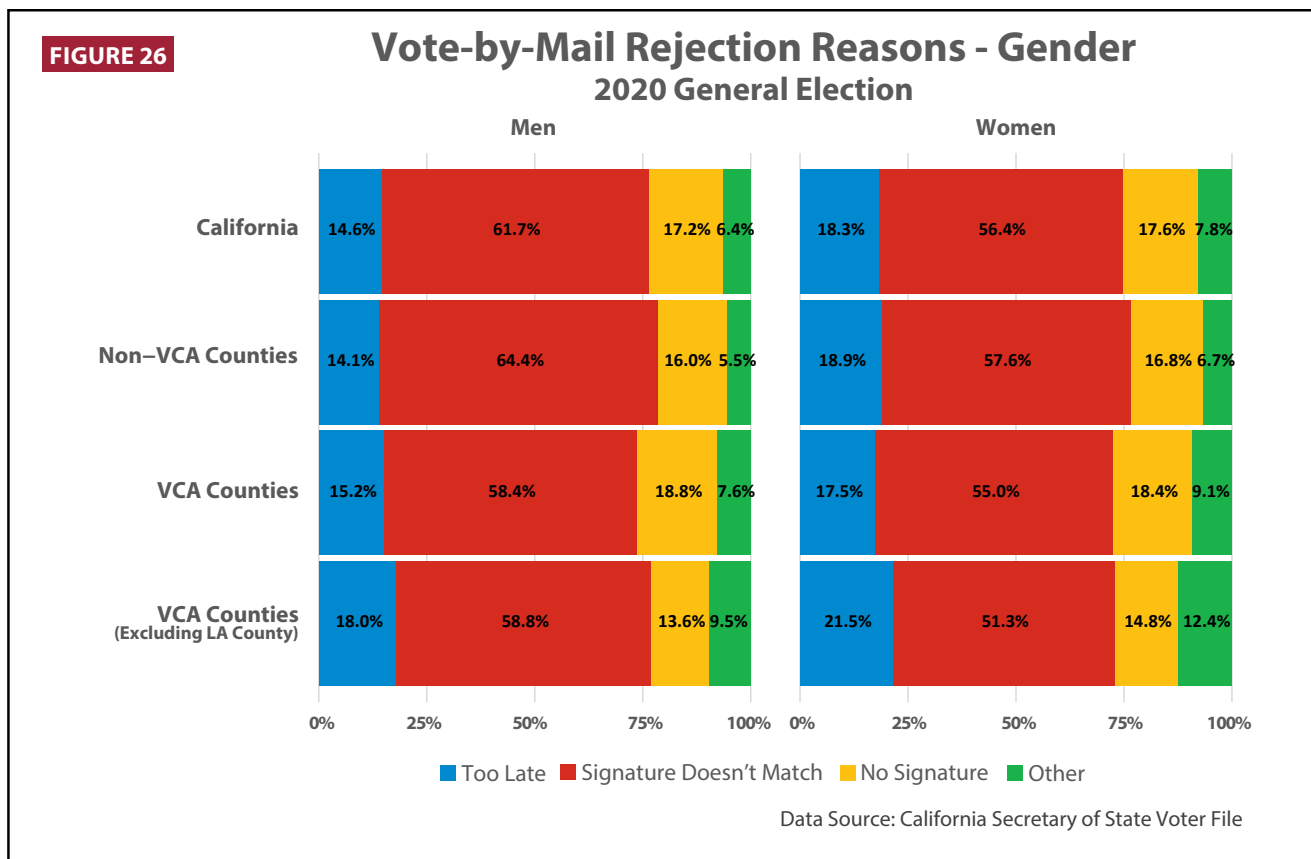
- San Diego County (96.4%), Modoc County (100.0%), and Plumas County (100.0%) had the highest share of ballots rejected for non-matching signatures among young voters.
- Madera County (76.6%), Imperial County (78.0%), and Plumas County (100.0%) had the highest share of ballots rejected for non-matching signatures among older voters.
- Solano County (39.1%) and Santa Clara County (43.1%) had the highest share of VBM ballots cast by young voters that were received late.
- Amador County (55.6%) and Shasta County (65.0%) had the highest share of rejected ballots received late cast by older voters.

### VCA and Non-VCA Counties

Young voters in VCA counties had lower rates of non-matching signatures than those in non-VCA counties (59.9% versus 74.6%). Conversely, older voters aged 65 and over in VCA counties had higher rates of non-matching signatures than those in non-VCA counties (44.4% versus 36.2%).

When excluding Los Angeles County from VCA counties, over 63% of young voters with rejected ballot had non-matching signatures, while 37.5% of older voters with rejected ballots had non-matching signatures. Young voters had a much lower rate of missing signatures (8.3%) than older voters (26.6%) and a similar rate of late ballots (15.6% for young voters and 16.1% for older voters). Voters aged 65 and over in VCA counties excluding Los Angeles County had the highest share of VBM ballots rejected for other reasons (19.8%).

## VBM Rejection Reasons: Gender



In the 2020 general election, men had higher shares of their VBM ballots rejected for non-matching signatures than women, while women had a higher share of VBM ballots rejected for being late than men (Figure 26). Almost 62% of rejected VBM ballots cast by men had non-matching signatures, compared to 56.4% of women. Over 18% of women’s rejected ballots were received late, while 14.6% of men’s rejected ballots were received late. Men and women had similar rates of missing signatures (17.2% of men’s rejected VBM ballots and 17.6% of women’s rejected VBM ballots).

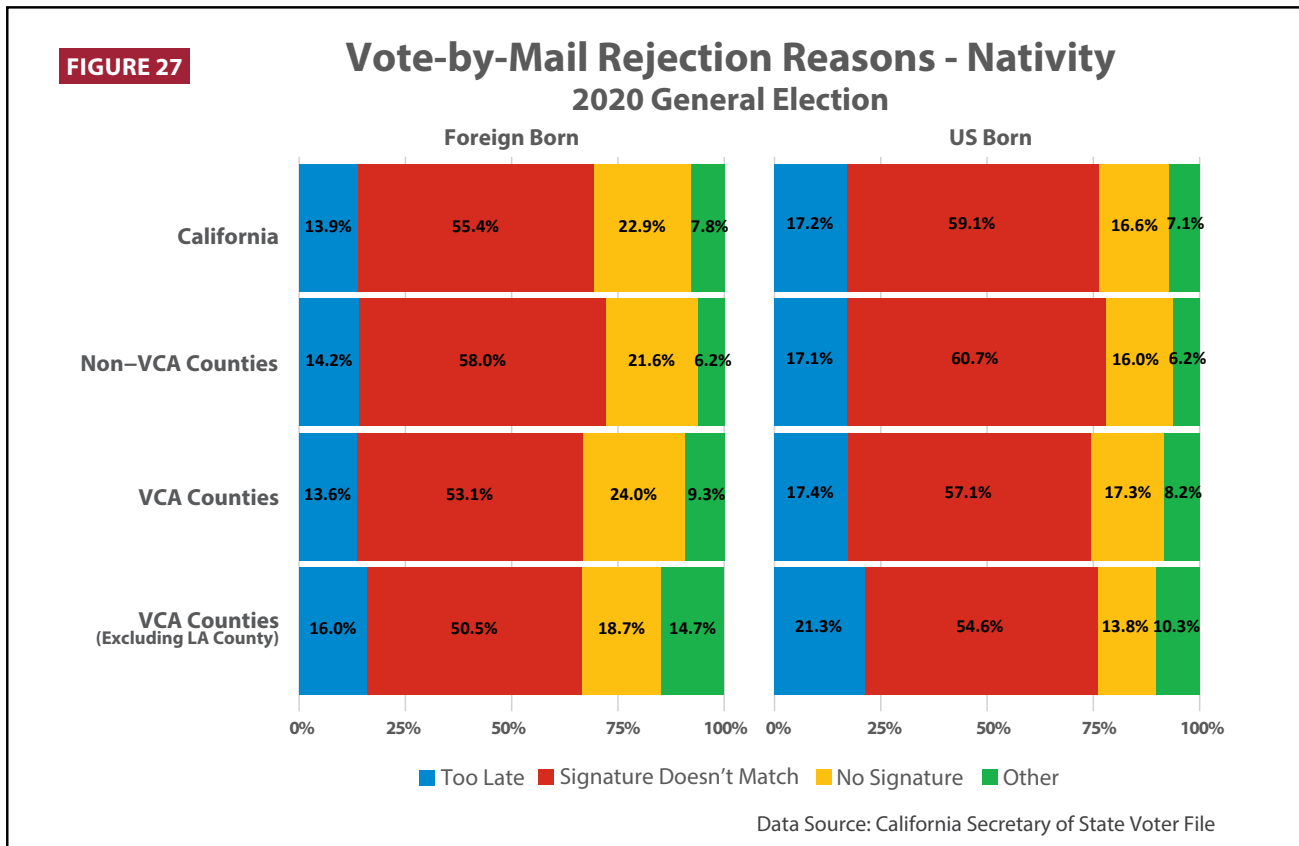
In California counties (see Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection reasons by gender and county):

- The share of ballots rejected for being received late ranged from 0.0% (Inyo, Lassen, Modoc, and Plumas) to 54.3% (Shasta) for women and from 0.0% (Alpine, Lassen, Modoc, and Plumas) to 50.0% (Sierra) for men.
- The share of ballots rejected for non-matching signatures ranged from 9.4% (Solano) to 100.0% (Plumas) for women and from 0.0% (Alpine) to 100.0% (Plumas) for men.
- The share of ballots rejected for missing signatures ranged from 0.0% (Sierra and Plumas) to 39.6% (Butte) for women and from 0.0% (Sierra and Plumas) to 100.0% (Alpine) for men.

### VCA and Non-VCA Counties

Men in VCA counties had lower rates of non-matching signatures (58.4%) than men in non-VCA counties (64.4%). Almost 19% of rejected ballots cast by men in VCA counties were missing signatures, compared to 16.0% in non-VCA counties. Over 15% of rejected ballots cast by men in VCA counties and 14.1% of rejected ballots cast by men in non-VCA counties were received late. Similarly, women in VCA counties had lower rates of non-matching signatures (55.0%) than women in non-VCA counties (57.6%). Over 18% of rejected ballots cast by women in VCA counties were missing signatures, compared to 16.8% in non-VCA counties.

## VBM Rejection Reasons: Nativity



In the 2020 general election, foreign-born voters had higher rates of missing signatures than U.S.-born voters, while U.S.-born voters had higher rates of late and non-matching signature ballots (Figure 27). A little over 59% of rejected ballots cast by U.S.-born voters had non-matching signatures, compared to 55.4% of rejected ballots cast by foreign-born voters. Almost 23% of rejected ballots cast by foreign-born voters had missing signatures, compared to 16.6% of U.S.-born voters' rejected ballots. Over 17% of rejected ballots cast by U.S.-born voters were received late, compared to 13.6% of foreign-born voters' rejected ballots.

Among California counties, (see Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection reasons by nativity and county):

- Santa Clara County (50.2%), Shasta County (51.8%), and San Francisco County (56.3%) were the counties with the highest share of rejected ballots received late cast by U.S.-born voters.
- Sierra County (50.0%), Siskiyou County (50.0%), and Kings County (58.3%) were the counties with the highest share of rejected ballots received late cast by foreign-born voters.
- Madera County (86.3%), San Diego County (92.4%), and Plumas County (100.0%) were the counties with the highest share of VBM rejected ballots with non-matching signatures cast by U.S.-born voters.
- All rejected ballots (100.0%) cast by foreign-born voters in Lassen, Mariposa, Plumas, and Trinity Counties were rejected for non-matching signatures.
- Among U.S.-born voters, the counties with the highest share of ballots with missing signatures were Tuolumne County (31.8%), Solano County (34.2%), and Butte County (36.9%).
- Among foreign-born voters, the counties with the highest share of ballots with missing signatures were Mono County (50.0%), Santa Cruz County (53.2%), and Tuolumne County (100.0%).

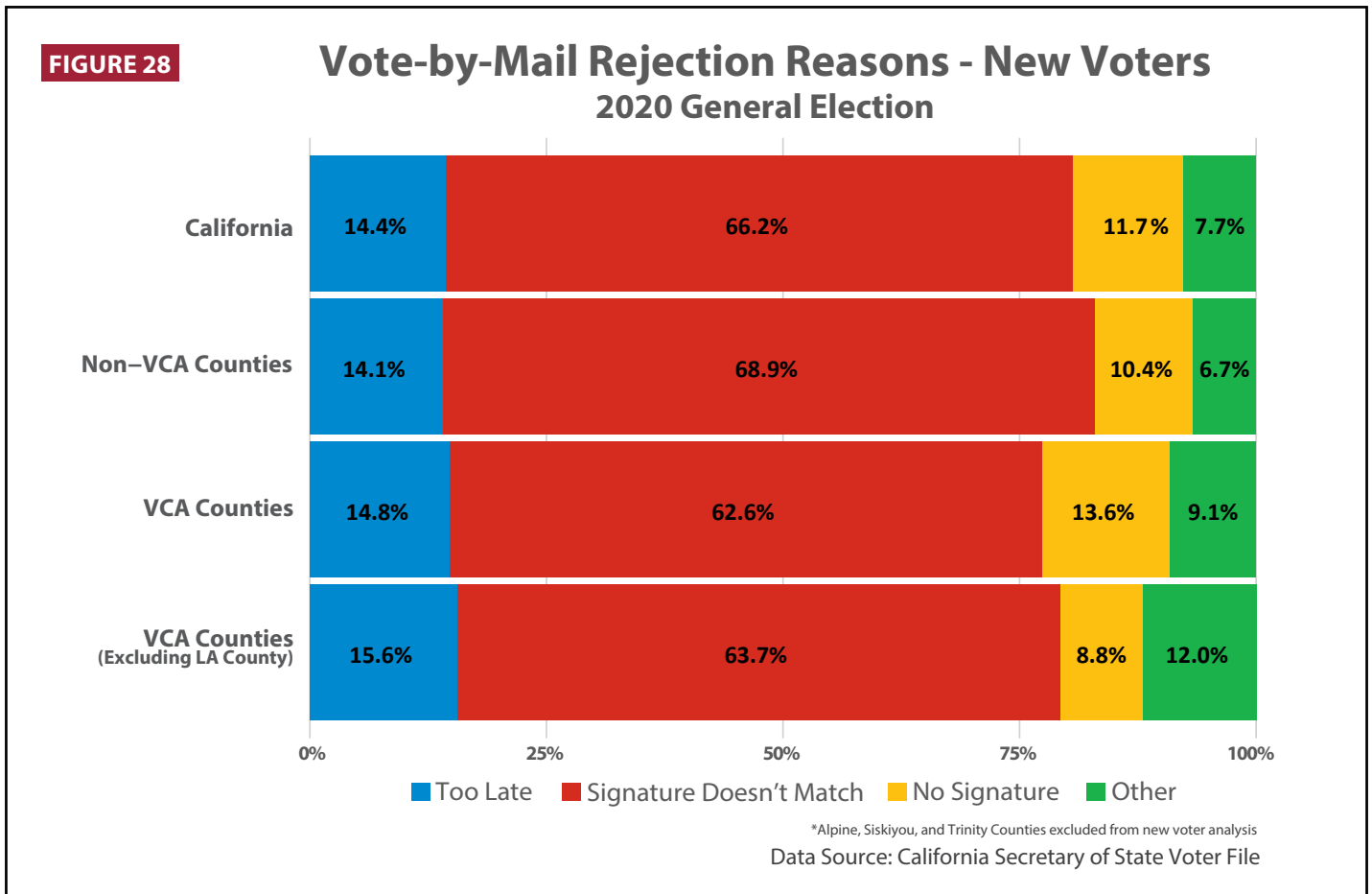
Note: Some counties had small numbers of rejected ballots cast by foreign-born voters. Tuolumne County, Plumas County, Lassen County, Mariposa County, and Trinity County each had one rejected ballot cast by foreign-born voters in each county.

### VCA and Non-VCA Counties

**Foreign-born voters in VCA counties had lower rates of late and non-matching signature ballots than foreign-born voters in non-VCA counties. In VCA counties, 53.1% of foreign-born voters' rejected ballots had non-matching signatures, 13.6% were received late, and 24.0% had missing signatures. In non-VCA counties, 58.0% of foreign-born voters' rejected ballots had non-matching signatures, 14.2% were received late, and 21.6% had missing signatures. These trends were also seen among U.S.-born voters in VCA and non-VCA counties, although the differences were smaller. In VCA counties, 57.1% of rejected ballots cast by U.S.-born voters had non-matching signatures, 17.4% were received late, and 17.3% had no signature. In non-VCA counties, 60.7% of rejected ballots cast by U.S.-born voters had non-matching signatures, 17.1% were received late, and 16.0% were missing signatures.**

**Looking at VCA counties excluding Los Angeles County, a higher share of both U.S.-born and foreign-born voters' rejected ballots were received late than when looking at all fifteen VCA counties combined. Around 16% of rejected ballots cast by foreign-born voters and 21.3% of those cast by U.S.-born voters were received late. Additionally, 50.5% of rejected ballots from foreign-born voters and 54.6% of rejected ballots cast by U.S.-born voters had non-matching signatures, while 18.7% of foreign-born voters' rejected ballots and 13.8% of U.S.-born voters' rejected ballots were missing signatures.**

**VBM Rejection Reasons: New Voters**



New voters had higher rates of rejected VBM ballots with non-matching signatures than the general population and lower rates of late ballots and ballots with missing signatures (Figure 28). Just over 66% of rejected ballots cast by new voters had non-matching signatures, compared to 59.5% of the general population. Another 11.7% of VBM ballots cast by new voters were missing signatures and 14.4% were received late. The remaining 7.7% were rejected for other reasons.

Among individual California counties (see Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection reasons for new voters by county):

- The share of rejected ballots cast by new voters with non-matching signatures ranged from 6.2% (Solano) to 100.0% (Sierra and Plumas).
- The share of rejected ballots with missing signatures ranged from 0.0% (Lake, Plumas, and Sierra) to 34.5% (Napa).
- The share of rejected ballots received late ranged from 0.0% (Plumas, Sierra, Mono, Inyo, Tuolumne, Lassen, and Modoc) to 55.3% (Shasta).

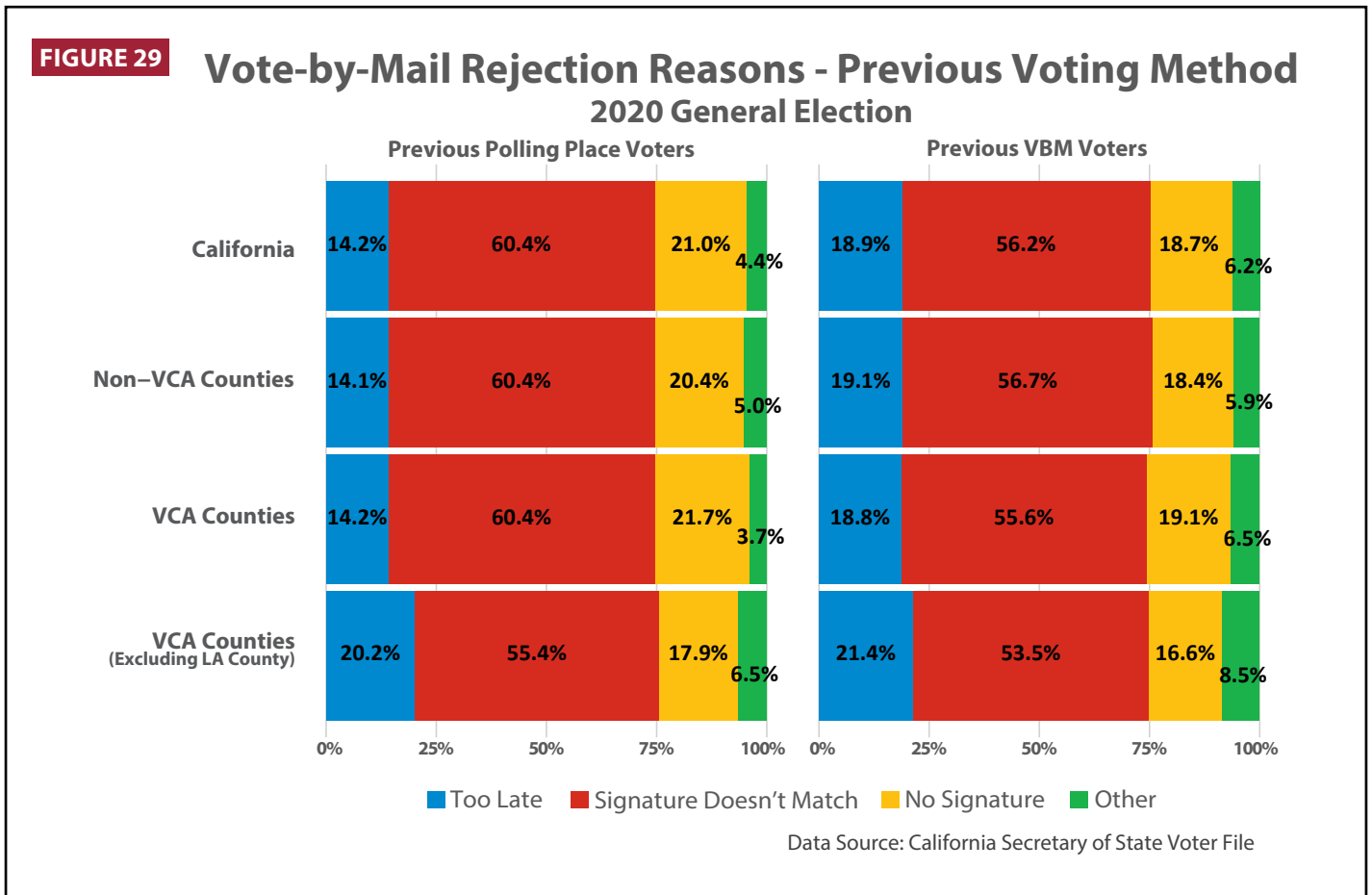
We note here that some smaller counties had very few rejected ballots cast by new voters. Sierra County had 1, Plumas, Modoc, and Lassen Counties had 4, Tuolumne had 5, Mono County had 6, and Inyo County had 10 rejected ballots cast by new voters.

### VCA and Non-VCA Counties

New voters in VCA counties had VBM ballots rejected at lower rates for non-matching signatures and at higher rates for missing signatures than those in non-VCA counties. Nearly 63% of rejected ballots cast by new voters in VCA counties had non-matching signatures, compared to 68.9% of those in non-VCA counties. Almost 14% of rejected ballots cast by new voters in VCA counties were missing signatures, while 10.4% of rejected ballots in non-VCA counties were rejected for missing signatures. New voters in VCA and non-VCA counties had similar rates of rejected ballots received late (14.8% and 14.1%, respectively).

When excluding Los Angeles County, new voters in the remaining VCA counties had lower rates of missing signatures and higher rates of late ballots. Just under 9% of rejected ballots were missing signatures, 15.6% were received late, and 63.7% had non-matching signatures.

### VBM Rejection Reasons: Previous Voting Methods



Previous polling place voters had higher rates of signature issues than previous VBM voters in the 2020 general election (Figure 29). Over 60% of rejected ballots cast by previous polling place voters had non-matching signatures, compared to 56.2% of rejected ballots cast by previous VBM voters. Another 21% of rejected ballots cast by previous polling place voters were rejected due to missing signatures, while 18.7% of rejected ballots cast by previous VBM ballots were rejected because of missing signatures. Previous VBM voters had higher rates of late ballots (18.9%) than previous polling place voters (14.2%).

When looking at California counties, VBM rejection reasons among previous polling place and previous VBM voters varied (see Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection reasons by previous voting method and county):

- Counties with the highest share of rejected ballots with non-matching signatures were San Diego County (93.9%), Lassen County (100.0%), and Alpine County (100.0%) for previous polling place voters and Modoc County (95.0%), Alpine County (100.0%), and Plumas County (100.0%) for previous VBM voters.
- Mariposa County (50.0%) and Sutter County (55.6%) had the highest share of rejected ballots with missing signatures cast by previous polling place voters, while Ventura County (40.0%) and Butte County (45.4%) had the highest share of rejected ballots with missing signatures cast by previous VBM voters.
- The counties with the highest share of ballots received late include San Francisco County (49.3%) and Napa County (50.0%) for previous polling place voters and Sierra County (60.0%) and San Francisco County (62.0%) for previous VBM voters.

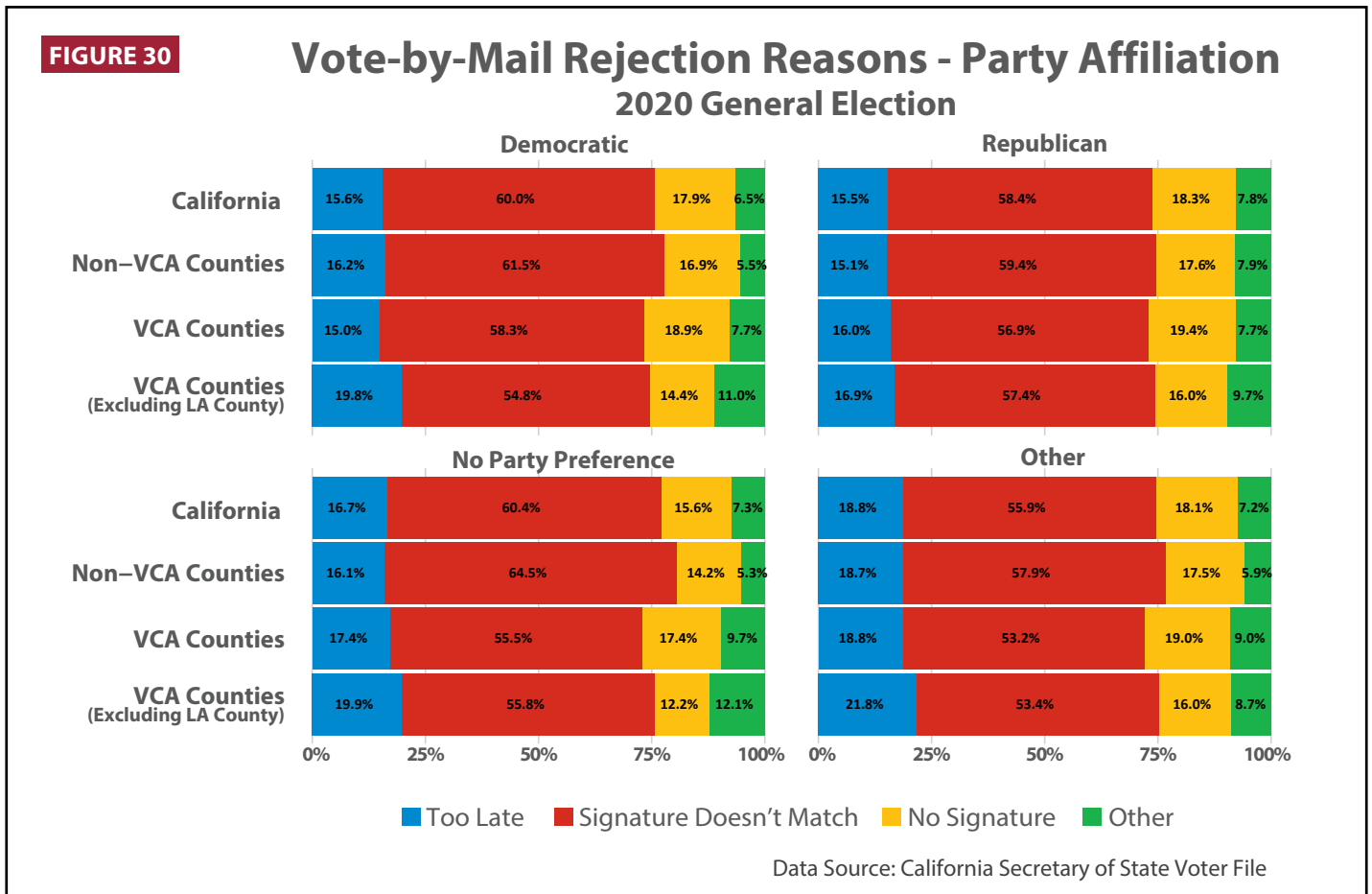
### **VCA and Non-VCA Counties**

**VBM rejection reasons were similar in VCA and non-VCA counties for voters with both types of previous voting methods. Previous polling place voters in VCA counties had the same percentage of rejected ballots with non-matching signatures (60.4%) than those in non-VCA counties. Additionally, the rate of late ballots was similar in VCA (14.2%) and non-VCA (14.1%) counties for previous polling place voters. Previous polling place voters in VCA counties had higher rates of missing signatures (21.7%) than those in non-VCA counties (20.4%). Previous VBM voters also had similar rates of non-matching signatures in VCA (55.6%) and non-VCA (56.7%) counties. Just under 19% of rejected ballots cast by previous VBM voters in VCA counties and 19.1% cast by previous VBM voters in non-VCA counties were received late. Slightly over 19% of rejected ballots cast by previous VBM voters in VCA counties and 18.4% of those cast by previous VBM voters in non-VCA counties were missing signatures.**

**In VCA counties excluding Los Angeles County, the rate of late VBM ballots was higher for both previous polling place voters and previous VBM voters. Over 20% of previous polling place voters' rejected ballots and 21.4% of previous VBM voters' rejected ballots were received late. Around 55.4% of rejected ballots cast by previous polling place voters had non-matching signatures, 17.9% were missing signatures, and 6.5% were rejected for other reasons. Over 53% of rejected ballots cast by previous VBM voters had non-matching signatures, 16.6% were missing signatures, and 8.5% were rejected for other reasons.**



**VBM Rejection Reasons: Party Affiliation**



In the 2020 general election, registered Republican voters had lower rates of non-matching signatures and higher rates of missing signatures than both voters registered as Democratic and No Party Preference (Figure 30). A little over 58% of rejected ballots cast by registered Republicans had non-matching signatures, compared to 60.0% of registered Democrats’ rejected ballots and 60.4% of No Party Preference rejected ballots. Over 18% of rejected ballots cast by registered Republicans were missing signatures, while 17.9% of rejected ballots cast by registered Democrats and 15.6% of No Party Preference rejected ballots had missing signatures. Around 15.5% of rejected ballots cast by registered Republicans, 15.6% cast by registered Democrats, and 16.7% cast by No Part Preference voters were received late. Additionally, 6.5% of rejected ballots cast by registered Democrats were rejected for other reasons, compared to 7.8% of rejected registered Republican ballots and 7.3% of rejected No Party Preference voters.

Among individual counties (see Appendix B for a full list of VBM rejection reasons by party affiliation and county):

- The share of rejected ballots received late ranged from 0.0% (Calaveras, Del Norte, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, and Trinity) to 50.0% (Sierra) for registered Democrats, from 0.0% (Inyo, Lassen, Modoc, and Plumas) to 50.0% (Sierra) for registered Republicans, and from 0.0% (Alpine, Glenn, Inyo, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Plumas, and Tuolumne) to 50.0% (Sierra) for No Party Preference voters.
- The share of ballots rejected for non-matching signatures ranged from 10.4% (Solano) to 100.0% (Lassen and Plumas) for registered Democrats, from 10.3% (Solano) to 100.0% (Plumas) for registered Republicans, and from 11.8% (Solano) to 100.0% (Alpine and Plumas) for No Party Preference voters.
- The share of rejected ballots with missing signatures ranged from 0.0% (Del Norte, Sierra, Modoc, Lassen, and Plumas) to 53.3% (Tuolumne) for registered Democrats, from 0.0% (Sierra, Mono, and Plumas) to 39.7% (Butte) for

registered Republicans, and from 0.0% (Sierra, Alpine, and Plumas) to 40.0% (Mono) for No Party Preference voters.

### **VCA and Non-VCA Counties**

All three party affiliations examined saw lower rates of non-matching signatures in VCA counties than in non-VCA counties. Just over 58% of rejected ballots cast by registered Democratic voters in VCA counties had non-matching signatures, compared to 61.5% in non-VCA counties. Just under 57% of rejected ballots cast by registered Republican voters in VCA counties had non-matching signatures, compared to 59.4% in non-VCA counties. Around 55.5% of rejected ballots cast by No Party Preference voters in VCA counties and 64.5% in non-VCA counties had non-matching signatures. All party affiliations saw a higher rate of missing signatures in VCA counties than in non-VCA counties. In VCA counties, 18.9% of Democratic rejected ballots, 19.4% of registered Republican rejected ballots, and 17.4% of No Party Preference rejected ballots were missing signatures. In non-VCA counties, 16.9% of registered Democrats, 17.6% of registered Republicans, and 14.2% of No Party Preference voters' rejected ballots were missing signatures.

