Voter Perceptions of Security and Fairness of Elections and the Implementation of Photo Identification Education in the 2014 North Carolina Primary

Report Prepared for Democracy North Carolina

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I. Introduction

According to the North Carolina State Board of Elections website:

> "Beginning with the 2014 primary, county boards of elections will begin educating voters about the new photo ID requirements as voters present to vote during the early voting period or on the day of the primary or election. All voters will be asked whether they have acceptable photo ID and for those voters who indicate they do not have acceptable photo ID, the voter will be asked to sign an acknowledgement they do not have any form of photo ID that will be acceptable for purposes of voting. Voters may also complete an online survey to inform us that they do not have acceptable photo ID. Using these resources, the State Board of Elections and the county boards of elections will reach out to these voters to ensure they can obtain proper photo ID before 2016."[1]

Thus, the Director of Democracy North Carolina Bob Hall discussed collaborating with me[2] on an exit survey concerning the effectiveness of the state's program to alert voters to the upcoming implementation of the state's photo identification requirement. Also, the survey would be designed to assess voter perceptions of whether the new photo identification requirement increases voter confidence in the security of elections in terms of reducing fraud, and voter confidence in the fairness of the election in terms of not benefitting one political party more than another. In this report, I assess the survey responses, focusing most particularly on whether there are racial differences in these perceptions.

The survey was conducted during the May 6, 2014 primary election and was an anonymous, paper and pencil survey.[3] No voter names were associated with particular surveys. Volunteer administrators were instructed to approach "the next available voter who comes out" and not purposefully to skip somebody. Those who administered the survey were not paid to do so.

My role was to consult on the questionnaire (questions asked and questionnaire design) and to analyze and report data. Volunteers recruited by Democracy North Carolina administered the survey and entered the data into a spreadsheet. On June 16, 2014, I received an Excel spreadsheet with 7,134 observations. There was some missing data which is typical on public opinion surveys where respondents choose not to answer certain questions.[4]

Surveys were administered in 34 out of the 100 counties in North Carolina. Sampling of precincts was based on expected turnout and whether the precinct consisted of a high proportion of African-American voters, relative the rest of the county. In the end, volunteers collected 223 surveys during absentee one-stop voting (in Alamance and Durham counties) and 6,911 during Election Day voting (see Appendix B for a breakdown of the number of surveys per precinct).

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[1] North Carolina State Board of Elections, "Voter ID Requirements in North Carolina: Other Outreach Efforts." http://www.ncsbe.gov/ncsbe/voter-id, last accessed 23 June 2014.

[2] Please see Appendix A for a brief biography.

[3] Turnout was low for the primary election (15.79%) according to the SBE website (http://enr.ncsbe.gov/ElectionResults/?election_dt=05/06/2014). Political behavior scholars have noted that turnout for primaries is lower and that the voters are typically the most strongly partisan, but there are some who dispute that notion.

[4] In the descriptive statistics section, I note the number of observations for each variable where there were missing/blank answers to questions.

I begin this report by analyzing who responded to the survey and report statistics. Next, I examine the racial breakdowns of the four principal questions concerning the experience and the perceptions of security and fairness held by primary voters. Finally, I analyze the data using regression, allowing me to consider the effects of race on perceptions, taking into account education, income, gender and age.

II. Description of Basic Data (Descriptive Statistics)

In this section, I analyze the results of the survey in the order in which the questions were listed on the paper survey (see Appendix C for a copy of the survey).

Table 1 indicates the percentage and number of voters who reported that the experience of being asked about a photo identification was clear. The table shows that, of the people who chose to answer the question (109 left the question blank and are therefore not reported among the total percentage), three-quarters of voters reported that the experience was clear.[5]

Table 1: How was The Experience of Being Asked About a Photo ID?

Response Options	Percent Reporting Response	Number Reporting Response
Clear and understandable	75.63%	5,313
Somewhat confusing	3.74%	263
Very confusing	1.4%	98
I was not asked about a Photo ID	18.73%	1,316
Reported "Somewhat confusing" and "Not asked about ID"	0.06%	4
Reported "Clear and understandable" and "Not asked about ID"	0.44%	31
Missing Response (Blank)	NA	109

Table 2 reports the results of asking voters when they will be required to show a photo identification at the polls. Table 2 indicates that about 54 percent of voters who answered the question knew the correct answer (Primary Election, 2016). Another 19 percent reported that the identification requirement would begin for the General Election held in November 2016. We note that those who gave more than one answer were entered as "don't know/not sure".

