Appendix D

California Secretary of State

Voter's Choice Act Report for the 2020 Primary and General Elections

California Institute of Technology

Appendix D1: California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation

Appendix D2: California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County November General 2020 Evaluation

California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation

The Secretary of State's office commissioned research from the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) to provide an analysis of Los Angeles County's implementation of the Voter's Choice Act during the March 2020 Primary Election. Caltech's report, *California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation,*[1] includes an overview of the Voter's Choice Act (VCA), Los Angeles County's implementation of the VCA in the March 2020 Primary Election, and the county's "Voting Solutions for All People" (VSAP), implemented for the first time in this election. Data sources for this research include the Secretary of State's centralized voter registration database, VoteCal, survey and other qualitative data sources.

Background

The statutory framework for the analysis in this report derives from Section 4005(g)(1)(A)(i)-(xii) of the California Elections Code.[2] This statute obligates the state to report on voter registration and the various methods voters can use to participate in an election. Los Angeles County accounted for more than half of all VCA county voters in the March 2020 Primary Election and was analyzed separately due to its size.

The March 2020 Primary Election occurred just prior to statewide stay-at-home orders due to the COVID-19 pandemic, limiting any impact of the pandemic on election administration in the county.

Findings

The study shows that voter registration in Los Angeles County among eligible voters is higher than voter registration among eligible voters statewide.[3] Voters

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[1] Alvarez, R.M., Cao, J., Ebanks, D., Guth, D., Li, Y. (2021, January 14). *California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation*. California Institute of Technology.

[2] Elections Code Section 4005(g)(1)(A)(i)-(xii) provides: (i) Voter turnout. (ii) Voter registration. (iii) Ballot rejection rates. (iv) Reasons for ballot rejection. (v) Provisional ballot use. (vi) Accessible vote by mail ballot use. (vii) The number of votes cast at each vote center. (viii) The number of ballots returned at ballot dropoff locations. (ix) The number of ballots returned by mail. (x) The number of persons who registered to vote at a vote center. (xi) Instances of voter fraud. (xii) Any other problems that became known to the county elections official or the Secretary of State during the election or canvass.

[3] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 6, page 17 Figure 3.1)

used conditional voter registration more often in Los Angeles County than in other counties and was used most by younger voters and those not affiliated with the Democratic or Republican parties.[4]

Though voter turnout in Los Angeles County is lower than the statewide participation rates in recent elections, participation among eligible voters has been increasing since the 2014 Primary Election.[5] Caltech's research shows that Democrats and Republicans had the highest turnout rates[6] along with a positive correlation between age and voter turnout,[7] consistent with the Secretary of State's analysis of VoteCal data. Use of vote by mail has increased in the county but has not surpassed statewide use.[8]

Los Angeles County encountered technical issues with electronic poll pads at vote centers causing a need for provisional voting.[9] However, even with this issue, provisional voting decreased in the Primary Election. One feature of the VCA model allows voters to vote at any vote center in the county.[10] Those who voted provisionally were younger and less likely to be affiliated with the Democratic or Republican parties.[11]

Interestingly, ballot rejection rates decreased in the 2020 Primary Election from the 2016 and 2018 Primary Elections.[12] Approximately four percent of provisional ballots and two percent of vote-by-mail (VBM) ballots were rejected in Los Angeles County in the 2020 Primary Election.[13] The most common reasons for provisional ballot rejections were that the voter had already voted or the ballot was missing from the envelope.[14] The most common reasons for VBM ballot rejections were due to the ballot not being received on time or a missing

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[4] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 6, page 25 Figure 3.8, page 26 Figure 3.9)
[5] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 6; page 27 Figure 4.1)
[6] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 34 Figure 4.8)
[7] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 33 Figure 4.7)
[8] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 29)
[9] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 38)
[10] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 38)
[11] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 41 Figure 5.3; page 42 Figure 5.4)
[12] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 44)
[13] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 44 Figure 6.1)
[14] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 45)

signature.[15] VBM ballot rejections were more prominent with younger voters and voters who were not registered as Democrats or Republicans.[16]

The Los Angeles County Elections Office engaged voters before and during the election through broadcast media, newspapers, radio, social media, direct mail, and community events to inform them about voting options and the election.[17]

Research showed no allegations of voter fraud or problems reported during the canvass period.[18] Issues during the election centered around the electronic pollbooks synchronization issues, which caused increases in wait times and vote center lines.[19] Other issues included some voters not receiving vote-by-mail ballots as scheduled or an incorrect ballot style.[20] This challenge is not unique to VCA counties and can be mitigated by voters confirming and updating their registration status 30 days prior to any election, including verifying their correct mailing address and specifying a ballot language preference.

Recommendation

Caltech recommends ongoing monitoring to confirm that the issues identified in the 2020 March Primary Election, such as long wait times and line length, were resolved.[21]

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[15] *Id.*
[16] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 48)
[17] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 52)
[18] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 59 & 63)
[19] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 62)
[20] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 63)
[21] California Voter's Choice Act: Los Angeles County March Primary 2020 Evaluation (Page 64)

California Voter's Choice Act:
Los Angeles County March Primary 2020
Evaluation

Final Report

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California Institute of Technology

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Preface

This report was produced by researchers at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), for the California Secretary of State's Office. The Caltech research team is part of the Monitoring the Election project at Caltech and the Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project.

About the authors

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About the Monitoring the Election Project

The Monitoring the Election project was founded in 2018, with financial support from the John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation. The initial phase of the project in 2018 was a pilot study that implemented various election auditing, forensic, and monitoring methodologies, focusing on Orange County (CA). The project expanded scope in 2020, covering Southern California (with a focus on Orange and Los Angeles Counties), as well as providing forensic election integrity analysis statewide. Details about the project can be found at `https://monitoringtheelection.us`.

About the Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project

The Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project was established immediately following the 2000 presidential election. The presidents of Caltech (Dr. David Baltimore) and MIT (Dr. Charles Vest) assembled a team of computer scientists, economists, human factors experts, mechanical engineers, political scientists, and operations researchers to undertake the research necessary to solve the issues seen in the 2000 Presidential election. In the years since the project's founding, the VTP has continued to develop science-based solutions for election administration and technology issues, in the United States and abroad. The VTP is currently directed by Dr. R. Michael Alvarez (Caltech) and Dr. Charles Stewart III (MIT). See `https://vote.caltech.edu`.

Acknowledgments

Contents

1 Executive Summary

In this report we conduct an analysis that provides a quantitative evaluation of Los Angeles County's implementation of the California Voter's Choice Act (VCA) in the March 2020 presidential primary election.

The report is broken into eight primary sections. The first section provides an overview of the details of the VCA and the specifics of Los Angeles County's implementation in the March 2020 primary, as well as details of Los Angeles County's "Voting Solutions for All People" (VSAP), which was also implemented for the first time in the primary election in Los Angeles County. We then discuss our research objectives in this first section and elaborate on the details of our methodological approach.

The subsequent sections provide detailed analyses of voter registration, voter participation, provisional ballot use, ballot rejections, outreach by the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk (LACRR/CC), the absence of allegations of voter fraud, and problems that arose during the primary and canvass periods.

Highlights of our conclusions for each section are:

1. Voter registration:

   - Voter registration rates for recent primary elections have been increasing since 2008, and the rate of registration among eligible voters is greater in Los Angeles County than it is statewide.

   - Registration activity increased in Los Angeles County in the days immediately prior to the deadline to register for the primary election.

   - Conditional voter registration was more widespread in Los Angeles County than in other counties in California.

   - Those who registered conditionally for the March 2020 primary election were typically younger and less likely to register with the two major parties.

2. Voter participation:

   - Voter participation in Los Angeles County, among eligible voters, has been increasing in recent primary elections; voter turnout among registered voters has been increasing since the 2014 primary election

   - Voter participation in Los Angeles County for both eligible and registered voters is lower than the statewide participation rates in recent statewide primary elections.

- There has been an increasing use of voting-by-mail in Los Angeles County in primary elections, though the rate of voting-by-mail in Los Angeles County is lower than that statewide.

- Most vote-by-mail ballots were returned by mail in the 2020 primary election, and according to the data we have, most of those arrived immediately before the March 2020 primary.

- Voter participation is correlated with age, which is consistent with other studies of voter participation. We also see that in the March 2020 primary, Los Angeles County voters registered as Democrats or Republicans had higher turnout rates than voters registered with other parties or as No Party Preference.

3. Provisional ballot use:

- Provisional voting decreased in the March 2020 primary, which is attributable in part to the VCA.

- However, many provisional ballots cast in the March 2020 primary in Los Angeles County arose because of technical issues in the voting centers, as electronic poll pads had trouble synchronizing data with the central voter database; this implies there are still ways to reduce the number of provisional voters in future elections by improving the synchronization issues between the electronic poll pads and the central voter registration database.

- Finally, provisional voters tended to be younger, and less likely to be registered Republican or Democratic voters.

4. Ballot rejections:

- In the 2018 and 2020 primary elections, Los Angeles had significantly lower ballot rejection rates than the 2016 primary election.

- Approximately 96% of all provisional votes and 98% of all vote-by-mail (VBM) ballots in Los Angeles County were accepted in the 2020 primary election.

- In the March 2020 primary, both provisional and VBM ballot rejection rates were slightly lower than they were in the 2018 primary election.

- For provisional ballots, the most common reasons for rejection were that the voter already voted or the ballot was missing from the envelope.

- For VBM ballots, the primary rejection reason was that the ballot was not received on time, or it did not have a signature.

- Younger voters in Los Angeles County had higher rates of VBM ballot rejection than older voters, and voters who were not registered as Democrats or Republicans, or who were registered with No Party Preference, had higher rates of VBM ballot rejection than Democratic or Republican registered voters.

- Provisional ballot rejection rates were higher for older voters than for younger voters in Los Angeles County, and provisional ballot rejections rates were higher for voters registered with No Party Preference or who were not Democratic or Republican registered voters.

5. LACRR/CC outreach:

    - LACRR/CC engaged in a substantial and multifaceted public outreach effort prior to and during the March 2020 primary election. LACRR/CC used a wide variety of approaches for these outreach efforts, including the use of broadcast media, newspapers, radio, social media, direct mail, and community events.
    - One component of this outreach effort was to engage the community in the VSAP process, and to inform the community about the new VSAP technologies and procedures.
    - A second component of this outreach effort was specific to the March primary itself, aimed at informing the community about their participation options, and providing various other types of information about the primary election.

6. Allegations of voter fraud:

    - We have been unable to find any allegations of election or voter fraud in the March 2020 primary election in Los Angeles County.
    - However, we note that at the point we write this report, the absence of allegations is an indication that it is unlikely that significant election or voter fraud occurred in this election.