When looking at VCA counties excluding Los Angeles, the rate of late VBM ballots increased for all party affiliations. Just under 20% of registered Democratic rejected ballots were received late (compared to 15% when looking at all fifteen VCA counties). Just under 17% of rejected ballots cast by registered Republican voters in the fourteen VCA counties were received late (compared to 16% in all VCA counties). Just under 20% of rejected ballots cast by No Party Preference voters were received late (compared to 17.4% in all VCA counties).

### 3. Voter Information Sources and Behavior in the 2020 General Election

#### Key Takeaways:

- Black voters, young voters, and voters with disabilities were more likely to be aware that voting options had changed in 2020, while Asian American and Latino voters were less likely to know about changes when compared to all eligible voters.
- Voters of color (Black, Latino, and Asian American) and young voters were more likely to learn about voting method changes through social media while non-Latino whites and older voters most commonly cited traditional media including television and newspaper.
- Modes of transportation to voting locations were similar across racial and ethnic groups but varied somewhat by age group with younger voters taking public transportation or a rideshare more and older voters driving in higher proportions; voters with disabilities also took public transportation or a rideshare at higher rates than eligible voters overall.
- Latino, Asian-American and Black voters cited wanting their “I Voted” sticker as their top reason for voting in person at a voting location, white non-Latino voters cited not trusting the mail to deliver their ballot.
- Voters with disabilities and young voters were more likely to cite using a voting location to receive language assistance, use an accessible voting machine, register to vote, and to fill out a replacement ballot than eligible voters overall.
- Eligible voters differ by age on which in-person voting services they would likely use in future elections.

In order to understand the public’s sources for election information and the level of awareness of the new voting options available to them in the 2020 general election, we conducted a statewide representative survey of eligible voters (adult citizens) in California. In this section of the report, we present survey responses for the overall eligible voter population broken out by race, ethnicity, age group, and disability status. As noted above, we do not have data that allows us to identify a direct relationship between voters’ surveyed experiences and the specific outreach efforts of county elections offices nor of other groups. Due to Los Angeles County’s large proportion of the total number of California’s eligible voters (roughly a quarter) in the 2020 general election, we present data in this report for the state as a whole, as well as Los Angeles County alone (for an analysis of CID survey data broke out by VCA and non-VCA counties, please see CID’s Voter’s Choice Act General Election Voter Outreach and Education report).

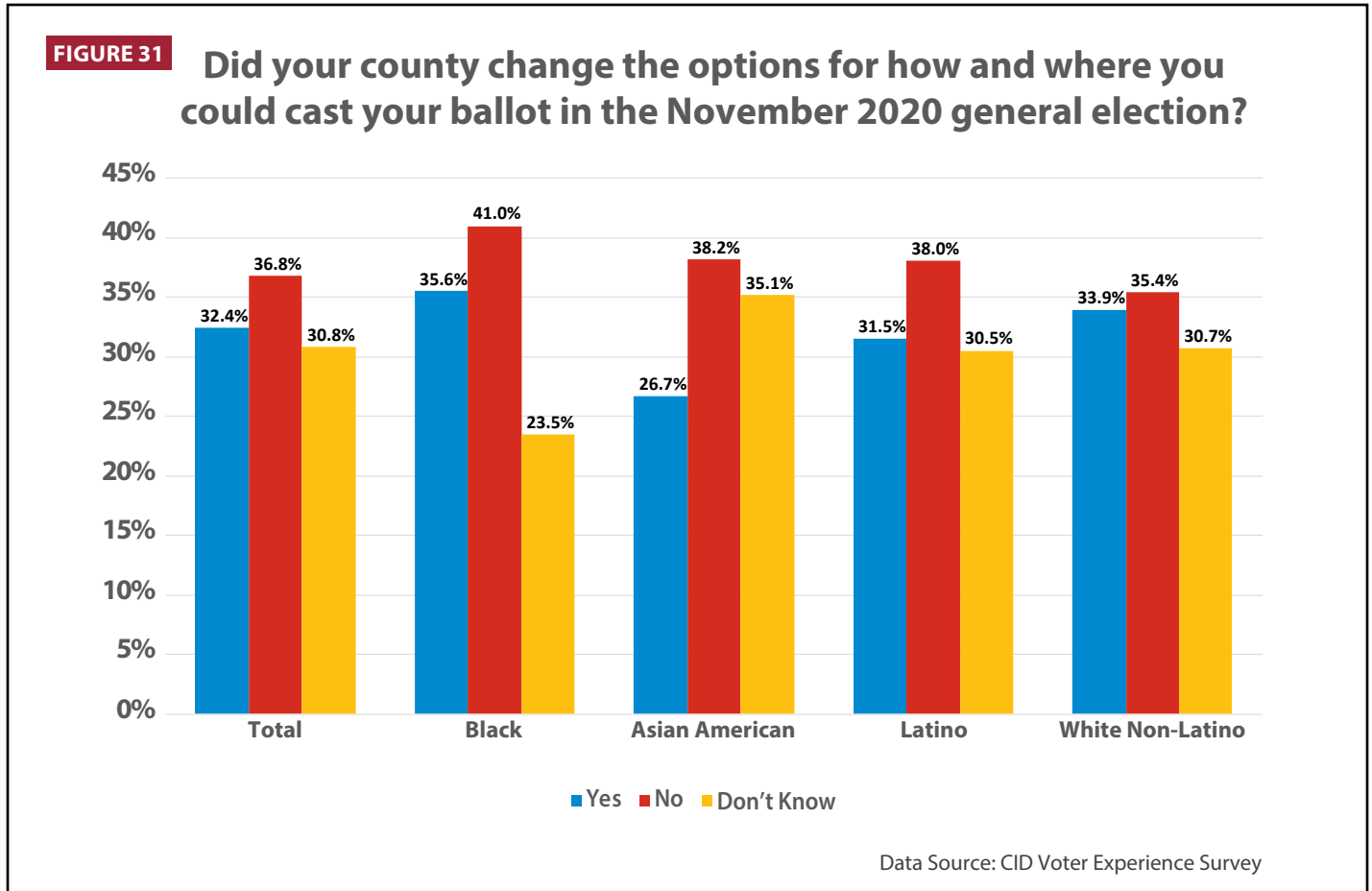
#### Did your county change the options for how and where you could cast your ballot in the November 2020 general election?

We asked survey respondents if they knew whether their county had changed the options for how and where they could cast their ballot in the November 2020 general election. Figure 31 shows that about a third of eligible voters reported knowing that their county had changed the options for casting their ballots in the general election. Almost 68% of eligible voters said their county did not make changes or they did not know this information. The levels of awareness varied by age, race, and ethnicity, with older eligible voters, Latino eligible voters, and Asian-American eligible voters reporting the lowest awareness of the voting model changes. This low level of awareness occurred despite the presence of a significant voter outreach campaign in each California county, a statewide campaign conducted by the California Secretary of State’s office, and the inclusion of the new voting information in official county elections materials. This finding underscores the immense challenge that is present in educating voters about election changes and can possibly inform expectations for the needed level of voter outreach going forward in California.

Overall, eligible voters knew about voting changes at higher rates in the 2020 general election compared to responses by eligible voters in our primary election survey. Please see the findings from the CID Voter Experience Survey in the [CID Voter Messaging in the Time of COVID-19 report](#).

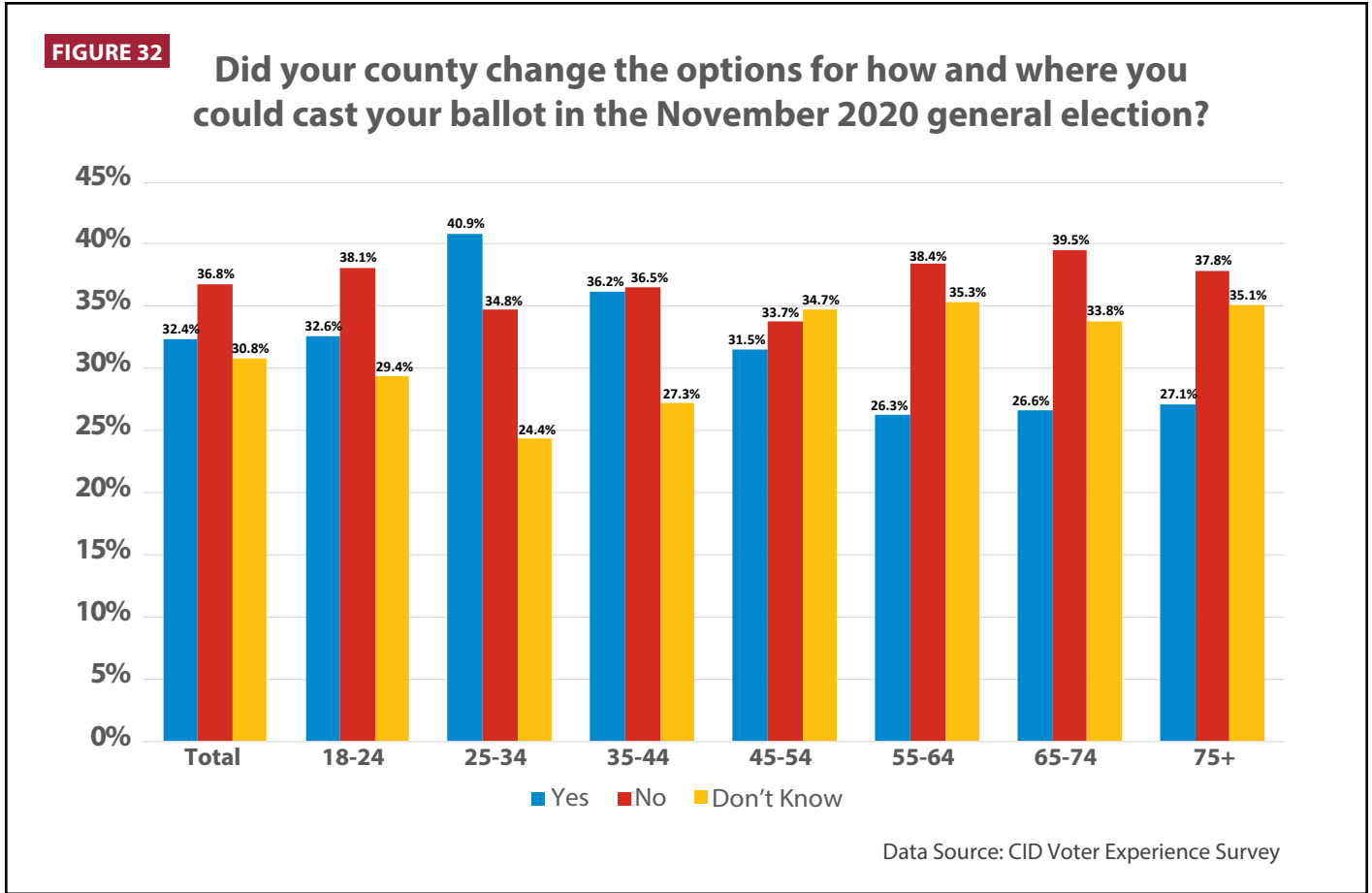
### Eligible Voters of Color

Almost 34% of white, non-Latino eligible voters said their county had made changes in the 2020 general, whereas smaller percentages of Asian-American (26.7%) and Latino (31.5%) eligible voters reported knowing this information (Figure 31). Black (35.6%) eligible voters had the highest percentage of eligible voters reporting that their county had made changes.



### Eligible Voters by Age

Awareness of voting method changes varied by age, with smaller percentages of older eligible voters reporting that their county had made changes to their voting options in the 2020 general compared to younger eligible voters. Figure 32 shows that 32.6% of eligible voters aged 18 to 24 and 40.9% of eligible voters age 25 to 34 reported knowing that their county made changes to how and where they could cast their ballot, compared with 26.6% of eligible voters age 65 to 74 and 27.1% of eligible voters age 75 and over.



### Eligible Voters with a Disability

A higher percentage of eligible voters with a disability (37.3%) knew their county changed the available voting options, when compared to all eligible voters (32.4%). However, Table 1 shows that over 60% of both eligible voters with a disability as well as all eligible voters said their county did not make changes or they did not know this information. Eligible voters with a disability, as well as eligible voters overall knew about voting changes at higher rates in the 2020 general election compared to responses by these groups in our primary election survey. Please see the findings from the CID Voter Experience Survey in the [CID Voter Messaging in the Time of COVID-19 report](#).

**Table 1: Did your county change the options for how and where you could cast your ballot in the November 2020 general election?**

	Eligible Voters	Eligible Voters w/ Disabilities
<b>Yes</b>	32.4%	37.3%
<b>No</b>	36.8%	32.6%
<b>Don't Know</b>	30.8%	30.1%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

### Los Angeles County

Table 2 shows that a greater percentage of Los Angeles County eligible voters knew about voting changes compared to eligible voters statewide – 42.2% and 32.4%, respectively. While awareness of voting changes in Los Angeles County was higher for all racial groups than in the state overall, this knowledge varied among racial and ethnic groups. Over 50% of white, non-Latino eligible voters in Los Angeles County reported knowing about voting changes, while only 38.5% of Black, 38.0% of Latino, and 32.2% of Asian-American eligible voters reported knowing about the changes. The majority of eligible voters did not know or said that there had not been voting changes. Over 61% of Black eligible voters, 62.0% of Latino eligible voters, and 67.8% of Asian-American eligible voters reported no change or not knowing of any changes.

More young eligible voters knew about the voting changes in Los Angeles County compared to the state as a whole. However, youth (age 18-24) were less aware of the voting changes than the total population in Los Angeles. A little over 34% of young voters reported knowing about the change, about 8 percentage points below the total Los Angeles County population (Table 3). Please see online appendix for Los Angeles County data on voters with disabilities.

**Table 2: Did your county change the options for how and where you could cast your ballot in the November 2020 general election?**  
Los Angeles County

	Total	Black	Asian American	Latino	White Non-Latino
<b>Yes</b>	42.2%	38.5%	32.2%	38.0%	50.3%
<b>No</b>	33.3%	40.3%	35.9%	36.4%	28.3%
<b>Don't Know</b>	24.5%	21.2%	31.9%	25.6%	21.4%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

**Table 3: Did your county change the options for how and where you could cast your ballot in the November 2020 general election?**  
Los Angeles County

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
<b>Yes</b>	42.2%	34.1%	53.0%	43.4%	42.9%	33.1%	42.4%	25.3%
<b>No</b>	33.3%	38.3%	29.0%	35.8%	29.4%	34.3%	32.5%	37.9%
<b>Don't Know</b>	24.5%	27.5%	18.0%	20.8%	27.8%	32.6%	25.1%	36.8%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

As noted earlier in this report, unlike other VCA counties, Los Angeles County was not required to and did not automatically send all registered voters VBM ballots in the 2020 primary election (63.3% of Los Angeles County’s registered voters were mailed a VBM ballot in the primary). The 2020 general election was the first election in Los Angeles County where all registered voters received VBM ballots and, therefore, the first election where the content of outreach efforts conducted by the county elections office and community stakeholders included information that voters would automatically receive a VBM ballot. We also note that eligible voters in the five counties (Sacramento, San Mateo, Madera, Napa, and Nevada) that adopted the VCA in 2018 had the additional exposure to VCA related outreach efforts in that election cycle compared to eligible voters in the counties adopting the VCA for the first time in 2020.

## How did you hear about the new voting options in your county in the November 2020 general election?

We asked eligible voters who had reported knowing about their county's voting method changes how they had heard about the new voting options during the 2020 general election. Respondents could choose one or more sources from a list of relevant options with some respondents indicating more than one information source. The top information source was traditional media (newspapers or television news), followed by social media. Table 4 shows that 39.5% of respondents said that they learned of the changes through the media, while 34.5% said social media. Another 30.1% said they learned this information from friends or family.

### Eligible Voters of Color

**Table 4: How did you hear about the new voting options in your county in the November 2020 general election?**

	Total	Black	Asian American	Latino	White Non-Latino
Political campaigns/candidates	28.7%	33.2%	22.9%	28.3%	29.5%
Community groups	20.2%	24.6%	19.3%	21.1%	19.4%
My county elections office	27.7%	22.3%	24.6%	22.3%	32.2%
Media (newspapers or television news)	39.5%	35.5%	38.5%	34.9%	42.8%
Social media	34.5%	38.7%	39.9%	41.2%	29.3%
Friends or family	30.1%	28.5%	35.1%	30.4%	29.3%
Flyer in the mail	26.1%	20.7%	24.6%	25.6%	27.2%
Billboard	7.4%	7.8%	7.9%	7.3%	7.3%
Text message	9.7%	14.5%	8.2%	10.8%	8.8%
Email	13.0%	16.0%	13.0%	10.9%	13.8%
Phone call	4.8%	8.6%	4.2%	5.1%	4.1%
Not sure from whom	4.2%	0.8%	4.2%	3.2%	5.2%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

There were clear differences in how eligible voters of color and non-Latino white eligible voters learned of the voting changes in their county. The most common way for eligible voters of color to learn of the changes was through social media, with 41.2% of Latino, 39.9% of Asian American, and 38.7% of Black eligible voters identifying social media as the outlet where they learned of the changes. In contrast, the most common messenger for non-Latino whites (42.8%) was traditional media such as newspaper and televisions (Table 4). Additionally, a higher percentage of Asian-American (35.1%) eligible voters identified family or friends as their information source than Black (28.5%), Latino (30.4%), and white non-Latino (29.3%) eligible voters.

Please note that when compared to the 2020 primary election, eligible voters of color in VCA counties, as well as eligible voters overall, learned about new voting options at increased rates from the following sources in the general election: political campaigns, community groups, elections offices, media, social media, and friends and family. Please see the findings from the CID Voter Experience Survey in the [CID Voter Messaging in the Time of COVID-19 report](#).

### Eligible Voters by Age

Table 5 shows that information sources varied by age. Young eligible voters (age 18-24) identified social media as their information source at much higher rates than eligible voters age 45 and over, while older eligible voters identified traditional media at higher rates than younger eligible voters. Just under 46% of young eligible voters (age 18-24) reported hearing about voting options through social media. Additionally, voters aged 18 through 54 indicated hearing from political campaigns/candidates at higher rates than eligible voters age 55 and older. At the same time, voters age 45 and older were more likely to learn about voting options from a flyer in the mail, county elections officials, or traditional media.

**Table 5: How did you hear about the new voting options in your county in the November 2020 general election?**

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
<b>Political campaigns/ candidates</b>	28.7%	36.4%	30.3%	36.7%	29.9%	18.1%	16.7%	17.4%
<b>Community groups</b>	20.2%	27.3%	25.2%	25.2%	18.7%	12.8%	7.3%	11.4%
<b>My county elections office</b>	27.7%	18.2%	22.7%	26.5%	28.7%	31.2%	41.4%	39.6%
<b>Media (newspapers or television news)</b>	39.5%	29.9%	34.1%	40.8%	40.1%	50.8%	45.6%	48.3%
<b>Social media</b>	34.5%	45.8%	44.9%	43.1%	33.8%	20.9%	11.2%	12.1%
<b>Friends or family</b>	30.1%	38.3%	33.6%	36.0%	29.1%	25.9%	16.4%	14.1%
<b>Flyer in the mail</b>	26.1%	22.2%	21.9%	21.8%	21.7%	33.6%	38.0%	40.3%
<b>Billboard</b>	7.4%	11.2%	9.6%	11.2%	7.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%
<b>Text message</b>	9.7%	14.2%	12.6%	12.1%	9.8%	4.4%	3.6%	1.3%
<b>Email</b>	13.0%	11.7%	13.2%	13.7%	12.3%	12.5%	15.4%	11.4%
<b>Phone call</b>	4.8%	7.8%	5.6%	6.0%	4.7%	0.9%	1.8%	2.7%
<b>Not sure from whom</b>	4.2%	2.8%	1.5%	2.9%	3.2%	7.5%	8.6%	9.4%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

### Eligible Voters with a Disability

For eligible voters with a disability who had reported knowing their county had made voting changes, 34.6% said they heard about their county's new voting options from traditional media (newspapers and television news) and 34.5% through social media (Table 6), less than a third of voters with disabilities said political campaigns (30.0%), their county elections office (28.8%), or friends and family (27.0%). Regardless of disability status, eligible voters in the general election were over twice as likely as those in the primary election to learn about new voting options from political campaigns, community groups, elections offices, media, social media, or friends and family. Please see the findings from the CID Voter Experience Survey in the [CID Voter Messaging in the Time of COVID-19 report](#).

**Table 6: How did you hear about the new voting options in your county in the November 2020 general election?**

	Eligible Voters	Eligible Voters w/ Disabilities
<b>Political campaigns/candidates</b>	28.7%	30.0%
<b>Community groups</b>	20.2%	23.1%
<b>My county elections office</b>	27.7%	28.8%
<b>Media (newspapers or television news)</b>	39.5%	34.6%
<b>Social media</b>	34.5%	34.5%
<b>Friends or family</b>	30.1%	27.0%
<b>Flyer in the mail</b>	26.1%	21.2%
<b>Billboard</b>	7.4%	7.0%
<b>Text message</b>	9.7%	11.0%
<b>Email</b>	13.0%	12.4%
<b>Phone call</b>	4.8%	6.3%
<b>Not sure from whom</b>	4.2%	2.6%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

### Los Angeles County

A somewhat greater percentage of Los Angeles County eligible voters reported learning that their county had made voting changes from political campaigns (32.8%) than respondents in the state (28.7%) as a whole (Table 7). This was also the case for Black and Asian-American eligible voters in Los Angeles County compared with the state overall. The most common information source for Los Angeles eligible voters was newspapers or television news (40.6%). Traditional media was the top information source of the voting changes for Black voters (41.9%), while social media was the top source for Asian-American (44.6%) and Latino (41.2%) eligible voters.

Similar to those in the state overall, young eligible voters in Los Angeles County reported learning of the voting changes



through social media. Social media was the most common messenger for eligible voters aged 18 to 24 (46.5%), aged 25 to 34 (47.8%), and aged 35 to 44 (50.2%). In contrast, older eligible voters (age 45+) in Los Angeles County identified traditional media (newspaper and television news) as the top messenger of the voting changes (Table 8). Please see online appendix for Los Angeles County data on voters with disabilities.

**Table 7: How did you hear about the new voting options in your county in the November 2020 general election?**  
Los Angeles County

	Total	Black	Asian American	Latino	White Non-Latino
Political campaigns/candidates	32.8%	37.1%	24.1%	26.5%	38.0%
Community groups	21.5%	22.9%	15.2%	19.2%	24.3%
My county elections office	27.2%	23.8%	14.3%	23.0%	33.7%
Media (newspapers or television news)	40.6%	41.9%	40.2%	33.9%	44.4%
Social media	40.3%	41.0%	44.6%	41.2%	38.4%
Friends or family	30.5%	31.4%	31.3%	27.8%	32.1%
Flyer in the mail	26.0%	23.8%	28.6%	23.6%	26.5%
Billboard	9.0%	9.5%	9.8%	6.7%	9.8%
Text message	12.0%	18.1%	8.9%	12.1%	11.2%
Email	14.7%	19.0%	14.3%	10.5%	16.1%
Phone call	6.2%	17.1%	2.7%	4.5%	5.8%
Not sure from whom	3.1%	1.0%	3.6%	2.6%	3.8%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

**Table 8: How did you hear about the new voting options in your county in the November 2020 general election?**  
Los Angeles County

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Political campaigns/candidates	32.8%	34.8%	29.8%	43.8%	37.0%	24.1%	16.5%	27.3%
Community groups	21.5%	26.5%	23.4%	28.1%	16.7%	16.5%	6.8%	18.2%
My county elections office	27.2%	18.1%	23.1%	26.3%	29.6%	38.0%	38.8%	50.0%
Media (newspapers or television news)	40.6%	31.6%	35.3%	41.9%	43.8%	53.2%	51.5%	45.5%
Social media	40.3%	46.5%	47.8%	50.2%	39.5%	20.3%	10.7%	9.1%
Friends or family	30.5%	41.3%	29.2%	36.4%	33.3%	19.0%	14.6%	9.1%
Flyer in the mail	26.0%	24.5%	23.4%	23.5%	21.0%	32.9%	42.7%	31.8%
Billboard	9.0%	9.7%	9.6%	13.8%	9.3%	1.3%	1.0%	9.1%
Text message	12.0%	12.9%	13.1%	16.6%	11.1%	6.3%	5.8%	0.0%
Email	14.7%	12.3%	14.7%	17.5%	13.0%	12.7%	15.5%	18.2%
Phone call	6.2%	8.4%	7.7%	6.5%	5.6%	0.0%	3.9%	4.5%
Not sure from whom	3.1%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	2.5%	10.1%	6.8%	13.6%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## How did you specifically learn about the in-person location where you voted or dropped off your vote-by-mail ballot?

We asked survey respondents how they heard about in-person voting locations for the November 2020 general election. Respondents could choose all that apply from a list of relevant options with some respondents indicating more than one information source. Just over 36% of all eligible voters in the state reported learning about voting locations from their county voter information guide (Table 9). The next most common sources were their county website and their VBM packet (28.3% and 27.8%).

### Voters of Color

Information sources where voters learned of the voting changes varied by race and ethnicity. The top information sources in the 2020 general election for Black, Asian-American, and Latino voters were county-produced materials (county information guides, county websites, and their VBM packets), although higher percentages of Black voters reported learning about in-person voting locations from their county voter information guide and their VBM packets

than both Asian-American and Latino voters (Table 9). Over 15% of Black voters – the highest percentage of any racial/ethnic group – reported social media as their information source. Just under 10% of Asian-American voters – the lowest percentage of any racial/ethnic group – reported hearing this information from their family and friends. In contrast, over 15% of Latino voters – the largest percentage of any racial/ethnic group - reported receiving information from family and friends.

**Table 9: How did you specifically learn about the in-person location where you voted or dropped off your vote-by-mail ballot?**

	Total	Black	Asian American	Latino	White Non-Latino
County voter information guide	36.3%	31.3%	28.7%	29.5%	41.8%
County website	28.3%	28.4%	32.2%	28.6%	26.9%
Vote-by-mail packet	27.8%	32.1%	28.1%	27.3%	27.5%
Called my county elections office	6.7%	6.2%	3.8%	7.5%	7.1%
Advertisements in the media	10.3%	12.3%	7.3%	9.5%	11.3%
Social media	13.6%	15.2%	12.6%	13.3%	14.0%
Called by a community group	4.8%	3.7%	3.5%	4.0%	5.8%
Texted by a community group	4.8%	9.1%	3.2%	4.2%	4.8%
Emailed by a community group	5.2%	7.0%	2.3%	4.5%	6.0%
Visited by a community group	3.7%	5.8%	3.2%	2.5%	4.2%
Poster at old polling place	4.0%	5.3%	2.3%	3.9%	4.0%
Friends or family	12.3%	11.1%	9.9%	15.2%	11.4%
Saw signage outside location	7.3%	2.9%	7.9%	7.3%	7.7%
Other	2.7%	1.6%	1.2%	2.1%	3.4%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Voters by Age

Table 10 shows that the three top information sources for voting locations across age groups were the county voter information guide, the county website, and the vote-by-mail packet. The county voter information guide was the top source for voters age 45 and over, while younger voters were more likely to check the county website or vote-by-mail packet. Voters aged 18 through 44 learned about in-person voting locations through social media or family and friends at higher rates than voters older than them.

**Table 10: How did you specifically learn about the in-person location where you voted or dropped off your vote-by-mail ballot?**

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
County voter information guide	36.3%	18.6%	26.4%	32.3%	38.9%	40.8%	56.3%	54.9%
County website	28.3%	27.6%	32.1%	33.4%	28.0%	29.5%	18.5%	22.5%
Vote-by-mail packet	27.8%	21.4%	26.9%	31.5%	25.9%	28.9%	29.0%	33.1%
Called my county elections office	6.7%	8.4%	10.1%	9.3%	6.2%	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%
Advertisements in the media	10.3%	15.4%	11.5%	13.9%	10.3%	7.6%	4.2%	4.9%
Social media	13.6%	21.9%	17.6%	22.0%	13.0%	3.4%	3.1%	4.2%
Called by a community group	4.8%	4.9%	6.3%	9.7%	4.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%
Texted by a community group	4.8%	7.3%	6.3%	9.0%	3.9%	1.3%	0.4%	0.7%
Emailed by a community group	5.2%	5.9%	7.5%	8.3%	5.3%	1.6%	0.9%	3.5%
Visited by a community group	3.7%	3.2%	5.0%	9.0%	2.1%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%
Poster at old polling place	4.0%	4.6%	4.7%	5.6%	2.3%	3.2%	2.9%	4.2%
Friends or family	12.3%	21.4%	13.1%	12.8%	10.7%	9.2%	8.5%	9.2%
Saw signage outside location	7.3%	6.2%	4.3%	5.6%	8.6%	10.5%	9.8%	8.5%
Other	2.7%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	2.7%	4.7%	5.6%	5.6%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Voters with Disability

Over 31% of voters with a disability reported learning about voting locations from their county voter information guide. The next most common sources were the respondent's VBM packet and their county website, cited at 29.1% and 25.7%, respectively. Voters in the state reported learning about voting locations from their county voter information guide at a higher rate than voters with a disability; they were also more likely to learn about voting changes from their county website and slightly less likely from their VBM packet (Table 11).

**Table 11: How did you specifically learn about the in-person location where you voted or dropped off your vote-by-mail ballot?**

	Voters	Voters w/ Disabilities
County voter information guide	36.3%	31.5%
County website	28.3%	25.7%
Vote-by-mail packet	27.8%	29.1%
Called my county elections office	6.7%	10.8%
Advertisements in the media	10.3%	11.8%
Social media	13.6%	14.1%
Called by a community group	4.8%	6.2%
Texted by a community group	4.8%	6.5%
Emailed by a community group	5.2%	6.1%
Visited by a community group	3.7%	4.0%
Poster at old polling place	4.0%	5.7%
Friends or family	12.3%	12.0%
Saw signage outside location	7.3%	6.8%
Other	2.7%	3.0%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Los Angeles County

Table 12 shows that the most common information sources for in-person voting locations among voters in Los Angeles County were the county voter information guide (35.6%), the county website (30.7%), and the VBM packet (27.1%). However, the county voter information guide and the VBM packet were used less in Los Angeles County compared to the state, as a whole. A higher percentage of voters in Los Angeles County identified social media (17.2%) as their information source on in-person voting locations compared to respondents across the state (13.6%).

While the top sources of voting location information continued to be county-created materials (voter information guides, county websites, and the VBM packets) for all demographic groups, use of these materials varied by demographic group. Lower percentages of Asian-American voters in Los Angeles used the county voter information guide compared to Asian Americans in the state, while higher percentages of Black and young voters in Los Angeles County identified the county voter information guide as their voting location information source compared to statewide (Table 9 and Table 12). Additionally, a smaller percentage of youth voters (16.5%) said they learned about in-person locations from friends and family than did young voters in the state overall (21.4%). Please see online appendix for Los Angeles County data on voters with disabilities.

**Table 12: How did you specifically learn about the in-person location where you voted or dropped off your vote-by-mail ballot?  
Los Angeles County**

	Total	Black	Asian American	Latino	White Non-Latino
County voter information guide	35.6%	35.6%	21.8%	30.0%	41.6%
County website	30.7%	31.7%	31.0%	28.5%	31.2%
Vote-by-mail packet	27.1%	27.7%	31.0%	26.3%	26.5%
Called my county elections office	8.9%	9.9%	5.7%	8.5%	9.8%
Advertisements in the media	13.4%	13.9%	9.2%	10.4%	16.5%
Social media online	17.2%	15.8%	12.6%	13.7%	21.2%
Called by a community group	5.9%	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%	8.8%
Texted by a community group	8.1%	12.9%	4.6%	4.8%	9.8%
Emailed by a community group	7.0%	7.9%	2.3%	4.8%	9.3%
Visited by a community group	5.5%	8.9%	1.1%	2.2%	7.9%
Poster at old polling place	4.1%	4.0%	2.3%	4.1%	4.4%
Friends or family	12.2%	12.9%	4.6%	14.8%	11.9%
Saw signage outside location	5.9%	3.0%	8.0%	5.9%	5.8%
Other	1.7%	2.0%	1.1%	1.9%	1.4%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

**Table 13: How did you specifically learn about the in-person location where you voted or dropped off your vote-by-mail ballot?  
Los Angeles County**

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
County voter information guide	35.6%	20.0%	27.0%	38.3%	40.8%	43.0%	55.8%	58.3%
County website	30.7%	27.8%	31.3%	33.7%	32.7%	34.9%	20.8%	20.8%
Vote-by-mail packet	27.1%	20.0%	28.9%	30.6%	21.1%	33.7%	29.9%	16.7%
Called my county elections office	8.9%	9.6%	14.1%	9.2%	8.2%	1.2%	2.6%	0.0%
Advertisements in the media	13.4%	20.0%	11.7%	15.8%	15.0%	11.6%	5.2%	4.2%
Social media online	17.2%	26.1%	18.8%	26.0%	12.9%	2.3%	6.5%	0.0%
Called by a community group	5.9%	2.6%	6.3%	11.7%	6.1%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%
Texted by a community group	8.1%	13.0%	7.4%	13.8%	6.1%	1.2%	1.3%	4.2%
Emailed by a community group	7.0%	6.1%	7.8%	12.2%	7.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Visited by a community group	5.5%	5.2%	5.5%	12.2%	2.7%	0.0%	1.3%	4.2%
Poster at old polling place	4.1%	5.2%	3.5%	7.7%	2.0%	3.5%	1.3%	0.0%
Friends or family	12.2%	16.5%	14.8%	17.3%	6.1%	2.3%	7.8%	8.3%
Saw signage outside location	5.9%	6.1%	5.5%	4.6%	5.4%	10.5%	6.5%	4.2%
Other	1.7%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	3.5%	3.9%	4.2%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## How did you get to the in-person voting location where you voted or dropped off your vote-by-mail ballot in the 2020 general election?