[5] Note that the percentages reported in the tables that follow may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

Table 2: What is the First Election When Voters Will Be Required to Show An Acceptable Photo ID at the Polls?

Date	Percent Reporting Response	Number Reporting Response
Primary election in 2015	11.75%	824
Primary election in 2016	54.24%	3,808
General election in 2016	19.07%	1,337
Don't know/Not sure (or gave more than one answer)	14.95%	1,048
No Response/Blank	NA	122

Table 3 shows the results of the question concerning confidence in security of elections due to election changes. The question specifically references early voting (a.k.a. one-stop absentee voting) and new registration rules (no more same day registration during one-stop voting). About one-third reported the changes made them feel "more confident," one-third reported that the changes made them feel "less confident" and about one-third reported the changes made them feel "about the same" in confidence in the security of elections.

Table 3: There are other election changes in addition to the ID, such as new registration rules and Early Voting times. Do all these changes make you feel more or less confident in the <u>security</u> of NC elections and prevention of fraud?

Confidence in Election Security	Percent	Number
More Confident	32.30%	2,254
Less Confident	32.98%	2,301
About the Same	34.72%	2,423
No Response/Blank (or marked 2 & 3)[6]	NA	156

Table 4 indicate the results of the question concerning confidence in the fairness of the election – that is, that voting rules do not favor one party more than another. While about one-third of primary voters report they feel "more confident," about 45 percent of voters report they feel "less confident"; another about 25 percent report "about the same" confidence.

[6] Three respondents marked both 2 & 3.

Table 4: Do all these changes make you feel more or less confident that NC elections are fair and voting rules do not favor one political party more than another?

Confidence in Election Fairness	Percent	Number
More Confident	30.24%	2,111
Less Confident	44.58%	3,112
About the Same	25.17%	1,757
No Response/Blank (or marked 2 & 3)[7]	NA	154

The next group of tables (Tables 5-9) indicates who responded to the survey in terms of age, education, income, race, and gender. The modal respondent is between the ages of 50 and 64. Women were most likely to answer the survey (59 percent of respondents were women). The modal voter had a college degree (or post-graduate work) and had an income of $25,000-49,000. The respondents are about as likely to report being "White" as "African-American" with about 47 percent of respondents reporting being "White" and 47 percent of respondents report being "African-American." Another five percent report being some other race.

Table 5: What is your age?

Age Category	Percent	Number
Under 30	6.75%	469
30-39	11.24%	781
40-49	16.27%	1,131
50-64	36.26%	2,520
65 or Older	29.48%	2,049
Missing/Blank	NA	184

Table 6: What is your gender?

Gender	Percent	Number
Female	59.00%	4,070
Male	41.00%	2,828
Missing/Blank	NA	236

[7] One respondent marked both 2 & 3.

Table 7: What is the highest level of your formal education?

Educational Level Category	Percent	Number
Did not finish high school	3.95%	272
H.S. graduate or GED	15.30%	1,054
Some college or Associate degree	32.24%	2,221
College graduate or post-college	48.50%	3341
Missing/Blank	NA	246

Table 8: What is your race or ethnicity?

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	Number
White	47.45%	3,256
African-American	47.26%	3,243
Asian-American	0.71%	49
Hispanic/Latino	0.77%	53
Native American	0.70%	48
Other	3.10%	213
Missing/Blank	NA	272

Table 9: Which of the following includes your total family yearly income before taxes?