7. Problems during the primary and canvass:

    - Polling conducted on Election Day or after the primary election indicated that most voters reported positive experiences when they tried to vote.
    - There were issues in vote centers, in particular with the electronic pollbooks that led to the use of provisional ballots and lines (in particular on Election Day, when turnout in vote centers increased relative to in the early voting period).
    - The vote center lines and wait times occurred because of issues that the electronic pollbooks had synchronizing with the voter database during the March primary early and Election Day in-person voting.
    - There were also two other issues that arose during the primary election, with some voters not receiving their vote-by-mail ballots as scheduled, and with some voters receiving an incorrect ballot style.
    - There were no problems reported during the canvass that our research group has surfaced.

We also provide data appendices and other details of our methodologies at the end of this report.

2 Overview of the March 2020 Primary and Research Objectives

2.1 The California Voter's Choice Act

The California *Voter's Choice Act* (VCA) was enacted in 2016 and was designed to allow California counties to implement an innovative new approach to conducting elections, providing California voters with new and convenient opportunities to register, to receive their ballot, and to return or cast their votes. The main components of the VCA were that all registered voters would get a ballot in the mail (in most VCA counties); that voters could return their ballot by mail, by using a drop box in the county, or by visiting a vote center to return their mail ballot; voters could also have the opportunity to visit any vote center in their county of residence, and to vote there in person.

In the 2018 election cycle, five California counties implemented the VCA (Madera, Napa, Nevada, Sacramento, and San Mateo). Ten additional counties are implementing the VCA in the 2020 election cycle for their statewide primary and general elections (Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Los Angeles, Mariposa, Orange, Santa Clara, and Tuolumne). All of these counties, except for Los Angeles County, are required under the VCA to:

1. Send a vote-by-mail ballot to every registered voter in the county.

2. Provide at least two ballot dropoff locations in the jurisdiction holding elections, or provide a fixed number of ballot dropoff locations so that there is at least one ballot dropoff location for every 15,000 registered voters in the jurisdiction holding elections.

3. Starting ten days before, and running through the fourth day before Election Day, provide at least one vote center for every 50,000 registered voters in the jurisdiction holding elections, open for at least eight hours per day.

4. Provide a vote center for every 10,000 registered voters in the jurisdiction holding the election that is open 7am to 8pm on Election Day, and which would be open for a least 8 hours per day on the three days before Election Day.

However, Section 4007 of the state's election code allows Los Angeles County to conduct VCA-style elections, starting in January 2020, under a different set of conditions for the March 2020 primary election:

1. Los Angeles County was not required to send to every registered voter a vote-by-mail ballot. Rather, Los Angeles County was required to send vote-by-mail ballots to (in addition to those who requested them for the March 2020 primary election):

   - Every registered permanent vote-by-mail voter.
   - Every voter who resides in a precinct with fewer than 500 registered voters (those precincts are designated as vote-by-mail precincts).
   - Voters who live in state legislative or federal congressional districts that span Los Angeles and other neighboring VCA counties.
   - Voters from precincts that are more than 30 minutes' drive from a vote center, or who live in a precinct that is more than 15 miles from the nearest primary election vote center.

2. Los Angeles County was to provide at least two ballot drop-off locations in the jurisdiction holding an election, or provide at least one ballot drop-off location for every 15,000 registered permanent vote-by-mail voters in the jurisdiction holding an election.

3. Provide at least one vote center for every 30,000 registered voters within the jurisdiction holding an election, starting ten days before Election day through the fourth day before Election day, open for at least eight hours per day.

4. Provide on Election day, and the three days prior to Election day, at least one vote center for every 7,500 registered voters. The vote centers were to be open for at least eight hours per day before Election day, and from 7am to 8pm on Election day.

5. Los Angeles County was to conduct and release an analysis of their vote center plans, determine any service gaps, and release this report to the public.

2.2 Voting Solutions for All People

At the same time as the VCA was implemented in Los Angeles County, another important innovation was launched by Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk (LACRR/CC). The March 2020 primary election was the first major statewide election using LACRR/CC's "Voting Solutions for All People" (VSAP) voting technologies and procedures. The VSAP initiative began in 2009, and involved years of work with collaborations between LACRR/CC, academic research groups (including the Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project), community partners, and stakeholders. It also involved many avenues for community input and participation in the development of Los Angeles County's new and unique approach for vote center operations.

The VSAP initiative was an ambitious re-imagining of a voting experience that would fit the unique needs of Los Angeles County voters. Los Angeles County is one of the largest election jurisdictions in the world, with an estimated 6.1 million eligible voters, and as of January 2020, 5.4 million registered voters.[1] Los Angeles County is very large geographically, ranging from desert and coastal mountain ranges to the Pacific Ocean, covering 4,105 square miles. LA County's population is racially and ethnically diverse, with balloting materials provided in thirteen languages (including English), for the March 2020 primary election. Administratively, of the 5.4 million registered voters prior to the March 2020 primary, nearly 3 million were registered as permanent vote-by-mail voters, with nearly 13,000 overseas and approximately 4,000 military voters. With the size and complexity of Los Angeles County, the primary election ballot was complex, including not only the presidential primary candidates but also an array of federal and state legislative candidates, local candidates in some areas, as well as local, county, and state ballot measures — in total there were 524 different ballot groups for the March 2020 primary election.

The VSAP was designed to handle the complexity of Los Angeles County election administration, using a vote center approach. As noted earlier, for the March 2020 primary, most but not all of Los Angeles County's registered voters would receive a ballot in the mail (keeping in mind that the 3 million permanent vote-by-mail voters would automatically get a mail ballot, as would voters in the various special situations listed above).

In the March 2020 primary, LA County had nearly 972 vote centers deployed as of early February 2020. With the VSAP process implemented within the California VCA framework, LA County voters had many different options for the March primary:

- Those who automatically received a ballot in the mail, or who requested a ballot in the mail, could return their voted ballot by mail, or by taking it to a vote center, a ballot drop box, or other ballot drop-off locations.

- Those who preferred to vote in person could visit any vote center in Los Angeles County, during the early voting period or on Election day (and a further description of the VSAP vote center approach is below).

- Voters with special needs could use Los Angeles County's remote vote-by-mail process, allowing them to obtain and mark their ballot in private on their own accessible electronic devices.

Specifically, those who decided to mark and cast their ballot in person witnessed a new and very different experience in the March 2020 primary under the VSAP/VCA model in

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[1]The statistics in this section are from the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk's Media Kit for the March 3, 2020 Presidential Primary Election, available at `https://www.lavote.net/docs/rrcc/media/Media-Kit_03032020.pdf`.

Los Angeles County. During an 11-day period, voters could go to any open vote center in the county, which they could locate by going to LAVote.net or by using the informational guide mailed to every household in Los Angeles County. Once in the vote center, registered voters would check in with a vote center staff member, who would use an electronic pollbook to confirm the voter's registration status in the county. The electronic pollbooks were connected to the voter registration database, allowing vote center staff to confirm the voter's registration status in real-time.

Registered voters who were confirmed as eligible to vote in Los Angeles County (and who had not been recorded as returning a vote-by-mail ballot if one was sent to them) were then given a printed blank ballot, and told to use any of the available ballot marking devices (BMDs) in the vote center. The ballot marking devices were designed to be easily accessible for all voters, and were programmed to provide all available ballot groups for all of the languages available to voters in the county. The voter inserted their blank ballot into the BMD's scanner, then used the touchscreen or accessible devices to select the language they wanted to use, and then could navigate and mark their ballot. When complete, the voter could review their choices on their paper ballot which had been marked with their choices. Once the voter had verified that their marked ballot was correct, they returned it by placing it in the BMD scanner where it was deposited into a secured ballot box attached to the rear of the BMD. Voters who preferred to use the BMD's audio functionality could do so in a number of languages.

LA County voters also had the option to use the Interactive Sample Ballot (ISB), which allowed them to use their own electronic device to make their selections. When the voter had marked their choices using the ISB, the application produced a QR code (called the Poll Pass). After checking in at a vote center, the voter could then scan their Poll Pass at the BMD, which transferred their selections from the ISB to the BMD. The voter could then review their choices on the printed marked ballot, and after verifying their choices, cast the ballot by re-inserting it into the BMD scanner. The ISB was designed to allow voters a fast and convenient way to use the BMD quickly.

A final aspect of the VSAP/VCA process in LA County's March 2020 primary needs mention. Individuals at vote centers who could not be confirmed as registered voters in Los Angeles County had various options, depending on the reason that they could not be confirmed. In cases where the electronic pollbook indicated no record for the individual, if otherwise eligible to vote in Los Angeles County, they could conditionally register to vote and cast a ballot at that time. In other situations, for example, if the voter stated they are registered but are not found in the database or if the electronic pollbook's ability to access the voter database was unavailable, the individual could cast a provisional ballot in the vote center.

2.3   The March 2020 primary context

In addition to the implementation of the VCA and VSAP in Los Angeles County for the March 2020 primary election, there are a number of other aspects of the election's context that are important for evaluation of election administration and technology in this election.

First, it is important to remind readers that primary elections in California are governed by a complex set of procedures. As the 2020 March primary was a statewide primary election, it was conducted using California's "top-two" primary system (Alvarez and Sinclair, 2015). Under the top-two primary system, most candidates run for "voter-nominated" offices; however the top-two primary process is not used for candidates running for local offices, for county central committees, or in the U.S presidential primaries. For the U.S. presidential primaries, qualified parties can hold either a closed primary (only voters registered with that party can get a ballot for that party's presidential primary) or a modified-closed primary (the party's registered voters and No Party Preference voters can get a ballot for a party's presidential primary). Second, adding to the complexity of the March 2020 primary, the ordering of candidate races and ballot measures was based on Senate Bill 25 (passed in 2018), which applied only to Los Angeles County.[2] This legislation changed the ordering of candidates and ballot measures relative to what Los Angeles County voters would have seen in past primary elections, with local races at the top of the ballot and the presidential primary at the end of the ballot. Finally, the 2020 California primary was held in March (most statewide primaries in recent history have been held in June). That meant that the timeline for LACRR/CC to implement the VSAP, and to get necessary certifications for the VSAP's technology, was compressed. Because of the presidential primary, there could be significant voter interest, and thus significant voter turnout.

Furthermore, because of VCA provisions, in particular because the VCA was being implemented in counties adjacent to Los Angeles County, a larger number of Los Angeles County voters received a ballot by mail in the March 2020 primary election. Many of these voters in these areas of Los Angeles County were receiving a by-mail ballot for the first time.

Second, a note about COVID-19. The March 2020 primary was conducted at the moment in time when the pandemic was largely at the early phases of its eventual first major surge in California (and in particular Southern California). This meant that precautions (like the use of personal protective gear by vote center staff and voters) were largely absent during the March 2020 primary, and thus the pandemic had little immediate impact on the implementation of the VCA and VSAP in Los Angeles County's March 2020 primary.

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[2]See the bill text at `https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB25`

That was not the case for the 2020 general election, however, and that election will be the subject of an eventual second study from our research group later in 2020.