We asked voters how they traveled to a voting location in the 2020 general election, either to vote in person or to drop off their VBM ballot. Table 14 shows that over two-thirds of voters said they drove, while another 13.9% walked or rode a bicycle, and a combined 14.4% took ride share, public transit, or paratransit to their voting location.

We note that the overall transportation methods of voters to in-person voting locations in the 2020 general election were similar to methods employed by voters in the 2020 primary. However, both Black voters and Latino voters were more likely to drive and less likely walk or bike in the 2020 general election compared to responses by these groups in our primary election survey. Please see the findings from the CID Voter Experience Survey in the [CID Voter Messaging in the Time of COVID-19 report](#).

## Voters of Color

The most common mode of transportation to a voting location in the general election varied by the race and ethnicity of voters. A smaller proportion of Black voters (64.2%) drove to their voting location, compared to Asian-American (70.8%), Latino (73.0%), and white non-Latino (70.3%) voters. Notably, Black voters took public transportation at higher rates than all other voting groups (Table 14).

**Table 14: How did you get to the in-person voting location where you voted or dropped off your vote-by-mail ballot in the November 2020 general election?**

	Total	Black	Asian American	Latino	White Non-Latino
<b>Walked/bicycled</b>	13.9%	14.8%	15.5%	10.1%	15.3%
<b>Drove</b>	70.5%	64.2%	70.8%	73.0%	70.3%
<b>Got a ride/Uber/Lyft</b>	8.1%	8.2%	8.8%	10.3%	6.9%
<b>Public transit</b>	5.6%	10.3%	4.1%	5.4%	5.4%
<b>Paratransit</b>	0.7%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%
<b>Other</b>	1.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%	1.7%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Voters by Age

Table 15 shows that a lower percentage of youth, age 18-24, drove (66.8%) to the voting location they used in the general election compared to voters age 45 and older. A higher percentage of youth used public transportation or a ride share company compared to older voters.

**Table 15: How did you get to the in-person voting location where you voted or dropped off your vote-by-mail ballot in the November 2020 general election?**

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
<b>Walked/bicycled</b>	13.9%	10.3%	13.1%	17.4%	17.1%	12.9%	11.8%	11.3%
<b>Drove</b>	70.5%	66.8%	62.0%	65.2%	70.0%	78.7%	83.3%	76.8%
<b>Got a ride/Uber/Lyft</b>	8.1%	13.0%	15.6%	7.9%	6.0%	3.2%	1.8%	4.2%
<b>Public transit</b>	5.6%	8.1%	7.5%	7.9%	6.2%	3.7%	0.7%	1.4%
<b>Paratransit</b>	0.7%	1.6%	1.5%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
<b>Other</b>	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	1.6%	2.4%	5.6%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Voters with a Disability

While over two thirds of voters said they drove, this number was smaller (57.2%) for voters with a disability (Table 16). Compared to the overall voter population, a greater proportion of voters with a disability said they used a ride share company (14.3%), public transportation (9.3%), or paratransit (1.6%). General voters and voters with a disability drove and took public transit at similar rates in the 2020 primary and general elections. However, a higher percentage of both voting groups got a ride or took paratransit and a lower percentage walked/biked in the general election.

**Table 16: How did you get to the in-person voting location where you voted or dropped off your vote-by-mail ballot in the November 2020 general election?**

	<b>Voters</b>	<b>Voters w/ Disabilities</b>
<b>Walked/bicycled</b>	13.9%	15.1%
<b>Drove</b>	70.5%	57.2%
<b>Got a ride/Uber/Lyft</b>	8.1%	14.3%
<b>Public transit</b>	5.6%	9.3%
<b>Paratransit</b>	0.7%	1.6%
<b>Other</b>	1.2%	2.4%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Los Angeles County

Los Angeles County voters drove to a voting location at lower rates (63.8%) voters in the state overall (Table 17). Asian-American, Latino, white, non-Latino, and young voters in Los Angeles County also drove at lower rates than voters in these groups in the state as a whole. With the exception of Asian Americans, a greater percentage of each of these groups walked or rode a bicycle to get to a voting location when compared to voters statewide. This was particularly true for white, non-Latinos in the county. Black eligible voters in Los Angeles County, however, drove at higher rates than Black voters in the state overall. Youth in Los Angeles County, like youth in the state, used a ride share company to a much greater degree than older voters (Table 18). Please see online appendix for Los Angeles County data on voters with disabilities.

**Table 17: How did you get to the in-person voting location where you voted or dropped off your vote-by-mail ballot in the November 2020 general election?**  
**Los Angeles County**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Asian American</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White Non-Latino</b>
<b>Walked/bicycled</b>	16.2%	15.8%	14.9%	12.6%	18.4%
<b>Drove</b>	63.8%	68.3%	67.8%	70.0%	58.8%
<b>Got a ride/Uber/Lyft</b>	12.0%	6.9%	13.8%	12.6%	12.8%
<b>Public transit</b>	6.1%	5.9%	3.4%	3.0%	8.1%
<b>Paratransit</b>	0.9%	2.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%
<b>Other</b>	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

**Table 18: How did you get to the in-person voting location where you voted or dropped off your vote-by-mail ballot in the November 2020 general election?**  
**Los Angeles County**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>18-24</b>	<b>25-34</b>	<b>35-44</b>	<b>45-54</b>	<b>55-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>
<b>Walked/bicycled</b>	16.2%	8.7%	14.8%	17.3%	20.4%	26.7%	11.7%	8.3%
<b>Drove</b>	63.8%	63.5%	58.6%	64.3%	60.5%	62.8%	85.7%	70.8%
<b>Got a ride/Uber/Lyft</b>	12.0%	17.4%	18.4%	9.7%	9.5%	7.0%	1.3%	4.2%
<b>Public transit</b>	6.1%	7.8%	5.9%	7.1%	8.8%	2.3%	0.0%	8.3%
<b>Paratransit</b>	0.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Other</b>	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	1.2%	1.3%	8.3%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Why did you vote in person at a voting location in the 2020 general election?

We asked voters why they voted at an in-person location in the general election. Respondents could choose multiple options. Table 19 shows that just under 29% of voters said they didn't trust the USPS to deliver their ballot and 28.3% said they did so because they wanted to receive an "I Voted" sticker. Another 20.6% said they wanted to be seen representing their community, while another 22.2% reported using a voting location to register or update their registration. We note here that the survey identifies the reasons voters cited for voting at a voting location and not necessarily the totality of their behavior while at the location. For instance, a voter could not cite that they voted in person to receive language assistance, although they did actually receive this assistance while voting.

Note: Some California counties included "I Voted" stickers with the VBM ballots they mailed to registered voters.

### Voters of Color

Table 19 shows that while Latino, Asian-American and Black voters cited wanting their "I Voted" sticker as their top reason for voting in person at a voting location, white non-Latino voters cited not trusting the mail to deliver their ballot. A lower proportion of Latinos (21.1%) and Asian Americans (16.2%) said they wanted to be seen representing their community while voting in person than Black voters (24.8%). Almost 18% of Black voters identified the need to use an accessible voting machine, the highest percentage of all groups.

**Table 19: Why did you vote in person at a voting location in the November 2020 general election?**

	Total	Black	Asian American	Latino	White Non-Latino
To receive language assistance	11.3%	12.7%	8.4%	8.0%	13.7%
To use an accessible voting machine for voters with disabilities	13.3%	17.8%	12.3%	10.6%	14.6%
To register to vote or update an existing registration record	22.2%	21.0%	20.7%	19.9%	24.3%
To fill out a replacement ballot for the one I received in the mail	13.7%	14.0%	12.3%	9.6%	16.1%
To receive an "I Voted" sticker	28.3%	33.8%	34.6%	31.9%	24.1%
To be seen representing my community	20.6%	24.8%	16.2%	21.1%	20.0%
I don't trust the mail to deliver my ballot	28.7%	21.0%	28.5%	27.9%	30.1%
Other	9.0%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	11.8%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

### Voters by Age

One-third of youth voters (age 18-24) said they voted in person in order to receive their "I Voted" sticker, by far the highest percent of any age group (Table 20). A clear distinction is present between voters under age 55 and those age 55 and older in reasons for visiting a voting location. Larger percentages of young voters reported language assistance, accessible voting machines, registering/updating registration, or filling out a replacement ballot as their reason for in-person voting compared to older voters. Older voters had a larger distrust in mail delivery. Over 47% of voters age 55-74, 49.3% of voters age 65-74, and 52.0% of voters age 75 and over said they voted in person because they did not trust the mail to deliver their ballot, while under 18% of voters age 18-24 cited this reason for in-person voting.



**Table 20: Why did you vote in person at a voting location in the November 2020 general election?**

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
To receive language assistance	11.3%	9.9%	14.0%	18.9%	12.6%	3.9%	1.5%	0.0%
To use an accessible voting machine for voters with disabilities	13.3%	15.5%	21.6%	16.5%	11.0%	5.0%	3.0%	2.0%
To register to vote or update an existing registration record	22.2%	22.7%	28.7%	33.2%	23.9%	6.7%	3.4%	8.0%
To fill out a replacement ballot for the one I received in the mail	13.7%	16.3%	16.0%	21.6%	10.0%	6.7%	5.4%	8.0%
To receive an "I Voted" sticker	28.3%	33.0%	28.2%	31.1%	26.1%	24.0%	25.6%	28.0%
To be seen representing my community	20.6%	24.0%	18.5%	20.8%	21.3%	20.1%	19.7%	20.0%
I don't trust the mail to deliver my ballot	28.7%	17.6%	22.1%	18.1%	30.0%	47.5%	49.3%	52.0%
Other	9.0%	3.9%	2.8%	4.9%	9.4%	16.2%	23.2%	28.0%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

### Voters with a Disability

Voters with a disability were more likely to cite using a voting location to receive language assistance, use an accessible voting machine, register to vote, or fill out a replacement ballot than voters overall. Table 21 shows that 26.8% of voters with a disability used a voting location to register or update their registration, 26.1% to receive their "I Voted" sticker, and 21.5% to use an accessible voting machine. Over 17% said they did not trust the mail to deliver their ballot and 16.2% said they wanted to be seen representing their community. Compared to the 2020 primary, a higher percentage of voters with a disability in the general election utilized an in-person voting location to fill out a replacement ballot. Please see the findings from the CID Voter Experience Survey in the [CID Voter Messaging in the Time of COVID-19 report](#).

**Table 21: Why did you vote in person at a voting location in the November 2020 general election?**

	Voters	Voters w/ Disabilities
To receive language assistance	11.3%	15.7%
To use an accessible voting machine for voters with disabilities	13.3%	21.5%
To register to vote or update an existing registration record	22.2%	26.8%
To fill out a replacement ballot for the one I received in the mail	13.7%	17.5%
To receive an "I Voted" sticker	28.3%	26.1%
To be seen representing my community	20.6%	16.2%
I don't trust the mail to deliver my ballot	28.7%	17.3%
Other	9.0%	9.1%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey



## Los Angeles County

The most cited reason Los Angeles County voters cast their ballot in person was to receive an “I Voted” sticker (27.9%). Similar patterns for Los Angeles County voters by race, ethnicity and age group are seen in Table 22. Nearly 38% of Asian-American voters and 34.1% of youth voters (age 18-24) said they voted in person in order to receive their “I Voted” sticker, the highest percent of both groups (Table 22 and 23). Please see online appendix for Los Angeles County data on voters with disabilities.

**Table 22: Why did you vote in person at a voting location in the November 2020 general election?**  
Los Angeles County

	Total	Black	Asian American	Latino	White Non-Latino
To receive language assistance	14.2%	10.5%	5.7%	7.6%	21.4%
To use an accessible voting machine for voters with disabilities	16.0%	15.8%	13.2%	10.9%	20.3%
To register to vote or update an existing registration record	23.5%	25.0%	20.8%	16.8%	28.3%
To fill out a replacement ballot for the one I received in the mail	15.2%	11.8%	7.5%	11.4%	19.3%
To receive an “I Voted” sticker	27.9%	32.9%	37.7%	28.3%	24.5%
To be seen representing my community	21.6%	34.2%	13.2%	18.5%	21.0%
I don’t trust the mail to deliver my ballot	25.3%	25.0%	26.4%	27.2%	23.1%
Other	9.0%	10.5%	11.3%	7.1%	9.3%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

**Table 23: Why did you vote in person at a voting location in the November 2020 general election?**  
Los Angeles County

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
To receive language assistance	14.2%	11.0%	16.2%	21.1%	14.2%	7.7%	2.3%	0.0%
To use an accessible voting machine for voters with disabilities	16.0%	18.3%	21.4%	19.7%	14.2%	3.8%	0.0%	7.7%
To register to vote or update an existing registration record	23.5%	19.5%	30.1%	28.9%	27.4%	7.7%	4.5%	0.0%
To fill out a replacement ballot for the one I received in the mail	15.2%	13.4%	19.1%	20.4%	9.4%	9.6%	6.8%	15.4%
To receive an “I Voted” sticker	27.9%	34.1%	28.3%	31.7%	26.4%	21.2%	13.6%	30.8%
To be seen representing my community	21.6%	25.6%	19.1%	24.6%	19.8%	19.2%	20.5%	23.1%
I don’t trust the mail to deliver my ballot	25.3%	15.9%	19.7%	21.1%	25.5%	46.2%	47.7%	46.2%
Other	9.0%	6.1%	4.6%	4.9%	14.2%	7.7%	27.3%	30.8%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Why did you choose that specific in-person voting location to vote or drop off your vote-by-mail ballot in the 2020 general election?

We asked voters why they chose the specific in-person voting location in the general election. Respondents could choose multiple options. Table 24 shows that 54.4% said the location was close to home, 32.5% of voters were assigned to a voting site by their county elections office, 25.8% said it had convenient operating days or hours, and 11.5% went to a location close to work.

### Voters of Color

Table 24 shows that while trends are similar for voters of color and all voters, there are some distinctions between groups. Just over 60% of Asian Americans indicated that they selected a voting location close to home, compared to 53.5% of Black voters. Black voters chose voting locations close to their school or children’s school at a higher rate than all other groups. Latino and Black voters indicated they were assigned to a voting location at a higher rate (both 27.6%) than Asian Americans (22.5%). However, voters of color were less likely to indicate being assigned to the voting location when compared to white, non-Latino voters.

**Table 24: Why did you choose that specific in-person voting location to vote or drop off your vote-by-mail ballot?**

Statewide	Total	Black	Asian American	Latino	White Non-Latino
<b>Assigned location to vote by county elections office</b>	32.5%	27.6%	22.5%	27.6%	37.5%
<b>Convenient operating days/hours</b>	25.8%	21.8%	28.4%	21.3%	28.2%
<b>Close to home</b>	54.4%	53.5%	60.8%	56.7%	52.0%
<b>Close to work</b>	11.5%	16.5%	12.0%	12.0%	10.7%
<b>Close to school or my children's school</b>	4.6%	7.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.6%
<b>Close to social activities</b>	5.3%	6.2%	2.3%	4.2%	6.5%
<b>Close to shopping</b>	4.9%	3.7%	4.7%	3.6%	5.8%
<b>Close to public transportation routes</b>	3.0%	4.1%	2.0%	3.1%	2.9%
<b>Availability of parking</b>	4.9%	4.1%	3.8%	4.1%	5.8%
<b>Other</b>	2.9%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	3.8%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

### Voters by Age

Selecting a voting location close to home was the top reason for all voting age groups, however the less common reasons varied by age group (Table 25). The second most commonly selected reason for choosing a specific voting location for voters over the age of 35 was because it was assigned by a county elections office. For voters ages 18-34, the second most common reason was due to convenient operating days or times. Voters under the age of 44 were significantly more likely to choose a location close to their children's school, social activities, or shopping. While voters over the age of 65 selected the availability of parking as a factor.

**Table 25: Why did you choose that specific in-person voting location to vote or drop off your vote-by-mail ballot?**

Statewide	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
<b>Assigned location to vote by county elections office</b>	32.5%	17.0%	23.1%	32.5%	34.4%	39.2%	48.6%	36.6%
<b>Convenient operating days/hours</b>	25.8%	21.4%	23.4%	28.3%	22.8%	26.3%	29.2%	35.2%
<b>Close to home</b>	54.4%	57.6%	53.8%	48.5%	52.5%	58.7%	56.8%	59.9%
<b>Close to work</b>	11.5%	14.6%	18.1%	19.3%	10.7%	3.9%	0.9%	1.4%
<b>Close to school or my children's school</b>	4.6%	5.9%	6.1%	10.0%	3.1%	1.1%	0.2%	0.7%
<b>Close to social activities</b>	5.3%	5.9%	6.6%	10.7%	5.6%	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%
<b>Close to shopping</b>	4.9%	6.5%	4.0%	8.1%	4.1%	3.2%	3.3%	4.9%
<b>Close to public transportation routes</b>	3.0%	3.5%	3.0%	5.3%	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%	1.4%
<b>Availability of parking</b>	4.9%	3.0%	2.7%	4.6%	4.1%	5.5%	8.7%	10.6%
<b>Other</b>	2.9%	0.5%	0.5%	2.5%	3.1%	5.0%	5.6%	7.0%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Voters with a Disability

Voters with a disability were more likely than general voters across California to select a location close to work, near school or their children's school, near shopping, and public transportation routes. Table 26 shows that 15.5% of voters with a disability selected a location close to work compared to 11.5% of all voters. Conversely, 47.7% of voters with a disability chose a location close to home compared to 54.4% of voters overall. Further, voters with disabilities selected a voting location because it was assigned by the county elections office or based on operating days or hours at lower rates than voters statewide.

**Table 26: Why did you choose that specific in-person voting location to vote or drop off your vote-by-mail ballot?**

Statewide	Voters	Voters w/Disabilities
<b>Assigned location to vote by county elections office</b>	32.5%	31.3%
<b>Convenient operating days/hours</b>	25.8%	25.5%
<b>Close to home</b>	54.4%	47.7%
<b>Close to work</b>	11.5%	15.5%
<b>Close to school or my children's school</b>	4.6%	7.3%
<b>Close to social activities</b>	5.3%	7.6%
<b>Close to shopping</b>	4.9%	6.5%
<b>Close to public transportation routes</b>	3.0%	3.8%
<b>Availability of parking</b>	4.9%	5.0%
<b>Other</b>	2.9%	3.7%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Los Angeles County

Similar to voters across the state, the most common reasons that Los Angeles voters chose a specific voting location was that it was close to home (58.0%), assigned by county election office (27.8%), and had convenient operating days or hours (27.2%). Black voters in Los Angeles County indicated that they selected a voting location close to their school or their children's school at a higher percent (10.9%) than voters statewide (6.1%) while Asian American's were more likely to select a location with convenient operating hours (26.4%). Los Angeles County youth voters were more likely to select a location close to work when compared to voters across California. Please see online appendix for Los Angeles County data on voters with disabilities.

**Table 27: Why did you choose that specific in-person voting location to vote or drop off your vote-by-mail ballot?**  
**Los Angeles County**

LA County	Total	Black	Asian American	Latino	White Non-Latino
<b>Assigned location to vote by county elections office</b>	27.8%	28.7%	14.3%	24.0%	32.3%
<b>Convenient operating days/hours</b>	27.2%	20.8%	26.4%	20.4%	33.2%
<b>Close to home</b>	58.0%	59.4%	62.6%	60.2%	55.2%
<b>Close to work</b>	15.4%	18.8%	18.7%	11.1%	16.9%
<b>Close to school or my children's school</b>	6.1%	10.9%	3.3%	3.9%	7.2%
<b>Close to social activities</b>	6.7%	5.0%	2.2%	4.3%	9.5%
<b>Close to shopping</b>	5.5%	3.0%	4.4%	3.9%	7.2%
<b>Close to public transportation routes</b>	4.5%	5.9%	5.5%	2.5%	4.9%
<b>Availability of parking</b>	5.0%	4.0%	1.1%	2.9%	7.4%
<b>Other</b>	1.9%	2.0%	1.1%	1.8%	2.1%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

**Table 28: Why did you choose that specific in-person voting location to vote or drop off your vote-by-mail ballot?**

<b>LA County</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18-24</b>	<b>25-34</b>	<b>35-44</b>	<b>45-54</b>	<b>55-64</b>	<b>65-74</b>	<b>75+</b>
<b>Assigned location to vote by county elections office</b>	27.8%	17.4%	21.5%	34.7%	28.7%	35.2%	37.2%	24.0%
<b>Convenient operating days/hours</b>	27.2%	18.3%	24.2%	28.1%	28.0%	35.2%	34.6%	36.0%
<b>Close to home</b>	58.0%	55.7%	54.7%	54.1%	60.5%	64.8%	69.2%	60.0%
<b>Close to work</b>	15.4%	18.3%	21.1%	22.4%	10.2%	4.5%	2.6%	0.0%
<b>Close to school or my children's school</b>	6.1%	7.8%	7.0%	11.7%	2.5%	1.1%	0.0%	4.0%
<b>Close to social activities</b>	6.7%	5.2%	5.9%	13.8%	7.0%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%
<b>Close to shopping</b>	5.5%	9.6%	3.9%	9.7%	3.8%	0.0%	2.6%	8.0%
<b>Close to public transportation routes</b>	4.5%	4.3%	3.9%	9.2%	1.9%	2.3%	1.3%	8.0%
<b>Availability of parking</b>	5.0%	2.6%	2.3%	5.6%	5.1%	6.8%	12.8%	8.0%
<b>Other</b>	1.9%	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%	2.5%	2.3%	3.8%	8.0%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## 4. Voters' Preferences on How and Where to Vote in Future Elections

CID's statewide representative survey of eligible voters (adult citizens) in California included questions that help us understand the public's current preferences on how and where to vote in future elections. In this section of the report, we present survey responses for the overall eligible voter population broken out by race, ethnicity, age group, and disability status. We note here, again, that due to Los Angeles County's large proportion of the total number of California's eligible voters (roughly a quarter), we present data in this report for the state, as a whole, as well as Los Angeles County alone.

### Thinking ahead to future elections, what would be your most preferred way to cast a ballot?

We asked eligible voters (including those who did not vote in 2020), what would be their most preferred way to cast a ballot in future elections. Table 30 shows that a combined 42.0% of eligible voters said they preferred early voting at an in-person voting location sometime in either the ten days or three days before the election. Another 22.8% said voting in-person on Election Day. Just over 10% of eligible voters would prefer to mail in a VBM ballot and just under 10% would prefer to drop off their VBM ballot at an in-person voting location. We note here that voters' future behavior could differ from current preferences.

We also asked eligible voters what voting method would give them the most confidence that their ballot would be counted correctly in future elections. Compared to their preferred way to cast a ballot, voters indicated they would be more confident if they either voted in person or dropped off a VBM ballot at a drop box.

#### Eligible Voters of Color

Eligible voters of color reported similar patterns compared with voters statewide with some slight distinctions between racial and ethnic groups. Nearly one-third of Asian American eligible voters indicated a preference for voting in person sometime in the 10 days before the election compared to 28.5% of Black voters or 26.7% of Latino eligible voters. While a higher percentage of Latino eligible voters (23.5%) preferred voting in person on Election Day when compared to Black (20.0%) or Asian-American (18.3%) eligible voters.

**Table 30: Thinking ahead to future elections, what would be your most preferred way to cast a ballot?**

Statewide	Total	Black	Asian American	Latino	White Non-Latino
<b>Voting at an in-person voting location on Election Day</b>	22.8%	20.0%	18.3%	23.5%	24.0%
<b>Voting early at an in-person voting location sometime in the three days before Election Day</b>	8.7%	11.1%	9.5%	9.9%	7.3%
<b>Voting early at an in-person voting location sometime in the ten days before Election Day</b>	33.3%	28.5%	32.6%	26.7%	38.2%
<b>Mailing in a ballot that was sent to my home a month before Election Day</b>	10.1%	12.2%	11.8%	11.8%	8.2%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot at an in-person voting location, after having that ballot mailed to my home a month before Election Day</b>	9.8%	8.3%	11.3%	7.8%	10.8%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot in a ballot drop-off box, after having that ballot mailed to my home a month before Election Day</b>	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%
<b>Using different voting methods in different elections</b>	4.5%	6.0%	4.3%	6.2%	3.3%
<b>None</b>	3.4%	3.6%	4.0%	4.9%	2.1%
<b>Don't Know</b>	5.2%	7.6%	5.8%	6.7%	3.8%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Eligible Voters by Age

There are distinct patterns by age group with regard to a preferred voting method in future elections (Table 31). Roughly 55% of eligible voters age 75 and older and 19.2% of young eligible voters (age 18-24) would prefer to vote in person sometime in the 10 days before the election. While 13.1% of young eligible voters would prefer to vote by mail compared to just 7.3% of eligible voters age 75 and older.

**Table 31: Thinking ahead to future elections, what would be your most preferred way to cast a ballot?**

Statewide	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
<b>Voting at an in-person voting location on Election Day</b>	22.8%	20.8%	23.0%	28.3%	24.7%	20.7%	20.7%	16.9%
<b>Voting early at an in-person voting location sometime in the three days before Election Day</b>	8.7%	11.9%	11.7%	10.9%	7.9%	5.4%	5.2%	3.5%
<b>Voting early at an in-person voting location sometime in the ten days before Election Day</b>	33.3%	19.2%	24.0%	26.8%	34.3%	44.5%	46.0%	54.4%
<b>Mailing in a ballot that was sent to my home a month before Election Day</b>	10.1%	13.1%	12.6%	9.1%	8.6%	9.2%	8.5%	7.3%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot at an in-person voting location, after having that ballot mailed to my home a month before Election Day</b>	9.8%	9.9%	9.1%	7.2%	7.6%	10.3%	14.2%	12.2%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot in a ballot drop-off box, after having that ballot mailed to my home a month before Election Day</b>	2.4%	3.2%	2.5%	3.1%	2.7%	2.0%	1.2%	0.5%
<b>Using different voting methods in different elections</b>	4.5%	6.8%	6.3%	5.4%	5.0%	2.5%	1.6%	1.6%
<b>None</b>	3.4%	6.4%	3.2%	3.6%	4.1%	2.0%	1.4%	1.5%
<b>Don't Know</b>	5.2%	8.8%	7.5%	5.6%	5.0%	3.5%	1.2%	2.2%
<b>Other</b>	2.9%	0.5%	0.5%	2.5%	3.1%	5.0%	5.6%	7.0%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Eligible Voters with a Disability

For future elections, eligible voters with a disability share similar voting method preferences as all eligible voters (Table 32). However, a lower percentage of eligible voters with a disability would vote in person on Election Day, 19.3% compared to 22.8% of eligible voters overall. A higher percentage of eligible voters with a disability said they would vote by mail or drop off a VBM ballot at a ballot drop box than voters statewide.

**Table 32: Thinking ahead to future elections, what would be your most preferred way to cast a ballot?**

Statewide	Eligible Voters	Eligible Voters w/ Disabilities
<b>Voting at an in-person voting location on Election Day</b>	22.8%	19.3%
<b>Voting early at an in-person voting location sometime in the three days before Election Day</b>	8.7%	9.4%
<b>Voting early at an in-person voting location sometime in the ten days before Election Day</b>	33.3%	33.6%
<b>Mailing in a ballot that was sent to my home a month before Election Day</b>	10.1%	10.9%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot at an in-person voting location, after having that ballot mailed to my home a month before Election Day</b>	9.8%	9.7%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot in a ballot drop-off box, after having that ballot mailed to my home a month before Election Day</b>	2.4%	2.8%
<b>Using different voting methods in different elections</b>	4.5%	4.4%
<b>None</b>	3.4%	3.7%
<b>Don't Know</b>	5.2%	6.1%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

### Los Angeles County

Table 33 shows that a lower percentage of eligible voters in Los Angeles County would vote early at an in-person voting location sometime in the ten days before an election (26.7%) compared to eligible voters in the state, overall (33.3%). Another 24.6% of voters – compared to 22.8% of voters statewide – prefer voting in person on Election Day. About 10% of voters in Los Angeles County each prefer voting by mail or dropping off a VBM ballot at an in-person voting location.

In Los Angeles County, 14.6% of eligible voters age 25-34, would prefer to mail in a VBM ballot that they received a month before the election compared to just 2.2% of eligible voters age 75 and older. While nearly half (46.1%) of eligible voters age 75 and older would prefer to vote in person in the 10 days before an election, compared to just 16.3% of eligible voters age 18-24. Please see online appendix for Los Angeles County data on voters with disabilities.

**Table 33: Thinking ahead to future elections, what would be your most preferred way to cast a ballot?**

LA County	Total	Black	Asian American	Latino	White Non-Latino
<b>Voting at an in-person voting location on Election Day</b>	24.6%	21.6%	21.2%	23.2%	28.1%
<b>Voting early at an in-person voting location sometime in the three days before Election Day</b>	11.5%	13.2%	9.2%	12.1%	10.9%
<b>Voting early at an in-person voting location sometime in the ten days before Election Day</b>	26.7%	27.5%	31.8%	22.8%	28.6%
<b>Mailing in a ballot that was sent to my home a month before Election Day</b>	10.0%	9.5%	10.3%	12.3%	7.8%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot at an in-person voting location, after having that ballot mailed to my home a month before Election Day</b>	10.0%	8.8%	10.9%	8.7%	11.2%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot in a ballot drop-off box, after having that ballot mailed to my home a month before Election Day</b>	2.8%	2.6%	3.9%	2.8%	2.4%
<b>Using different voting methods in different elections</b>	4.2%	4.0%	3.6%	6.1%	2.7%
<b>None</b>	2.7%	3.7%	3.3%	3.0%	1.8%
<b>Don't Know</b>	7.5%	9.2%	5.8%	9.0%	6.5%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

**Table 34: Thinking ahead to future elections, what would be your most preferred way to cast a ballot?**

LA County	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
<b>Voting at an in-person voting location on Election Day</b>	24.6%	17.4%	23.6%	33.2%	28.8%	23.8%	19.8%	14.6%
<b>Voting early at an in-person voting location sometime in the three days before Election Day</b>	11.5%	15.9%	13.2%	10.4%	8.7%	8.2%	10.9%	9.0%
<b>Voting early at an in-person voting location sometime in the ten days before Election Day</b>	26.7%	16.3%	21.7%	23.4%	31.0%	40.2%	36.4%	46.1%
<b>Mailing in a ballot that was sent to my home a month before Election Day</b>	10.0%	13.9%	14.6%	6.8%	8.4%	6.3%	7.3%	2.2%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot at an in-person voting location, after having that ballot mailed to my home a month before Election Day</b>	10.0%	10.6%	9.5%	8.2%	7.7%	7.8%	17.4%	18.0%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot in a ballot drop-off box, after having that ballot mailed to my home a month before Election Day</b>	2.8%	4.2%	2.9%	3.0%	1.9%	2.7%	2.0%	0.0%
<b>Using different voting methods in different elections</b>	4.2%	6.4%	3.9%	6.2%	3.6%	1.2%	1.6%	1.1%
<b>None</b>	2.7%	4.6%	2.0%	2.4%	3.1%	1.6%	2.0%	2.2%
<b>Don't Know</b>	7.5%	10.8%	8.5%	6.4%	6.7%	8.2%	2.4%	6.7%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## In the future, what features would you likely use if you vote at an in-person voting location?

We asked eligible voters (regardless of whether they voted in the 2020 general election) what features they would likely use if they voted at an in-person voting location in the future. Respondents could choose multiple options. Table 36 shows that just over 46% said they would vote in person, while 41.4% said they would drop off their VBM ballot at a voting location. Another 10.9% said they would likely register to vote at the voting location. Almost 9% would likely use an accessible voting machine and just over 6% said they would receive language assistance. Only 16.8% said they would not vote in person at a voting location in the future.

