



## How easy is it to vote in your state?

Some states make it easy for their citizens to register to vote and cast a ballot. Others go out of their way to put obstacles in the place of exercising our democracy. The chart below gives a high-level overview of what it's like to vote in your state. Consider an "X" in any column an opportunity for advocacy!

*Note – the chart is an overview. Go to [vote.org](http://vote.org) for detailed information about your state's voting laws.*

### How to Understand the Chart

The first set of columns in the table below represent different ways to register to vote. A check means a state allows people to register to vote in the following ways:

- **Mail-in voter registration** uses a national form that must be filled out according to your state's specific rules and mailed back to the appropriate state or local office.
- **Same-day voter registration** allows eligible voters to register the same day they cast their ballot.
- **Online voter registration** allows voters to register online, or complete most of their registration online before mailing in a signed copy.
- **Automatic voter registration** ensures eligible voters are automatically registered to vote when they interact with other government agencies, such as the DMV.

The second set of columns addresses how citizens can vote in your state:

- **Early voting** allows voters to cast a ballot before Election Day without a reason.
- **Absentee voting** is conducted by mail-in paper ballot prior to the day of the election. Some states require a reason for voting absentee (signified by a † below).
- **Voting by mail** means a ballot is automatically mailed to every registered voter in advance of Election Day and voters return their completed ballot by mail. Traditional in-person voting precincts are only minimally available.
- **No Voter ID** means that voters can vote without showing official government identification. Some states require photo IDs (signified by a “p” below), while others will accept either a photo or non-photo ID.
- **Felony disenfranchisement** impacts 6.1 million people, who cannot vote because they were convicted of a felony. A check means that people with felonies can vote in prison or when they are released. A dash (—) means there are parole or probation limitations to voting. An X means people with certain felonies are permanently barred from voting. Iowa, Kentucky, and Virginia impose permanent disenfranchisement for all people with felony convictions unless the government approves individual rights restoration; recent Virginia governors have individually restored voting rights. Information in this column comes from the Sentencing Project.

State	Voter Registration				Casting a Ballot				
	Mail-In	Same-Day	Online	Automatic	Early	Absentee	By Mail	No Voter ID	Post-Felony
Alabama	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓ †	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	✗ <sub>1</sub>
Alaska	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	—
Arizona	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗ <sub>2</sub>
Arkansas	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓ †	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	—

State	Voter Registration				Casting a Ballot				
	Mail-In	Same-Day	Online	Automatic	Early	Absentee	By Mail	No Voter ID	Post-Felony
California	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	—
Colorado	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ***	✗	✓
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓ †	✗	✗	—
Delaware	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓ †	✗	✗	✗ <sub>3</sub>
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Florida	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	✗ <sub>4</sub>
Georgia	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	—
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓ †	✗	✓
Idaho	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	—
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Indiana	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓ †	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	✓
Iowa	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Kansas	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	—
Kentucky	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓ †	✗	✗	✗
Louisiana	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓ †	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	—
Maine	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Maryland	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Massachusetts	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓ †	✗	✓	✓
Michigan	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	✓
Minnesota	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	—

State	Voter Registration				Casting a Ballot				
	Mail-In	Same-Day	Online	Automatic	Early	Absentee	By Mail	No Voter ID	Post-Felony
Mississippi	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓ †	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	✗ <sub>5</sub>
Missouri	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓ †	✗	✗	—
Montana	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Nebraska	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	—
Nevada	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓ †	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	✓
New Jersey	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	—
New Mexico	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	—
New York	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓ †	✗	✓	—
North Carolina	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	—
North Dakota*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Ohio	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Oklahoma	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	—
Oregon	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ †	✓	✓
Pennsylvania	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓ †	✗	✓	✓
Rhode Island	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓ †	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	✓
South Carolina	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓ †	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	—
South Dakota	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	—
Tennessee	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓ †	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	✗
Texas	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓ †	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	—

State	Voter Registration				Casting a Ballot				
	Mail-In	Same-Day	Online	Automatic	Early	Absentee	By Mail	No Voter ID	Post-Felony
Utah	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓ ‡	✗	✓
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Virginia	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓ †	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	✗
Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ‡	✗ <sub>p</sub>	—
West Virginia	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓ †	✗	✗	—
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗ <sub>p</sub>	—
Wyoming	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	—

*This chart updated as of November 2019*

\* In North Dakota, there is no voter registration process. To cast a ballot, you must have been a resident of North Dakota for at least 30 days prior to the election and present an ID with current street address.

† These states require a reason for requesting an absentee ballot.

‡ Colorado, Oregon, and Washington mail ballots to all eligible voters for every election. Hawaii will begin using mail-in ballots in 2020. Utah gives local jurisdictions the choice to hold elections by mail; in 2020, all jurisdictions in the state are expected to hold all-mail ballot elections.

<sub>p</sub> Notes states that will only accept photo identification.

<sup>1</sup> Alabama permanently disenfranchises people convicted of one of 50 specific felonies considered to involve moral turpitude.

<sup>2</sup> Arizona permanently disenfranchises individuals with two or more felony convictions.

<sup>3</sup> In Delaware, people who are convicted of disqualifying felonies (murder, bribery, sexual offenses) are permanently disenfranchised.

<sup>4</sup> In 2018, Florida voters passed Amendment 4, expanding voting rights to as many as 1.4 million people convicted of most felony convictions upon completion all terms of their sentence. For those convicted of murder or felony sexual offenses, the state requires a five-year waiting period before individuals can apply for rights restoration.

<sup>5</sup> Mississippi permanently disenfranchises individuals convicted of certain offenses.