2.4   Research objectives

Implementation of both the new VCA model, as well as the technological and procedural changes brought by VSAP, is complex. Given the relatively recent implementation of the VCA, there have been few academic studies of the ramifications of the VCA in California; the few studies that have been conducted have generally tried to determine if VCA implementation has changed voter turnout (Bryant, 2019; McGhee et al., 2019; Morrow, 2019). Our analysis takes a broader perspective, as we seek to evaluate these VCA and VSAP implementations in Los Angeles County's March 2020 primary election, using a variety of quantitative and qualitative data.

We structure our study around key questions regarding the VCA and VSAP implementations:

1. Impacts on voter registration (Section 3) and voter participation (Section 4).

2. Provisional ballot use (Section 5) and ballot rejections (Section 6).

3. Outreach and educational efforts by LACRR/CC (Section 7).

4. Allegations regarding voter fraud (Section 8) and problems during the primary and the canvass (Section 9).

Our intention is to provide a holistic evaluation of the election ecosystem, as proposed in the book by Alvarez, Atkeson and Hall (2012). Following their model, we use administrative data, survey data, in-person observational data, and other qualitative information, to produce a report that depicts the successes and the challenges in Los Angeles County's first primary election experience with the VCA. We also hope that our report provides lessons for Los Angeles County's future election administration, and for other California counties as they also implement the VCA.

2.5   Note about data sources

At the end of this report, we have a detailed appendix that contains more information about the data used in this study (Section 10). The primary datasets used in our work were provided to us by the VoteCal team in the California Secretary of State's Office, which we received in early August 2020. The VoteCal team made every effort to provide

us with representative data for the March 2020 primary election. We also use election results reports from Los Angeles County and the Secretary of State, voter data from Political Data Inc., other administrative datasets from Los Angeles County, and polling data from academic colleagues.

However, administrative data are dynamic, sometimes contain errors, and various issues arise using snapshots of administrative data for past elections (see, for example, Kim, Schneider and Alvarez 2019). Where possible, we have attempted to validate the administrative data we have been provided, and we have conducted some data cleaning. We cannot absolutely verify the integrity of all of these data that we have been provided, and thus acknowledge that there may still be errors in the data we have used in this report, which might produce slight discrepancies between our study and others using similar data.

Finally, in this report, we attempt to make sure that we provide the appropriate context for the results we report, and we also attempt to put the results into their appropriate context. Given the dynamic nature of administrative data, and our use of data from varied sources, there may be minor differences or discrepancies between the statistics we report here and statistics that readers might find from other sources.

3 Voter Registration

3.1 Introduction

In this section we examine data on voter registration in Los Angeles County. We examine voter registration in Los Angeles County in previous primary elections (compared to state registration rates), and then present a more detailed analysis of voter registration at the pre-primary close of registration time. We also examine conditional voter registration in the March 2020 primary, and analyze voter registration by available voter demographics.

3.2 Voter registration in recent past primaries

The percent of eligible voters registered for the primary elections has steadily increased over the past decade for Los Angeles County (LAC) and statewide. In 2008, less than 70% of eligible voters in LAC and statewide were registered to vote for the Presidential primary election. By contrast, 90% of eligible voters in LAC and 82% of eligible voters statewide were registered to vote for the 2020 presidential primary election. Overall, 5.5 million LA voters and 20.7 million voters statewide were registered to vote in the presidential primary election in 2020. The rates of registration among eligible voters are provided in Figure 3.1. A table containing more detailed data is provided in the Appendix, in Table A1.

It's important to note that Figure 3.1 shows that the rate of registration among eligible voters in Los Angeles County has steadily diverged from the statewide rate of registration since 2008, especially since 2012. In 2008, the registration rate among eligible voters in LAC was slightly greater than statewide; but the difference between LAC and the statewide registration rates has grown to approximately 8% in 2020. The reasons for this divergence are beyond the scope of this report, but should be studied in future research. Hypotheses for the increase in the registration rate in Los Angeles County include outreach efforts by LACRR/CC (in particular their VSAP outreach efforts), the voter registration activities of other groups, and more generally voter interest in the 2020 primary and general election.

3.3 Voter registration on or before February 18, 2020 (deadline to register)

The deadline to register to vote in the March 2020 primary in California is February 18, 2020. Voters need to register before this date to cast regular ballots, or else they would

Rate of Registration among Eligible Voters

Primary Elections from 2008 to 2020
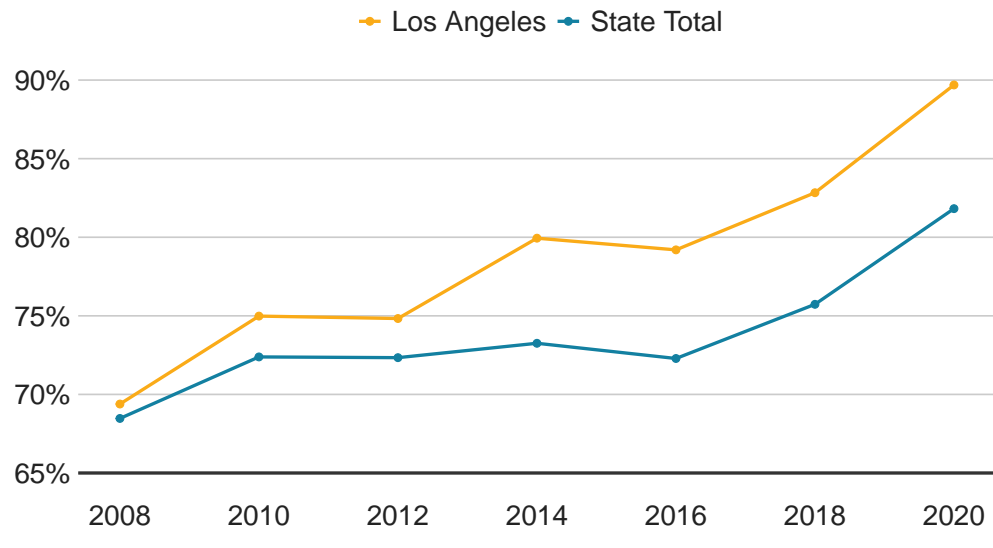
Source: Voter Participation Statistics by County, CA Secretary of State

Figure 3.1: Voter registration in recent past primaries

have to cast provisional ballots with conditional voter registration. Figure 3.2 provides the distribution of new or updated registrations since December 2019, through the deadline to register, for voters who participated in the March 2020 primary. Here we provide the data for Los Angeles County, the other VCA counties, and statewide. Appendix Table A2 provides detailed information on new or updated registrations before the March 2020 primary, aggregated to weeks, ranging from December 11, 2019 through February 12, 2020.

We see that a relatively low rate of new or updated registrations in December 2019 and January 2020. In mid-December, for example, there were 10,733 new or updated registrations during the week of December 11-17, 2019 in LAC. However, as the March 2020 primary registration deadlines approached, the rate of new or updated registrations began to increase in LAC in February 2020. On February 18 (close of registration), new or updated registrations before the primary elections peaked at just over 0.6% in Los Angeles County. In the first full week of February there were 29,792 new or updated registered voters in LAC (131,828 statewide), and 43,425 new or updated LAC registered voters the last week before the close of registration, February 12-18, 2020 (188,260 statewide new or updated registrations, for comparison). Finally, we see in Figure 3.2 a strong correlation between the distributions of registration dates in LAC, the other VCA counties, and statewide.

Daily Rate of New or Updated Registrations

Between December 2019 and February 2020
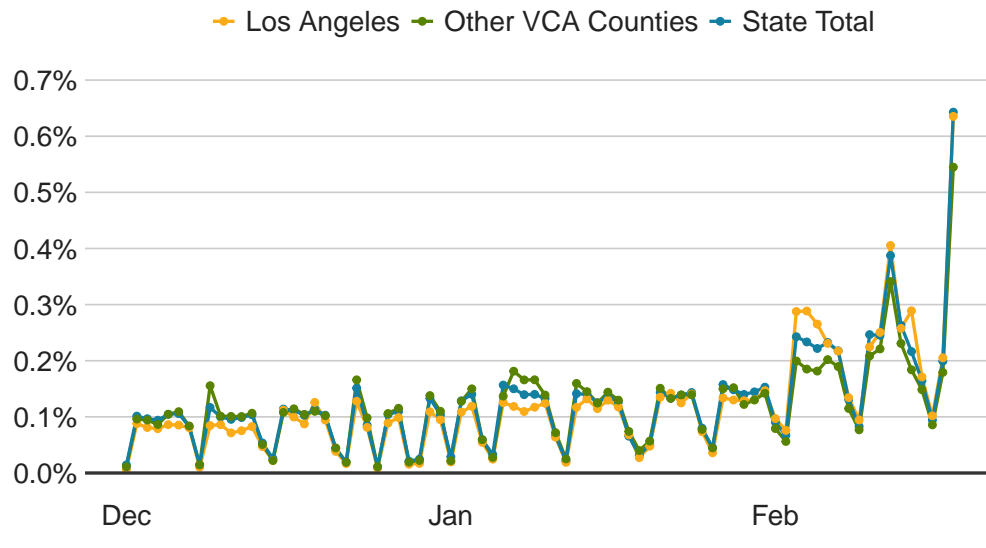
Source: Voter Registration File and and Voter Participation History File, VoteCal

Figure 3.2: Proportion of new or updated registrations

In Table 3.1 we provide additional data on voter registration in Los Angeles County, just prior to the March primary. These data come from the 15-day statewide report on registration.[3]. Specifically, there were 5,546,785 registered voters in LAC just prior to the March primary, 89.69% of the eligible population. As we noted earlier, in the March 2020 primary election, the registration rate in LAC was higher than statewide (90% in LAC, relative to 82% statewide). We also see that as of the final registration report before the March primary, there were more voters registered as Democrats in LAC than statewide (52% relative to 45%), fewer Republicans in LAC than it was statewide (17% relative to 24%), and that the rate of No Party Preference voters was slightly higher in LAC than statewide.

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[3]"Report on Registration as of February 18, 2020, Registration by County", `https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/ror/15day-presprim-2020/county.pdf` These data may vary slightly from other estimates we provide in this section, as those originate from other sources.