Income Category	Percent	Number
Less than $25,000	17.76%	1,092
$25,000 - $49,999	28.36%	1,743
$50,000 - $74,999	23.52%	1,446
$75,000 - $99,999	14.87%	914
$100,000 or more	15.49%	952
Missing/Blank	NA	987

III. Racial Differences

As noted above, the survey asked voters to report their race. In this section, I compare each of the substantive questions by race in order to ascertain whether or not there are racial differences in the reported implementation of the program, knowledge of the implementation date, and perceptions of security and fairness.[8]

There are two important issues to address. First, since the sample size of Asian-Americans, Hispanic/Latino voters, Native Americans and "other" voters is small, in the tests of statistical significance, I focus on the difference between White voters and African-American voters. Second, in this section, I test for statistical significance using a chi square test (otherwise known as Pearson's chi square). As with other statistical tests, the chi square test allows you to test the likelihood that a relationship one observes in the data occurs by chance and how likely it is that the relationship occurs by chance.

First, I analyze the racial differences in experience of being asked about photo identification. About three-quarters of all respondents report the experience was "Clear and understandable." Table 10 indicates that African-Americans were slightly more likely to report the experience was "clear and understandable" than White voters, but also slightly more likely to report the experience was "very" or "somewhat" confusing, though the numbers who report the experience as confusing are relatively small. Fewer African-American voters than White voters report not being asked about photo identification. These differences, though relatively small, are statistically significant.

Table 10: How Clear Was the Experience of Being Asked About Photo Identification by Racial Subgroup

Response	White	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic/ Latino	Native American	Other
Clear & understandable	75.47% (2446)	76.04% (2456)	75.51% (37)	73.58% (39)	66.67% (32)	70.14% (148)
Somewhat Confusing	3.73% (121)	3.59% (116)	0% (0)	7.55% (4)	6.25% (3)	4.27% (9)
Very Confusing	0.40% (13)	2.32% (75)	0% (0)	0 (0)	4.17% (2)	3.32% (7)
Not Asked	20.39% (661)	18.05% (583)	24.49% (12)	18.87% (10)	22.92% (11)	22.27% (47)

****The differences between Black and White are statistically significant with a χ^2 of 48.68, p=0.000.**

[8] If a respondent chose not to answer what race with which he/she identifies, this report is unable to use them in the comparisons in this section.

Next, the exit survey asked "What is the first election when voters will be required to show an acceptable photo ID at the polls?" In Table 11 we see that the majority of respondents knew that the requirement started for the primary elections in 2016. However, Table 11 also indicates that African-American voters were more likely to give an incorrect response to the question, even after having heard the educational questions asked at the polling place shortly before the exit poll. These differences are relatively small.

Table 11: Does the Respondent Know When the Photo ID Requirement Begins by Racial Subgroup

Response	White	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic/ Latino	Native American	Other
Primary Election, 2015	11.35% (368)	12.45% (401)	6.12% (3)	3.77% (2)	4.26% (2)	9.05% (19)
Primary Election, 2016	56.61% (1,836)	52.27% (1,684)	53.06% (26)	64.15% (34)	65.96% (31)	50.95% (107)
General Election, 2016	18.87% (612)	18.96% (611)	18.87% (12)	18.87% (10)	10.64% (5)	22.38% (47)
Don't Know/Not Sure	13.17% (427)	16.33% (526)	16.33% (8)	13.21% (7)	19.15% (9)	17.62% (37)

****The differences between African-American/Black and White are statistically significant with a χ^2 of 12.32, p=0.000.**

Table 12 shows that many respondents who reported that the experience was "clear and understandable," actually did not give the correct date on when photo identification would be required. The table indicates that there is a difference in the percentage of African-American and White voters who said the experience was clear and knew the correct election of implementation with African-American voters being less likely to know. Again, the differences between African-American and White voters are relatively small.

Table 12: Did Those Who Thought the Requirement was Clear Know the Start Date for the Program (Comparing African-American and White Voters)

	White Voters		African-American Voters	
	Clear and Understandable	Somewhat or Very Confusing	Clear and Understandable	Somewhat or Very Confusing
Does Respondent Know When Photo ID Will be Required?				
Yes (Primary 2016	59.97% (1,462)	52.99% (71)	55.15% (1,349)	41.36% (79)
No (Other Response Given)	40.03% (976)	47.01% (63)	44.85% (1,097)	58.64% (112)

Next, Table 13 shows the differences by racial subgroup in the voters' confidence in the election security due to recent election changes. Here, we see that African-American voters are statistically significantly less likely to report more confidence in security due to changes and statistically significantly more likely to report less confidence in security. Not only are differences among White voters and African-American voters statistically significant, they are also quite substantial.