### Eligible Voters of Color

The features eligible voters would likely use in the future at an in-person voting location varied by race and ethnicity. Table 36 shows that fewer than half of Black, Latino, and Asian-American eligible voters said they would likely vote in person if they voted at a voting location. A higher percentage of Asian-American (47.7%) eligible voters said they would likely drop off their VBM ballot compared to Black (40.1%) and Latino (36.9%) eligible voters. Over 10% of Black eligible voters said they would likely use accessible voting machines, the highest percent of any group. Over 8% of Asian-American, 7.7% of Latino, and 7.5% of Black eligible voters said they would likely use language assistance at a voting location in the future.

**Table 36: In the future, what features would you likely use if you vote at an in-person voting location?**

	Total	Black	Asian American	Latino	White Non-Latino
<b>Voting in person</b>	46.3%	43.6%	42.5%	46.5%	47.8%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot</b>	41.4%	40.1%	47.7%	36.9%	42.5%
<b>Language assistance</b>	6.2%	7.5%	8.3%	7.7%	4.6%
<b>Accessible voting machine for voters with disabilities</b>	8.8%	10.6%	9.8%	9.3%	7.8%
<b>Registering to vote</b>	10.9%	12.1%	14.0%	11.8%	9.4%
<b>None, I would not vote in person at a voting location</b>	16.8%	14.0%	16.0%	13.9%	19.3%
<b>Other</b>	1.8%	1.1%	0.8%	2.0%	1.9%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey



## Eligible Voters by Age

A larger percentage of young eligible voters, age 18-24, would vote in person at a voting location to register to vote compared to eligible voters older than them (Table 37). Additionally, greater percentages of eligible voters age 18-44 would use language assistance versus those who are age 45 and older. Only 12.9% of youth eligible voters said they would not vote at an in-person voting location, whereas 23.0% of those age 65-74 and 29.1% of those age 75 or over said the same.

**Table 37: In the future, what features would you likely use if you vote at an in-person voting location?**

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
<b>Voting in person</b>	46.3%	47.2%	47.3%	52.1%	45.4%	45.0%	43.8%	37.1%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot</b>	41.4%	33.9%	38.9%	38.9%	44.2%	48.6%	45.6%	41.3%
<b>Language assistance</b>	6.2%	9.5%	10.6%	9.3%	5.0%	2.0%	1.1%	1.3%
<b>Accessible voting machine for voters with disabilities</b>	8.8%	10.6%	11.4%	10.1%	7.4%	7.9%	5.3%	7.5%
<b>Registering to vote</b>	10.9%	15.1%	14.6%	13.8%	12.8%	6.4%	4.4%	3.6%
<b>None, I would not vote in person at a voting location</b>	16.8%	12.9%	12.1%	13.8%	16.6%	19.1%	23.0%	29.1%
<b>Other</b>	1.8%	2.1%	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%	2.3%	1.8%	2.5%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Eligible Voters with a Disability

Fewer eligible voters with a disability would vote in person (40.7%) or drop off their VBM ballot (36.6%), compared to all eligible voters (Table 38). Conversely, higher percentages of voters with a disability said they would use an accessible voting machine (14.9%) compared to eligible voters statewide (8.8%). Over 18% of voters with a disability said they would not vote in person.

**Table 38: In the future, what features would you likely use if you vote at an in-person voting location?**

	Eligible Voters	Eligible Voters w/ Disabilities
<b>Voting in person</b>	46.3%	40.7%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot</b>	41.4%	36.6%
<b>Language assistance</b>	6.2%	9.2%
<b>Accessible voting machine for voters with disabilities</b>	8.8%	14.9%
<b>Registering to vote</b>	10.9%	12.5%
<b>None, I would not vote in person at a voting location</b>	16.8%	18.1%
<b>Other</b>	1.8%	2.4%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Los Angeles County

Table 39 shows that a higher percentage of eligible voters in Los Angeles County would vote in person at a voting location (52.2%) compared to eligible voters in the state overall (46.3%). Another 40.9% of Los Angeles eligible voters said they would drop off their VBM ballot at a voting location, 12.3% would register to vote, and 9.5% said they would use an accessible voting machine. Only 12.0% said they would not vote in person at a voting location in the future.

A smaller percentage of young eligible voters in Los Angeles County, age 18-24, would drop off their VBM ballot at a voting location compared to older voters age 45 and over. In contrast, greater percentages of young eligible voters would use language assistance or register to vote than those age 45 and older. Only 10.1% of youth eligible voters said they would not vote at an in-person voting location, whereas just over 17% of those age 65-74 said the same (Table 40). Please see online appendix for Los Angeles County data on voters with disabilities.

**Table 39: In the future, what features would you likely use if you vote at an in-person voting location? (choose all that apply)**  
Los Angeles County

	Total	Black	Asian American	Latino	White Non-Latino
<b>Voting in person</b>	52.2%	54.2%	46.6%	49.5%	56.1%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot</b>	40.9%	41.8%	46.3%	36.5%	42.4%
<b>Language assistance</b>	8.5%	6.2%	8.9%	9.7%	8.2%
<b>Accessible voting machine for voters with disabilities</b>	9.5%	11.7%	9.8%	8.7%	9.3%
<b>Registering to vote</b>	12.3%	13.6%	12.1%	13.3%	11.1%
<b>None, I would not vote in person at a voting location</b>	12.0%	11.7%	11.5%	11.5%	12.5%
<b>Other</b>	1.3%	0.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

**Table 40: In the future, what features would you likely use if you vote at an in-person voting location? (choose all that apply)**  
Los Angeles County

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
<b>Voting in person</b>	52.2%	52.0%	51.6%	56.8%	49.7%	54.0%	51.0%	41.4%
<b>Dropping off my vote-by-mail ballot</b>	40.9%	35.2%	40.1%	37.0%	46.3%	45.6%	49.4%	39.1%
<b>Language assistance</b>	8.5%	9.7%	13.6%	11.6%	5.0%	2.9%	1.2%	1.1%
<b>Accessible voting machine for voters with disabilities</b>	9.5%	10.1%	13.1%	12.2%	6.9%	5.9%	2.5%	6.9%
<b>Registering to vote</b>	12.3%	17.6%	12.9%	14.8%	15.3%	5.0%	1.6%	3.4%
<b>None, I would not vote in person at a voting location</b>	12.0%	10.1%	8.5%	10.4%	13.0%	15.5%	17.3%	26.4%
<b>Other</b>	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	1.9%	2.1%	0.8%	1.1%

Data Source: CID Voter Experience Survey

## Conclusion

### Voting Methods and Rejection Rates

In the 2020 general election, California voters overwhelmingly voted using VBM ballots – 87.5%. The most used voting methods were returning VBM ballots to drop box locations (37.6%) and through the mail (33.5%). Over 12% of all voters voted in person at a voting location, while 16.4% dropped off their VBM ballots at a voting location drop off.

The ways in which California voters cast their ballot varied by demographic group. Latino voters, young voters (age 18-24), previous polling place voters, and new voters voted in person at higher rates than the general population. Asian-American voters and foreign-born voters sent their VBM ballots through the mail at higher rates than the general population. Registered Republicans voted in person at more than twice the rate of registered Democrats, and registered Democrats used drop boxes at higher rates than registered Republicans. While 0.5% of all VBM ballots cast in California were rejected, VBM rejection rates were higher in some demographic groups. Latino voters, young voters, new voters, and previous polling place voters had higher rates of VBM rejection than the general population. Young voters had VBM rejection rates more than twice the general population rate and seven times the rejection rate of older voters age 65 and over.

Our analysis found a significant shift in the reasons for rejecting VBM ballots from the previous election. Historically, the majority of VBM ballots have been rejected for being received late. In the 2020 general election, however, the majority of rejected ballots were rejected for signature issues. Almost 60% of rejected ballots had non-matching signatures and 17.3% were missing signatures. A little over 16% of rejected ballots were received late (election law was changed for the general election to allow VBM ballots to be accepted up to 17 days post Election Day).

While signature issues were the primary reasons for VBM rejection in all groups, there were variations in rejection reasons across demographic groups. Asian-American voters had higher rates of rejected ballots received late (15.8%) than Latino voters (12.5%). Older voters (aged 65 and over) had higher rates of late ballots than young voters (aged 18-24), while young voters had higher rates of rejected ballots with non-matching signatures. Voters born in the U.S. had higher rates of late ballots than foreign born voters.

## Voters' Information Sources and Preferences

Voting changes in California were not well known among eligible voters in the 2020 general election. Less than a third of the state's eligible voters were aware of the voting changes, while over two-thirds stated either there were no changes or they did not know of any changes. The awareness of voting changes varied by age, race, and ethnicity. Latino, Asian-American, and older eligible voters reported the lowest awareness of voting model changes.

Among the third of eligible voters who had heard of voting changes, the information sources by which they learned of these changes varied. Traditional media, social media, political campaigns, and family and friends were the top cited sources of information. There were, however, clear differences in information sources depending on age, race, and ethnicity. The most common way for eligible voters of color to learn of the changes was through social media, while the most common messenger for non-Latino whites was traditional media such as newspapers and television. Young eligible voters identified social media as their information source about voting changes at higher rates than older voters, while higher percentages of older eligible voters identified traditional media as their source.

The top sources of information for in-person voting locations were county created material, including the county information guides, county websites, and VBM packets. Social media was also an important information source, especially among voters of color and youth. Black voters identified social media as their information source for in-person voting locations at the highest rate among the race and ethnicity groups. Young voters also identified social media as an information source at higher rates than older voters.

The majority of voters drove to voting locations, with over two-thirds stating they used their car as their transportation method in the 2020 general election. Black voters were more likely to use public transportation than Asian-American, Latino, and non-Latino white voters. Young voters used ride share companies to get to their voting location at higher rates than older voters.

The top reason voters voted at an in-person voting location in the general election was distrust in mail delivery, followed by to receive an "I Voted" sticker. Many also cited the need to register to vote. Older voters had higher rates of distrust in the mail to deliver their ballot than younger voters. Black voters had the highest percentage among all groups stating they wanted to be seen representing their community, as well as the highest percentage stating the need to use an accessible voting machine.

The majority of all eligible voters (including those who did not vote in 2020) stated they would use at least one of the many features at voting locations in the future, with only 16.8% stating they would not vote in person in the future. The top features eligible voters identified they would use in the future were voting in person, dropping off their VBM ballot, and registering to vote. Eligible voters of color identified accessible voting machines and language assistance as features of voting locations they would likely use in the future at higher rates than non-Latino, whites.

## Recommendations

**The following recommendations are based on our survey findings:**

### 1. Educate voters proactively and through information sources they trust.

Surveyed eligible voters shared where they find information about registration and voting—including reporting if they did not know such information.

- Many voters need active outreach. Less than one-third of eligible voters knew their voting options had changed. Eligible Black voters, voters ages 25-34, and voters with disabilities were more likely to be aware that voting options had changed in 2020, while Asian-American and Latino eligible voters were less likely to know about changes when compared to all eligible voters.
- Official materials should be easy to use. High use of materials from county elections offices, particularly by voters of color and seniors, underscores the need for plain and accessible language, quality translation, and readability by voters with disabilities.
- Friends and family are a key information source, particularly for Latino voters and young voters. Latino and younger eligible voters turn to friends and family for information at higher rates than other groups do. Older eligible voters rely more on the county voter information guide.

### 2. Consider group differences in voter preferences on how and when to vote in future elections.

Understanding eligible voter preferences for how and when to vote can help prioritize messages about voting options.

- Dropping off a mail ballot at a drop box was the most common voting method used in the 2020 general election. However, almost two-thirds of eligible voters surveyed (including those who did not vote in 2020) said that they prefer to vote in person in a future election.
- Black, Asian-American, Latino, youth, and eligible voters with disabilities also more frequently prefer in-person voting in future elections.
- Many in-person voters want an early voting option. Over 40% of eligible voters prefer to vote early (up to ten days before Election Day), rather than on Election Day itself.

A large percentage of California's eligible voters said they prefer to vote in person in future elections (future behavior could differ from current preferences). Many with a preference to vote in person want to do so prior to Election Day. Ensuring all Californians know all their options for voting requires aggressive outreach and education. Many eligible voters do not know where to get information about their voting options. These survey findings provide important information to adjust planning and outreach to account for significant differences in group preferences and informational resources.

## Notes

1. For information on Assembly Bill 860 and Senate Bill 423, see: <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>
2. For information on the VoteCal system, see <https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/voter-registration/votecal-project>
3. Because The California Election Code does not require registered voters to identify their race or ethnicity, the California voter file provides an incomplete flag for this information. While self-reported ethnicity data is generally reliable as an identifier, low self-reporting rates result in an incomplete VoteCal dataset. Further, the voting behavior and demographic characteristics of California registrants who answered this question are different than the ones who don't (self-selection bias), resulting in an unrepresentative sample of the total electorate.
4. Political Data, Inc. provided county voter registration file extracts for the 2020 Primary Election These data are the actual registration records and not representative samples. Because of this, the level of confidence in the data is not susceptible to estimates as are survey or exit poll results. Latinos and Asian Americans are distinguished in the registration data from the general population primarily by using Spanish and Asian surname lists which identify registrants with commonly occurring Spanish and Asian surnames. The Passel-Word Spanish surname list, published by the U.S. Census Bureau, was utilized to identify Latinos. For Asian Americans, the U.S. Census Bureau's surname lists for six major Asian-American ethnic groups were utilized: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Vietnamese. In addition, ballot language designation and birthplace also inform the identification race and ethnicity. Surname matching for research purposes is not reliable for white, non-Hispanic, and Black populations, and thus, registration data is not examined by this study for these groups. Whites and Blacks are 37.5% and 5.5% of the California population, respectively. Note: Some additional Latinos and Asian Americans may be registered to vote and not flagged by the surname databases.
5. The most common method for identifying the race or ethnicity of registered voters in the California voter file (and for most other states that were not subject to VRA registration requirements) is by surname matching. This method entails matching surnames on voter registration cards to ethnic surname lists. Surname analysis infers race/ethnicity from surnames that research has found are distinctive to particular racial and ethnic groups. This method is more reliable for some races and ethnicities than others.
6. Kosuke Imai and Kabir Khanna present an alternative method to reduce aggregation bias by predicting individual-level ethnicity from voter registration records. Building on the existing methodological literature, they use Bayes's rule to combine the U.S. Census' surname list with information from geocoded voter registration records. See academic paper for full explanation: <https://imai.fas.harvard.edu/research/files/race.pdf>
7. For information on Assembly Bill 89 and Assembly Bill 100, see: <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>
8. For information on Assembly Bill 860 and Senate Bill 423, see: <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>
9. For more information on the California Voter's Choice Act, see: [http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=201520160SB450](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160SB450)
10. For more information on this exception for Los Angeles County in the California Voter's Choice Act, see: [http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=201520160SB45](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160SB45)
11. California Assembly Bill 1520 (2001) gave Californians the ability to register as a permanent Vote-by-Mail voters. Registered voters with this status receive a VBM ballot in every election without needing an excuse or having to request such a ballot. See the California Secretary of State's 2016 general election voter participation report: <http://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2016-general/sov/03-voter-participation-stats-by-county.pdf>
12. For historical vote-by-mail usage in California, see the California Secretary of State's website at: <https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/voter-registration/vote-mail>
13. For historical vote-by-mail rejection rates in California, see the California Secretary of State's website at: <https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/voter-registration/vote-mail#hist>
14. See the Help American Voter Act's ID requirement at: <https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/hava-id-standards>

**Appendix A: Method of Voting**

**ALEX PADILLA** | SECRETARY OF STATE | STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
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June 9, 2020

County Clerk/Registrar of Voters (CC/ROV) Memorandum #20111

**TO:** All County Clerks/Registrars of Voters

**FROM:** /s/ Susan Lapsley  
Deputy Secretary of State, HAVA Director and Counsel

**RE:** General Election: November 2020 Coronavirus Funding

Recognizing the threat COVID-19 continues to pose to public health, Governor Gavin Newsom issued Executive Orders N-64-20 and N-67-20 to ensure that the November 3, 2020, General Election is secure and safe for voters and election workers. These Executive Orders require county elections officials to send vote-by-mail ballots to Californians registered to vote in the General Election, while ensuring that those who may need to access in-person voting opportunities are able to do so safely during three days of early voting starting the Saturday before election day.

Additionally, Assembly Bill 860 and Senate Bill 423 are pending before the Legislature, which address how other aspects of the November election, such as voter education and outreach, will be implemented while preserving public health.

In light of the above, we will be requiring monthly reports from each county, due the 15<sup>th</sup> of each month beginning June 15 through January 15. Each monthly report will require detailed information and updates on: (1) your plan for implementation of the November 2020 election; and (2) any election-related coronavirus costs incurred or expected to be incurred.

For information about the report for implementation, please see CC/ROV Memorandum # [20110](#).

Coronavirus Election-Related Costs:

New federal HAVA funding was authorized by the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act to be used for election activities related to the coronavirus pandemic. Congress allocated \$400 million dollars for the 2020 federal election cycle for election-related costs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus. The funds must be expended by December 31, 2020 and have a 20% match requirement. However, the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) has issued guidance that it will be flexible and allow such things as staff time to count toward that

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match. The funding authorization also requires a report to the EAC and Congress 20 days following the November 2020 election detailing how the funds were spent.

The EAC has also authorized previously allocated HAVA funds to be used for election-related activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus. Accordingly, the Secretary of State is seeking legislative approval to use the CARES Act funds and additional HAVA funds for election-related coronavirus costs.

Election-related coronavirus costs include any costs that your county incurs that is in addition to your normal election-related costs as a result of the pandemic. Such costs include, but are not limited to: additional staff time and resources (both temporary and permanent staff included as well as regular time and overtime), planning costs, cleaning supplies, protective masks and equipment for staff and poll workers, consulting and training costs, equipment purchases, etc. For any cost claimed, appropriate documentation must be provided.

The report due June 15 requests information that details election-related coronavirus costs incurred or expected to be incurred:

- (1) January 26, 2020 up through and including March 27, 2020. This is the “pre-award” period. Costs incurred during this time may be used for the match requirement.
- (2) March 28 through May 31, 2020. These costs may be used for either the match or seeking reimbursement once the funds are allocated.
- (3) June 1 through November 30, 2020. These are your expected November 2020 election-related coronavirus costs which will be used for planning and may be used for either the match or seeking reimbursement once the funds are allocated and actually incurred.

Claims for Reimbursement:

A county contract will be sent to each county with the county specific information and allocation included as soon as the legislative approval process is complete. Until then, please use the attached contract template to begin the process within your county to seek approval from your County Board of Supervisors, if required, along with obtaining the appropriate County Resolution for the funding (required).

Return the contract by August 15. If your county needs more time to return your county contract, please submit an estimation of when the contract will be authorized and what steps need to occur to make that happen.

Reimbursement prior to receiving a signed contract will be allowed, however, if a signed contract is not received, the Secretary of State may require repayment of any funds provided.

Kathryn Chaney (KC) will be the contact for the contract process for these contracts. Please send your completed June 15<sup>th</sup> cost report to KC. If you have any questions

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about the status of your contract or reimbursement claims please contact her at (916) 695-1657 or by email [kchaney@sos.ca.gov](mailto:kchaney@sos.ca.gov).

Link:  
[June 15 County Report](#) (XLSX)

Attachments:  
Contract Template



## SCOPE OF WORK

### A. PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT

The purpose of this Agreement is to provide the County of [County] (County) with federal reimbursement funds (HAVA funds), CDFA Number 90.404, administered by the U.S. Election Administration Commission (EAC) to comply with the requirements of HAVA Section 101 for additional costs associated with the national emergency related to coronavirus. The funds are to be spent “to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally, for the 2020 Federal election cycle,” subject to the provisions of this Agreement and requirements of state and federal law, regulation and procedures. The provisions of this Agreement are to be interpreted to further this purpose.

### B. CONTACTS

The program representatives during the term of Agreement will be:

For County: [Registrar] [Phone]

For State: Kathy Chaney (916) 695-1657

### C. USE OF FUNDS

The funds are to be spent to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus for the 2020 Federal election cycle. In accordance with EAC guidance, the funds can be used for election related costs incurred after March 28, 2020, in conducting election activities in the face of the coronavirus pandemic. Such costs include, but are not limited to, increased vote by mail, expanded early voting, improving the safety of voting in-person, and staff and election worker salaries and benefits.

Allowable costs are for those costs that are in addition to normal election costs and do not supplant funds already allocated under state or local budget authority to cover the costs. Allowable costs do not include costs that are currently paid with state or local election jurisdiction funds, as part of the normal conduct of elections. Allowable costs include:

#### 1. Vote by Mail

Increased costs related to all aspects of voting by mail are allowable to the extent that they represent expenditures incurred as a result of the pandemic. The funds can be used to cover the costs of the increase in vote

by mail ballots needed due to the pandemic that are not already covered by state or local funds. Allowable uses under this section include:

- a. Additional printing costs,
- b. Additional mailing and postage costs,
- c. Additional envelope costs, and
- d. Ballot tracking costs.

## 2. Equipment

Increased costs related to equipment needs for processing increased vote by mail ballots and meeting the in-person voting requirements are allowable. Allowable costs under this section include:

- a. Automated sorters,
- b. Ballot scanners,
- c. Automated openers,
- d. Signature verification systems,
- e. Acquisition of additional voting equipment, including high speed or central count tabulators
- f. Electronic pollbooks,
- g. Ballot on demand systems,
- h. Drop boxes,
- i. ADA equipment and peripherals,
- j. Additional laptops and mobile IT equipment, and
- k. Software licenses.

## 3. Staffing

Staffing costs, including permanent and temporary staffing, are allowable. This includes salaries and benefits associated with the portion of work as a result of the pandemic. Allowable costs under this section include:

- a. Staff time associated with planning, training, and response,
- b. Temporary elections office staffing,
- c. Overtime salary and benefit costs for elections staff and workers, and
- d. Additional staff or election worker time needed for processing, tabulation, signature verification, voter hotlines, etc.

## 4. Security

Additional security costs incurred due to the pandemic are allowable. These costs may be related to physical security and/or cybersecurity. Allowable costs under this section include:

- a. Costs associated with election offices working remotely while planning and conducting the election due to the pandemic are allowable such as securing systems that enable remote access, ensuring Virtual Private Network and other remote access systems are fully patched, enhancing system monitoring to receive early detection and alerts on abnormal activity, implementing multi-factor

- authentication, ensuring all machines have properly configured firewalls as well as anti-malware and intrusion prevention installed,
- b. Installation and security for drop-boxes, and
- c. Security cameras or systems for additional election facilities.

#### 5. Training

Increased costs related to specialized training of staff and election workers due to coronavirus are allowable. Allowable costs under this section include:

- a. Training election workers and staff on proper cleaning processes,
- b. Training election workers and staff on proper voting location set up and configuration,
- c. Training election workers and staff on how to determine, set and maintain proper physical distancing,
- d. Training election workers and staff on proper usage and disposal of personal protective equipment, and
- e. Training of poll workers on sanitization procedures for in-person voting and voting equipment.

#### 6. Supplies

Increased costs associated with cleaning and disinfection of election offices, polling location areas and associated voting equipment are allowable. Similarly, costs associated with providing clean and safe election offices and polling locations for voters and election workers is allowable. Examples of allowable costs include:

- a. Cleaning supplies for polling locations,
- b. Protective masks, gloves and face shields for staff and poll workers,
- c. Hand sanitizer and dispensers,
- d. Electronic wipes,
- e. Pre- and post-election deep cleaning of polling places,
- f. Barrier supplies and construction, and
- g. Table covers/protectors.

#### 7. Outreach and Communication

Costs related to voter education and outreach are allowable. The outreach and communication information must be on voting procedure changes, rights or technology. Items intended to “get out the vote” or merely encourage voting are not allowable. Allowable costs under this section include:

- a. Public communication of changes in registration, voting locations, ballot return options, or voting procedures, including information on coronavirus precautions being implemented during the voting process,
- b. Development, procurement, and dissemination of communication to voters about changes in registration, voting locations, ballot return options, or voting procedures, including information on coronavirus precautions being implemented during the voting process, and

- c. Public communication encouraging voters to use early voting, where voter crowds may be smaller throughout the day.

8. Facilities

Unanticipated costs for polling locations and election facilities are allowable costs.

- a. Leasing of new polling places when existing sites must be closed,
- b. Leasing of additional election facilities to facilitate physical distancing for election workers,
- c. Additional costs or fees charged by existing sites due to coronavirus,
- d. Costs associated with moving a location from one site to another, and
- e. Additional costs associated with delivery, set up and configuration of polling locations due to coronavirus.

9. Other Costs

The above costs are presumed to be allowable. However, the above costs are not meant to be exhaustive.

D. Expiration and Matching Requirement

The funds must be expended by December 31, 2020. Any funds expended must meet the federally mandated 20% match requirement.



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July 17, 2020

County Clerk/Registrar of Voters (CC/ROV) Memorandum #20153

**TO:** All County Clerks/Registrars of Voters

**FROM:** /s/ Susan Lapsley  
Deputy Secretary of State, HAVA Director and Counsel

**RE:** General Election: November 2020 Coronavirus Funding – July 2020

#### COVID-19 Funding

Assembly Bill 89 and Assembly Bill 100 were signed by Governor Newsom on June 29, 2020, to appropriate funding for the November 2020 election consistent with state requirements put in place to reduce the spread of COVID-19. These two budget bills did the following:

- Appropriated \$65 million in federal funds for state and county support;
- Appropriated \$35 million in state funds for state and county support for communication and outreach efforts;
- Removed the county match requirement for state voting system replacement contracts from July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2021; and
- Modified the allowable expenses for the state voting system replacement funds specified in Elections Code section 19402 to include “costs reasonably related to the administration of an election during the COVID-19 epidemic.”

Additionally, by the state appropriating the \$35 million in state funds, the 20% match requirement for the federal CARES Act funding is satisfied. Therefore, counties no longer need to establish the county 20% match requirement for the federal COVID-19 funds.

#### Monthly Cost Reporting

For those counties that have not yet submitted the monthly cost reporting for July, please do so on the attached July Report form by July 24. The form is the same format and substance as last month’s report. Please update any election-related coronavirus costs previously reported as appropriate.

As of today, several counties have not submitted reports for June or July. These reports are essential to establishing amounts for the county contracts and for the report

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November 2020 Coronavirus Funding – July 2020  
Page 2

due to the Election Assistance Commission and Congress 20 days after the November 2020 election.

#### County Allocations and Contracts

In allocating the funding, the Legislature indicated that the Secretary of State shall compile the remaining amounts from the state's voting system funding provided in the Budget Act of 2018 and the Budget Act of 2019 by county, calculate the difference between the costs related to conducting the November 2020 election and remaining state voting system funding by county, and then reimburse counties for the difference in costs.

Based on those considerations and reports provided by counties, the allocation of COVID-19 state and federal funding that will be reflected in contracts will be issued for each county next week.

Please submit the monthly cost report to Kathryn Chaney (KC) at [kchaney@sos.ca.gov](mailto:kchaney@sos.ca.gov). Additionally, please contact KC if you have any questions about the status of your contract, allocation or reimbursement claims.

Link:

[July 24 County Report](#) (XLSX)

## General Election: November 2020 Coronavirus Funding

County	General COVID-19 Funding	Outreach and Communication Funding
Alameda	\$ 2,918,880.00	\$ 534,456.00
Alpine	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 458.00
Amador	\$ 56,305.00	\$ 13,775.00
Butte	\$ 275,822.00	\$ 67,481.00
Calaveras	\$ 70,958.00	\$ 17,360.00
Colusa	\$ 28,844.00	\$ 5,281.00
Contra Costa	\$ 2,084,931.00	\$ 381,757.00
Del Norte	\$ 48,159.00	\$ 8,818.00
El Dorado	\$ 296,706.00	\$ 72,590.00
Fresno	\$ 1,119,088.00	\$ 273,789.00
Glenn	\$ 42,677.00	\$ 7,814.00
Humboldt	\$ 251,223.00	\$ 46,000.00
Imperial	\$ 244,603.00	\$ 44,788.00
Inyo	\$ 31,812.00	\$ 5,825.00
Kern	\$ 1,266,154.00	\$ 231,836.00
Kings	\$ 176,806.00	\$ 32,374.00
Lake	\$ 107,549.00	\$ 19,693.00
Lassen	\$ 44,498.00	\$ 8,148.00
Los Angeles	\$ 13,168,334.00	\$ 3,221,681.00
Madera	\$ 146,837.00	\$ 35,924.00
Marin	\$ 527,393.00	\$ 96,567.00
Mariposa	\$ 25,915.00	\$ 6,340.00
Mendocino	\$ 166,859.00	\$ 30,552.00
Merced	\$ 332,137.00	\$ 60,815.00
Modoc	\$ 15,810.00	\$ 2,895.00
Mono	\$ 22,506.00	\$ 4,121.00
Monterey	\$ 619,335.00	\$ 113,402.00
Napa	\$ 191,507.00	\$ 46,853.00
Nevada	\$ 161,794.00	\$ 39,583.00
Orange	\$ 3,880,161.00	\$ 949,295.00
Placer	\$ 786,463.00	\$ 144,004.00
Plumas	\$ 40,247.00	\$ 7,369.00
Riverside	\$ 3,541,061.00	\$ 648,379.00
Sacramento	\$ 1,943,529.00	\$ 475,491.00
San Benito	\$ 102,944.00	\$ 18,849.00
San Bernardino	\$ 3,223,449.00	\$ 590,223.00
San Diego	\$ 5,792,680.00	\$ 1,060,657.00
San Francisco	\$ 1,602,688.00	\$ 293,457.00
San Joaquin	\$ 1,035,593.00	\$ 189,620.00
San Luis Obispo	\$ 559,377.00	\$ 102,423.00
San Mateo	\$ 990,688.00	\$ 242,375.00
Santa Barbara	\$ 719,821.00	\$ 131,801.00
Santa Clara	\$ 2,258,413.00	\$ 552,529.00
Santa Cruz	\$ 518,967.00	\$ 95,024.00
Shasta	\$ 329,526.00	\$ 60,337.00
Sierra	\$ 6,734.00	\$ 1,233.00
Siskiyou	\$ 87,747.00	\$ 16,067.00
Solano	\$ 758,977.00	\$ 138,971.00
Sonoma	\$ 886,086.00	\$ 162,245.00
Stanislaus	\$ 828,950.00	\$ 151,783.00
Sutter	\$ 153,603.00	\$ 28,125.00
Tehama	\$ 111,299.00	\$ 20,379.00
Trinity	\$ 25,050.00	\$ 4,587.00
Tulare	\$ 580,765.00	\$ 106,340.00
Tuolumne	\$ 77,304.00	\$ 18,913.00
Ventura	\$ 1,469,400.00	\$ 269,051.00
Yolo	\$ 372,334.00	\$ 68,175.00
Yuba	\$ 116,438.00	\$ 21,320.00
California	\$ 57,246,236.00	\$ 11,999,998.00

**VBM and In Person Use Rates: 2020 General Election  
All Voters**

County	County Type	VBM Use Rates	In Person Use Rate
Alameda County	Non_VCA	93.2%	6.8%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	96.2%	3.8%
Amador County	VCA	91.6%	8.5%
Butte County	VCA	96.6%	3.4%
Calaveras County	VCA	86.9%	13.1%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	89.3%	10.7%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	91.9%	8.1%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	84.4%	15.6%
El Dorado County	VCA	90.8%	9.2%
Fresno County	VCA	86.8%	13.2%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	94.7%	5.4%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	90.4%	9.6%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	88.7%	11.3%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	88.4%	11.7%
Kern County	Non_VCA	87.9%	12.1%
Kings County	Non_VCA	90.2%	9.9%
Lake County	Non_VCA	88.7%	11.3%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	99.4%	0.6%
Los Angeles County	VCA	79.8%	20.2%
Madera County	VCA	89.4%	10.6%
Marin County	Non_VCA	92.5%	7.5%
Mariposa County	VCA	99.0%	1.0%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	96.0%	4.1%
Merced County	Non_VCA	98.9%	1.0%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	90.8%	9.2%
Mono County	Non_VCA	84.8%	15.2%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	93.7%	6.4%
Napa County	VCA	95.4%	4.6%
Nevada County	VCA	92.5%	7.5%
Orange County	VCA	82.4%	17.6%
Placer County	Non_VCA	94.0%	6.0%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	99.9%	0.2%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	89.8%	10.2%
Sacramento County	VCA	92.5%	7.5%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	91.0%	9.0%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	83.7%	16.3%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	89.2%	10.8%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	92.0%	8.0%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	92.1%	8.0%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	94.6%	5.4%
San Mateo County	VCA	91.5%	8.4%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	90.9%	9.1%
Santa Clara County	VCA	93.9%	6.1%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	91.7%	8.3%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	86.1%	13.9%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	99.9%	0.1%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	87.7%	12.3%
Solano County	Non_VCA	86.9%	13.1%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	94.7%	5.3%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	98.7%	1.3%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	98.8%	1.2%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	82.9%	17.2%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	100.0%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	84.8%	15.3%
Tuolumne County	VCA	94.9%	5.1%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	89.6%	10.4%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	92.9%	7.1%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	87.5%	12.4%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	84.4%	15.7%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	88.7%	11.3%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	90.4%	9.6%
California	California	87.5%	12.6%