Table 3.1: Voter Registration as of February 18, 2020

	Los Angeles County	Statewide
Eligible	6,184,428	25,251,216
Registered	5,546,785	20,660,465
	89.69%	**81.82%**
Democratic	2,869,677	9,361,582
	51.74%	**45.31%**
Republican	935,133	4,937,986
	16.86%	**23.90%**
Independent	132,867	600,057
	2.40%	**2.90%**
Green	21,719	83,281
	0.39%	**0.40%**
Libertarian	37,631	125,352
	0.68%	**0.85%**
Peace and Freedom	34,117	95,242
	0.62%	**0.46%**
Unknown	33,172	104,680
	0.60%	**0.51%**
Other	43,143	120,494
	0.78%	**0.58%**
No Party Preference	1,439,326	5,181,491
	25.95%	**25.08%**

Source: Report of Registration, 2/18/2020

3.4 Conditional voter registration in the March 2020 primary

Eligible citizens in California can also register to vote conditionally. In Figure 3.3 we provide a first examination of conditional voter registration in the 2018 and 2020 primary elections, comparing LAC, other VCA counties, and statewide conditional voter registration. Here we provide the percent of conditionally registered voters, of registered voters who participated in the March 2020 primary election. Detailed information is in the Appendix, in Table A3. In the 2018 primary election, conditional registration was not widely used, as we see only 425 conditional registrants in LAC and 9,874 statewide.

However, in the 2020 primary election, conditional registration was more widely used. In LAC we see that conditional registrants comprised just over 2% of all voters in the March primary, as 43,669 conditional registrants are found in our data. Los Angeles County's rate (and number) of conditional registrations is greater than in other VCA counties, and the rate is higher than the statewide percentage (statewide, 1.6% of voters were conditionally registered voters, for a total of 154,867 statewide).

Percent of Conditionally Registered Voters

2018 and 2020 Primary Elections
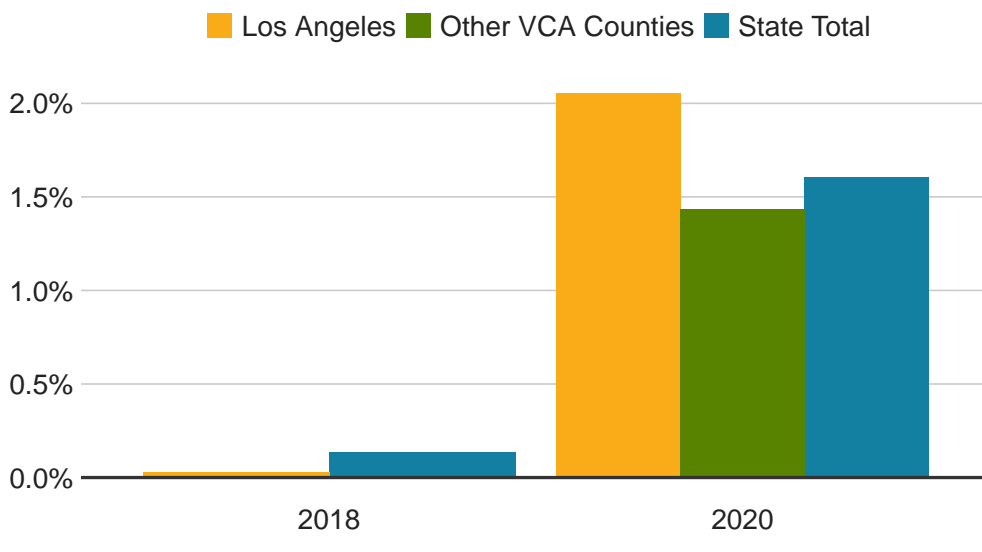
Source: Voter Participation History File, VoteCal

Figure 3.3: Conditional Voter Registration, 2018 and 2020 Primaries

Why the rate of conditional voter registration was higher in Los Angeles in the March 2020 primary election is an important question. We hypothesize that it might be due to demographic differences between Los Angeles County and other VCA counties in California, perhaps also because of the unique timing of California's role in the 2020 presidential primary (with the primary in March, instead of the traditional June, there may have

been greater interest among some eligible voters in the primary election). It could also be the consequence of differences between Los Angeles County and other VCA counties in the number and distribution of vote centers in the March 2020 primary election, and to LACRR/CC's dissemination of information about conditional registration. At this point, though, further examination of this question is beyond the scope of this study and deserves attention in future research.

3.5 Analysis of voter registration by voter demographics

In this section we examine voter registration in the 2020 March primary in LAC by different voter demographics. Some of these demographic or political affiliations are derived from information in the voter registration database (age and party). Other demographic information (gender, race, and ethnicity) can be estimated using imputed quantities provided by PDI (information on registration by race and ethnicity is in the Appendix).

The age distribution of active registered voters in Los Angeles County, other VCA counties, and statewide, is shown graphically for the March 2020 primary in Figure 3.4. We provide detailed data in Appendix Table A4. Focusing on Los Angeles County, the figure shows that a plurality of the County's registered voters are 20-34 years of age (29% of the registered voters in the County, 1,579,333 registered voters). A quarter (25%) are 35-49, 24% are 50-64, and 22% are 65 and older. Note also that we break out the 18- to 19-year-old as an independent category here; we do so as this is the first statewide primary election for these registered voters, and we see that they make up a small proportion of the population of registered voters in Los Angeles County. In general, though, compared to other VCA counties, and the state, Los Angeles County's population of registered voters is considerably younger.

Figure 3.5 provides the active registered voter population by party registration, for the two major parties, for all third parties, and for those registered without a party preference. More detailed information is given in Appendix Table A5.

In Los Angeles County, a majority of voters are registered as Democrats (52% or 2,874,783 according to our data). That is a greater proportion of registered voters in the jurisdiction, than seen in other VCA counties or statewide. In Los Angeles County, 17% of the population of registered voters is Republican (933,135), while 5% (267,247) were registered with third parties. In the March primary, 26% of Los Angeles County's voters were registered as No Party Preference. In contrast to other VCA counties and the state, Los Angeles County had a greater proportion of voters registered with the Democratic party, and fewer voters registered with the Republican party. The proportions of LAC's registered voter population who in March were registered with third parties or as No Party Preference was about the same as in other VCA counties and statewide.

Age Distribution of Registered Voters

2020 Presidential Primary
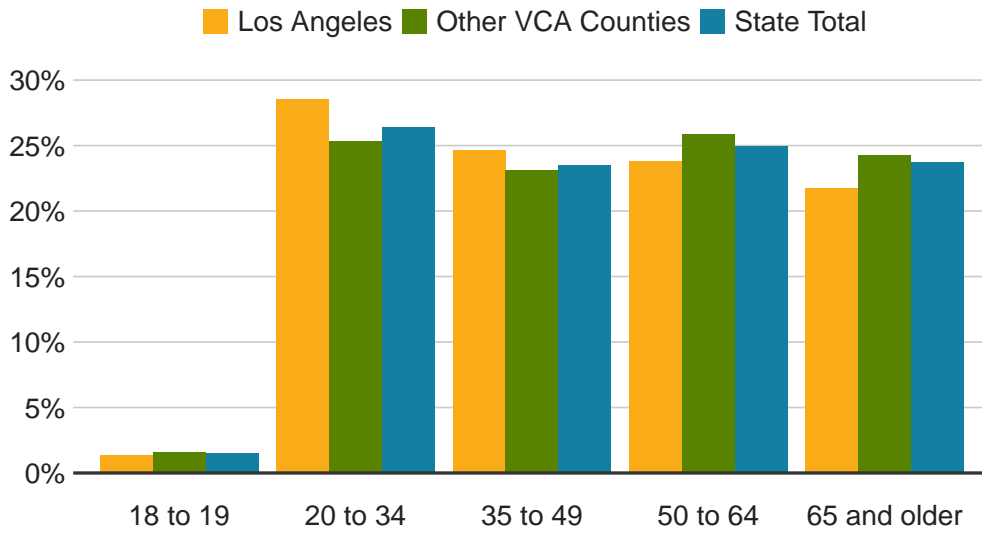
Source: Voter Registration File, VoteCal

Figure 3.4: Age and Voter Registration, 2020 Primary

Next, Figure 3.6 provides estimates for voter registration by gender (detailed estimates are in Appendix Table A6). Among registered voters in Los Angeles County, these estimates are that 50% are female, 45% are male, and 5% are unknown. These estimates a similar to those for other VCA counties in California.

Finally, in Figure 3.7 we show the number of registered voters by U.S. Congressional district for the March primary in Los Angeles County. These data are provided in tabular form in the Appendix, in Table A7. In Figure 3.7 the vertical bar for each U.S. Congressional district provides the total number of registered voters; the yellow component of the bar shows the number of registered voters in Los Angeles County, the green component of the bar shows the number of registered voters who reside in other adjacent counties. The line above the bars gives the registration rate in each U.S. Congressional district (the percent registered of eligible voters in the district). Most of the registered voters in Los Angeles County are in U.S. Congressional districts that are largely or entirely in Los Angeles County; the exceptions are CDs 23, 25, 26, 27, 35, 38, 39, and 47 that overlap with other counties.

Party Distribution of Registered Voters

2020 Presidential Primary

Los Angeles ■ Other VCA Counties ■ State Total
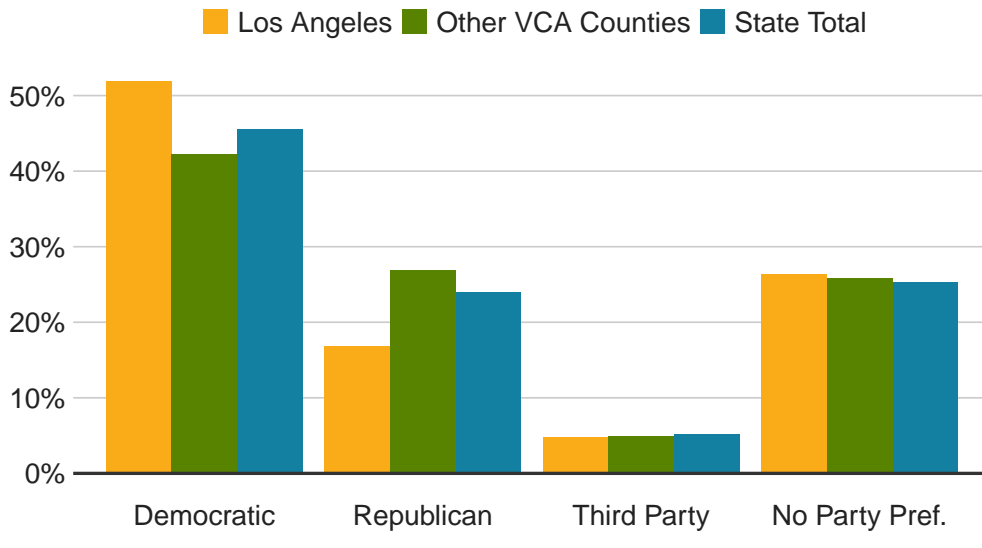
Source: Voter Registration File, VoteCal

Figure 3.5: Partisan Registration And Voter Registration, 2020 Primary

Gender Distribution of Registered Voters

2020 Presidential Primary

■ Los Angeles ■ Other VCA Counties
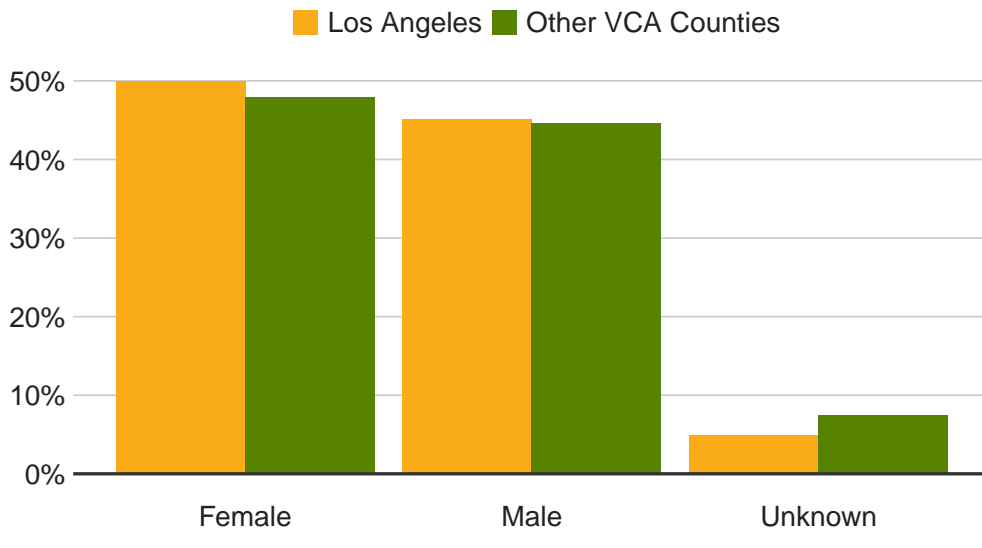
Source: Voter File, Political Data Inc.