Table 13: Is Voter More or Less Confident in Election Security by Racial Subgroups

Response	White	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic/ Latino	Native American	Other
More Confident in Security	44.45% (1,430)	19.89% (640)	29.17% (14)	41.51% (22)	43.48% (20)	28.71% (60)
Less Confident in Security	23.44% (754)	42.03% (1,352)	35.42% (17)	20.75% (11)	30.43% (14)	41.15% (86)
About the Same Amount	32.11% (1,033)	38.08% (1,225)	25.42 (17)	37.74% (20)	26.09% (12)	30.14% (63)

****The differences between African-American and White voters are statistically significant with a χ^2 of 487.63, p=0.000. The numbers in parentheses are the actual numbers giving the response.**

Finally, Table 14 shows the differences by racial subgroup in the voters' confidence in the election fairness after recent election changes. Here, we see that African-American voters are statistically significantly less likely to report more confidence in fairness due to changes and statistically significantly more likely to report less confidence in fairness. Again, the differences are quite substantial.

Table 14: Is Voter More or Less Confident in Election Fairness by Racial Subgroups

Response	White	African-American	Asian-American	Hispanic/ Latino	Native American	Other
More Confident in Fairness	43.98% (1,418)	15.99% (514)	42.55% (20)	39.62% (21)	39.13% (18)	28.44% (60)
Less Confident in Fairness	35.30% (1,138)	54.03% (1737)	40.43% (19)	32.08% (17)	36.96% (17)	50.24% (106)
About the Same Amount	20.72% (668)	29.98% (964)	17.02% (8)	28.30% (15)	23.91% (11)	21.33 (45)

****The differences between African-American and White are statistically significant with a χ^2 of 601.46, p=0.000.**

IV. Analysis Considering Other Relevant Variables (Multiple Regression)

In this section, I analyze whether one may attribute differences to race, or if there is some other explanation for the differences identified above, such as age, gender, education, or income. In this section, I analyze "knowledge of the correct date of implementation," "confidence in security" and "confidence in fairness" as dependent variables.

In order analyze these variables, I use logistic regression, a technique that allows me to take into account other possible explanations, other than race. Logistic regression is the proper technique for a two-category dependent variable (whether the respondent knows the date or does not know the date). Multinomial logistic regression (a.k.a. "multinomial logit") is the proper technique when there are more than two categories of the dependent variable and they are not in order (e.g., more confidence, less confidence, about the same confidence).[9] Note that the coefficients presented in the following tables are not directly interpretable (the numbers presented are listed in order for the reader to see whether variables such as education are statistically related to confidence, as indicated by the p values given). In order to provide more understandable interpretations of these statistical analyses, I compute the probability of a "typical" voter who is

[9] Arguably, the levels of confidence ARE in order—that is, more, same, less. However, using "about the same" as the middle category is not correct because one cannot be sure at what point the respondent started in terms of confidence.

African-American and a "typical" voter who is White of knowing the correct date and being more confident or less confident (both compared to about the same) in the security or fairness of elections due to the changes passed in the Summer of 2013.

I begin this section by analyzing whether the respondent is able to identify the correct date of photo identification. Table 15 indicates that voters who are African-American are significantly less likely to give the correct date, considering education, income, age, gender and whether they report having been asked about photo identification when they voted. Table 15 also shows that education level is positively related to knowledge and the report of having been asked about photo identification also matters to whether the primary voter knows when the program will begin.

Table 15: What Predicts Whether Respondent Knows the Correct Start Date of Photo ID

VARIABLES	Know When Voter ID Begins
Age Category	-0.0171 (0.0285)
Gender (Male=1)	0.0191 (0.0499)
Education Level	0.164*** (0.0342)
Income Category	0.00190 (0.0232)
African-American Voter (vs. White)	-0.196*** (0.0612)
Was Asked re: ID	0.572*** (0.0735)
Observations	5,621

*Robust standard errors in parentheses (corrects for errors being correlated within a precinct); County dummy variables and the constant term are excluded from the table but are available from report author. Note that there are two counties with complete data that are dropped by the statistical program because nobody knew the correct date. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Based on the findings in the Table 15 regression model, the probability of a "typical" voter who is African-American giving the correct implementation date is 0.5784. The probability of a "typical" voter who is White giving the correct implementation date is 0.6254. The difference in probability is statistically significant, but not large.