**Method of Voting by Race and Ethnicity: 2020 General Election  
Asian-American Voters\***

County	County Type	Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center
Alameda County	Non_VCA	44.6%	11.5%	38.6%	5.3%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	20.0%
Amador County	VCA	46.5%	9.6%	32.8%	11.1%
Butte County	VCA	44.9%	7.3%	45.1%	2.7%
Calaveras County	VCA	32.1%	11.5%	46.2%	10.3%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	11.7%	38.3%	43.6%	6.4%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	45.0%	6.7%	42.8%	5.6%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	0.0%	43.9%	47.1%	9.0%
El Dorado County	VCA	50.7%	10.1%	31.8%	7.4%
Fresno County	VCA	39.5%	7.9%	44.2%	8.5%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	50.8%	0.0%	43.4%	5.7%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	32.6%	11.8%	47.5%	8.1%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	0.0%	36.7%	53.4%	9.8%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	35.3%	5.3%	54.9%	4.5%
Kern County	Non_VCA	0.0%	30.4%	61.6%	8.0%
Kings County	Non_VCA	30.3%	15.6%	46.3%	7.8%
Lake County	Non_VCA	20.3%	17.3%	53.0%	9.5%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	16.8%	45.1%	37.2%	0.9%
Los Angeles County	VCA	41.8%	10.7%	34.2%	13.2%
Madera County	VCA	33.2%	9.3%	48.4%	9.2%
Marin County	Non_VCA	50.9%	2.3%	41.3%	5.5%
Mariposa County	VCA	58.7%	9.6%	31.7%	0.0%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	33.7%	20.6%	42.6%	3.0%
Merced County	Non_VCA	33.7%	11.3%	54.1%	0.9%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	43.5%	8.7%	39.1%	8.7%
Mono County	Non_VCA	37.4%	3.3%	46.2%	13.2%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	15.8%	6.9%	72.8%	4.4%
Napa County	VCA	45.6%	10.8%	36.9%	6.7%
Nevada County	VCA	27.3%	36.5%	29.1%	7.1%
Orange County	VCA	37.6%	12.9%	37.5%	12.0%
Placer County	Non_VCA	49.6%	4.9%	40.2%	5.3%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	27.4%	12.9%	58.1%	1.6%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	2.1%	41.7%	47.9%	8.3%
Sacramento County	VCA	50.7%	11.5%	32.1%	5.7%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	39.5%	16.5%	33.5%	10.4%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	27.5%	15.9%	46.9%	9.7%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	41.7%	7.9%	42.4%	7.9%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	7.1%	28.3%	59.5%	5.0%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	26.5%	10.8%	57.2%	5.5%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	43.5%	10.1%	40.8%	5.6%
San Mateo County	VCA	36.4%	11.4%	45.9%	6.3%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	49.1%	10.0%	32.8%	8.1%
Santa Clara County	VCA	48.3%	9.2%	36.8%	5.7%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	48.4%	12.7%	32.6%	6.3%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	30.4%	24.8%	33.9%	11.0%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	14.8%	20.5%	51.0%	13.8%
Solano County	Non_VCA	0.0%	42.0%	49.2%	8.7%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	39.6%	14.0%	41.8%	4.6%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	29.2%	18.3%	50.9%	1.6%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	36.0%	4.6%	58.4%	1.1%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	38.0%	8.3%	35.7%	18.0%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	54.4%	0.0%	45.6%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	32.0%	10.0%	46.7%	11.3%
Tuolumne County	VCA	35.8%	25.7%	34.6%	3.9%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	53.0%	7.4%	31.2%	8.5%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	40.9%	7.4%	45.9%	5.8%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	26.3%	12.6%	52.8%	8.3%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	42.5%	10.9%	36.4%	10.2%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	42.9%	11.0%	37.8%	8.2%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	31.6%	16.0%	46.0%	6.4%
California	California	38.3%	12.9%	40.1%	8.7%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

\*Alpine County had 5 counted ballots cast by Asian Americans. Sierra County had 7 counted ballots cast by Asian Americans

**Voting Methods by Race and Ethnicity: 2020 General Election**  
**Latino Voters**

County	County Type	Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center
Alameda County	Non_VCA	44.6%	15.4%	31.2%	8.8%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	48.0%	0.0%	48.0%	4.0%
Amador County	VCA	50.4%	9.6%	27.3%	12.6%
Butte County	VCA	49.7%	11.8%	32.9%	5.6%
Calaveras County	VCA	32.4%	14.5%	37.7%	15.5%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	14.7%	34.0%	40.0%	11.4%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	46.7%	6.4%	37.4%	9.5%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	0.0%	47.2%	35.6%	17.2%
El Dorado County	VCA	48.6%	12.3%	27.3%	11.8%
Fresno County	VCA	43.4%	14.2%	26.9%	15.5%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	61.8%	0.0%	31.2%	7.0%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	36.7%	16.3%	35.0%	12.1%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	0.0%	38.7%	49.8%	11.5%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	38.6%	14.7%	30.9%	15.9%
Kern County	Non_VCA	0.0%	44.0%	43.6%	12.4%
Kings County	Non_VCA	33.4%	21.4%	33.9%	11.4%
Lake County	Non_VCA	23.6%	21.9%	41.7%	12.8%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	15.7%	49.1%	34.2%	1.0%
Los Angeles County	VCA	39.8%	15.6%	21.9%	22.7%
Madera County	VCA	45.6%	11.1%	30.6%	12.7%
Marin County	Non_VCA	57.2%	1.9%	30.4%	10.5%
Mariposa County	VCA	53.7%	14.1%	30.4%	1.8%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	36.7%	27.6%	30.2%	5.5%
Merced County	Non_VCA	36.6%	22.7%	39.3%	1.4%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	33.2%	11.7%	45.3%	9.7%
Mono County	Non_VCA	31.7%	9.3%	39.1%	19.9%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	18.8%	14.7%	57.9%	8.6%
Napa County	VCA	43.5%	20.1%	29.5%	6.8%
Nevada County	VCA	27.5%	37.0%	23.5%	11.9%
Orange County	VCA	36.7%	16.2%	27.4%	19.8%
Placer County	Non_VCA	56.9%	5.8%	29.0%	8.3%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	35.0%	5.9%	58.7%	0.4%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	2.2%	47.7%	38.9%	11.1%
Sacramento County	VCA	51.7%	15.8%	23.7%	8.8%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	45.8%	20.3%	24.4%	9.4%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	25.6%	24.6%	32.1%	17.6%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	37.3%	12.1%	37.5%	13.0%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	8.6%	35.7%	45.4%	10.4%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	29.6%	16.4%	44.4%	9.6%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	38.6%	16.7%	35.7%	9.0%
San Mateo County	VCA	39.5%	13.2%	36.2%	11.1%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	50.0%	14.4%	24.6%	11.0%
Santa Clara County	VCA	50.6%	10.6%	30.5%	8.4%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	41.3%	20.4%	27.5%	10.9%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	34.3%	29.2%	20.7%	15.7%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	20.9%	4.3%	74.8%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	18.5%	27.2%	40.6%	13.7%
Solano County	Non_VCA	0.0%	49.2%	36.2%	14.6%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	43.9%	17.1%	31.5%	7.6%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	32.8%	28.2%	37.0%	2.0%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	40.4%	16.7%	40.2%	2.6%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	35.5%	14.4%	31.2%	18.9%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	65.3%	0.0%	34.7%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	33.8%	12.7%	36.6%	16.9%
Tuolumne County	VCA	31.2%	30.1%	33.3%	5.4%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	55.0%	10.3%	22.5%	12.1%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	44.1%	11.8%	34.3%	9.8%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	30.5%	18.8%	38.3%	12.3%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	41.0%	15.2%	24.1%	19.7%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	43.0%	14.5%	28.2%	14.2%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	27.7%	24.1%	36.4%	11.8%
California	California	34.6%	19.5%	30.1%	15.9%



Voting Methods: 2020 General Election  
Men and Women

County	County Type	Women				Men			
		Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center	Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center
Alameda County	Non_VCA	48.9%	13.4%	31.7%	6.0%	46.9%	12.6%	33.0%	7.5%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	48.5%	0.6%	47.5%	3.4%	41.6%	0.0%	54.0%	4.4%
Amador County	VCA	55.0%	8.6%	28.7%	7.7%	52.3%	8.5%	29.9%	9.3%
Butte County	VCA	52.0%	10.3%	34.9%	2.9%	49.5%	10.5%	36.0%	4.0%
Calaveras County	VCA	33.6%	14.1%	39.5%	12.9%	32.3%	14.1%	40.3%	13.3%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	18.6%	35.5%	36.1%	9.9%	18.0%	34.1%	36.3%	11.6%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	49.4%	6.1%	37.2%	7.3%	47.2%	5.7%	38.2%	9.0%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	0.0%	51.2%	34.8%	14.1%	0.0%	49.0%	33.8%	17.2%
El Dorado County	VCA	54.2%	10.8%	26.6%	8.5%	50.6%	11.0%	28.5%	9.9%
Fresno County	VCA	45.5%	12.5%	29.6%	12.5%	44.3%	11.4%	30.1%	14.2%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	65.9%	0.0%	29.1%	5.0%	64.1%	0.0%	30.1%	5.7%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	34.9%	13.2%	43.2%	8.7%	33.7%	12.6%	43.1%	10.7%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	0.0%	39.8%	49.5%	10.7%	0.0%	38.2%	49.5%	12.2%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	39.8%	12.1%	37.3%	10.7%	36.4%	11.7%	39.2%	12.7%
Kern County	Non_VCA	0.0%	43.5%	45.3%	11.2%	0.0%	41.1%	45.7%	13.2%
Kings County	Non_VCA	36.4%	21.4%	32.9%	9.2%	34.4%	21.7%	33.2%	10.6%
Lake County	Non_VCA	24.4%	20.9%	44.7%	10.0%	21.5%	19.8%	45.9%	12.8%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	16.9%	45.2%	37.4%	0.5%	16.7%	43.3%	39.3%	0.6%
Los Angeles County	VCA	42.0%	13.9%	24.9%	19.2%	40.8%	12.3%	25.7%	21.3%
Madera County	VCA	42.0%	13.7%	34.4%	9.9%	39.6%	13.4%	35.6%	11.3%
Marin County	Non_VCA	54.4%	2.0%	37.1%	6.6%	50.8%	1.6%	39.0%	8.5%
Mariposa County	VCA	61.5%	11.6%	26.1%	0.8%	57.7%	12.3%	28.9%	1.1%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	31.1%	31.5%	34.0%	3.5%	29.3%	29.8%	36.1%	4.7%
Merced County	Non_VCA	40.3%	20.2%	38.7%	0.9%	38.7%	20.1%	40.2%	1.1%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	44.5%	7.9%	39.3%	8.3%	41.3%	8.9%	39.5%	10.3%
Mono County	Non_VCA	33.3%	7.3%	44.8%	14.6%	30.1%	7.5%	46.5%	15.9%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	19.1%	10.7%	64.7%	5.6%	18.0%	10.2%	64.7%	7.1%
Napa County	VCA	44.2%	18.5%	33.2%	4.1%	41.9%	18.9%	34.2%	5.0%
Nevada County	VCA	32.1%	36.5%	24.9%	6.6%	30.4%	34.7%	26.7%	8.3%
Orange County	VCA	39.1%	13.7%	30.5%	16.7%	36.4%	12.9%	31.9%	18.8%
Placer County	Non_VCA	56.7%	6.0%	32.0%	5.3%	54.3%	5.7%	33.3%	6.6%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	36.5%	4.6%	58.7%	0.2%	35.0%	4.0%	60.7%	0.2%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	2.7%	48.3%	39.3%	9.6%	2.5%	46.4%	40.4%	10.8%
Sacramento County	VCA	54.4%	13.6%	25.2%	6.9%	52.3%	13.3%	26.0%	8.3%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	47.9%	19.2%	25.1%	7.9%	45.4%	18.7%	25.9%	10.0%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	25.9%	24.0%	34.7%	15.4%	24.1%	22.4%	36.0%	17.5%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	41.6%	9.5%	39.1%	9.8%	38.6%	9.2%	40.4%	11.9%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	7.7%	33.3%	51.9%	7.1%	6.6%	32.6%	51.9%	8.9%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	31.3%	14.6%	46.8%	7.4%	30.6%	13.7%	47.0%	8.7%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	47.0%	11.7%	36.7%	4.6%	43.9%	12.0%	37.8%	6.3%
San Mateo County	VCA	41.1%	12.6%	38.4%	7.9%	38.5%	12.2%	40.2%	9.1%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	53.5%	11.9%	26.6%	7.9%	50.0%	11.3%	28.3%	10.4%
Santa Clara County	VCA	51.7%	8.6%	34.2%	5.5%	48.9%	8.7%	35.7%	6.8%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	52.3%	14.1%	26.3%	7.3%	48.6%	13.6%	28.4%	9.5%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	35.7%	28.5%	22.9%	12.9%	34.5%	27.4%	23.2%	15.0%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	12.8%	5.3%	81.8%	0.1%	12.8%	5.4%	81.8%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	21.1%	26.4%	41.4%	11.2%	19.2%	24.4%	42.9%	13.5%
Solano County	Non_VCA	0.0%	48.8%	39.4%	11.9%	0.0%	45.2%	40.3%	14.5%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	45.4%	15.3%	34.9%	4.5%	41.7%	15.2%	36.8%	6.2%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	35.9%	23.2%	39.8%	1.1%	33.9%	24.2%	40.5%	1.4%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	43.7%	13.2%	41.9%	1.2%	42.3%	13.5%	43.0%	1.1%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	40.9%	13.6%	29.6%	15.9%	39.2%	13.5%	28.8%	18.5%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	63.4%	0.0%	36.6%	0.0%	58.1%	0.0%	41.9%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	36.1%	11.6%	38.1%	14.2%	34.0%	10.9%	38.6%	16.5%
Tuolumne County	VCA	34.3%	29.0%	32.2%	4.5%	31.9%	28.2%	34.1%	5.8%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	56.7%	9.4%	24.4%	9.4%	54.2%	9.2%	25.1%	11.5%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	48.7%	8.5%	36.3%	6.5%	45.6%	8.6%	38.1%	7.7%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	33.4%	17.9%	37.4%	11.2%	30.6%	17.6%	37.8%	13.9%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	43.8%	13.4%	27.9%	14.9%	42.0%	12.3%	29.1%	16.6%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	45.6%	12.9%	30.9%	10.6%	43.1%	12.4%	32.3%	12.2%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	33.4%	20.2%	37.6%	8.8%	31.4%	19.3%	38.8%	10.5%
California	California	38.5%	16.8%	32.9%	11.8%	36.6%	15.9%	34.0%	13.5%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

Voting Methods: 2020 General Election  
Nativity

County	County Type	U.S. Born				Foreign Born			
		Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center	Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center
Alameda County	Non_VCA	50.3%	13.5%	29.2%	6.9%	42.2%	11.8%	39.6%	6.5%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	56.5%	0.0%	43.5%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Amador County	VCA	54.1%	8.5%	29.0%	8.4%	53.5%	5.7%	32.1%	8.6%
Butte County	VCA	51.1%	10.4%	35.1%	3.4%	43.0%	9.7%	43.9%	3.5%
Calaveras County	VCA	33.2%	14.1%	36.8%	16.0%	30.7%	13.2%	42.9%	13.2%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	19.9%	35.1%	34.0%	11.1%	11.7%	32.4%	45.7%	10.1%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	49.7%	5.9%	36.4%	8.1%	43.1%	6.3%	43.7%	6.9%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	0.0%	50.2%	34.1%	15.7%	0.0%	49.7%	36.7%	13.6%
El Dorado County	VCA	52.9%	10.9%	27.1%	9.0%	49.3%	10.1%	31.1%	9.4%
Fresno County	VCA	46.1%	12.1%	28.6%	13.2%	37.1%	11.1%	40.9%	10.9%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	66.1%	0.0%	28.6%	5.2%	55.7%	0.0%	39.4%	4.9%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	34.5%	13.0%	42.9%	9.6%	31.5%	12.8%	46.4%	9.3%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	0.0%	40.6%	47.0%	12.3%	0.0%	36.0%	53.1%	10.9%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	38.0%	12.1%	38.2%	11.7%	38.1%	8.2%	41.8%	11.9%
Kern County	Non_VCA	0.0%	43.3%	44.4%	12.4%	0.0%	34.4%	55.8%	9.8%
Kings County	Non_VCA	36.6%	22.3%	31.4%	9.7%	29.8%	19.1%	42.8%	8.4%
Lake County	Non_VCA	23.2%	20.4%	45.0%	11.4%	21.1%	19.2%	49.2%	10.5%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	16.9%	44.5%	38.0%	0.6%	9.9%	44.9%	44.9%	0.4%
Los Angeles County	VCA	42.7%	13.4%	23.2%	20.8%	37.7%	12.2%	30.9%	19.2%
Madera County	VCA	41.2%	13.8%	34.4%	10.6%	38.2%	11.1%	41.0%	9.7%
Marin County	Non_VCA	53.2%	1.8%	37.6%	7.5%	50.8%	2.1%	39.8%	7.4%
Mariposa County	VCA	60.3%	12.1%	26.7%	1.0%	58.3%	8.3%	33.0%	0.3%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	30.3%	31.1%	34.8%	3.9%	29.8%	26.9%	39.0%	4.3%
Merced County	Non_VCA	41.0%	20.4%	37.3%	1.2%	30.6%	17.1%	50.7%	1.7%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	43.7%	8.5%	38.9%	8.9%	44.9%	5.8%	42.0%	7.2%
Mono County	Non_VCA	31.8%	7.3%	45.7%	15.2%	30.9%	7.8%	44.0%	17.3%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	19.2%	10.1%	64.3%	6.3%	16.1%	11.2%	66.3%	6.4%
Napa County	VCA	43.3%	19.2%	33.0%	4.4%	42.6%	14.2%	37.1%	6.1%
Nevada County	VCA	31.9%	35.3%	25.4%	7.4%	28.6%	35.8%	27.7%	7.9%
Orange County	VCA	38.8%	13.3%	29.6%	18.3%	34.7%	13.1%	37.8%	14.4%
Placer County	Non_VCA	56.2%	5.9%	32.2%	5.8%	50.5%	6.0%	36.9%	6.6%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	35.8%	4.7%	59.3%	0.2%	37.1%	2.4%	59.3%	1.2%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	2.7%	48.4%	38.5%	10.3%	2.3%	41.2%	47.3%	9.2%
Sacramento County	VCA	54.3%	13.4%	24.8%	7.5%	49.1%	13.5%	29.6%	7.8%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	47.9%	18.7%	24.7%	8.8%	39.8%	21.2%	30.9%	8.0%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	25.5%	24.0%	33.4%	17.1%	22.9%	20.3%	43.8%	13.0%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	41.3%	9.4%	38.5%	10.9%	35.2%	9.0%	45.1%	10.7%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	7.6%	34.6%	49.6%	8.3%	5.7%	29.3%	58.0%	6.9%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	32.0%	14.5%	45.2%	8.2%	25.6%	12.2%	55.7%	6.5%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	46.2%	11.7%	36.8%	5.3%	41.9%	10.8%	41.2%	6.1%
San Mateo County	VCA	41.6%	12.7%	37.1%	8.5%	34.7%	11.4%	45.6%	8.3%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	52.9%	11.6%	26.5%	9.0%	46.0%	12.4%	32.9%	8.8%
Santa Clara County	VCA	51.6%	8.5%	33.9%	6.0%	46.7%	9.4%	37.4%	6.4%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	51.9%	13.5%	26.4%	8.2%	41.2%	16.7%	33.2%	8.8%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	35.3%	27.8%	22.9%	14.0%	34.0%	26.5%	26.9%	12.6%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	13.6%	6.6%	79.7%	0.1%	17.1%	7.0%	76.0%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	19.8%	26.2%	41.6%	12.3%	16.1%	25.8%	47.0%	11.0%
Solano County	Non_VCA	0.0%	48.6%	38.5%	13.0%	0.0%	41.4%	49.0%	9.6%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	44.2%	15.2%	35.4%	5.2%	38.7%	15.3%	40.3%	5.7%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	35.8%	24.2%	38.6%	1.4%	30.2%	22.1%	45.7%	2.0%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	45.0%	14.4%	39.4%	1.2%	35.2%	7.7%	56.0%	1.1%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	40.8%	13.2%	28.7%	17.3%	34.0%	13.5%	35.4%	17.1%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	61.2%	0.0%	38.8%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	36.0%	11.1%	37.4%	15.4%	30.0%	11.5%	46.6%	11.9%
Tuolumne County	VCA	33.3%	28.9%	33.2%	4.6%	30.8%	29.8%	36.6%	2.7%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	56.4%	9.4%	23.8%	10.4%	51.0%	8.8%	30.1%	10.1%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	49.5%	8.3%	35.9%	6.3%	39.6%	10.4%	43.6%	6.4%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	32.7%	17.7%	36.5%	13.2%	27.9%	15.7%	46.6%	9.9%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	44.3%	13.0%	27.0%	15.7%	39.0%	12.0%	34.0%	15.0%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	45.7%	12.7%	30.3%	11.3%	40.5%	11.8%	37.6%	10.1%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	33.5%	20.1%	36.6%	9.7%	28.0%	18.3%	45.3%	8.5%
California	California	38.6%	16.8%	32.1%	12.5%	34.5%	14.6%	38.6%	12.4%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File



**Voting Methods by Race and Ethnicity: 2020 General Election  
New Voters\***

County	County Type	Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center
Alameda County	Non_VCA	40.2%	13.6%	31.1%	15.2%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Amador County	VCA	41.3%	11.7%	27.5%	19.5%
Butte County	VCA	48.4%	10.9%	27.9%	12.9%
Calaveras County	VCA	32.4%	11.1%	32.6%	23.9%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	17.9%	31.8%	30.6%	19.6%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	45.3%	5.9%	36.3%	12.5%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	0.0%	45.3%	34.8%	19.9%
El Dorado County	VCA	46.4%	13.7%	22.6%	17.3%
Fresno County	VCA	43.1%	10.2%	24.0%	22.8%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	61.0%	0.0%	24.5%	14.5%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	37.9%	12.2%	32.5%	17.4%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	0.0%	34.9%	43.5%	21.6%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	35.2%	9.9%	33.9%	20.9%
Kern County	Non_VCA	0.0%	41.8%	38.5%	19.7%
Kings County	Non_VCA	29.7%	19.6%	29.2%	21.6%
Lake County	Non_VCA	28.0%	19.6%	38.8%	13.7%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	15.3%	43.9%	34.6%	6.3%
Los Angeles County	VCA	39.1%	12.9%	19.0%	29.0%
Madera County	VCA	36.5%	12.4%	29.9%	21.1%
Marin County	Non_VCA	52.5%	1.1%	34.3%	12.1%
Mariposa County	VCA	52.3%	15.4%	28.4%	3.9%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	28.8%	30.0%	30.0%	11.3%
Merced County	Non_VCA	34.6%	20.2%	35.8%	9.4%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	42.6%	11.0%	37.5%	8.8%
Mono County	Non_VCA	31.5%	8.9%	41.7%	18.0%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	18.2%	9.5%	57.0%	15.3%
Napa County	VCA	39.4%	15.9%	29.2%	15.4%
Nevada County	VCA	17.0%	36.6%	21.7%	24.7%
Orange County	VCA	35.2%	13.8%	26.2%	24.8%
Placer County	Non_VCA	53.4%	4.3%	27.7%	14.7%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	32.2%	5.8%	59.3%	2.6%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	1.2%	45.2%	33.2%	20.4%
Sacramento County	VCA	44.8%	13.8%	21.6%	19.8%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	37.6%	17.6%	21.8%	22.9%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	26.4%	19.4%	29.5%	24.8%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	36.6%	9.1%	34.9%	19.4%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	10.9%	29.7%	46.4%	13.0%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	31.5%	15.1%	38.6%	14.8%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	38.6%	14.5%	31.0%	15.9%
San Mateo County	VCA	36.6%	12.5%	37.3%	13.6%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	49.9%	10.5%	22.4%	17.2%
Santa Clara County	VCA	47.1%	9.3%	28.3%	15.3%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	45.3%	13.5%	26.1%	15.2%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	28.4%	30.6%	20.1%	20.9%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	23.7%	7.4%	68.9%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Solano County	Non_VCA	0.0%	46.1%	31.6%	22.3%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	41.4%	15.9%	29.3%	13.5%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	31.6%	25.4%	29.3%	13.7%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	37.6%	13.9%	37.3%	11.2%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	36.9%	14.5%	24.9%	23.7%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tulare County	Non_VCA	33.8%	11.0%	29.6%	25.6%
Tuolumne County	VCA	35.1%	24.8%	28.6%	11.6%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	51.6%	8.6%	20.8%	19.0%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	41.1%	9.7%	31.9%	17.3%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	27.7%	18.8%	36.7%	16.9%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	39.6%	12.9%	22.8%	24.6%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	40.2%	12.9%	26.6%	20.3%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	29.0%	19.8%	33.0%	18.2%
California	California	34.1%	16.5%	28.1%	21.3%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

\*New voters could not be identified for Alpine, Siskiyou, Trinity counties.

Voting Methods: 2020 General Election  
Previous Voting Methods

County	County Type	Previous Polling Place Voters				Previous VBM Voters			
		Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center	Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center
Alameda County	Non_VCA	45.9%	16.2%	23.7%	14.1%	50.7%	11.1%	36.1%	2.1%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	46.8%	0.2%	52.0%	1.0%
Amador County	VCA	39.5%	14.2%	20.9%	25.4%	57.6%	7.2%	30.8%	4.5%
Butte County	VCA	48.8%	18.2%	24.3%	8.7%	51.5%	9.1%	38.1%	1.4%
Calaveras County	VCA	29.9%	14.5%	26.8%	28.8%	33.5%	14.6%	42.3%	9.6%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	12.9%	39.5%	22.3%	25.3%	21.0%	33.0%	43.5%	2.5%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	48.3%	5.9%	28.3%	17.5%	49.2%	6.0%	42.0%	2.8%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	0.0%	39.7%	20.9%	39.4%	0.0%	55.7%	40.3%	4.0%
El Dorado County	VCA	40.8%	16.0%	16.6%	26.6%	55.5%	9.6%	29.8%	5.2%
Fresno County	VCA	41.6%	13.3%	17.8%	27.3%	46.3%	11.6%	36.1%	5.9%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	66.9%	0.0%	18.7%	14.5%	65.5%	0.0%	33.0%	1.5%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	38.6%	14.8%	28.1%	18.5%	31.2%	11.9%	54.1%	2.8%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	0.0%	38.1%	42.1%	19.8%	0.0%	40.6%	55.3%	4.1%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	37.5%	12.5%	19.7%	30.3%	38.9%	11.8%	46.6%	2.7%
Kern County	Non_VCA	0.0%	46.1%	29.1%	24.9%	0.0%	39.6%	56.6%	3.8%
Kings County	Non_VCA	29.5%	23.8%	25.0%	21.7%	39.0%	21.7%	35.3%	3.9%
Lake County	Non_VCA	18.7%	24.6%	26.5%	30.1%	24.1%	18.5%	54.5%	2.9%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	18.1%	58.6%	23.2%	0.1%	16.5%	40.9%	42.5%	0.1%
Los Angeles County	VCA	39.8%	13.8%	17.1%	29.3%	43.7%	12.0%	36.7%	7.6%
Madera County	VCA	34.7%	15.2%	23.2%	26.8%	42.4%	13.6%	38.1%	5.9%
Marin County	Non_VCA	56.6%	1.7%	22.7%	19.0%	51.4%	1.9%	44.5%	2.2%
Mariposa County	VCA	49.9%	24.7%	22.7%	2.7%	62.0%	10.1%	27.5%	0.4%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	22.6%	42.8%	21.0%	13.7%	32.1%	28.4%	38.5%	1.0%
Merced County	Non_VCA	41.5%	29.6%	28.6%	0.4%	39.7%	14.1%	46.1%	0.1%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	34.3%	12.4%	19.4%	33.8%	45.9%	7.1%	45.1%	1.9%
Mono County	Non_VCA	28.3%	9.5%	26.8%	35.4%	33.3%	6.2%	56.5%	4.0%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	17.9%	14.9%	51.5%	15.7%	18.9%	8.8%	70.5%	1.9%
Napa County	VCA	41.1%	22.6%	24.7%	11.5%	43.9%	18.7%	34.5%	2.8%
Nevada County	VCA	24.6%	38.7%	15.8%	20.9%	34.2%	35.0%	27.0%	3.7%
Orange County	VCA	33.1%	13.7%	19.6%	33.5%	40.7%	12.8%	37.8%	8.8%
Placer County	Non_VCA	60.1%	8.7%	18.5%	12.7%	54.3%	5.3%	38.5%	1.9%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	27.1%	5.6%	67.2%	0.0%	36.3%	4.2%	59.5%	0.0%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	2.0%	51.6%	27.9%	18.6%	3.4%	45.5%	46.9%	4.2%
Sacramento County	VCA	47.6%	16.8%	17.5%	18.1%	55.7%	12.8%	27.2%	4.3%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	37.1%	24.7%	16.0%	22.2%	50.6%	17.8%	27.8%	3.8%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	23.3%	25.1%	22.5%	29.2%	25.4%	23.3%	46.2%	5.2%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	38.6%	12.1%	27.4%	21.9%	42.2%	7.9%	46.3%	3.6%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	8.1%	35.7%	38.2%	18.1%	5.8%	32.2%	60.2%	1.9%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	31.4%	19.0%	32.7%	16.9%	30.6%	11.7%	55.1%	2.5%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	45.1%	17.1%	26.0%	11.8%	47.4%	9.2%	41.4%	2.0%
San Mateo County	VCA	38.6%	13.8%	26.3%	21.3%	40.6%	12.1%	41.8%	5.5%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	50.0%	14.1%	15.8%	20.1%	53.4%	10.9%	33.1%	2.6%
Santa Clara County	VCA	48.8%	12.3%	23.0%	15.8%	51.2%	7.6%	38.7%	2.5%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	48.5%	17.1%	18.3%	16.1%	52.8%	12.2%	31.7%	3.2%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	21.2%	29.9%	11.6%	37.3%	41.5%	26.7%	27.4%	4.5%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	25.9%	0.0%	74.1%	0.0%	11.5%	5.4%	83.2%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	12.5%	26.7%	22.7%	38.1%	23.4%	24.9%	49.0%	2.8%
Solano County	Non_VCA	0.0%	47.8%	22.9%	29.3%	0.0%	46.2%	49.8%	4.0%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	44.0%	19.1%	22.4%	14.6%	44.0%	14.0%	40.2%	1.7%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	36.0%	37.5%	26.2%	0.3%	35.2%	16.7%	48.0%	0.1%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	46.5%	22.6%	30.5%	0.3%	42.5%	10.0%	47.3%	0.1%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	24.9%	14.6%	14.0%	46.4%	46.6%	12.8%	35.0%	5.7%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	80.7%	0.0%	19.3%	0.0%	53.8%	0.0%	46.2%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	31.3%	12.5%	25.7%	30.6%	37.1%	10.4%	46.8%	5.7%
Tuolumne County	VCA	33.6%	28.8%	20.0%	17.6%	32.9%	29.2%	35.4%	2.6%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	53.4%	11.7%	15.6%	19.3%	57.5%	8.0%	31.0%	3.5%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	47.9%	11.6%	26.9%	13.6%	48.5%	6.9%	42.2%	2.4%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	24.6%	21.6%	23.7%	30.1%	36.5%	15.8%	43.7%	4.0%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	39.5%	13.9%	18.0%	28.6%	45.7%	12.0%	36.1%	6.2%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	38.7%	14.1%	20.2%	27.0%	46.8%	12.0%	35.7%	5.5%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	31.2%	22.8%	26.0%	19.9%	34.1%	18.0%	44.8%	3.1%
California	California	35.6%	18.1%	21.8%	24.5%	39.5%	15.2%	40.7%	4.6%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