Figure 3.6: Gender and Voter Registration, 2020 Primary

Voter Registration by Congressional District

2020 Presidential Primary
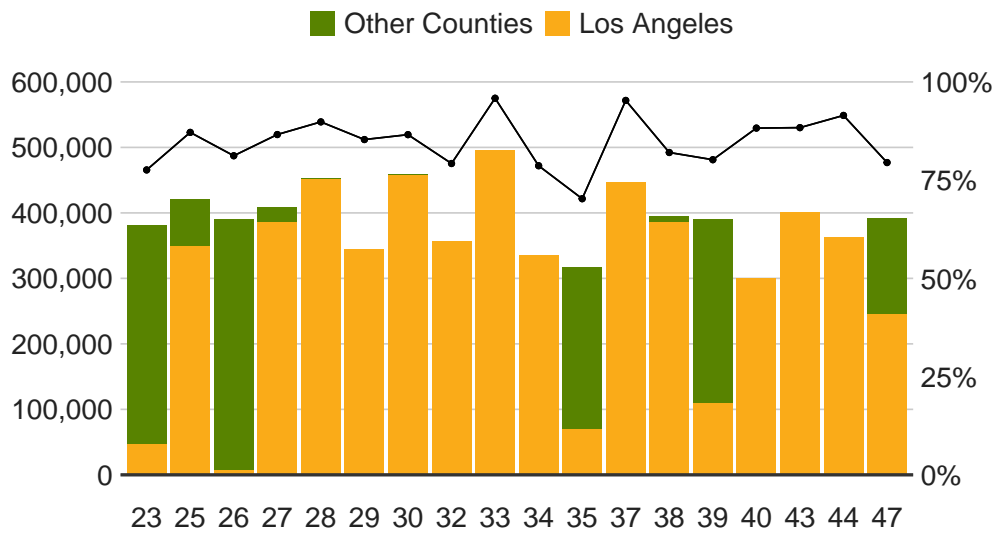
Source: Registration by US Congressional District, California Secretary of State

Figure 3.7: Registered Voters by Congressional District, 2020 Primary (Number of Registered Voters and Rate of Registration)

3.6 Analysis of conditional voter registration by voter demographics

In Figures 3.8 and 3.9 we examine the age and party registration distributions for conditionally registered voters in the March 2020 primary in Los Angeles County, other VCA counties, and statewide. In this section, we compute the percentages using all registered voters who participated in the March 2020 primary election. We provide in Appendix Tables A8 and A9 more detailed information regarding the age and party registration distributions for conditionally registered voters in the primary.

Percent of CVR Voters by Age

2020 Presidential Primary
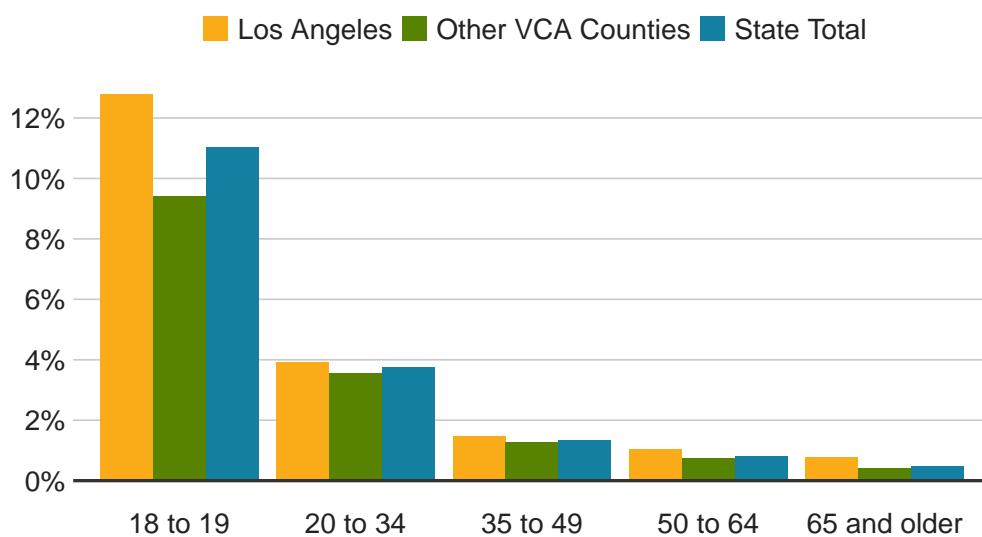
Source: Voter Registration File and Voter Participation History File, VoteCal

Figure 3.8: Age and Conditional Voter Registration, 2020 Primary

Figure 3.8 shows that the 18- to 19-year-old voters constitute a large segment of the conditionally registered voters in the primary election. Roughly 13% of 18- to 19-year-old voters who participated in this primary election registered conditionally. Younger voters were more likely in Los Angeles County to conditionally register than in the rest of the state and than in the other VCA counties.

Figure 3.9 provides information on the partisan registration breakdown of the conditionally registered voters. Conditional registration was greater in Los Angeles County than in the rest of the state, and here we see that reflected for the various party registration categories. Moreover, we see that third-party and No Party Preference voters were more likely to conditionally register than either Democratic or Republican registered voters across the state, with the pattern most pronounced in Los Angeles County. Future research is warranted to fully understand the reason for this pattern we observe.

Percent of CVR Voters by Party

2020 Presidential Primary

Los Angeles ■ Other VCA Counties ■ State Total
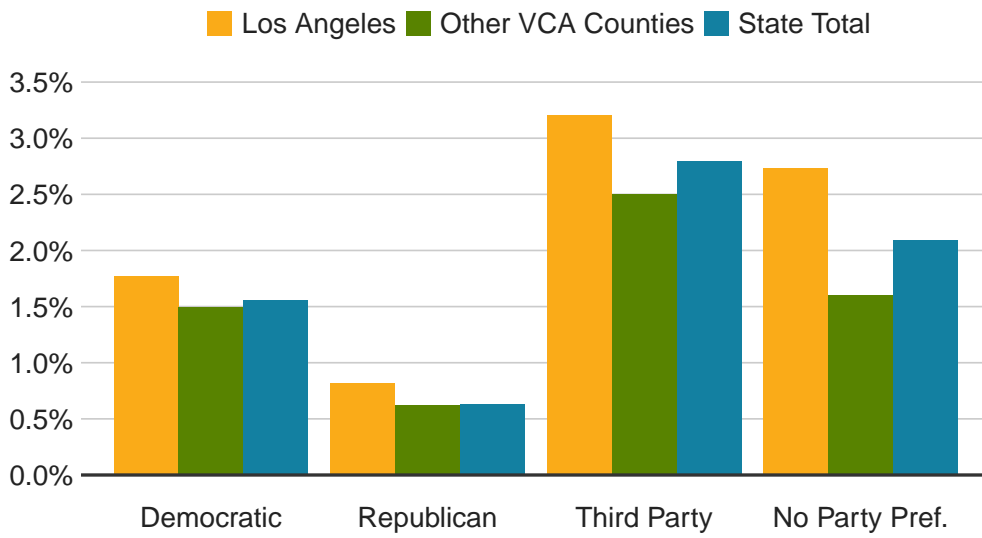
Source: Voter Registration File and Voter Participation History File, VoteCal

Figure 3.9: Partisan Registration and Conditional Voter Registration, 2020 Primary

3.7 Conclusion

In this section, we analyzed voter registration in the March 2020 primary in Los Angeles County. Our analyses examined patterns of voter registration in recent past primary elections, and then dug deeply into data on voter registration and conditional voter registration, in the March 2020 primary election.

We found a number of interesting results in the analysis reported in this section. In no particular order, these results include:

- Voter registration rates for recent primary elections have been increasing since 2008, and the rate of registration among eligible voters is greater in Los Angeles County than it is statewide.

- Registration activity increased in Los Angeles County in the days immediately prior to the close of registration for the primary election.

- Conditional voter registration was more widespread in Los Angeles County than in other counties in California.

- Those who registered conditionally for the March 2020 primary election were typically younger and less likely to register with the two major parties.

4 Voter Participation

4.1 Introduction

In this section of our report, we examine voter participation in Los Angeles County primary elections in a number of different ways. We first present data that shows turnout among eligible and registered voters for Los Angeles County compared to the state, for primary elections between 2008 and 2020. Next we examine participation for the various modes of voting, focusing on the 2020 primary: in-person participation at vote centers, ballot drop-offs, ballots returned by mail, and remote accessible vote by mail. We then conclude, presenting data on voter participation by demographics.

4.2 Voter participation in Los Angeles County in recent past primaries

We present voter turnout in recent statewide primary elections in Figures 4.1 and 4.2, which provide the turnout rate for eligible voters and registered voters, respectively. The detailed data can be found in the Appendix, in Table A10.