Table 16: Regression Considering Factors in Being More or Less Confident about the Security of Elections

VARIABLES	More Confident in Security Compared to "About the Same"	Less Confident in Security Compared to "About the Same"
Age Category	0.0141	0.112***
	(0.0393)	(0.0303)
Gender (Male=1)	0.0982	-0.109*
	(0.0618)	(0.0634)
Education Level	-0.298***	0.256***
	(0.0614)	(0.0449)
Income Category	0.0185	0.0720**
	(0.0313)	(0.0301)
African-American	-1.333***	0.565***
Voter (vs. White)	(0.102)	(0.0959)
Was Asked re: ID	0.373***	-0.185*
	(0.101)	(0.0961)
Observations	5,601	5,601

*Robust standard errors in parentheses (corrects for errors being correlated within a precinct); County dummy variables and constant term excluded from the table but are available from report author. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Table 16 presents the results of the analysis of how likely a respondent would report being "more confident" compared to "about the same" in confidence concerning the security of the election. Table 16 also shows the variables predicting whether a respondent will be report being "less confident" versus "about the same" level of confidence. Being African-American is negatively related to reporting more confidence, but positively related to reporting less confidence. One will note that education level affects confidence; those who are more educated report being less likely to be more confident; more highly educated people also report being more likely to be less confident.

Based on the findings in Table 16, the probability of a "typical" voter who is African-American saying she is more confident in the security of elections (compared to "about the same") is 0.2331. The probability of a "typical" voter who is White saying she is more confident in the security of elections (instead of about the same) is 0.5893. The differences in the probabilities are statistically significant. That is, a White voter was approximately twice as likely as an African-American voter to report being more confident in the security of elections.

The probability of a "typical" voter who is African-American saying she is less confident in the security of elections (instead of about the same) is 0.3491. The probability of a "typical" voter who is White saying she is less confident in the security of elections (instead of about the same) is 0.1322. The differences in the probabilities are statistically significant. That is, an African-American voter was approximately three times as likely as a White voter to report being less confident in the security of elections.

Table 17: Regression Considering Factors in Being More or Less Confident about the Fairness of Elections

VARIABLES	More Confident in Fairness Compared to "About the Same"	Less Confident in Fairness Compared to "About the Same"
Age Category	-0.0150	-0.00300
	(0.0386)	(0.0313)
Gender (Male=1)	0.267***	0.0634
	(0.0815)	(0.0751)
Education Level	-0.225***	0.380***
	(0.0609)	(0.0531)
Income Category	0.0658*	0.116***
	(0.0349)	(0.0355)
African-American	-1.603***	0.428***
Voter (vs. White)	(0.121)	(0.112)
Was Asked re: ID	0.306***	-0.183**
	(0.112)	(0.0927)
Observations	5,611	5,611

*Robust standard errors in parentheses (corrects for errors being correlated within a precinct); County dummy variables and constant term excluded from the table but are available from report author. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Table 17 presents the results of the analysis of how likely a respondent would report being "more confident" compared to "about the same" in confidence concerning the fairness of elections. Table 17 also shows the variables predicting whether a respondent will be report being "less confident" versus "about the same" level of confidence. Being African-American is negatively related to reported more confidence, but positively related to reporting less confidence.

Based on the findings in Table 17, the probability of a "typical" voter who is African-American saying she is more confident in the fairness of elections (compared to "about the same") is 0.1367. The probability of a "typical" voter who is White saying she is more confident in the fairness of elections (instead of "about the same") is 0.5061. The differences in the probabilities are statistically significant. That is, a "typical" White voter is close to four times as likely to say she is more confident about the fairness of elections.