Voting Methods: 2020 General Election  
Party Affiliation

County	County Type	Democratic				Republican				No Party Preference				Other Party			
		Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center	Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center	Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center	Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center
Alameda County	Non_VCA	47.3%	15.7%	28.4%	8.6%	50.0%	15.4%	27.3%	7.2%	50.9%	14.4%	27.7%	7.1%	49.2%	13.7%	29.5%	7.6%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	27.3%	0.0%	60.6%	12.1%	37.3%	0.0%	53.7%	9.0%	50.0%	0.0%	45.7%	4.3%	45.0%	0.0%	48.0%	7.0%
Amador County	VCA	42.7%	12.6%	30.5%	14.2%	42.1%	14.6%	26.9%	16.5%	46.8%	12.7%	27.2%	13.2%	48.3%	13.6%	27.2%	10.9%
Butte County	VCA	53.0%	10.5%	29.1%	7.4%	52.2%	11.5%	31.0%	5.3%	52.7%	12.3%	30.8%	4.1%	53.1%	12.2%	31.3%	3.4%
Calaveras County	VCA	32.1%	18.2%	32.2%	17.6%	36.3%	16.4%	29.3%	18.0%	34.6%	15.7%	31.2%	18.4%	32.6%	15.4%	33.8%	18.2%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	18.7%	36.7%	32.5%	12.1%	17.8%	37.5%	33.8%	10.9%	16.5%	41.7%	28.7%	13.1%	16.1%	43.3%	29.4%	11.1%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	48.6%	6.6%	36.3%	8.5%	51.2%	5.7%	34.1%	9.0%	52.5%	5.5%	33.1%	9.0%	50.2%	6.3%	34.0%	9.5%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	0.0%	48.9%	34.9%	16.2%	0.0%	50.4%	34.3%	15.3%	0.0%	52.0%	30.5%	17.4%	0.0%	47.6%	32.9%	19.5%
El Dorado County	VCA	47.8%	14.5%	25.7%	12.0%	48.9%	14.4%	23.6%	13.1%	50.4%	13.4%	24.0%	12.3%	51.1%	13.4%	24.1%	11.4%
Fresno County	VCA	46.5%	13.3%	22.4%	17.8%	46.2%	13.5%	23.7%	16.7%	45.9%	13.4%	25.0%	15.7%	46.0%	12.0%	27.7%	14.3%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	64.8%	0.0%	26.6%	8.7%	68.5%	0.0%	23.8%	7.7%	68.0%	0.0%	24.6%	7.5%	66.6%	0.0%	27.3%	6.1%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	41.6%	13.3%	33.0%	12.1%	40.1%	13.9%	34.6%	11.3%	38.2%	13.8%	37.0%	11.0%	36.7%	13.1%	38.2%	11.9%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	0.0%	39.9%	46.5%	13.6%	0.0%	39.9%	46.7%	13.4%	0.0%	39.6%	47.3%	13.1%	0.0%	40.3%	48.4%	11.3%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	36.7%	13.4%	33.3%	16.6%	41.4%	12.7%	32.3%	13.6%	42.8%	14.1%	30.3%	12.8%	38.0%	13.3%	33.1%	15.6%
Kern County	Non_VCA	0.0%	48.7%	37.3%	14.0%	0.0%	49.0%	38.0%	13.1%	0.0%	46.7%	39.7%	13.6%	0.0%	43.7%	43.3%	13.0%
Kings County	Non_VCA	35.3%	21.4%	28.9%	14.3%	34.7%	21.8%	30.1%	13.4%	36.6%	21.0%	30.4%	11.9%	37.3%	21.4%	31.3%	9.9%
Lake County	Non_VCA	26.3%	23.5%	35.8%	14.4%	24.8%	25.0%	35.2%	15.0%	25.4%	28.0%	34.8%	11.8%	22.6%	25.1%	39.1%	13.2%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	16.1%	49.8%	30.3%	3.8%	17.2%	51.4%	29.9%	1.5%	18.5%	46.9%	34.1%	0.5%	18.1%	48.8%	32.6%	0.5%
Los Angeles County	VCA	42.4%	16.6%	18.8%	22.2%	46.1%	14.7%	18.3%	21.0%	45.0%	13.0%	20.4%	21.6%	41.2%	13.1%	22.8%	22.9%
Madera County	VCA	44.6%	12.6%	26.6%	16.3%	43.7%	12.7%	28.6%	15.0%	42.6%	14.3%	29.9%	13.2%	41.8%	15.3%	30.6%	12.3%
Marin County	Non_VCA	49.3%	1.7%	41.2%	7.8%	55.2%	1.2%	35.6%	8.0%	58.1%	1.1%	33.0%	7.9%	57.4%	1.3%	32.2%	9.1%
Mariposa County	VCA	54.6%	16.3%	26.2%	2.8%	55.1%	15.4%	27.8%	1.7%	56.0%	15.4%	27.4%	1.2%	57.5%	14.9%	25.9%	1.7%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	36.7%	26.6%	29.1%	7.6%	34.6%	31.5%	28.2%	5.6%	31.6%	33.7%	29.7%	4.9%	31.6%	32.4%	31.5%	4.5%
Merced County	Non_VCA	38.8%	23.4%	35.1%	2.7%	38.7%	24.5%	35.4%	1.3%	39.9%	23.4%	35.7%	1.0%	39.5%	21.4%	38.3%	0.7%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	40.6%	8.0%	39.0%	12.3%	45.6%	11.6%	31.8%	11.1%	46.5%	12.9%	30.3%	10.3%	45.1%	8.1%	36.0%	10.9%
Mono County	Non_VCA	27.2%	10.3%	45.1%	17.4%	37.8%	9.4%	39.0%	13.8%	33.8%	8.2%	40.0%	18.0%	33.3%	7.2%	42.8%	16.7%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	19.9%	13.4%	56.8%	9.9%	20.1%	14.1%	57.7%	8.2%	18.5%	14.5%	59.7%	7.3%	18.9%	12.1%	62.5%	6.5%
Napa County	VCA	46.1%	18.7%	27.8%	7.4%	44.9%	20.0%	27.4%	7.8%	45.8%	20.5%	28.1%	5.6%	46.4%	19.8%	29.1%	4.7%
Nevada County	VCA	25.1%	34.6%	26.6%	13.7%	24.8%	38.0%	22.4%	14.8%	28.9%	37.7%	21.5%	11.9%	30.8%	37.2%	22.5%	9.5%
Orange County	VCA	39.5%	15.9%	25.9%	18.6%	40.8%	15.1%	25.8%	18.2%	40.0%	13.6%	26.6%	19.8%	37.0%	13.4%	27.9%	21.7%
Placer County	Non_VCA	56.6%	3.9%	30.8%	8.7%	57.7%	3.8%	28.6%	10.0%	58.4%	4.6%	28.5%	8.5%	58.1%	5.9%	29.5%	6.6%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	38.2%	5.6%	55.2%	1.0%	39.2%	4.2%	56.0%	0.7%	42.8%	4.5%	52.4%	0.2%	38.4%	4.6%	57.0%	0.0%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	1.9%	51.9%	33.5%	12.7%	2.0%	51.8%	33.6%	12.6%	2.0%	50.8%	35.0%	12.2%	2.4%	48.6%	37.5%	11.5%
Sacramento County	VCA	50.7%	15.6%	22.7%	11.0%	51.3%	16.1%	22.6%	10.0%	53.0%	15.1%	23.2%	8.7%	53.5%	14.3%	24.1%	8.1%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	44.0%	20.4%	23.5%	12.1%	45.6%	20.3%	23.1%	11.0%	47.7%	20.1%	21.3%	10.9%	44.6%	21.0%	24.4%	10.0%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	29.4%	25.1%	26.3%	19.3%	28.4%	24.8%	27.6%	19.2%	27.1%	24.9%	29.0%	19.0%	25.5%	24.5%	32.6%	17.4%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	39.7%	12.6%	34.0%	13.7%	43.0%	10.9%	34.0%	12.1%	41.9%	10.8%	35.5%	11.7%	39.8%	10.6%	37.6%	12.0%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	10.6%	31.3%	49.7%	8.4%	10.0%	33.0%	50.2%	6.8%	8.7%	34.7%	48.9%	7.7%	6.8%	35.4%	48.2%	9.6%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	31.4%	17.5%	40.0%	11.1%	31.8%	16.7%	40.9%	10.6%	31.2%	17.2%	41.7%	9.9%	32.2%	16.2%	43.0%	8.6%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	43.2%	16.1%	31.6%	9.2%	38.8%	19.4%	34.1%	7.7%	39.8%	18.2%	35.3%	6.6%	42.0%	15.3%	36.3%	6.5%
San Mateo County	VCA	39.1%	13.0%	38.3%	9.6%	41.4%	13.4%	36.8%	8.4%	42.4%	12.7%	36.2%	8.7%	41.1%	13.1%	36.0%	9.8%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	53.7%	12.2%	21.5%	12.6%	55.7%	11.4%	23.2%	9.7%	54.8%	11.7%	24.0%	9.5%	51.5%	12.8%	25.4%	10.3%
Santa Clara County	VCA	50.7%	9.7%	32.0%	7.6%	52.2%	9.7%	31.1%	7.1%	52.6%	9.7%	30.8%	6.9%	51.6%	10.0%	31.5%	6.9%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	48.8%	15.1%	25.8%	10.2%	50.9%	15.6%	24.2%	9.3%	50.2%	15.7%	25.3%	8.7%	50.1%	14.8%	25.7%	9.4%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	29.6%	31.5%	20.6%	18.2%	31.2%	32.5%	19.1%	17.1%	31.4%	31.6%	19.3%	17.7%	32.9%	30.3%	19.7%	17.1%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	26.6%	4.7%	68.8%	0.0%	21.4%	4.8%	73.8%	0.0%	15.3%	6.8%	77.9%	0.0%	16.3%	6.1%	77.6%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	19.5%	25.7%	41.4%	13.3%	21.5%	27.4%	36.7%	14.4%	20.0%	27.9%	37.5%	14.6%	20.0%	27.4%	36.8%	15.8%
Solano County	Non_VCA	0.0%	54.1%	30.4%	15.5%	0.0%	53.5%	31.7%	14.8%	0.0%	51.7%	32.4%	15.9%	0.0%	49.3%	35.5%	15.2%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	45.1%	16.3%	31.0%	7.7%	45.2%	16.6%	31.0%	7.2%	46.1%	16.4%	31.4%	6.1%	45.0%	16.3%	32.1%	6.6%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	34.6%	30.0%	31.6%	3.9%	34.3%	30.7%	33.0%	2.0%	34.6%	29.6%	34.4%	1.4%	35.2%	25.8%	38.1%	0.9%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	42.1%	15.1%	38.9%	3.9%	43.6%	15.9%	38.2%	2.4%	45.1%	14.7%	39.0%	1.1%	44.6%	14.0%	40.7%	0.7%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	36.1%	17.7%	24.9%	21.2%	36.2%	18.0%	25.3%	20.5%	35.7%	19.4%	24.5%	20.5%	36.3%	16.5%	26.7%	20.5%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	66.3%	0.0%	33.7%	0.0%	70.8%	0.0%	29.2%	0.0%	65.8%	0.0%	34.2%	0.0%	64.8%	0.0%	35.2%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	36.1%	14.1%	31.0%	18.8%	35.1%	14.8%	31.4%	18.7%	35.1%	13.2%	33.6%	18.1%	34.9%	12.2%	36.5%	16.4%
Tuolumne County	VCA	36.5%	26.7%	28.3%	8.5%	38.7%	25.2%	27.6%	8.5%	40.3%	27.7%	24.9%	7.0%	36.3%	28.7%	28.2%	6.9%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	56.3%	10.0%	21.2%	12.6%	57.5%	9.8%	20.4%	12.4%	57.4%	9.6%	21.2%	11.8%	55.7%	9.8%	22.3%	12.2%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	44.0%	9.7%	35.3%	11.0%	46.1%	10.2%	35.3%	8.4%	47.5%	10.4%	34.5%	7.6%	46.9%	9.6%	36.3%	7.1%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	30.5%	21.5%	34.2%	13.8%	27.6%	21.1%	37.1%	14.1%	28.0%	22.2%	34.7%	15.0%	30.9%	19.5%	35.4%	14.2%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	43.6%	15.4%	23.1%	18.0%	45.9%	14.5%	22.3%	17.3%	45.6%	13.2%	23.9%	17.2%	43.1%	13.1%	25.9%	17.9%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	44.7%	14.2%	27.4%	13.7%	45.8%	14.2%	27.1%	12.9%	46.1%	13.5%	27.6%	12.8%	44.8%	13.2%	28.8%	13.3%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	32.5%	22.6%	32.7%	12.2%	33.0%	22.5%	33.3%	11.2%	33.6%	21.8%	33.8%	10.9%	33.1%	20.8%	35.4%	10.7%
California	California	38.1%	19.0%	27.8%	15.1%	39.7%	18.4%	27.7%	14.3%	39.5%	17.6%	29.0%	14.0%	38.0%	17.0%	30.7%	14.3%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File



**Voting Methods by Race and Ethnicity: 2020 General Election**  
**Black Voters**

County	County Type	Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center
Alameda County	Non_VCA	42.0%	19.6%	31.9%	6.5%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Amador County	VCA	57.4%	5.4%	29.7%	7.4%
Butte County	VCA	53.6%	12.0%	31.9%	2.6%
Calaveras County	VCA	35.6%	15.4%	43.3%	5.8%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	26.3%	28.9%	39.5%	5.3%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	42.8%	6.4%	41.6%	9.3%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	0.0%	52.7%	33.3%	14.0%
El Dorado County	VCA	53.7%	12.1%	25.9%	8.2%
Fresno County	VCA	42.1%	15.3%	31.2%	11.4%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	61.9%	0.0%	36.9%	1.2%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	36.3%	16.2%	39.2%	8.2%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	0.0%	43.4%	48.8%	7.8%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	34.0%	17.0%	35.8%	13.2%
Kern County	Non_VCA	0.0%	41.6%	48.5%	9.9%
Kings County	Non_VCA	37.7%	23.1%	30.6%	8.6%
Lake County	Non_VCA	21.8%	20.3%	46.2%	11.7%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	10.8%	50.5%	38.7%	0.0%
Los Angeles County	VCA	36.3%	17.3%	26.6%	19.7%
Madera County	VCA	42.3%	12.1%	36.6%	8.9%
Marin County	Non_VCA	53.5%	1.8%	33.0%	11.8%
Mariposa County	VCA	67.2%	18.0%	14.8%	0.0%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	30.3%	28.7%	37.3%	3.7%
Merced County	Non_VCA	42.7%	15.0%	42.3%	0.0%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	48.0%	0.0%	40.0%	12.0%
Mono County	Non_VCA	50.0%	5.0%	30.0%	15.0%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	18.6%	8.6%	68.5%	4.3%
Napa County	VCA	45.6%	18.9%	32.2%	3.3%
Nevada County	VCA	33.2%	33.5%	28.3%	4.6%
Orange County	VCA	38.2%	13.2%	30.0%	18.5%
Placer County	Non_VCA	58.8%	5.1%	31.7%	4.3%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	38.9%	0.0%	61.1%	0.0%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	7.0%	45.9%	38.9%	8.2%
Sacramento County	VCA	50.8%	17.1%	25.8%	6.3%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	48.8%	15.9%	25.3%	10.0%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	23.7%	26.6%	36.5%	13.2%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	41.2%	8.9%	39.7%	10.1%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	6.2%	38.4%	44.7%	10.7%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	30.1%	14.8%	48.4%	6.6%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	45.3%	12.9%	37.3%	4.5%
San Mateo County	VCA	38.7%	13.5%	38.1%	9.7%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	51.7%	11.3%	27.1%	9.8%
Santa Clara County	VCA	50.9%	8.2%	35.4%	5.5%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	57.1%	11.0%	24.6%	7.3%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	34.5%	29.2%	20.7%	15.6%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	0.0%	11.1%	88.9%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	14.1%	23.7%	46.2%	16.0%
Solano County	Non_VCA	0.0%	47.1%	40.1%	12.9%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	42.9%	15.9%	36.7%	4.5%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	38.6%	22.0%	39.4%	0.0%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	46.0%	14.5%	39.4%	0.0%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	38.2%	16.6%	29.0%	16.1%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	61.5%	0.0%	38.5%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	37.9%	9.3%	38.9%	13.9%
Tuolumne County	VCA	35.0%	26.2%	36.4%	2.3%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	57.3%	8.6%	25.0%	9.2%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	45.3%	7.9%	39.0%	7.9%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	31.5%	18.8%	39.8%	9.9%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	38.1%	16.7%	27.4%	17.9%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	46.8%	13.5%	31.0%	8.7%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	33.7%	21.0%	36.9%	8.4%
California	California	36.4%	18.3%	31.0%	14.3%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

Note: These data identifying Black voters in the California voter file are not reliable for research purposes. Exercise strong caution when reviewing this data table.

**Voting Methods by Race and Ethnicity: 2020 General Election**  
**White Voters**

County	County Type	Drop Box	VC Drop Off	Mail	Vote Center
Alameda County	Non_VCA	50.7%	12.0%	30.2%	7.2%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	44.7%	0.3%	51.5%	3.6%
Amador County	VCA	54.1%	8.6%	29.0%	8.3%
Butte County	VCA	50.9%	10.3%	35.6%	3.2%
Calaveras County	VCA	33.2%	14.2%	39.5%	13.1%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	20.2%	35.0%	34.1%	10.6%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	49.4%	5.7%	36.7%	8.3%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	0.0%	50.5%	34.2%	15.3%
El Dorado County	VCA	52.8%	10.9%	27.3%	9.0%
Fresno County	VCA	46.5%	11.0%	30.1%	12.4%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	66.0%	0.0%	29.1%	5.0%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	34.2%	12.6%	43.6%	9.5%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	0.0%	40.3%	48.7%	11.0%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	37.9%	11.8%	38.9%	11.4%
Kern County	Non_VCA	0.0%	42.1%	45.6%	12.4%
Kings County	Non_VCA	36.4%	22.2%	32.0%	9.4%
Lake County	Non_VCA	23.2%	20.2%	45.3%	11.2%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	16.8%	44.1%	38.5%	0.6%
Los Angeles County	VCA	42.9%	11.6%	25.2%	20.2%
Madera County	VCA	38.5%	15.2%	36.8%	9.5%
Marin County	Non_VCA	52.6%	1.8%	38.2%	7.4%
Mariposa County	VCA	60.1%	12.0%	27.0%	0.9%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	29.5%	31.2%	35.4%	4.0%
Merced County	Non_VCA	42.7%	18.3%	38.3%	0.8%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	43.7%	8.3%	38.9%	9.1%
Mono County	Non_VCA	31.4%	7.3%	46.4%	14.8%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	18.8%	8.2%	67.8%	5.2%
Napa County	VCA	43.1%	18.8%	34.2%	3.9%
Nevada County	VCA	31.5%	35.6%	25.7%	7.3%
Orange County	VCA	38.0%	12.7%	30.7%	18.6%
Placer County	Non_VCA	55.8%	5.9%	32.5%	5.8%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	35.7%	4.4%	59.7%	0.1%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	2.8%	47.6%	39.6%	10.0%
Sacramento County	VCA	54.0%	13.3%	25.1%	7.7%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	47.7%	17.8%	25.8%	8.7%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	24.5%	23.2%	36.1%	16.3%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	40.8%	8.8%	39.8%	10.6%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	6.9%	34.1%	50.2%	8.8%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	32.2%	13.8%	46.2%	7.8%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	46.3%	11.4%	37.3%	4.9%
San Mateo County	VCA	40.8%	12.6%	38.1%	8.6%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	52.5%	10.8%	28.2%	8.5%
Santa Clara County	VCA	51.0%	8.1%	35.1%	5.8%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	52.4%	12.6%	27.1%	7.8%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	35.2%	27.9%	23.0%	13.8%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	12.4%	5.4%	82.2%	0.1%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	20.4%	25.3%	42.1%	12.2%
Solano County	Non_VCA	0.0%	47.4%	39.1%	13.5%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	43.8%	15.1%	36.1%	5.0%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	36.3%	22.0%	40.7%	1.0%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	44.9%	14.2%	40.0%	0.9%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	41.1%	13.3%	28.6%	17.0%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	60.8%	0.0%	39.2%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	35.9%	10.4%	39.4%	14.4%
Tuolumne County	VCA	33.4%	28.6%	32.9%	5.2%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	55.9%	9.2%	24.9%	10.0%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	48.5%	7.8%	37.2%	6.5%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	32.9%	17.5%	36.9%	12.7%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	44.2%	12.2%	28.7%	14.9%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	45.0%	12.6%	31.0%	11.4%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	33.8%	18.9%	37.8%	9.4%
California	California	38.4%	16.0%	33.8%	11.8%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

## Appendix B: Vote-by-Mail Rejection Rate and Reasons for Rejection

### Vote-By-Mail Rejection Rates: 2020 General Election All Voters

County	County Type	Total VBM Rejected	Total VBM Ballots Cast	VBM Rejection Rate
Alameda County	Non_VCA	3,517	715,171	0.5%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	2	700	0.3%
Amador County	VCA	81	20,301	0.4%
Butte County	VCA	455	98,070	0.5%
Calaveras County	VCA	156	23,338	0.7%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	84	7,019	1.2%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	1,897	528,038	0.4%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	123	9,290	1.3%
El Dorado County	VCA	369	104,785	0.4%
Fresno County	VCA	4,320	314,440	1.4%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	156	10,599	1.5%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	504	61,424	0.8%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	356	48,225	0.7%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	55	8,247	0.7%
Kern County	Non_VCA	2,177	257,158	0.8%
Kings County	Non_VCA	151	38,516	0.4%
Lake County	Non_VCA	235	25,124	0.9%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	34	11,831	0.3%
Los Angeles County	VCA	19,869	3,312,197	0.6%
Madera County	VCA	500	47,340	1.1%
Marin County	Non_VCA	504	142,536	0.4%
Mariposa County	VCA	59	10,113	0.6%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	88	41,217	0.2%
Merced County	Non_VCA	911	87,330	1.0%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	39	3,868	1.0%
Mono County	Non_VCA	45	5,601	0.8%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	631	151,951	0.4%
Napa County	VCA	197	68,480	0.3%
Nevada County	VCA	263	59,282	0.4%
Orange County	VCA	5,391	1,249,037	0.4%
Placer County	Non_VCA	801	219,176	0.4%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	27	11,196	0.2%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	5,368	884,305	0.6%
Sacramento County	VCA	1,585	663,160	0.2%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	570	25,824	2.2%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	6,964	688,494	1.0%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	5,454	1,404,985	0.4%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	886	398,073	0.2%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	916	254,683	0.4%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	884	149,746	0.6%
San Mateo County	VCA	1,343	340,716	0.4%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	1,060	180,695	0.6%
Santa Clara County	VCA	1,598	797,800	0.2%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	454	132,070	0.3%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	209	79,031	0.3%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	7	1,925	0.4%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	146	20,087	0.7%
Solano County	Non_VCA	404	176,350	0.2%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	1,258	252,300	0.5%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	1,575	209,942	0.8%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	143	41,944	0.3%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	147	23,443	0.6%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	60	6,056	1.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	1,758	123,540	1.4%
Tuolumne County	VCA	50	28,267	0.2%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	1,714	379,247	0.5%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	1,569	89,154	1.8%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	244	25,374	1.0%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	36,236	7,137,326	0.5%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	16,367	3,825,129	0.4%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	44,127	7,931,485	0.6%
California	California	80,363	15,068,811	0.5%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Rates: 2020 General Election  
Race and Ethnicity**

County	County Type	All	Asian-American	Latino
Alameda County	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Amador County	VCA	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%
Butte County	VCA	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%
Calaveras County	VCA	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	1.2%	0.0%	2.1%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	1.3%	4.1%	2.0%
El Dorado County	VCA	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Fresno County	VCA	1.4%	1.8%	1.7%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	1.5%	2.5%	2.9%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	0.8%	0.8%	2.0%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	0.7%	0.8%	1.8%
Kern County	Non_VCA	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%
Kings County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Lake County	Non_VCA	0.9%	1.8%	1.5%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Los Angeles County	VCA	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Madera County	VCA	1.1%	1.3%	1.7%
Marin County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Mariposa County	VCA	0.6%	0.0%	1.8%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Merced County	Non_VCA	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Mono County	Non_VCA	0.8%	2.5%	2.2%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Napa County	VCA	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
Nevada County	VCA	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
Orange County	VCA	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Placer County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	0.2%	1.6%	0.6%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Sacramento County	VCA	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	2.2%	1.6%	3.0%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%
San Mateo County	VCA	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%
Santa Clara County	VCA	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.0%	1.7%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	0.7%	1.6%	1.3%
Solano County	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	1.0%	3.7%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	1.4%	1.1%	2.1%
Tuolumne County	VCA	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	1.8%	1.7%	2.7%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	1.0%	1.5%	1.3%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%
California	California	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%

**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Rates: 2020 General Election  
Age Groups**

County	County Type	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and Over
Alameda County	Non_VCA	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	3.3%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Amador County	VCA	2.3%	1.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Butte County	VCA	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Calaveras County	VCA	2.6%	1.7%	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	4.2%	1.2%	2.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	3.2%	3.3%	1.6%	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%
El Dorado County	VCA	1.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Fresno County	VCA	3.5%	2.4%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	5.1%	3.0%	1.2%	1.3%	0.3%	0.6%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	2.6%	1.6%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	3.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%
Kern County	Non_VCA	1.9%	1.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Kings County	Non_VCA	0.9%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Lake County	Non_VCA	3.2%	2.3%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.3%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Los Angeles County	VCA	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Madera County	VCA	3.8%	2.2%	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Marin County	Non_VCA	1.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Mariposa County	VCA	2.0%	1.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Merced County	Non_VCA	2.3%	1.7%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	5.2%	1.6%	2.4%	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%
Mono County	Non_VCA	4.4%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Napa County	VCA	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Nevada County	VCA	2.7%	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Orange County	VCA	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Placer County	Non_VCA	1.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	2.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	1.5%	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Sacramento County	VCA	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	5.5%	4.3%	2.0%	1.6%	1.0%	0.6%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	2.4%	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	2.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%
San Mateo County	VCA	1.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	1.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
Santa Clara County	VCA	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	1.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	3.6%	1.9%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%
Solano County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	2.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	2.2%	1.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	2.6%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	3.1%	3.4%	2.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	3.6%	2.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%
Tuolumne County	VCA	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	3.6%	2.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.0%	0.7%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	3.5%	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
California	California	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%

**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Rates: 2020 General Election  
Men and Women**

<b>County</b>	<b>County Type</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>
<b>Alameda County</b>	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.5%
<b>Alpine County</b>	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.3%
<b>Amador County</b>	VCA	0.3%	0.5%
<b>Butte County</b>	VCA	0.4%	0.5%
<b>Calaveras County</b>	VCA	0.5%	0.8%
<b>Colusa County</b>	Non_VCA	0.9%	1.5%
<b>Contra Costa County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>Del Norte County</b>	Non_VCA	1.2%	1.3%
<b>El Dorado County</b>	VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>Fresno County</b>	VCA	1.0%	1.6%
<b>Glenn County</b>	Non_VCA	1.3%	1.6%
<b>Humboldt County</b>	Non_VCA	0.6%	1.0%
<b>Imperial County</b>	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.9%
<b>Inyo County</b>	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.9%
<b>Kern County</b>	Non_VCA	0.7%	1.0%
<b>Kings County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>Lake County</b>	Non_VCA	0.8%	1.0%
<b>Lassen County</b>	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.4%
<b>Los Angeles County</b>	VCA	0.5%	0.7%
<b>Madera County</b>	VCA	0.9%	1.1%
<b>Marin County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>Mariposa County</b>	VCA	0.5%	0.7%
<b>Mendocino County</b>	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Merced County</b>	Non_VCA	0.8%	1.3%
<b>Modoc County</b>	Non_VCA	0.8%	1.1%
<b>Mono County</b>	Non_VCA	0.7%	0.8%
<b>Monterey County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.5%
<b>Napa County</b>	VCA	0.2%	0.3%
<b>Nevada County</b>	VCA	0.3%	0.6%
<b>Orange County</b>	VCA	0.4%	0.5%
<b>Placer County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>Plumas County</b>	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.3%
<b>Riverside County</b>	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.7%
<b>Sacramento County</b>	VCA	0.2%	0.3%
<b>San Benito County</b>	Non_VCA	1.8%	2.5%
<b>San Bernardino County</b>	Non_VCA	0.8%	1.2%
<b>San Diego County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.5%
<b>San Francisco County</b>	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.2%
<b>San Joaquin County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>San Luis Obispo County</b>	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.7%
<b>San Mateo County</b>	VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>Santa Barbara County</b>	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.7%
<b>Santa Clara County</b>	VCA	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Santa Cruz County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>Shasta County</b>	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.3%
<b>Sierra County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>Siskiyou County</b>	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.8%
<b>Solano County</b>	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Sonoma County</b>	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.6%
<b>Stanislaus County</b>	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.9%
<b>Sutter County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>Tehama County</b>	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.7%
<b>Trinity County</b>	Non_VCA	0.8%	1.0%
<b>Tulare County</b>	Non_VCA	1.2%	1.6%
<b>Tuolumne County</b>	VCA	0.1%	0.2%
<b>Ventura County</b>	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.5%
<b>Yolo County</b>	Non_VCA	1.4%	2.1%
<b>Yuba County</b>	Non_VCA	0.8%	1.1%
<b>VCA Counties</b>	VCA Counties	0.4%	0.6%
<b>VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)</b>	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	0.4%	0.5%
<b>Non-VCA Counties</b>	Non-VCA Counties	0.5%	0.6%
<b>California</b>	California	0.4%	0.6%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File



**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Rates: 2020 General Election  
Nativity**

<b>County</b>	<b>County Type</b>	<b>U.S. Born</b>	<b>Foreign Born</b>
<b>Alameda County</b>	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.5%
<b>Alpine County</b>	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Amador County</b>	VCA	0.4%	0.4%
<b>Butte County</b>	VCA	0.4%	0.7%
<b>Calaveras County</b>	VCA	0.6%	1.1%
<b>Colusa County</b>	Non_VCA	0.9%	1.3%
<b>Contra Costa County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>Del Norte County</b>	Non_VCA	1.2%	0.8%
<b>El Dorado County</b>	VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>Fresno County</b>	VCA	1.2%	1.4%
<b>Glenn County</b>	Non_VCA	1.3%	2.2%
<b>Humboldt County</b>	Non_VCA	0.8%	1.0%
<b>Imperial County</b>	Non_VCA	0.7%	0.6%
<b>Inyo County</b>	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.6%
<b>Kern County</b>	Non_VCA	0.8%	0.8%
<b>Kings County</b>	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.3%
<b>Lake County</b>	Non_VCA	0.8%	1.1%
<b>Lassen County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>Los Angeles County</b>	VCA	0.6%	0.5%
<b>Madera County</b>	VCA	1.1%	1.0%
<b>Marin County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Mariposa County</b>	VCA	0.5%	0.3%
<b>Mendocino County</b>	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.3%
<b>Merced County</b>	Non_VCA	1.0%	1.0%
<b>Modoc County</b>	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.0%
<b>Mono County</b>	Non_VCA	0.7%	1.6%
<b>Monterey County</b>	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.4%
<b>Napa County</b>	VCA	0.2%	0.3%
<b>Nevada County</b>	VCA	0.4%	0.3%
<b>Orange County</b>	VCA	0.4%	0.4%
<b>Placer County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>Plumas County</b>	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.6%
<b>Riverside County</b>	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.6%
<b>Sacramento County</b>	VCA	0.2%	0.2%
<b>San Benito County</b>	Non_VCA	2.0%	1.6%
<b>San Bernardino County</b>	Non_VCA	0.9%	0.8%
<b>San Diego County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.4%
<b>San Francisco County</b>	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.2%
<b>San Joaquin County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.3%
<b>San Luis Obispo County</b>	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.6%
<b>San Mateo County</b>	VCA	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Santa Barbara County</b>	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.6%
<b>Santa Clara County</b>	VCA	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Santa Cruz County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.5%
<b>Shasta County</b>	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Sierra County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	1.5%
<b>Siskiyou County</b>	Non_VCA	0.7%	0.4%
<b>Solano County</b>	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Sonoma County</b>	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.6%
<b>Stanislaus County</b>	Non_VCA	0.7%	0.8%
<b>Sutter County</b>	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.6%
<b>Tehama County</b>	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.8%
<b>Trinity County</b>	Non_VCA	0.9%	1.1%
<b>Tulare County</b>	Non_VCA	1.3%	1.2%
<b>Tuolumne County</b>	VCA	0.2%	0.1%
<b>Ventura County</b>	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.5%
<b>Yolo County</b>	Non_VCA	1.5%	2.0%
<b>Yuba County</b>	Non_VCA	0.9%	0.8%
<b>VCA Counties</b>	VCA Counties	0.5%	0.4%
<b>VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)</b>	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	0.4%	0.4%
<b>Non-VCA Counties</b>	Non-VCA Counties	0.5%	0.5%
<b>California</b>	California	0.5%	0.5%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Rates: 2020 General Election  
New Voters\***

<b>County</b>	<b>County Type</b>	<b>U.S. Born</b>
<b>Alameda County</b>	Non_VCA	1.2%
<b>Alpine County</b>	Non_VCA	NA
<b>Amador County</b>	VCA	1.4%
<b>Butte County</b>	VCA	0.8%
<b>Calaveras County</b>	VCA	1.3%
<b>Colusa County</b>	Non_VCA	2.8%
<b>Contra Costa County</b>	Non_VCA	0.8%
<b>Del Norte County</b>	Non_VCA	1.2%
<b>El Dorado County</b>	VCA	0.8%
<b>Fresno County</b>	VCA	3.3%
<b>Glenn County</b>	Non_VCA	3.6%
<b>Humboldt County</b>	Non_VCA	2.3%
<b>Imperial County</b>	Non_VCA	1.0%
<b>Inyo County</b>	Non_VCA	1.9%
<b>Kern County</b>	Non_VCA	1.5%
<b>Kings County</b>	Non_VCA	0.6%
<b>Lake County</b>	Non_VCA	1.4%
<b>Lassen County</b>	Non_VCA	0.4%
<b>Los Angeles County</b>	VCA	1.1%
<b>Madera County</b>	VCA	2.0%
<b>Marin County</b>	Non_VCA	1.5%
<b>Mariposa County</b>	VCA	1.0%
<b>Mendocino County</b>	Non_VCA	0.5%
<b>Merced County</b>	Non_VCA	1.9%
<b>Modoc County</b>	Non_VCA	1.6%
<b>Mono County</b>	Non_VCA	1.1%
<b>Monterey County</b>	Non_VCA	0.9%
<b>Napa County</b>	VCA	0.6%
<b>Nevada County</b>	VCA	1.4%
<b>Orange County</b>	VCA	1.1%
<b>Placer County</b>	Non_VCA	0.9%
<b>Plumas County</b>	Non_VCA	0.6%
<b>Riverside County</b>	Non_VCA	1.2%
<b>Sacramento County</b>	VCA	0.5%
<b>San Benito County</b>	Non_VCA	4.6%
<b>San Bernardino County</b>	Non_VCA	1.9%
<b>San Diego County</b>	Non_VCA	0.9%
<b>San Francisco County</b>	Non_VCA	0.5%
<b>San Joaquin County</b>	Non_VCA	0.8%
<b>San Luis Obispo County</b>	Non_VCA	2.0%
<b>San Mateo County</b>	VCA	1.2%
<b>Santa Barbara County</b>	Non_VCA	1.5%
<b>Santa Clara County</b>	VCA	0.4%
<b>Santa Cruz County</b>	Non_VCA	0.9%
<b>Shasta County</b>	Non_VCA	0.7%
<b>Sierra County</b>	Non_VCA	0.7%
<b>Siskiyou County</b>	Non_VCA	NA
<b>Solano County</b>	Non_VCA	0.5%
<b>Sonoma County</b>	Non_VCA	2.0%
<b>Stanislaus County</b>	Non_VCA	1.7%
<b>Sutter County</b>	Non_VCA	0.7%
<b>Tehama County</b>	Non_VCA	1.2%
<b>Trinity County</b>	Non_VCA	NA
<b>Tulare County</b>	Non_VCA	2.7%
<b>Tuolumne County</b>	VCA	0.3%
<b>Ventura County</b>	Non_VCA	1.3%
<b>Yolo County</b>	Non_VCA	3.3%
<b>Yuba County</b>	Non_VCA	1.6%
<b>VCA Counties</b>	VCA Counties	1.1%
<b>VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)</b>	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	1.1%
<b>Non-VCA Counties</b>	Non-VCA Counties	1.3%
<b>California</b>	California	1.2%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

\*New voters could not be identified for Alpine, Siskiyou, Trinity counties.