Turnout among Eligible Voters

Primary Elections from 2008 to 2020
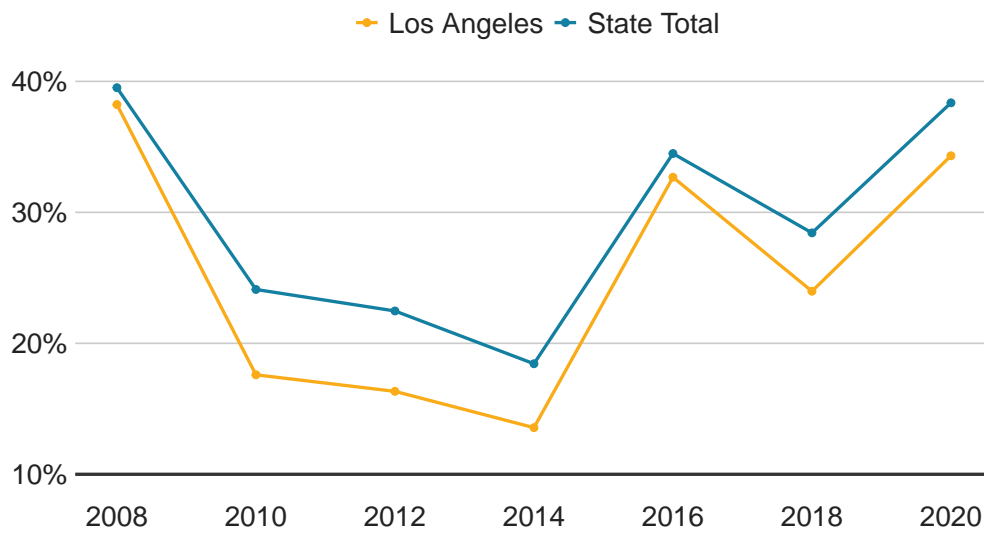
Source: Voter Participation Statistics by County, CA Secretary of State

Figure 4.1: Turnout among eligible voters in recent past primaries

While it is instructive to compare the turnout rate in the 2020 March primary to previous

Turnout among Registered Voters

Primary Elections from 2008 to 2020
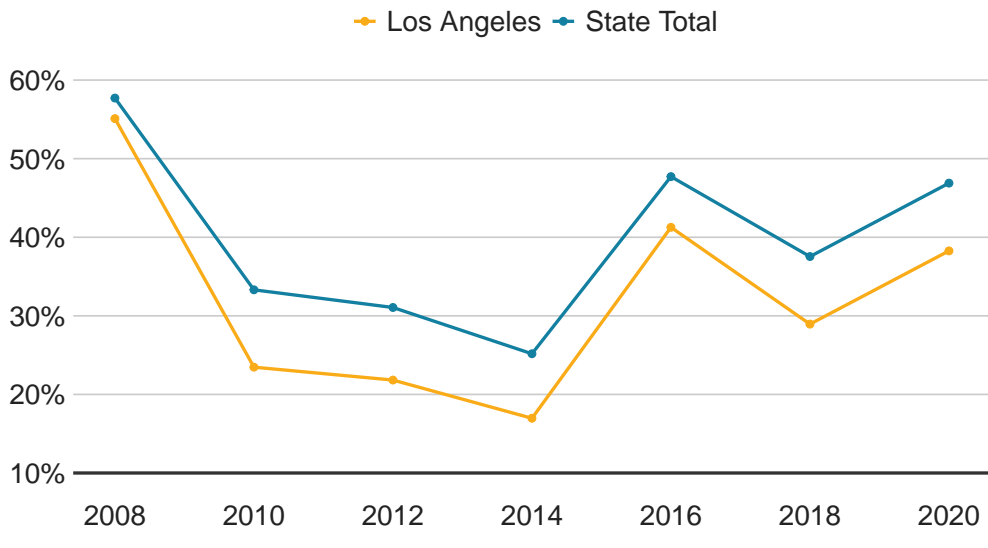
Source: Voter Participation Statistics by County, CA Secretary of State

Figure 4.2: Turnout among registered voters in recent past primaries

statewide primaries, it is also important to note that the context of the 2020 March primary is very different from a number of these past primaries. First, since the 2012 primary election in California, the state has used the nonpartisan or "top-two" primary process, and used a different partisan primary procedure in 2008 and 2010. Second, the statewide primary in 2020 was held in March, while the earlier recent statewide primary elections were held in June. In the 2008 election cycle the presidential primary was in February, while the statewide primary was held in June. Finally, 2008, 2012, 2016, and 2020 were presidential primary elections, while 2010, 2014, and 2018 were midterm elections.

With those contextual differences in mind, in 2008, 38% of the eligible voters in Los Angeles County participated in the standalone Presidential Primary election (55% of registered voters). Turnout among both eligible and registered voters declined in the next three statewide primary elections, 2010, 2012, and 2014. In 2014, Los Angeles County turnout fell to 14% of eligible voters and to 17% of registered voters. Since 2014, turnout in Los Angeles County statewide primary elections has generally increased (with a decrease in the 2018 midterm election). In the 2020 primary, 34% of eligible Los Angeles County voters turned out, and 38% of registered Los Angeles County voters turned out. Numerically, 2,122,469 in Los Angeles County turned out to vote in the 2020 primary, just below the number who voted in 2008 (2,183,988).

The other clear tendency that we see in the turnout data shown in Figures 4.1 and 4.2 is

that turnout in Los Angeles County has consistently been lower than that seen statewide. For example, in the March 2020 primary, Los Angeles County turnout among eligible voters was 34%, while it was 38% statewide. There are many potential reasons for this consistent difference in turnout between Los Angeles County and the statewide turnout. For example, there might be important demographic differences between Los Angeles County's voting population and other counties in the state. Also, voter participation can be influenced by electoral competition and voter interest in the candidates on the ballot. At this point, a detailed analysis of these different potential explanations for why Los Angeles County turnout is consistently lower than the statewide turnout rate is beyond the scope of this study, but should be the focus of future research.

4.3   In-person, by-mail, and ballot drop-off

California voters have long been able to obtain and return a vote-by-mail ballot, or to vote in person. As described earlier in this report, while these basic voting options have long been available to Los Angeles County voters, important aspects regarding how voters obtain and cast ballots are changing with the VCA implementation in Los Angeles County. In the 2020 March primary, voters could obtain a ballot by mail upon request; 63% voters received them automatically (those who were registered as permanent absentee voters, voters in mail-ballot-only precincts, and voters in certain congressional or legislative districts that overlapped with Orange County, another VCA county).

These changes make it difficult to compare how registered voters cast their ballots in the 2020 primary, relative to past primaries. We present the proportion of voters who cast a vote-by-mail ballot in recent statewide primary elections in Figure 4.3. In Appendix Table A11 we provide detailed data on the number of in-person and vote-by-mail voters in Los Angeles County, and statewide, for the statewide primaries since 2008.

Perhaps the most interesting comparison is between the March 2020 primary and the June 2016 primary; both were presidential elections, both were held under the top-two process, and both had similar levels of voter turnout (41% of registered voters turned out in the 2016 primary in Los Angeles County, compared to 38% in the 2020 primary). In 2016, just over a third of Los Angeles County voters cast a ballot by mail (722,079). In the 2020 primary, the rate of ballots cast by mail increased to 54% in Los Angeles County, as 1,141,594 voters participated by mail. There is a corresponding decline in the number of in-person votes cast between the 2016 and 2020 primaries, going from 1,303,989 to 980,875 in the 2020 primary election.

While there is increasing use of voting-by-mail in Los Angeles County primaries, the County still lags behind the use of voting by mail statewide. This is shown graphically in Figure 4.3, where we provide the percentages of ballots cast in recent primary elections in

Percent of Vote–by–Mail Voters

Primary Elections from 2008 to 2020
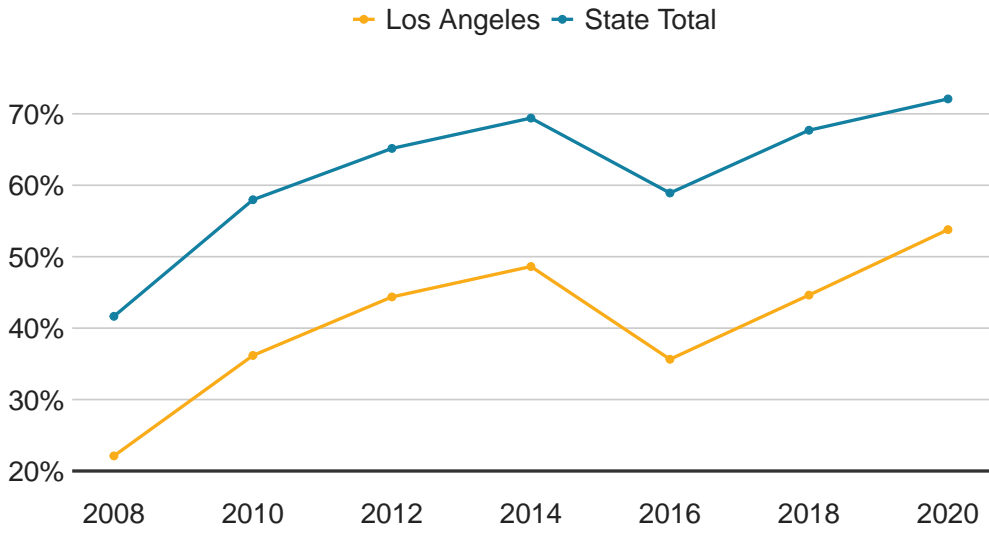
Source: Voter Participation Statistics by County, CA Secretary of State

Figure 4.3: Voting by mail, 2008-2020

VBM Ballots Return Methods

2018 and 2020 Primary Elections
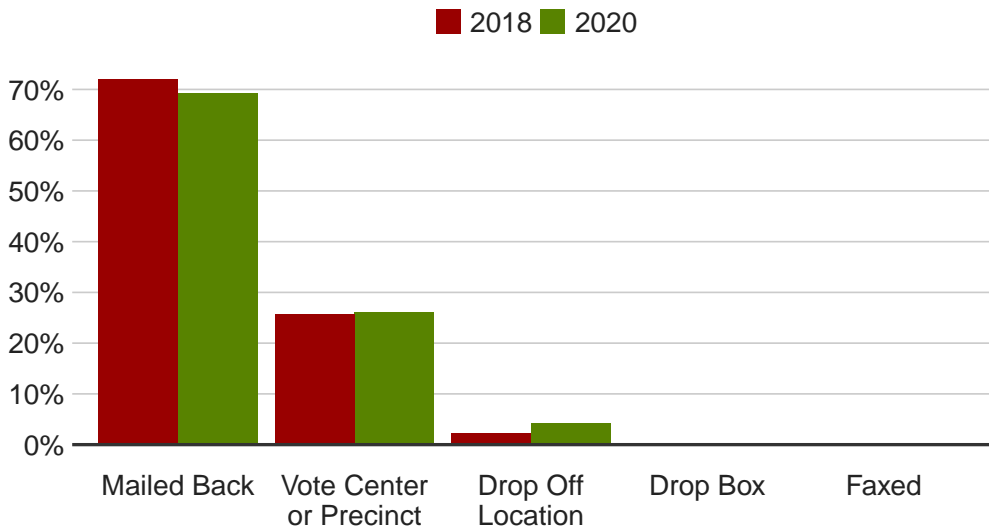
Source: Vote–by–Mail Ballot File, VoteCal

Figure 4.4: VBM ballots return method, 2018 and 2020 primaries

Los Angeles County and statewide. There is a consistently lower rate of voting by mail in Los Angeles County since 2008, with Los Angeles County's rate of voting by mail being consistently about 20% lower than the statewide percentage (Los Angeles County's rate of voting-by-mail was 18% lower in the 2020 primary).