The probability of a typical voter who is African-American respondent saying she is less confident in the fairness of elections (instead of about the same) 0.5761. The probability of a typical voter who is White saying she is less confident in the fairness of elections (instead of about the same, setting all the other variables at their means) is 0.2798. The differences in the probabilities are statistically significant. That is, a "typical" African-American voter is about twice as likely to report he is less confident in the fairness of elections.

V. Conclusion

All in all, the data show that the majority of voters reported the experience of being asked about one's photo identification was clear (75%), yet only half of voters correctly identified the primary election in 2016 as the correct time at which voters will have to show the identification. The data show that North Carolina primary voters are about as likely to be more confident of the future security and fairness of elections as less confident. However, there are large and statistically significant racial differences in the reported information, with African-American voters reporting that they are much less confident in the security and fairness of elections, given the statutory changes in election laws.

Appendix A: Brief Biography of Dr. Martha Kropf

Dr. Kropf has been conducting research on political behavior and election policy for more than 15 years. She is Professor of Political Science at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, where she has taught since 2006 (she was promoted to full professor on July 1, 2014). She started teaching at the University of Missouri-Kansas City in 1999 and received her Ph.D. in Political Science from American University in Washington, DC in 1998. She is co-author of *Helping America Vote: The Limits of Election Reform* (Routledge, 2012; with David C. Kimball). She has authored and co-authored multiple research publications on election administration issues in journals such as *Election Law Journal*, *Public Administration Review* and *Journal of Politics*. She is a member of the Editorial Board of *Election Law Journal* and the *Journal of Election Technology and Systems* (JETS). She is the current President of the North Carolina Political Science Association.

Appendix B: Number of Surveys Collected in Each Precinct

COUNTY	PRECINCT	# SURVEYS
ALAMANCE	BURLINGTON 7	91
ALAMANCE	Early/Mixed	146
ALAMANCE	NORTH BURLINGTON	91
ALAMANCE	SOUTH MELVILLE	79
BUNCOMBE	02.1	134
BUNCOMBE	03.1	127
BUNCOMBE	08.2	35
BUNCOMBE	08.3	11
BUNCOMBE	09.1	98
BUNCOMBE	10.1	58
BUNCOMBE	11.1	25
BUNCOMBE	13.1	102
BUNCOMBE	14.2	47
BEAUFORT	CHOCOWINITY	80
CUMBERLAND	ARRAN HILLS	90
CUMBERLAND	CROSS CREEK 13	9
CUMBERLAND	CROSS CREEK 16	36
CUMBERLAND	CROSS CREEK 14	20
CUMBERLAND	CLIFFDALE WEST-2-CL57	52
CUMBERLAND	CROSS CREEK 17&19	153
CUMBERLAND	LAKE RIM	31
CATAWBA	WEST NEWTON	10
CHATHAM	NORTH WILLIAMS	19
CHATHAM	PITTSBORO	143
CHATHAM	GOLDSTON	39
CHATHAM	EAST WILLIAMS	49
CHATHAM	EAST SILER CITY	45
CHATHAM	MANNS CHAPEL	60
CLEVELAND	SHELBY #4	76
CLEVELAND	KINGS MTN NORTH	14
CLEVELAND	KINGS MTN SOUTH	24
CLEVELAND	SHELBY #6	36
CRAVEN	Elec Day/Mixed	160
DURHAM	Early/Mixed	77
DURHAM	05	11
DURHAM	17	17
DURHAM	22	142
DURHAM	32	20
DURHAM	51	83
FORSYTH	201	13
FORSYTH	404	15
FORSYTH	507	12