**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Rates: 2020 General Election  
Previous Voting Methods**

County	County Type	Previous Polling Place Voters	Previous VBM Voters
Alameda County	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.2%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.2%
Amador County	VCA	0.9%	0.2%
Butte County	VCA	1.2%	0.2%
Calaveras County	VCA	1.2%	0.5%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	1.3%	0.7%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.2%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	1.7%	0.9%
El Dorado County	VCA	0.5%	0.2%
Fresno County	VCA	1.6%	0.8%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.9%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	0.9%	0.4%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	0.8%	0.5%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.4%
Kern County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.5%
Kings County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.2%
Lake County	Non_VCA	1.1%	0.6%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	0.1%	0.2%
Los Angeles County	VCA	0.6%	0.3%
Madera County	VCA	1.7%	0.6%
Marin County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.1%
Mariposa County	VCA	0.5%	0.4%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.1%
Merced County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.6%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	1.4%	0.7%
Mono County	Non_VCA	1.1%	0.4%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.2%
Napa County	VCA	0.6%	0.2%
Nevada County	VCA	0.7%	0.3%
Orange County	VCA	0.4%	0.2%
Placer County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.2%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.1%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.3%
Sacramento County	VCA	0.3%	0.1%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	2.8%	1.2%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	1.1%	0.5%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.2%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.1%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.2%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	0.7%	0.3%
San Mateo County	VCA	0.6%	0.2%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	0.7%	0.3%
Santa Clara County	VCA	0.3%	0.1%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.2%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.1%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.3%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	1.1%	0.4%
Solano County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.1%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	0.7%	0.2%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	0.8%	0.4%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.2%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.3%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.5%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	1.6%	0.8%
Tuolumne County	VCA	0.3%	0.1%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.2%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	1.9%	1.0%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	0.8%	0.7%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	0.6%	0.3%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	0.5%	0.2%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	0.6%	0.3%
California	California	0.6%	0.3%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Rates: 2020 General Election  
Party Affiliation**

County	County Type	Democratic	Republican	No Party Preference	Other Party
Alameda County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.9%
Amador County	VCA	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Butte County	VCA	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%
Calaveras County	VCA	0.4%	0.5%	1.3%	1.0%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	1.2%	0.7%	1.9%	2.5%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	0.8%	1.3%	1.9%	2.6%
El Dorado County	VCA	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%
Fresno County	VCA	1.2%	1.0%	2.1%	1.9%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	1.6%	1.1%	2.1%	1.7%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.7%	1.3%	1.5%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.6%
Kern County	Non_VCA	0.8%	0.7%	1.3%	1.1%
Kings County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%
Lake County	Non_VCA	0.8%	0.7%	1.4%	1.7%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%
Los Angeles County	VCA	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%
Madera County	VCA	1.0%	0.7%	1.8%	1.6%
Marin County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Mariposa County	VCA	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Merced County	Non_VCA	0.9%	0.8%	1.6%	1.2%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	0.7%	1.0%	1.4%	1.1%
Mono County	Non_VCA	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	1.2%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%
Napa County	VCA	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Nevada County	VCA	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
Orange County	VCA	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%
Placer County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%
Sacramento County	VCA	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	1.9%	1.6%	3.4%	3.3%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%	1.4%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%
San Mateo County	VCA	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%
Santa Clara County	VCA	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	1.0%
Solano County	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	1.0%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	1.1%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	0.8%	0.5%	2.5%	0.7%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	1.3%	1.1%	2.3%	1.7%
Tuolumne County	VCA	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	1.4%	1.7%	2.4%	2.3%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	0.9%	0.7%	1.5%	1.2%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%
California	California	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Rates: 2020 General Election  
Race and Ethnicity, Including Black and White Voters**

County	County Type	All	Black	Asian-American	Latino	White, non-Latino
Alameda County	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Amador County	VCA	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Butte County	VCA	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%
Calaveras County	VCA	0.7%	3.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.8%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	1.3%	1.2%	4.1%	2.0%	1.2%
El Dorado County	VCA	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Fresno County	VCA	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.0%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	1.5%	0.0%	2.5%	2.9%	1.0%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%	2.0%	0.7%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	1.8%	0.6%
Kern County	Non_VCA	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%	0.7%
Kings County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Lake County	Non_VCA	0.9%	0.8%	1.8%	1.5%	0.9%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Los Angeles County	VCA	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%
Madera County	VCA	1.1%	0.3%	1.3%	1.7%	0.7%
Marin County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%
Mariposa County	VCA	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.5%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Merced County	Non_VCA	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	0.7%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Mono County	Non_VCA	0.8%	0.0%	2.5%	2.2%	0.7%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
Napa County	VCA	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%
Nevada County	VCA	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%
Orange County	VCA	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
Placer County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.6%	0.2%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Sacramento County	VCA	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	2.2%	0.6%	1.6%	3.0%	1.6%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%	0.8%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%
San Mateo County	VCA	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%
Santa Clara County	VCA	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.2%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	0.7%	0.0%	1.6%	1.3%	0.7%
Solano County	Non_VCA	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%	1.1%	0.5%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	1.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	1.4%	0.4%	1.1%	2.1%	1.0%
Tuolumne County	VCA	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	1.8%	1.5%	1.7%	2.7%	1.4%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	1.0%	0.6%	1.5%	1.3%	0.9%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%
California	California	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

PDI combines voters identified as white (non-Latino) and voters with no identified ethnicity in the same category.

Note: These data identifying white and Black voters in the California voter file are not reliable for research purposes. Exercise strong caution when reviewing this data table.

**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Reasons: 2020 General Election**  
**All Voters**

County	County Type	Total VBM Ballots Rejected	Late (Number)	No Signature (Number)	Non-Matching Signature (Number)	Other (Number)	Late (Percent)	No Signature (Percent)	Non-Matching Signature (Percent)	Other (Percent)
Alameda County	Non_VCA	3,517	690	729	2,006	92	19.6%	20.7%	57.0%	2.6%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	2	0	1	1	0	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Amador County	VCA	81	15	12	53	1	18.5%	14.8%	65.4%	1.2%
Butte County	VCA	455	92	167	193	3	20.2%	36.7%	42.4%	0.7%
Calaveras County	VCA	156	16	10	96	34	10.3%	6.4%	61.5%	21.8%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	84	10	11	61	2	11.9%	13.1%	72.6%	2.4%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	1,897	466	212	1,195	24	24.6%	11.2%	63.0%	1.3%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	123	3	10	38	72	2.4%	8.1%	30.9%	58.5%
El Dorado County	VCA	369	93	94	167	15	25.2%	25.5%	45.3%	4.1%
Fresno County	VCA	4,320	247	557	3,447	69	5.7%	12.9%	79.8%	1.6%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	156	4	18	116	18	2.6%	11.5%	74.4%	11.5%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	504	83	46	370	5	16.5%	9.1%	73.4%	1.0%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	356	34	25	292	5	9.6%	7.0%	82.0%	1.4%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	55	1	10	26	18	1.8%	18.2%	47.3%	32.7%
Kern County	Non_VCA	2,177	417	441	1,283	36	19.2%	20.3%	58.9%	1.7%
Kings County	Non_VCA	151	50	31	53	17	33.1%	20.5%	35.1%	11.3%
Lake County	Non_VCA	235	33	26	148	28	14.0%	11.1%	63.0%	11.9%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	34	0	8	26	0	0.0%	23.5%	76.5%	0.0%
Los Angeles County	VCA	19,869	2,702	4,406	11,493	1,268	13.6%	22.2%	57.8%	6.4%
Madera County	VCA	500	35	36	426	3	7.0%	7.2%	85.2%	0.6%
Marin County	Non_VCA	504	94	68	324	18	18.7%	13.5%	64.3%	3.6%
Mariposa County	VCA	59	12	5	41	1	20.3%	8.5%	69.5%	1.7%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	88	6	12	62	8	6.8%	13.6%	70.5%	9.1%
Merced County	Non_VCA	911	116	207	581	7	12.7%	22.7%	63.8%	0.8%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	39	0	3	34	2	0.0%	7.7%	87.2%	5.1%
Mono County	Non_VCA	45	3	11	27	4	6.7%	24.4%	60.0%	8.9%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	631	193	131	292	15	30.6%	20.8%	46.3%	2.4%
Napa County	VCA	197	71	43	69	14	36.0%	21.8%	35.0%	7.1%
Nevada County	VCA	263	15	14	224	10	5.7%	5.3%	85.2%	3.8%
Orange County	VCA	5,391	963	711	2,360	1,357	17.9%	13.2%	43.8%	25.2%
Placer County	Non_VCA	801	251	99	401	50	31.3%	12.4%	50.1%	6.2%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	27	0	0	27	0	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	5,368	1,370	953	2,756	289	25.5%	17.8%	51.3%	5.4%
Sacramento County	VCA	1,585	594	293	603	95	37.5%	18.5%	38.0%	6.0%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	570	20	84	439	27	3.5%	14.7%	77.0%	4.7%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	6,964	860	1,487	3,584	1,033	12.3%	21.4%	51.5%	14.8%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	5,454	13	171	5,037	233	0.2%	3.1%	92.4%	4.3%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	886	428	130	216	112	48.3%	14.7%	24.4%	12.6%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	916	344	186	374	12	37.6%	20.3%	40.8%	1.3%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	884	117	56	659	52	13.2%	6.3%	74.5%	5.9%
San Mateo County	VCA	1,343	272	122	887	62	20.3%	9.1%	66.0%	4.6%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	1,060	128	333	548	51	12.1%	31.4%	51.7%	4.8%
Santa Clara County	VCA	1,598	729	242	520	107	45.6%	15.1%	32.5%	6.7%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	454	106	143	185	20	23.3%	31.5%	40.7%	4.4%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	209	100	25	78	6	47.8%	12.0%	37.3%	2.9%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	7	3	0	4	0	42.9%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	146	29	15	100	2	19.9%	10.3%	68.5%	1.4%
Solano County	Non_VCA	404	129	138	46	91	31.9%	34.2%	11.4%	22.5%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	1,258	145	197	852	64	11.5%	15.7%	67.7%	5.1%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	1,575	236	97	1,201	41	15.0%	6.2%	76.3%	2.6%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	143	59	41	42	1	41.3%	28.7%	29.4%	0.7%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	147	15	20	107	5	10.2%	13.6%	72.8%	3.4%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	60	4	8	48	0	6.7%	13.3%	80.0%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	1,758	134	316	1,271	37	7.6%	18.0%	72.3%	2.1%
Tuolumne County	VCA	50	2	17	22	9	4.0%	34.0%	44.0%	18.0%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	1,714	253	544	817	100	14.8%	31.7%	47.7%	5.8%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	1,569	125	100	1,294	50	8.0%	6.4%	82.5%	3.2%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	244	39	41	163	1	16.0%	16.8%	66.8%	0.4%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	36,236	5,858	6,729	20,601	3,048	16.2%	18.6%	56.9%	8.4%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	16,367	3,156	2,323	9,108	1,780	19.3%	14.2%	55.6%	10.9%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	44,127	7,111	7,184	27,184	2,648	16.1%	16.3%	61.6%	6.0%
California	California	80,363	12,969	13,913	47,785	5,696	16.1%	17.3%	59.5%	7.1%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Reasons: 2020 General Election  
Race and Ethnicity\***

County	County Type	All Voters				Asian-American				Latino			
		Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other	Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other	Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other
Alameda County	Non_VCA	19.6%	20.7%	57.0%	2.6%	13.3%	20.6%	64.3%	1.7%	15.0%	17.0%	64.7%	3.2%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Amador County	VCA	18.5%	14.8%	65.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	66.7%	0.0%
Butte County	VCA	20.2%	36.7%	42.4%	0.7%	17.6%	58.8%	23.5%	0.0%	21.3%	31.5%	47.2%	0.0%
Calaveras County	VCA	10.3%	6.4%	61.5%	21.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	66.7%	11.1%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	11.9%	13.1%	72.6%	2.4%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	7.8%	13.7%	74.5%	3.9%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	24.6%	11.2%	63.0%	1.3%	20.2%	11.5%	67.6%	0.8%	18.0%	8.9%	71.9%	1.2%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	2.4%	8.1%	30.9%	58.5%	16.7%	33.3%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%	71.4%
El Dorado County	VCA	25.2%	25.5%	45.3%	4.1%	0.0%	35.7%	50.0%	14.3%	14.3%	22.9%	60.0%	2.9%
Fresno County	VCA	5.7%	12.9%	79.8%	1.6%	5.1%	14.9%	78.6%	1.4%	4.0%	11.7%	82.9%	1.4%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	2.6%	11.5%	74.4%	11.5%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	1.5%	6.2%	76.9%	15.4%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	16.5%	9.1%	73.4%	1.0%	0.0%	16.7%	83.3%	0.0%	16.7%	2.6%	78.2%	2.6%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	9.6%	7.0%	82.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	9.6%	6.3%	82.7%	1.3%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	1.8%	18.2%	47.3%	32.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	57.1%	21.4%
Kern County	Non_VCA	19.2%	20.3%	58.9%	1.7%	16.5%	28.7%	52.2%	2.6%	18.2%	15.6%	64.9%	1.2%
Kings County	Non_VCA	33.1%	20.5%	35.1%	11.3%	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	22.7%	27.3%	39.4%	10.6%
Lake County	Non_VCA	14.0%	11.1%	63.0%	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%	10.5%	10.5%	78.9%	0.0%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	0.0%	23.5%	76.5%	0.0%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Los Angeles County	VCA	13.6%	22.2%	57.8%	6.4%	13.6%	25.3%	56.3%	4.8%	10.4%	21.2%	61.0%	7.4%
Madera County	VCA	7.0%	7.2%	85.2%	0.6%	6.7%	20.0%	73.3%	0.0%	5.7%	5.7%	87.5%	1.1%
Marin County	Non_VCA	18.7%	13.5%	64.3%	3.6%	12.5%	12.5%	75.0%	0.0%	7.4%	13.0%	75.9%	3.7%
Mariposa County	VCA	20.3%	8.5%	69.5%	1.7%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	6.8%	13.6%	70.5%	9.1%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	89.5%	5.3%
Merced County	Non_VCA	12.7%	22.7%	63.8%	0.8%	10.3%	13.8%	70.7%	5.2%	13.9%	19.4%	66.2%	0.6%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	0.0%	7.7%	87.2%	5.1%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Mono County	Non_VCA	6.7%	24.4%	60.0%	8.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	72.7%	18.2%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	30.6%	20.8%	46.3%	2.4%	19.5%	39.0%	39.0%	2.4%	25.1%	18.1%	54.7%	2.0%
Napa County	VCA	36.0%	21.8%	35.0%	7.1%	33.3%	0.0%	44.4%	22.2%	27.6%	28.9%	39.5%	3.9%
Nevada County	VCA	5.7%	5.3%	85.2%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	10.0%	5.0%	85.0%	0.0%
Orange County	VCA	17.9%	13.2%	43.8%	25.2%	10.8%	15.9%	49.3%	24.0%	16.0%	12.4%	43.3%	28.2%
Placer County	Non_VCA	31.3%	12.4%	50.1%	6.2%	32.1%	19.6%	44.6%	3.6%	33.3%	3.7%	56.8%	6.2%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	25.5%	17.8%	51.3%	5.4%	22.7%	21.0%	48.1%	8.2%	22.7%	16.2%	57.4%	3.6%
Sacramento County	VCA	37.5%	18.5%	38.0%	6.0%	35.5%	23.4%	36.4%	4.7%	39.9%	14.3%	42.1%	3.7%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	3.5%	14.7%	77.0%	4.7%	7.7%	15.4%	69.2%	7.7%	4.2%	11.6%	81.2%	3.0%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	12.3%	21.4%	51.5%	14.8%	11.8%	15.1%	58.5%	14.6%	11.1%	17.2%	57.9%	13.8%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	0.2%	3.1%	92.4%	4.3%	0.0%	4.1%	90.7%	5.2%	0.0%	2.0%	95.2%	2.8%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	48.3%	14.7%	24.4%	12.6%	42.9%	15.6%	29.8%	11.7%	46.5%	12.9%	21.8%	18.8%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	37.6%	20.3%	40.8%	1.3%	35.2%	24.2%	38.5%	2.2%	33.7%	16.7%	48.7%	1.0%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	13.2%	6.3%	74.5%	5.9%	11.8%	11.8%	70.6%	5.9%	10.2%	12.8%	69.0%	8.0%
San Mateo County	VCA	20.3%	9.1%	66.0%	4.6%	15.0%	7.1%	73.3%	4.5%	18.8%	7.9%	68.2%	5.1%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	12.1%	31.4%	51.7%	4.8%	8.2%	22.4%	69.4%	0.0%	8.6%	30.3%	57.0%	4.2%
Santa Clara County	VCA	45.6%	15.1%	32.5%	6.7%	41.1%	17.4%	35.7%	5.8%	42.0%	13.9%	39.4%	4.7%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	23.3%	31.5%	40.7%	4.4%	35.3%	23.5%	23.5%	17.6%	22.8%	32.2%	43.0%	2.0%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	47.8%	12.0%	37.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	45.5%	13.6%	36.4%	4.5%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	42.9%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	19.9%	10.3%	68.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	25.0%	8.3%	66.7%	0.0%
Solano County	Non_VCA	31.9%	34.2%	11.4%	22.5%	21.1%	39.5%	18.4%	21.1%	23.3%	43.3%	12.2%	21.1%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	11.5%	15.7%	67.7%	5.1%	11.4%	13.6%	75.0%	0.0%	7.1%	13.0%	74.0%	5.9%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	15.0%	6.2%	76.3%	2.6%	14.5%	3.9%	77.6%	3.9%	13.1%	4.8%	79.8%	2.3%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	41.3%	28.7%	29.4%	0.7%	45.0%	25.0%	30.0%	0.0%	35.7%	35.7%	28.6%	0.0%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	10.2%	13.6%	72.8%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	68.0%	8.0%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	6.7%	13.3%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Tulare County	Non_VCA	7.6%	18.0%	72.3%	2.1%	2.8%	25.0%	69.4%	2.8%	6.4%	17.1%	74.9%	1.6%
Tuolumne County	VCA	4.0%	34.0%	44.0%	18.0%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	12.5%	0.0%	50.0%	37.5%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	14.8%	31.7%	47.7%	5.8%	15.6%	32.2%	45.6%	6.7%	10.8%	34.1%	50.1%	5.0%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	8.0%	6.4%	82.5%	3.2%	3.6%	4.5%	91.0%	0.9%	4.5%	7.0%	86.9%	1.6%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	16.0%	16.8%	66.8%	0.4%	21.4%	14.3%	64.3%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%	77.8%	0.0%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	16.2%	18.6%	56.9%	8.4%	15.8%	20.3%	54.8%	9.1%	12.0%	17.9%	61.6%	8.5%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	19.3%	14.2%	55.6%	10.9%	17.7%	16.0%	53.6%	12.7%	14.7%	12.3%	62.5%	10.4%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	16.1%	16.3%	61.6%	6.0%	15.9%	17.1%	61.8%	5.2%	12.8%	14.9%	67.0%	5.3%
California	California	16.1%	17.3%	59.5%	7.1%	15.8%	19.0%	57.7%	7.4%	12.5%	16.2%	64.6%	6.7%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

\*Multiple counties had small numbers of VBM rejected ballots cast by Asian-American voters. Inyo, Plumas, Tehama, and Calaveras counties had 1 rejected ballot; Imperial, Mono, Shasta, and Amador counties had 2 rejected ballots; Glenn, Mendocino, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties had 3 rejected ballots; Nevada county had 4 rejected ballots, Kings county had 5 rejected ballots; Del Norte, Humboldt, and Lake county had 6 rejected ballots. Multiple counties had small numbers of VBM rejected ballots cast by Latino voters. Lassen, Modoc, and Sierra counties had 2 rejected ballots; Plumas county had 3 rejected ballots; Amador had 6 rejected ballots

Vote-By-Mail Rejection Reasons: 2020 General Election
Age Groups

Table with columns for County, County Type, Age Groups (18 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, 65 and Over), and Rejection Reasons (Too Late, No Signature, Non-Matching Signature, Other). Rows list various California counties and their corresponding VCA/Non-VCA status and rejection percentages.

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File



**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Reasons: 2020 General Election  
Men and Women**

County	County Type	Women				Men			
		Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other	Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other
Alameda County	Non_VCA	22.7%	22.3%	52.4%	2.7%	18.2%	19.5%	59.4%	2.9%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Amador County	VCA	22.6%	19.4%	54.8%	3.2%	17.4%	10.9%	71.7%	0.0%
Butte County	VCA	27.3%	39.6%	33.2%	0.0%	15.4%	33.3%	50.0%	1.2%
Calaveras County	VCA	11.9%	8.5%	57.6%	22.0%	8.7%	4.3%	65.2%	21.7%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	8.8%	20.6%	67.6%	2.9%	12.8%	8.5%	78.7%	0.0%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	28.1%	11.2%	59.0%	1.7%	23.0%	11.1%	64.8%	1.1%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	1.6%	4.9%	26.2%	67.2%	1.8%	12.7%	34.5%	50.9%
El Dorado County	VCA	28.1%	25.7%	43.7%	2.4%	23.1%	25.6%	45.6%	5.6%
Fresno County	VCA	6.5%	14.6%	77.7%	1.2%	5.2%	11.3%	81.9%	1.6%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	1.4%	7.0%	77.5%	14.1%	2.5%	15.2%	73.4%	8.9%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	20.2%	7.2%	72.1%	0.5%	14.7%	11.0%	72.8%	1.5%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	10.2%	7.6%	79.6%	2.5%	9.3%	6.7%	84.0%	0.0%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	0.0%	10.0%	60.0%	30.0%	2.9%	22.9%	40.0%	34.3%
Kern County	Non_VCA	22.8%	19.8%	56.1%	1.3%	16.2%	20.8%	61.2%	1.8%
Kings County	Non_VCA	39.4%	18.3%	31.0%	11.3%	28.4%	23.0%	36.5%	12.2%
Lake County	Non_VCA	17.8%	11.2%	57.9%	13.1%	10.3%	12.1%	65.5%	12.1%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.1%	73.9%	0.0%
Los Angeles County	VCA	14.6%	21.1%	57.6%	6.6%	12.7%	23.2%	58.0%	6.0%
Madera County	VCA	5.4%	7.9%	86.6%	0.0%	8.8%	5.8%	84.2%	1.2%
Marin County	Non_VCA	21.5%	11.5%	63.0%	4.0%	17.8%	14.5%	64.5%	3.3%
Mariposa County	VCA	25.0%	12.5%	58.3%	4.2%	17.6%	5.9%	76.5%	0.0%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	7.7%	12.8%	64.1%	15.4%	4.4%	13.3%	77.8%	4.4%
Merced County	Non_VCA	13.7%	21.5%	63.4%	1.3%	12.4%	23.6%	63.9%	0.2%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	0.0%	12.5%	87.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	85.7%	9.5%
Mono County	Non_VCA	11.1%	27.8%	50.0%	11.1%	4.5%	18.2%	72.7%	4.5%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	36.2%	20.9%	39.7%	3.2%	26.4%	21.5%	50.3%	1.8%
Napa County	VCA	40.0%	25.0%	31.2%	3.8%	32.1%	21.7%	36.8%	9.4%
Nevada County	VCA	5.7%	3.8%	85.7%	4.8%	5.9%	6.5%	85.0%	2.6%
Orange County	VCA	18.9%	14.2%	38.6%	28.4%	17.9%	12.4%	47.8%	22.0%
Placer County	Non_VCA	36.9%	14.2%	42.9%	6.0%	28.8%	10.4%	53.9%	6.9%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	30.0%	18.4%	45.7%	5.9%	21.9%	17.1%	55.7%	5.2%
Sacramento County	VCA	44.4%	17.2%	31.7%	6.7%	32.5%	19.7%	42.8%	5.0%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	4.0%	17.8%	72.7%	5.5%	3.3%	12.9%	79.9%	4.0%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	14.7%	19.7%	49.2%	16.4%	10.6%	23.3%	53.0%	13.1%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	0.2%	3.6%	91.5%	4.7%	0.3%	3.0%	92.7%	4.1%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	52.2%	15.4%	19.7%	12.8%	46.6%	13.9%	26.5%	13.0%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	43.7%	22.6%	32.2%	1.5%	33.7%	18.3%	46.7%	1.3%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	17.7%	4.5%	72.5%	5.3%	10.0%	7.7%	75.9%	6.3%
San Mateo County	VCA	24.2%	8.0%	62.7%	5.1%	18.6%	9.4%	67.5%	4.4%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	13.1%	35.1%	46.0%	5.8%	11.4%	28.9%	55.7%	4.0%
Santa Clara County	VCA	47.7%	13.5%	30.4%	8.5%	44.9%	16.2%	33.2%	5.7%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	27.5%	31.1%	35.2%	6.2%	20.4%	31.0%	45.3%	3.3%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	54.3%	13.8%	30.9%	1.1%	41.6%	9.9%	44.6%	4.0%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	24.6%	13.1%	60.7%	1.6%	16.5%	7.6%	74.7%	1.3%
Solano County	Non_VCA	32.7%	35.1%	9.4%	22.8%	30.9%	32.0%	14.6%	22.5%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	14.4%	17.2%	63.0%	5.4%	9.7%	14.8%	71.1%	4.3%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	18.5%	5.9%	71.7%	4.0%	12.5%	6.6%	79.5%	1.4%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	48.3%	25.9%	25.9%	0.0%	35.5%	30.3%	32.9%	1.3%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	12.3%	18.5%	67.7%	1.5%	9.3%	9.3%	76.0%	5.3%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	12.0%	24.0%	64.0%	0.0%	3.1%	6.2%	90.6%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	9.0%	19.1%	70.2%	1.7%	6.6%	17.0%	73.9%	2.5%
Tuolumne County	VCA	4.8%	38.1%	38.1%	19.0%	3.4%	31.0%	48.3%	17.2%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	17.3%	36.1%	39.4%	7.3%	13.2%	28.7%	53.3%	4.8%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	9.6%	6.1%	81.2%	3.0%	7.1%	6.4%	83.2%	3.3%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	21.1%	13.8%	65.1%	0.0%	11.5%	19.7%	68.0%	0.8%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	17.5%	18.4%	55.0%	9.1%	15.2%	18.8%	58.4%	7.6%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	21.5%	14.8%	51.3%	12.4%	18.0%	13.6%	58.8%	9.5%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	18.9%	16.8%	57.6%	6.7%	14.1%	16.0%	64.4%	5.5%
California	California	18.3%	17.6%	56.4%	7.8%	14.6%	17.2%	61.7%	6.4%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

Vote-By-Mail Rejection Reasons: 2020 General Election

Nativity\*

County	County Type	U.S. Born				Foreign Born			
		Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other	Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other
Alameda County	Non_VCA	22.3%	21.4%	53.2%	3.1%	13.3%	23.9%	60.9%	1.8%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Amador County	VCA	17.4%	15.9%	65.2%	1.4%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
Butte County	VCA	19.0%	36.9%	43.3%	0.7%	38.7%	32.3%	29.0%	0.0%
Calaveras County	VCA	0.0%	5.0%	52.5%	42.5%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	18.8%	10.4%	68.8%	2.1%	7.1%	14.3%	71.4%	7.1%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	27.0%	11.4%	60.3%	1.3%	16.1%	11.7%	71.1%	1.2%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	1.9%	9.7%	30.1%	58.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%
El Dorado County	VCA	25.7%	26.4%	43.8%	4.2%	26.1%	43.5%	26.1%	4.3%
Fresno County	VCA	6.3%	12.4%	80.0%	1.3%	4.5%	17.1%	75.7%	2.7%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	3.6%	13.5%	70.3%	12.6%	0.0%	0.0%	88.9%	11.1%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	16.1%	8.5%	74.1%	1.2%	15.8%	15.8%	68.4%	0.0%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	13.1%	8.6%	77.1%	1.1%	7.7%	8.8%	82.4%	1.1%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	2.3%	20.9%	53.5%	23.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Kern County	Non_VCA	19.4%	21.0%	58.0%	1.6%	19.9%	23.2%	54.3%	2.6%
Kings County	Non_VCA	33.0%	18.4%	37.9%	10.7%	58.3%	16.7%	16.7%	8.3%
Lake County	Non_VCA	15.1%	13.4%	59.1%	12.4%	6.7%	6.7%	80.0%	6.7%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Los Angeles County	VCA	13.9%	20.4%	59.3%	6.5%	11.9%	27.6%	54.9%	5.5%
Madera County	VCA	6.9%	6.2%	86.3%	0.7%	8.5%	17.0%	74.5%	0.0%
Marin County	Non_VCA	20.6%	14.2%	61.4%	3.9%	4.2%	22.9%	72.9%	0.0%
Mariposa County	VCA	23.8%	11.9%	61.9%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	4.7%	17.2%	67.2%	10.9%	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	14.3%
Merced County	Non_VCA	11.6%	21.9%	65.8%	0.7%	13.9%	25.0%	60.2%	0.9%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	0.0%	10.0%	83.3%	6.7%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Mono County	Non_VCA	0.0%	23.3%	63.3%	13.3%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	32.6%	18.1%	47.8%	1.4%	25.0%	32.0%	38.0%	5.0%
Napa County	VCA	33.6%	21.4%	35.9%	9.2%	27.3%	0.0%	63.6%	9.1%
Nevada County	VCA	6.7%	5.6%	84.6%	3.1%	14.3%	14.3%	71.4%	0.0%
Orange County	VCA	20.9%	11.9%	41.5%	25.6%	10.7%	18.8%	41.0%	29.6%
Placer County	Non_VCA	31.1%	11.9%	51.2%	5.8%	35.4%	17.1%	41.5%	6.1%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	26.0%	16.3%	52.3%	5.4%	23.4%	26.6%	44.2%	5.8%
Sacramento County	VCA	41.0%	17.1%	35.9%	5.9%	28.3%	26.6%	39.1%	6.0%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	3.0%	14.9%	77.2%	4.8%	6.7%	24.4%	64.4%	4.4%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	12.7%	22.0%	50.3%	15.0%	12.7%	22.2%	47.4%	17.8%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	0.3%	2.9%	92.4%	4.4%	0.0%	4.4%	91.0%	4.6%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	56.3%	11.3%	17.9%	14.4%	37.2%	23.0%	29.0%	10.9%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	41.5%	21.3%	36.2%	1.0%	31.4%	21.5%	43.0%	4.1%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	13.7%	5.4%	75.7%	5.2%	3.4%	15.5%	63.8%	17.2%
San Mateo County	VCA	22.0%	11.0%	62.2%	4.8%	20.6%	6.5%	68.0%	4.9%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	12.8%	31.5%	50.4%	5.3%	5.4%	45.4%	44.6%	4.6%
Santa Clara County	VCA	50.2%	13.1%	29.8%	6.9%	34.8%	22.2%	37.0%	5.9%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	25.6%	27.8%	41.8%	4.7%	16.1%	53.2%	24.2%	6.5%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	51.8%	11.9%	32.7%	3.6%	33.3%	16.7%	50.0%	0.0%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	23.1%	7.7%	69.2%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Solano County	Non_VCA	30.7%	34.2%	8.6%	26.5%	24.5%	42.9%	12.2%	20.4%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	12.9%	16.8%	65.8%	4.5%	4.7%	18.0%	70.0%	7.3%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	16.5%	5.4%	75.2%	3.0%	11.0%	10.0%	74.8%	4.3%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	39.7%	30.8%	29.5%	0.0%	47.7%	27.3%	25.0%	0.0%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	9.1%	13.6%	74.5%	2.7%	0.0%	11.1%	66.7%	22.2%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	8.2%	14.3%	77.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	7.9%	16.2%	73.7%	2.3%	6.6%	29.9%	61.3%	2.2%
Tuolumne County	VCA	4.5%	31.8%	47.7%	15.9%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	15.8%	29.4%	48.8%	6.0%	12.9%	48.4%	33.3%	5.4%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	8.7%	5.2%	82.5%	3.6%	6.5%	11.4%	79.1%	3.0%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	14.9%	16.7%	67.8%	0.6%	11.8%	23.5%	64.7%	0.0%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	17.4%	17.3%	57.1%	8.2%	13.6%	24.0%	53.1%	9.3%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	21.3%	13.8%	54.6%	10.3%	16.0%	18.7%	50.5%	14.7%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	17.1%	16.0%	60.7%	6.2%	14.2%	21.6%	58.0%	6.2%
California	California	17.2%	16.6%	59.1%	7.1%	13.9%	22.9%	55.4%	7.8%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

\*Tuolumne, Plumas, Lassen, Mariposa, and Trinity counties had one rejected VBM ballot cast by foreign-born voters in each county.