In recent primary elections, Los Angeles County voters have had different ways to return their vote-by-mail ballot. They can mail it back, they can drop it off at a precinct (2018 primary) or vote center (2020 primary), or they can drop it off at a drop box or other drop-off location. We present in Figure 4.4 data on how vote-by-mail ballots were returned in Los Angeles County, in the 2018 and 2020 primaries. More detailed data on the vote-by-mail ballot return is in Appendix Table A12.

In the 2018 and 2020 primaries in Los Angeles County, most of the vote-by-mail ballots were returned by mail: 72% in 2018 and 69% in 2020. Nearly a quarter were returned to a precinct or vote center in both primary elections, and few were dropped off at a drop box or other drop off location (2% in 2018 and 4% in 2020).

Another important question regarding by-mail ballots is when they are returned. Our data has a time-stamp for when the ballot was marked as returned, and in Figure 4.5 we provide the number of vote-by-mail ballots returned daily for the March primary, and in Figure 4.6 we give the number of ballots that were dropped off daily for the March primary. Detailed data are provided in Appendix Tables A13 and A14. Ballots returned by mail came in at a steady rate starting in mid-February, but the peaked around Election day. Ballots were dropped off in early March, peaking around Election day.

4.4   Remote accessible vote by mail

California now allows registered voters with disabilities the opportunity to use a remote accessible vote by mail ballot (RAVBM). RAVBM systems are designed so that voters with disabilities can view and mark their ballots using their own electronic assistance technologies. In the March 2020 primary election, Los Angeles County used the "Voting Systems for All People Interactive Sample Ballot." The LAC RAVBM system provided a web-based interface that an eligible voter could use to view and mark their ballot; eligible voters could also use a screen reader to navigate through their ballot. After marking and reviewing their RAVBM ballot, the voter would print and return the printed ballot to LACRR/CC (by mail, at a drop box, or at a vote center).[4]

Information reported by LACRR/CC to the CASOS indicated that LAC's RAVBM was available to eligible voters between E-29 and E+1 (29 days before Election Day, and one

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[4]Additional details about LAC's RAVBM are available online at `https://lavote.net/home/voting-elections/voting-options/vote-by-mail/ravbm`.

When Were Mailed–Back Ballots Received?

2020 Presidential Primary
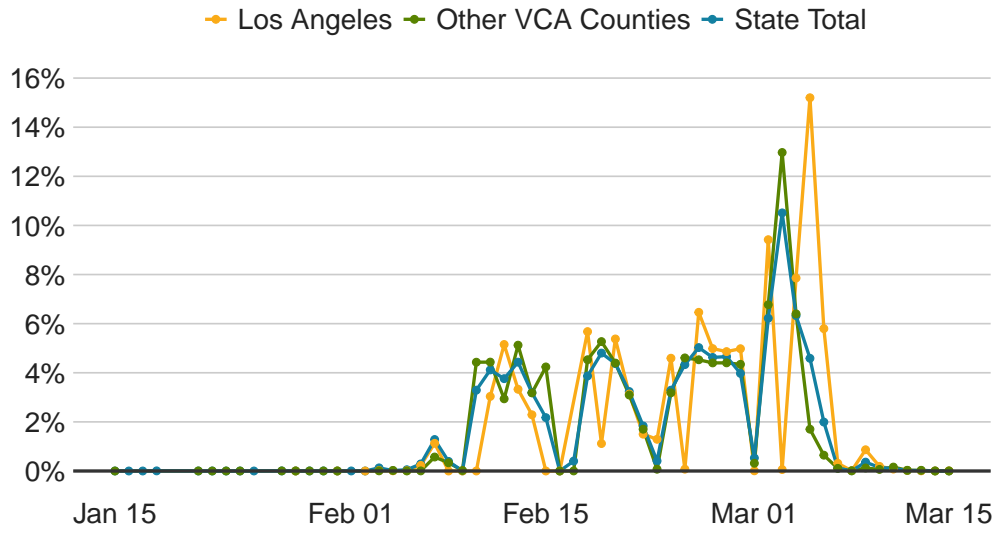
Source: Vote–by–Mail Ballot File, VoteCal

Figure 4.5: VBM mail-return ballot receipt

When Were Dropped–Off Ballots Received?

2020 Presidential Primary
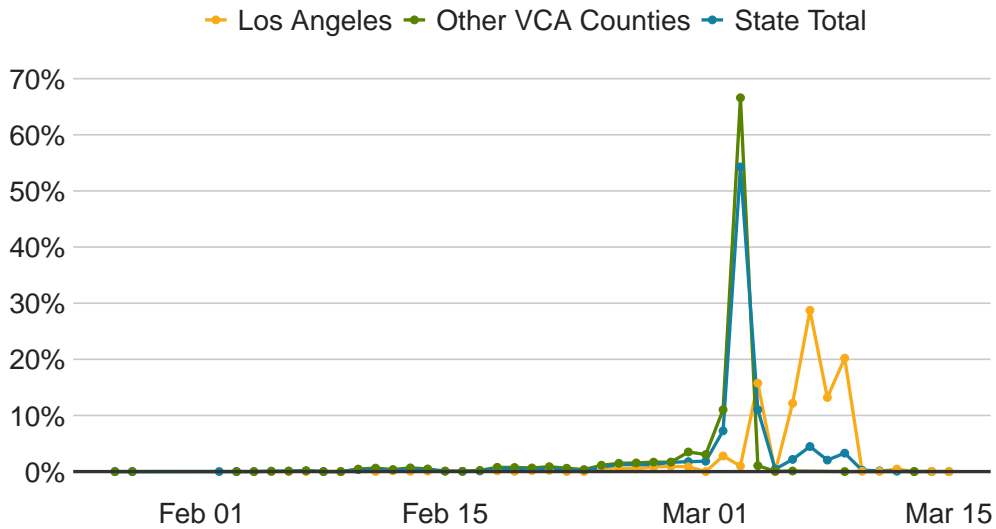
Source: Vote–by–Mail Ballot File, VoteCal

Figure 4.6: VBM drop-off return ballot receipt

day after Election Day). A total of ten voters used LAC's RAVBM in the March 2020 primary (statewide 6,205 voters used RAVBM in the March 2020 primary). None of LAC's RAVBM voters were indicated to be UOCAVA voters, and LAC reported no problems with the use of their RAVBM system in the March 2020 primary.[5]

4.5 Analysis of voter participation by voter demographics

Next we present turnout (for registered voters) by voter demographics, starting with age (Figure 4.7, with detailed data in Table A15). There is extensive academic literature on voter participation, and many factors have been identified in this literature as being correlated with voter turnout in elections (for example, see Leighley and Nagler 2014). Our data is limited to only a small set of voter attributes, primarily age and party registration from the voter file, and estimates of the voter's gender and race/ethnicity.

In the March 2020 primary, voter turnout in Los Angeles County is positively correlated with age. Twenty-eight percent of younger voters (20 to 34) turned out to vote, while 33% of voters aged 35 to 49 voted. Higher turnout rates occurred for Los Angeles County voters aged 50 to 65 (43%) and those aged 65 and older (52%).

Turnout among Registered Voters by Age

2020 Presidential Primary
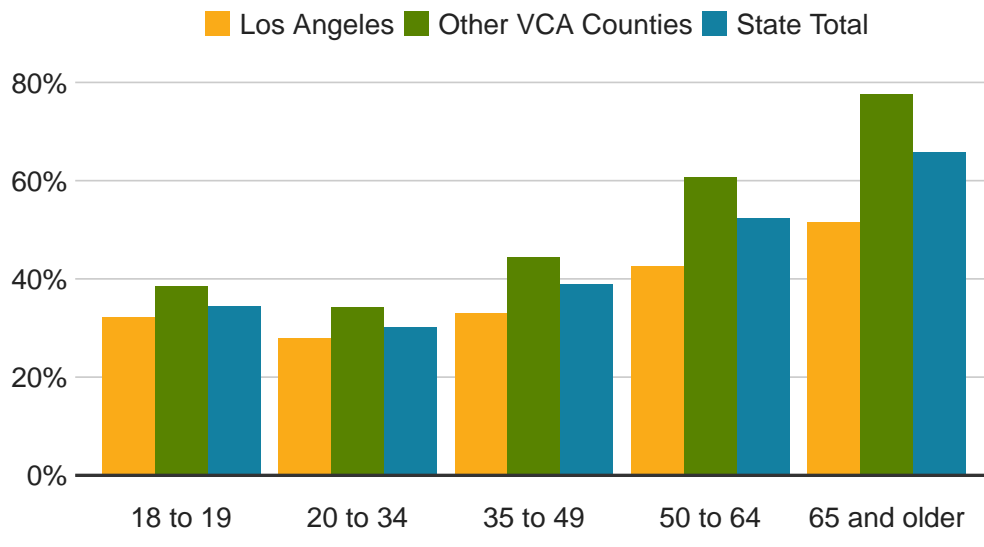
Source: Voter Registration File and Voter Participation History File, VoteCal

Figure 4.7: Turnout and Age

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[5]These data were provided to the authors by the California Secretary of State's Office.

We see that turnout is also positively correlated with age in the other VCA counties, and statewide. The difference in turnout between voters aged 65 and older and those aged 20 to 34 was 24% in Los Angeles County. However, the differential was much greater in the other VCA counties (44%) and statewide (36%). The reasons for these differences require additional study.