FRANKLIN	LOUISBURG CITY	60
FRANKLIN	EAST LOUISBURG	34
FRANKLIN	EAST FRANKLINTON	88
GUILFORD	Elec Day/Mixed	233
GUILFORD	G52	17
GUILFORD	G53	29
GUILFORD	G54	9
GUILFORD	G55	21
GUILFORD	G69	67
GUILFORD	G74	27
GUILFORD	G50	10
GUILFORD	G46	47
GASTON	ASHBROOK	37
GRANVILLE	CREEDMOOR	102
GRANVILLE	MT ENERGY	53
HALIFAX	ENFIELD 1	51
HALIFAX	ROANOKE RAPIDS 9	63
HALIFAX	SCOTLAND NECK	64
HENDERSON	HENDERSONVILLE-2	21
HOKE	PUPPY CREEK	95
HARNETT	BARBECUE	172
HARNETT	EAST AVERASBORO	164
HARNETT	STEWARTS CREEK	156
JOHNSTON	EAST SELMA	40
JOHNSTON	WEST SELMA	128
JACKSON	CULLOWHEE	48
LEE	A1	39
LEE	A2	71
LEE	E2	97
LINCOLN	LINCOLNTON/SOUTH	37
LENOIR	KINSTON-7	16
MECKLENBURG	016	51
MECKLENBURG	024	28
MECKLENBURG	025	12
MECKLENBURG	031	38
MECKLENBURG	039	4
MECKLENBURG	042	1
MECKLENBURG	040	31
MOORE	SOUTH SOUTHERN PINES	92
NEW HANOVER	W29	89
NEW HANOVER	W03	6
NEW HANOVER	W15	72
NEW HANOVER	W25	97
NEW HANOVER	W27	131
NEW HANOVER	W28	85
NASH	ROCKY MOUNT #10	28
ORANGE	COLONIAL HEIGHTS	32

ORANGE	EAST FRANKLIN	14
ORANGE	LINCOLN	23
ORANGE	MASON FARM	35
PITT	GREENVILLE #5B	17
PITT	BELVOIR	20
PENDER	SOUTH BURGAW	5
PERSON	FLAT RIVER	87
PERSON	ROXBORO 3	76
ROBESON	ST PAULS	20
WATAUGA	BOONE 2	28
WAKE	01-20	99
WAKE	01-21	26
WAKE	01-46	103
WAKE	05-05	87
WAKE	05-07	52
WAKE	10-04	32
WAKE	13-01	8
WAKE	16-02	30
WAKE	16-08	23
WAKE	17-01	50
WAKE	17-03	162
WAKE	17-04	90
WAKE	17-08	121
WAKE	18-01	18
WAKE	20-13	208
WAKE	01-26	38
WAKE	01-40	55
WAKE	01-34	13
WAKE	01-22	83
WAKE	01-28	38

Appendix C: Exit Survey administered

University Research - 2014 Exit Poll,

This survey is completely anonymous. It is for a research project overseen by Dr. Martha Kropf, Department of Political Science, University of NC-Charlotte

Put a √ or X in box by your answer

A. How was your experience of being asked about a photo ID? Was the information clear or confusing?

[1] Clear and understandable
[2] Somewhat confusing
[3] Very confusing
[4] I was not asked about a photo ID

B. What is the first election when voters will be required to show an acceptable photo ID at the polls?

[1] Primary election in 2015
[2] Primary election in 2016
[3] General election in 2016
[4] Don't know/Not sure

C. There are other election changes in addition to the ID, such as new registration rules and Early Voting times. Do all these changes make you feel more or less confident in the security of NC elections and prevention of fraud?

[1] More confident
[2] Less confident
[3] About the same

D. Do all these changes make you feel more or less confident that NC elections are fair and voting rules do not favor one political party more than another?

[1] More confident
[2] Less confident
[3] About the same

E. Do you have any other comment about the voting process or your voting experience today?

_____

_____

_____

To be sure the survey reflects a cross-section of voters, please answer:

F. What is your age?

[1] Under 30 [2] 30-39 [3] 40-49
[4] 50-64 [5] 65 or older

G. What is your gender?

[1] Male [2] Female

H. What is the highest level of your formal education?

[1] Did not finish high school
[2] H.S. graduate or GED
[3] Some college or Associate degree
[4] College graduate or post-college

I. What is your race or ethnicity?

[1] White [2] African-American
[3] Asian-American [4] Hispanic/Latino
[5] Native American [6] Other

J. Which of the following includes your total family yearly income before taxes?

[1] Less than $25,000
[2] $25,000 - $49,999
[3] $50,000 - $74,999
[4] $75,000 - $99,999
[5] $100,000 or more

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH SOMEONE ABOUT A PROBLEM YOU EXPERIENCED TODAY, PLEASE ASK THE VOLUNTEER FOR A REPORT FORM