**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Reasons: 2020 General Election  
New Voters\***

County	County Type	Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other
Alameda County	Non_VCA	18.2%	12.6%	65.0%	4.2%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Amador County	VCA	33.3%	11.1%	50.0%	5.6%
Butte County	VCA	9.6%	23.1%	65.4%	1.9%
Calaveras County	VCA	4.2%	8.3%	62.5%	25.0%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	13.3%	20.0%	66.7%	0.0%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	28.0%	6.5%	62.8%	2.7%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	12.5%	12.5%	25.0%	50.0%
El Dorado County	VCA	21.1%	19.3%	56.1%	3.5%
Fresno County	VCA	4.0%	7.5%	86.6%	2.0%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	7.1%	14.3%	60.7%	17.9%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	21.4%	1.2%	75.0%	2.4%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	10.8%	8.1%	78.4%	2.7%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Kern County	Non_VCA	17.4%	13.9%	66.0%	2.7%
Kings County	Non_VCA	14.3%	9.5%	38.1%	38.1%
Lake County	Non_VCA	28.6%	0.0%	71.4%	0.0%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%
Los Angeles County	VCA	13.9%	18.8%	61.3%	5.9%
Madera County	VCA	2.9%	4.4%	92.6%	0.0%
Marin County	Non_VCA	16.3%	6.7%	74.0%	2.9%
Mariposa County	VCA	12.5%	12.5%	75.0%	0.0%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	15.4%	7.7%	76.9%	0.0%
Merced County	Non_VCA	13.1%	16.2%	69.2%	1.5%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%
Mono County	Non_VCA	0.0%	16.7%	66.7%	16.7%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	31.9%	14.3%	49.5%	4.4%
Napa County	VCA	34.5%	34.5%	20.7%	10.3%
Nevada County	VCA	2.1%	4.3%	89.4%	4.3%
Orange County	VCA	14.8%	8.3%	49.8%	27.0%
Placer County	Non_VCA	26.9%	8.5%	50.8%	13.8%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	22.9%	9.3%	62.7%	5.1%
Sacramento County	VCA	35.3%	14.0%	44.7%	6.0%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	1.1%	7.8%	83.3%	7.8%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	9.6%	15.8%	63.3%	11.3%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	0.2%	2.9%	93.6%	3.3%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	34.7%	12.5%	45.1%	7.6%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	34.5%	11.9%	53.0%	0.6%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	9.6%	2.4%	72.9%	15.1%
San Mateo County	VCA	12.0%	4.9%	77.4%	5.7%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	6.5%	21.0%	63.4%	9.1%
Santa Clara County	VCA	44.7%	6.0%	47.0%	2.3%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	22.4%	15.8%	60.5%	1.3%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	55.3%	7.9%	34.2%	2.6%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Solano County	Non_VCA	38.5%	27.7%	6.2%	27.7%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	5.8%	6.9%	75.9%	11.3%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	13.0%	3.6%	79.7%	3.6%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	47.6%	19.0%	33.3%	0.0%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	4.5%	18.2%	72.7%	4.5%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Tulare County	Non_VCA	5.0%	12.4%	81.8%	0.8%
Tuolumne County	VCA	0.0%	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	7.3%	13.1%	64.6%	14.9%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	8.0%	4.5%	84.4%	3.1%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	10.0%	22.5%	65.0%	2.5%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	14.8%	13.6%	62.6%	9.1%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	15.6%	8.8%	63.7%	12.0%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	14.1%	10.4%	68.9%	6.7%
California	California	14.4%	11.7%	66.2%	7.7%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

\*New voters could not be identified for Alpine, Siskiyou, Trinity counties. Some smaller counties had very few rejected ballots cast by new voters. Sierra County had 1, Plumas, Modoc, and Lassen Counties had 4, Tuolumne had 5, Mono County had 6, and Inyo County had 10 rejected ballots cast by new voters.

**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Reasons: 2020 General Election  
Previous Voting Methods**

County	County Type	Previous Polling Place Voters				Previous VBM Voters			
		Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other	Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other
Alameda County	Non_VCA	20.5%	28.2%	47.5%	3.8%	24.7%	23.2%	49.7%	2.3%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Amador County	VCA	6.2%	12.5%	81.2%	0.0%	15.2%	18.2%	66.7%	0.0%
Butte County	VCA	16.3%	32.6%	51.2%	0.0%	21.3%	45.4%	32.2%	1.1%
Calaveras County	VCA	7.7%	15.4%	61.5%	15.4%	10.6%	5.3%	59.6%	24.5%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	9.1%	13.6%	72.7%	4.5%	16.1%	9.7%	71.0%	3.2%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	20.4%	14.5%	63.6%	1.4%	25.7%	11.5%	61.7%	1.1%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	0.0%	12.9%	25.8%	61.3%	1.9%	5.7%	32.1%	60.4%
El Dorado County	VCA	17.0%	46.8%	31.9%	4.3%	26.9%	28.0%	39.6%	5.5%
Fresno County	VCA	5.3%	16.7%	77.3%	0.7%	6.6%	13.0%	79.2%	1.2%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	0.0%	12.5%	87.5%	0.0%	1.5%	12.1%	86.4%	0.0%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	11.0%	12.3%	76.1%	0.6%	22.5%	10.6%	66.2%	0.7%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	9.9%	5.9%	83.2%	1.0%	8.7%	10.3%	80.2%	0.8%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	0.0%	44.4%	44.4%	11.1%	4.3%	8.7%	47.8%	39.1%
Kern County	Non_VCA	15.5%	23.6%	59.6%	1.3%	21.7%	21.6%	54.0%	2.7%
Kings County	Non_VCA	37.5%	37.5%	20.8%	4.2%	33.9%	23.2%	33.9%	8.9%
Lake County	Non_VCA	9.3%	13.0%	63.0%	14.8%	10.8%	11.8%	60.8%	16.7%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.3%	73.7%	0.0%
Los Angeles County	VCA	11.9%	23.1%	62.3%	2.7%	15.4%	22.3%	58.3%	4.0%
Madera County	VCA	5.3%	14.7%	80.0%	0.0%	7.0%	6.5%	85.5%	0.9%
Marin County	Non_VCA	18.1%	15.3%	63.9%	2.8%	22.5%	20.9%	51.9%	4.7%
Mariposa County	VCA	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	21.9%	6.2%	68.8%	3.1%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	0.0%	30.8%	61.5%	7.7%	6.8%	15.9%	61.4%	15.9%
Merced County	Non_VCA	10.7%	32.4%	57.0%	0.0%	16.1%	21.9%	61.3%	0.7%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	0.0%	12.5%	75.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	95.0%	5.0%
Mono County	Non_VCA	14.3%	28.6%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	71.4%	7.1%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	29.2%	26.3%	43.1%	1.5%	34.2%	25.5%	39.8%	0.4%
Napa County	VCA	50.0%	10.0%	40.0%	0.0%	31.1%	21.0%	39.5%	8.4%
Nevada County	VCA	6.2%	12.5%	78.1%	3.1%	6.3%	5.5%	83.5%	4.7%
Orange County	VCA	25.1%	17.9%	42.9%	14.1%	18.8%	16.6%	47.3%	17.3%
Placer County	Non_VCA	30.1%	16.0%	52.8%	1.2%	33.8%	14.2%	48.8%	3.2%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	23.2%	21.8%	50.4%	4.6%	26.8%	21.3%	44.3%	7.6%
Sacramento County	VCA	45.4%	16.9%	30.1%	7.7%	37.3%	21.5%	33.9%	7.2%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	5.3%	18.9%	68.4%	7.4%	4.6%	20.7%	71.4%	3.2%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	10.5%	24.9%	52.5%	12.0%	15.7%	26.9%	42.1%	15.4%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	0.2%	1.9%	93.9%	4.1%	0.4%	4.0%	90.0%	5.6%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	49.3%	14.5%	14.0%	22.2%	62.0%	16.0%	12.5%	9.4%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	35.5%	18.0%	46.0%	0.5%	46.3%	31.7%	18.7%	3.3%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	12.2%	6.6%	79.8%	1.4%	13.2%	9.2%	77.7%	0.0%
San Mateo County	VCA	18.9%	14.6%	59.0%	7.5%	28.6%	10.9%	55.9%	4.7%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	8.4%	40.3%	50.6%	0.8%	17.1%	32.4%	47.4%	3.1%
Santa Clara County	VCA	43.6%	17.1%	36.1%	3.1%	48.8%	18.5%	21.3%	11.4%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	21.5%	43.1%	30.6%	4.9%	31.0%	32.5%	27.8%	8.7%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	46.3%	22.0%	26.8%	4.9%	48.1%	7.4%	42.0%	2.5%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	60.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	20.0%	8.6%	68.6%	2.9%	26.8%	10.7%	62.5%	0.0%
Solano County	Non_VCA	35.8%	42.5%	9.4%	12.3%	31.2%	32.6%	11.3%	24.8%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	4.1%	17.7%	77.0%	1.3%	22.5%	27.5%	48.8%	1.2%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	13.3%	8.8%	76.9%	1.1%	17.5%	6.6%	74.2%	1.7%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	18.5%	55.6%	25.9%	0.0%	51.7%	23.3%	23.3%	1.7%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	18.8%	21.9%	59.4%	0.0%	11.6%	11.6%	74.4%	2.3%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	7.1%	21.4%	71.4%	0.0%	5.0%	10.0%	85.0%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	5.1%	27.1%	65.8%	2.0%	10.0%	17.4%	70.3%	2.4%
Tuolumne County	VCA	0.0%	42.9%	14.3%	42.9%	6.7%	40.0%	46.7%	6.7%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	15.8%	44.5%	37.8%	1.9%	22.2%	40.0%	35.1%	2.7%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	6.8%	9.0%	81.6%	2.7%	8.9%	6.3%	81.3%	3.4%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	2.6%	21.1%	76.3%	0.0%	19.0%	13.3%	67.6%	0.0%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	14.2%	21.7%	60.4%	3.7%	18.8%	19.1%	55.6%	6.5%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	20.2%	17.9%	55.4%	6.5%	21.4%	16.6%	53.5%	8.5%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	14.1%	20.4%	60.4%	5.0%	19.1%	18.4%	56.7%	5.9%
California	California	14.2%	21.0%	60.4%	4.4%	18.9%	18.7%	56.2%	6.2%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Reasons: 2020 General Election  
Party Affiliation**

County	County Type	Democratic				Republican				No Party Preference				Other Party			
		Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other	Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other	Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other	Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other
Alameda County	Non_VCA	20.5%	21.6%	55.2%	2.7%	19.5%	24.9%	52.0%	3.5%	17.3%	17.0%	63.4%	2.2%	25.3%	26.4%	46.1%	2.2%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Amador County	VCA	37.5%	12.5%	50.0%	0.0%	9.3%	16.3%	74.4%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	60.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	57.1%	14.3%
Butte County	VCA	20.4%	40.9%	38.0%	0.7%	12.8%	39.7%	46.1%	1.4%	23.5%	28.0%	48.5%	0.0%	33.3%	40.0%	26.7%	0.0%
Calaveras County	VCA	0.0%	10.3%	62.1%	27.6%	10.2%	5.1%	57.6%	27.1%	18.4%	6.1%	67.3%	8.2%	5.3%	5.3%	57.9%	31.6%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	6.9%	3.4%	86.2%	3.4%	8.7%	8.7%	82.6%	0.0%	20.8%	25.0%	50.0%	4.2%	12.5%	25.0%	62.5%	0.0%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	23.1%	10.4%	65.1%	1.4%	23.4%	15.5%	60.4%	0.7%	26.7%	9.7%	62.2%	1.5%	27.2%	13.6%	58.5%	0.7%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	41.7%	58.3%	2.0%	4.0%	30.0%	64.0%	3.0%	24.2%	18.2%	54.5%	6.2%	0.0%	43.8%	50.0%
El Dorado County	VCA	30.3%	24.2%	40.4%	5.1%	21.1%	29.8%	45.6%	3.5%	26.7%	19.8%	50.0%	3.4%	20.0%	32.5%	42.5%	5.0%
Fresno County	VCA	6.2%	13.6%	78.7%	1.5%	5.6%	12.8%	80.0%	1.7%	4.7%	11.3%	82.2%	1.9%	7.4%	15.4%	76.1%	1.1%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	2.0%	8.2%	79.6%	10.2%	1.7%	15.0%	76.7%	6.7%	0.0%	8.1%	70.3%	21.6%	20.0%	20.0%	50.0%	10.0%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	15.7%	8.1%	75.6%	0.5%	15.5%	9.7%	73.8%	1.0%	19.3%	11.0%	68.3%	1.4%	13.6%	6.8%	78.0%	1.7%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	9.9%	6.8%	82.6%	0.6%	7.4%	11.1%	81.5%	0.0%	7.8%	6.0%	83.6%	2.6%	20.0%	4.0%	72.0%	4.0%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	8.3%	33.3%	25.0%	33.3%	0.0%	9.5%	57.1%	33.3%	0.0%	7.1%	50.0%	42.9%	0.0%	37.5%	50.0%	12.5%
Kern County	Non_VCA	19.9%	19.2%	59.7%	1.2%	16.9%	22.2%	58.1%	2.7%	19.8%	18.3%	60.7%	1.2%	23.1%	23.8%	52.5%	0.6%
Kings County	Non_VCA	28.3%	26.1%	30.4%	15.2%	36.2%	23.4%	34.0%	6.4%	28.3%	15.2%	41.3%	15.2%	58.3%	8.3%	33.3%	0.0%
Lake County	Non_VCA	13.1%	7.1%	67.9%	11.9%	12.5%	17.9%	55.4%	14.3%	12.1%	12.1%	63.6%	12.1%	24.1%	6.9%	62.1%	6.9%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.6%	68.4%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Los Angeles County	VCA	12.1%	21.7%	60.4%	5.8%	14.8%	24.3%	56.1%	4.8%	15.1%	22.1%	55.3%	7.6%	15.9%	21.8%	53.0%	9.3%
Madera County	VCA	7.4%	8.0%	84.7%	0.0%	7.2%	7.2%	85.0%	0.7%	6.4%	7.1%	85.1%	1.4%	7.0%	4.7%	88.4%	0.0%
Marin County	Non_VCA	19.7%	14.7%	60.1%	5.5%	22.7%	12.1%	63.6%	1.5%	17.4%	12.4%	67.7%	2.5%	10.3%	12.8%	76.9%	0.0%
Mariposa County	VCA	15.4%	7.7%	76.9%	0.0%	23.1%	7.7%	65.4%	3.8%	18.8%	12.5%	68.8%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	10.2%	8.2%	67.3%	14.3%	5.9%	17.6%	70.6%	5.9%	0.0%	17.6%	82.4%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%
Merced County	Non_VCA	12.4%	21.2%	65.4%	1.1%	12.1%	30.2%	57.2%	0.5%	13.1%	18.9%	67.3%	0.7%	15.8%	22.8%	61.4%	0.0%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	4.5%	95.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	87.5%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
Mono County	Non_VCA	10.5%	26.3%	57.9%	5.3%	14.3%	0.0%	71.4%	14.3%	0.0%	40.0%	53.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	30.0%	20.3%	48.1%	1.6%	36.6%	20.8%	40.6%	2.0%	30.1%	19.9%	46.0%	4.0%	22.7%	27.3%	47.7%	2.3%
Napa County	VCA	34.9%	18.1%	38.6%	8.4%	17.6%	29.4%	44.1%	8.8%	47.6%	23.8%	22.2%	6.3%	35.3%	17.6%	47.1%	0.0%
Nevada County	VCA	6.0%	6.0%	83.3%	4.8%	6.2%	5.0%	83.8%	5.0%	5.6%	4.2%	87.3%	2.8%	3.6%	7.1%	89.3%	0.0%
Orange County	VCA	16.4%	13.3%	42.4%	27.9%	18.9%	16.6%	45.5%	19.0%	17.8%	10.2%	43.8%	28.2%	20.9%	14.3%	44.1%	20.7%
Placer County	Non_VCA	35.4%	15.5%	40.9%	8.3%	25.6%	15.7%	52.2%	6.5%	32.5%	8.1%	54.1%	5.3%	39.5%	6.2%	50.6%	3.7%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	24.2%	19.9%	50.9%	4.9%	25.8%	16.9%	49.0%	8.2%	26.0%	15.6%	54.7%	3.7%	29.2%	17.6%	48.8%	4.4%
Sacramento County	VCA	40.0%	17.2%	36.7%	6.1%	34.3%	18.0%	40.0%	7.7%	36.3%	19.1%	40.1%	4.4%	38.5%	22.4%	32.7%	6.4%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	4.4%	14.4%	77.6%	3.6%	0.9%	16.7%	71.9%	10.5%	3.1%	14.1%	79.8%	3.1%	7.0%	14.0%	76.7%	2.3%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	13.1%	20.1%	54.1%	12.8%	11.2%	24.5%	45.0%	19.3%	11.9%	19.8%	54.7%	13.6%	14.2%	23.3%	47.7%	14.9%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	0.2%	3.3%	92.3%	4.2%	0.2%	2.4%	91.5%	5.8%	0.2%	2.9%	93.1%	3.7%	0.5%	5.1%	91.9%	2.5%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	47.5%	15.6%	24.0%	13.0%	46.5%	15.5%	21.1%	16.9%	48.5%	13.4%	26.4%	11.7%	55.7%	13.1%	21.3%	9.8%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	35.4%	21.0%	42.5%	1.1%	43.9%	21.4%	33.2%	1.5%	37.0%	17.8%	43.4%	1.7%	32.8%	24.6%	42.6%	0.0%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	12.9%	8.2%	73.9%	5.0%	13.8%	6.5%	75.3%	4.4%	13.1%	4.2%	75.5%	7.2%	13.0%	5.4%	71.7%	9.8%
San Mateo County	VCA	19.6%	9.8%	66.0%	4.6%	19.6%	11.1%	64.1%	5.2%	19.7%	6.6%	69.9%	3.9%	28.3%	13.1%	51.5%	7.1%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	11.4%	31.2%	52.2%	5.3%	11.4%	38.4%	47.9%	2.4%	14.0%	25.9%	55.1%	5.0%	9.8%	37.0%	45.7%	7.6%
Santa Clara County	VCA	45.4%	15.3%	31.8%	7.4%	45.2%	17.4%	25.7%	11.6%	44.6%	14.8%	36.5%	4.1%	54.9%	9.9%	30.8%	4.4%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	22.5%	30.8%	41.0%	5.7%	26.8%	25.0%	41.1%	7.1%	25.2%	31.7%	41.7%	1.4%	15.6%	46.9%	34.4%	3.1%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	47.4%	18.4%	31.6%	2.6%	35.7%	11.9%	48.8%	3.6%	45.8%	11.9%	39.0%	3.4%	89.3%	3.6%	7.1%	0.0%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	24.4%	9.8%	63.4%	2.4%	17.4%	15.2%	65.2%	2.2%	15.6%	4.4%	80.0%	0.0%	28.6%	14.3%	57.1%	0.0%
Solano County	Non_VCA	28.9%	35.8%	10.4%	24.9%	30.9%	27.9%	10.3%	30.9%	38.2%	36.4%	11.8%	13.6%	32.0%	28.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	11.9%	16.0%	66.8%	5.3%	14.5%	18.0%	60.5%	7.0%	9.7%	13.1%	74.3%	2.9%	11.5%	18.3%	62.6%	7.6%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	15.2%	6.3%	76.9%	1.7%	14.3%	6.8%	75.8%	3.1%	14.1%	4.6%	78.3%	2.9%	18.8%	8.3%	68.4%	4.5%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	38.8%	36.7%	24.5%	0.0%	45.9%	21.6%	32.4%	0.0%	32.1%	35.7%	32.1%	0.0%	48.3%	17.2%	31.0%	3.4%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	10.0%	13.3%	70.0%	6.7%	14.1%	14.1%	71.9%	0.0%	4.7%	7.0%	81.4%	7.0%	10.0%	40.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	0.0%	18.8%	81.2%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	66.7%	0.0%	7.1%	10.7%	82.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	6.0%	19.6%	73.2%	1.2%	9.4%	19.2%	67.6%	3.9%	7.7%	14.5%	76.4%	1.4%	7.1%	19.0%	72.2%	1.6%
Tuolumne County	VCA	6.7%	53.3%	20.0%	20.0%	5.0%	25.0%	50.0%	20.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	14.5%	34.6%	46.0%	4.9%	12.8%	38.9%	41.6%	6.7%	15.2%	23.6%	54.5%	6.8%	19.4%	27.1%	48.4%	5.2%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	6.4%	7.3%	83.9%	2.5%	6.9%	4.7%	84.9%	3.5%	10.8%	5.9%	80.1%	3.2%	8.7%	7.6%	76.1%	7.6%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	15.3%	18.1%	66.7%	0.0%	11.7%	18.2%	68.8%	1.3%	18.3%	15.5%	66.2%	0.0%	25.0%	12.5%	62.5%	0.0%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	15.0%	18.9%	58.3%	7.7%	16.0%	19.4%	56.9%	7.7%	17.4%	17.4%	55.5%	9.7%	18.8%	19.0%	53.2%	9.0%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	19.8%	14.4%	54.8%	11.0%	16.9%	16.0%	57.4%	9.7%	19.9%	12.2%	55.8%	12.1%	21.8%	16.0%	53.4%	8.7%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	16.2%	16.9%	61.5%	5.5%	15.1%	17.6%	59.4%	7.9%	16.1%	14.2%	64.5%	5.3%	18.7%	17.5%	57.9%	5.9%
California	California	15.6%	17.9%	60.0%	6.5%	15.5%	18.3%	58.4%	7.8%	16.7%	15.6%	60.4%	7.3%	18.8%	18.1%	55.9%	7.2%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Reasons: 2020 General Election  
Black Voters**

County	County Type	Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other
Alameda County	Non_VCA	25.5%	24.5%	47.5%	2.5%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Amador County	VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Butte County	VCA	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Calaveras County	VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	34.0%	11.3%	54.6%	0.0%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
El Dorado County	VCA	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%
Fresno County	VCA	12.6%	14.7%	70.5%	2.1%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Kern County	Non_VCA	17.9%	25.0%	57.1%	0.0%
Kings County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Lake County	Non_VCA	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Los Angeles County	VCA	14.6%	28.2%	50.8%	6.3%
Madera County	VCA	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Marin County	Non_VCA	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
Mariposa County	VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Merced County	Non_VCA	0.0%	28.6%	71.4%	0.0%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Mono County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Monterey County	Non_VCA	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Napa County	VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Nevada County	VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Orange County	VCA	5.0%	20.0%	40.0%	35.0%
Placer County	Non_VCA	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Riverside County	Non_VCA	30.4%	21.7%	43.5%	4.3%
Sacramento County	VCA	42.3%	19.2%	34.6%	3.8%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	21.0%	21.0%	39.0%	19.0%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	1.2%	1.2%	92.9%	4.8%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	56.1%	7.3%	31.7%	4.9%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	39.1%	30.4%	30.4%	0.0%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%
San Mateo County	VCA	25.0%	16.7%	58.3%	0.0%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Santa Clara County	VCA	57.9%	21.1%	15.8%	5.3%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Solano County	Non_VCA	13.3%	33.3%	20.0%	33.3%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	18.2%	18.2%	63.6%	0.0%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	25.0%	12.5%	62.5%	0.0%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Tehama County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Trinity County	Non_VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Tulare County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Tuolumne County	VCA	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Ventura County	Non_VCA	33.3%	44.4%	22.2%	0.0%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	11.1%	0.0%	88.9%	0.0%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	15.9%	26.8%	51.0%	6.3%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	25.0%	16.5%	52.4%	6.1%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	24.6%	20.3%	50.3%	4.8%
California	California	19.0%	24.5%	50.7%	5.8%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

Note: These data identifying Black voters in the California voter file are not reliable for research purposes. Exercise strong caution when reviewing this data table.

**Vote-By-Mail Rejection Reasons: 2020 General Election**  
**White, non-Latino Voters**

County	County Type	Late	No Signature	Non-Matching Signature	Other
Alameda County	Non_VCA	24.2%	21.0%	51.8%	3.0%
Alpine County	Non_VCA	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Amador County	VCA	20.3%	17.2%	60.9%	1.6%
Butte County	VCA	19.4%	36.7%	43.0%	0.9%
Calaveras County	VCA	9.0%	7.5%	61.2%	22.4%
Colusa County	Non_VCA	18.8%	12.5%	68.8%	0.0%
Contra Costa County	Non_VCA	27.0%	11.8%	59.9%	1.3%
Del Norte County	Non_VCA	2.1%	5.3%	35.1%	57.4%
El Dorado County	VCA	26.5%	25.1%	45.3%	3.1%
Fresno County	VCA	7.2%	14.0%	77.1%	1.8%
Glenn County	Non_VCA	2.5%	11.4%	77.2%	8.9%
Humboldt County	Non_VCA	17.1%	9.1%	73.0%	0.8%
Imperial County	Non_VCA	8.9%	11.1%	77.8%	2.2%
Inyo County	Non_VCA	0.0%	18.4%	42.1%	39.5%
Kern County	Non_VCA	20.9%	22.9%	54.2%	2.1%
Kings County	Non_VCA	40.3%	16.7%	30.6%	12.5%
Lake County	Non_VCA	15.9%	11.4%	59.1%	13.6%
Lassen County	Non_VCA	0.0%	23.3%	76.7%	0.0%
Los Angeles County	VCA	16.9%	21.7%	55.5%	5.9%
Madera County	VCA	9.2%	9.2%	81.6%	0.0%
Marin County	Non_VCA	19.5%	13.9%	62.0%	4.5%
Mariposa County	VCA	17.4%	10.9%	69.6%	2.2%
Mendocino County	Non_VCA	9.5%	14.3%	65.1%	11.1%
Merced County	Non_VCA	11.0%	31.2%	57.4%	0.4%
Modoc County	Non_VCA	0.0%	8.3%	86.1%	5.6%
Mono County	Non_VCA	9.7%	22.6%	61.3%	6.5%
Monterey County	Non_VCA	40.1%	19.8%	36.8%	3.3%
Napa County	VCA	41.4%	18.2%	33.3%	7.1%
Nevada County	VCA	5.9%	5.0%	84.9%	4.1%
Orange County	VCA	22.2%	12.6%	41.0%	24.1%
Placer County	Non_VCA	31.8%	12.0%	49.8%	6.4%
Plumas County	Non_VCA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Riverside County	Non_VCA	28.4%	18.5%	46.4%	6.7%
Sacramento County	VCA	37.8%	17.7%	37.6%	6.9%
San Benito County	Non_VCA	2.6%	19.9%	69.6%	7.9%
San Bernardino County	Non_VCA	13.7%	27.0%	43.6%	15.8%
San Diego County	Non_VCA	0.4%	3.9%	90.6%	5.1%
San Francisco County	Non_VCA	51.3%	15.6%	20.5%	12.6%
San Joaquin County	Non_VCA	40.8%	21.6%	35.9%	1.6%
San Luis Obispo County	Non_VCA	14.4%	4.6%	75.7%	5.4%
San Mateo County	VCA	22.5%	10.6%	62.2%	4.7%
Santa Barbara County	Non_VCA	16.1%	31.6%	46.3%	6.0%
Santa Clara County	VCA	52.5%	13.4%	25.1%	9.1%
Santa Cruz County	Non_VCA	23.4%	32.0%	40.2%	4.3%
Shasta County	Non_VCA	47.1%	12.6%	37.4%	2.9%
Sierra County	Non_VCA	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Siskiyou County	Non_VCA	21.7%	10.4%	67.0%	0.9%
Solano County	Non_VCA	39.1%	29.6%	9.9%	21.4%
Sonoma County	Non_VCA	12.9%	17.1%	64.7%	5.3%
Stanislaus County	Non_VCA	16.9%	7.8%	72.8%	2.6%
Sutter County	Non_VCA	44.1%	26.5%	27.9%	1.5%
Tehama County	Non_VCA	13.3%	11.5%	72.6%	2.7%
Trinity County	Non_VCA	7.5%	15.1%	77.4%	0.0%
Tulare County	Non_VCA	9.9%	19.6%	68.0%	2.4%
Tuolumne County	VCA	2.6%	43.6%	41.0%	12.8%
Ventura County	Non_VCA	18.0%	29.5%	45.6%	6.9%
Yolo County	Non_VCA	10.3%	6.0%	78.9%	4.8%
Yuba County	Non_VCA	16.6%	17.8%	65.0%	0.6%
VCA Counties	VCA Counties	19.9%	17.9%	53.6%	8.5%
VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	VCA Counties (Excluding LA County)	22.4%	14.8%	52.1%	10.7%
Non-VCA Counties	Non-VCA Counties	18.3%	17.0%	57.9%	6.7%
California	California	19.0%	17.4%	56.2%	7.4%

Data Source: California Secretary of State Voter File

PDI combines voters identified as white (non-Latino) and voters with no identified ethnicity in the same category.

Note: These data identifying white and Black voters in the California voter file are not reliable for research purposes. Exercise strong caution when reviewing this data table.