Turnout among Registered Voters by Party

2020 Presidential Primary
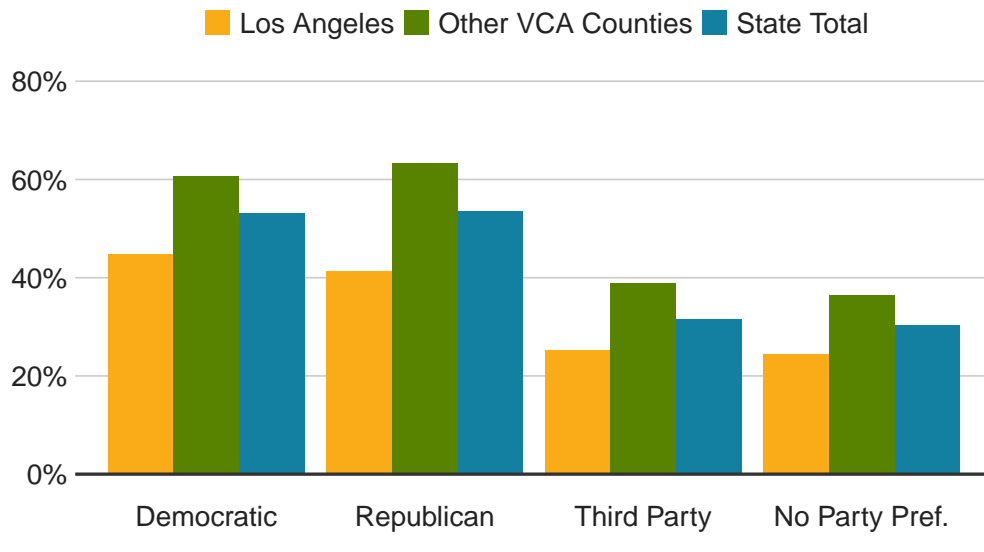
Source: Voter Registration File and Voter Participation History File, VoteCal

Figure 4.8: Turnout and Party Registration

In Figure 4.8 we provide the data graphically for voter turnout by party registration, for registered voters. Detailed data is provided in Table A16. In the 2020 March primary, 45% of registered Democrats participated, with 41% of registered Republicans turning out. A quarter of those registered with third parties turned out, and nearly a quarter of those registered as No Party Preference participated in the Los Angeles County March primary. Greater proportions of each category of party registration turned out in the March primaries in both the other VCA counties, and statewide.

Next, in Figure 4.9 and Appendix Table A17 we provide data on turnout by gender, for registered voters in Los Angeles County and the other VCA counties. In both Los Angeles County and the other VCA counties, we find that for those registered voters where we have been provided a gender estimate, that turnout was higher in the primary for female registered voters relative to male registered voters.

Finally, we show in Figure 4.10 and Appendix Table A18 turnout among registered voters in the March 2020 primary for all Congressional districts in Los Angeles County. We see

Turnout among Registered Voters by Gender

2020 Presidential Primary

Los Angeles ■ Other VCA Counties
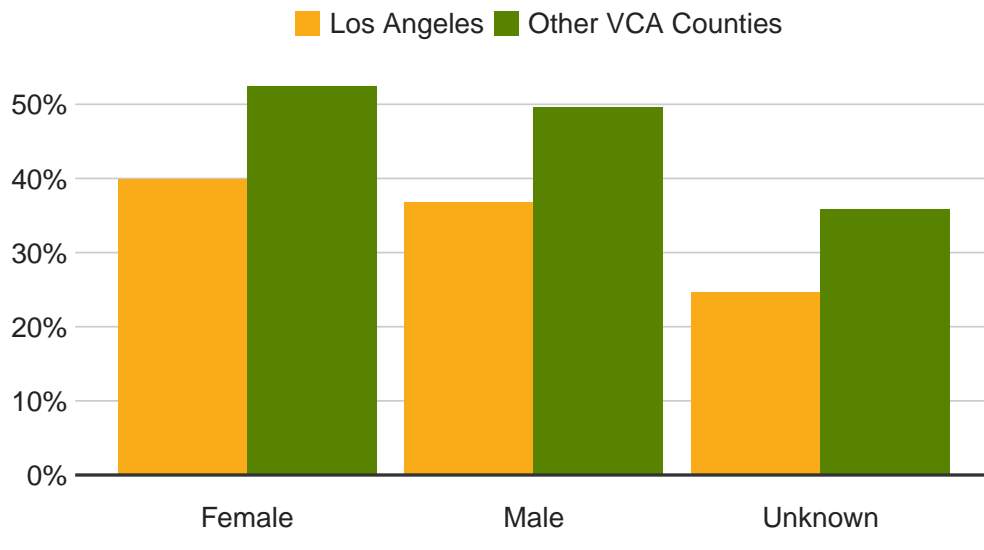
Figure 4.9: Turnout and Gender

Turnout among Reg. Voters by Cong. District

2020 Presidential Primary
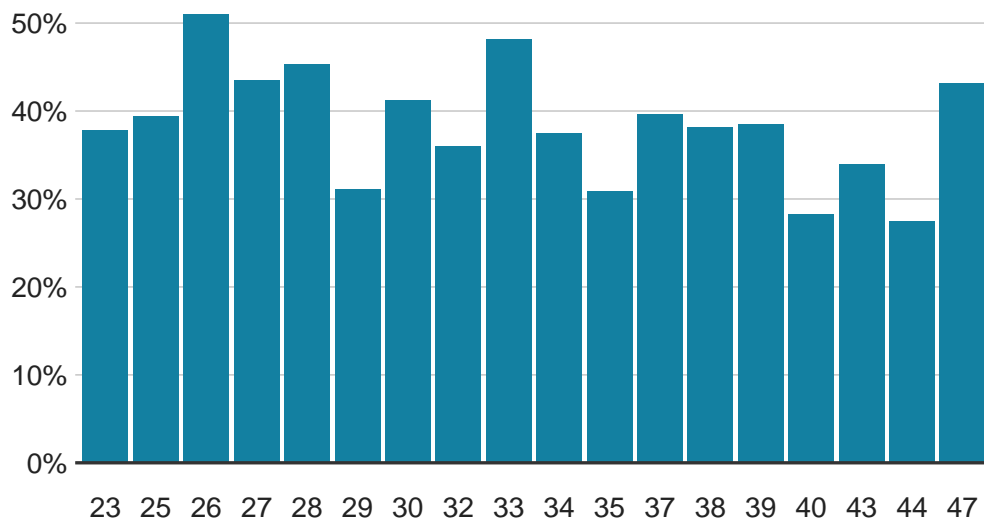
Figure 4.10: Turnout by Congressional District

that voter turnout was greatest in CD 26, with over 51% of registered voters participating in the primary election in that district. CD 33 had the second-highest turnout among Congressional districts, with 48% of voters participating in the primary. Congressional districts 40 and 44 had the lowest turnout in the March 2020 primary in Los Angeles County, both at 28%. The differences in voter participation across the Congressional districts could be due to many factors, including the competitiveness of the candidate races, which should be the subject of future research.

4.6   Conclusion

In this section we analyzed voter participation in the 2020 March primary election in Los Angeles County. Our analyses examined patterns of voter participation in recent past primary elections, and then turned to an analysis of modes of voting and voter turnout by available demographics, in the March 2020 primary election.

A summary of the important findings in this section include:

- Voter participation in Los Angeles County, among eligible voters, has been increasing in recent primary elections; voter turnout among registered voters has been increasing since the 2014 primary election.

- Voter participation in Los Angeles County for both eligible and registered voters is lower than the statewide participation rates in recent statewide primary elections.

- There has been increasing use of voting-by-mail in Los Angeles County in primary elections, though the rate of voting-by-mail in Los Angeles County is lower than that seen in the state.

- Most vote-by-mail ballots are returned by mail in the 2020 primary election, and according to the data we have, most of those arrived immediately before the March 2020 primary.

- While we have access to a limited set of registered voter attributes in the data provided for our study, we find that in Los Angeles County that voter participation is correlated with age, which is consistent with other studies of voter participation. We also see that in the March 2020 primary, Los Angeles County voters registered as Democrats or Republicans had higher turnout rates than voters registered with other parties or as No Party Preference.

5 Provisional Ballots

5.1 Introduction

In this section, we analyze provisional ballot use in the March 2020 primary and previous primary elections. The rate of voting provisionally in primary elections has decreased in Los Angeles County since 2016, and this is likely a result of LACRR/CC's VCA implementation. After describing the number of provisional voters from the statewide reports, we analyze the recorded reasons for the provisional ballots. In particular, some of the 2020 provisional ballots were cast because of synchronization issues in vote centers between the electronic pollpad devices and the central voter data, which we describe below in this section and also later in Section 9 of this report. Finally, we show provisional ballot use by age and political party, and then conclude.

5.2 Provisional ballot use in recent past primaries (June 2016 and June 2018)

According to a post-election report published by LACRR/CC, 236,788 provisional ballots were approved and subsequently counted for the June 7, 2016 presidential primary in Los Angeles County. And 35,369 provisional ballots were rejected for various reasons, according to figures provided to us by LACRR/CC. In total, over 270,000 provisional ballots were cast.

According to the provisional ballot file by VoteCal, 134,945 provisional ballots were approved and subsequently counted for the June 5, 2018 statewide primary in Los Angeles County. And 11,009 provisional ballots were rejected for various reasons, according to figures provided to us by LACRR/CC. In total, over 145,000 provisional ballots were cast. The number of provisional votes, as well as its percentage of all ballots cast, decreased from 2016 to 2018. As we show below, this also occurred between 2018 and 2020.

5.3 Provisional ballot use in March 2020

For the 2020 primary election we have additional data from the LACRR/CC's ePulse system, and our analysis is taken largely from the report by Alvarez, Guth, Kann and Kim (2020). We compare this ePulse data to the statewide provisional reports where possible, but we cannot directly match voters between them due to data limitations.

Using the VPH Provisional Report from March 31,[6] there were 82,958 provisional ballot attempts, but only 69,013 provisional votes were listed from the statewide report.[7] There were 2,122,469 votes cast in the 2020 primary, which means that only 3.25% were provisional ballots. The VCA, by allowing voters to vote at any vote center, has resulted in Los Angeles voters being increasingly likely to cast live ballots instead of provisional. As we describe in section 5.4, however, some of these provisional votes arose because of synchronization issues between the electronic poll pads used in the vote centers and the central voter registration database.

Figures 5.1 and 5.2 provide data on when provisional ballots were cast in the March 2020 primary, and the reason for the provisional ballot (Figure 5.1 for those in early voting before Election Day, and Figure 5.2 for those on Election Day). We can also use this data to understand when provisional ballots were cast: 79.1% of all provisional ballot attempts were reported on Election Day. This is higher than the concentration of in-person voting on Election Day as opposed to the early voting period, which is 72.8%. The rest of the provisionals are also concentrated in the last three days of early voting, with less than 4% of provisionals cast during the early voting period. This pattern is expected given that provisional voters are more likely to have not received advance voting materials and turn out to vote on Election Day.

5.4 Reasons for provisional ballot use

Table 5.1 provides the distribution of reasons for having to vote provisionally, with the second column listing reasons for all provisionals (this table is from Alvarez, Guth, Kann and Kim 2020).

Table 5.1 provides an overview of provisional ballots cast. The third column shows the reasons only for provisional voters who are conditional registrants (60.9% of all provisional voters), and the fourth column for other provisional voters (39.1% of all provisional voters).[8] The distinction between conditional registrants and other provisional voters

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[6]Report was exported at 11:48pm. While the total count of provisionals at that time was 82,958, there were many voters who had different attempts to vote provisionally at the same location at different times. There were 4,502 such records—all tables and figures include these records.

[7]Based on correspondence with Stephen Murray from the LA County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk's office, many of these provisional ballots reported in the ePulse system that were due to pollpads losing connectivity were flagged as 'false' provisionals once they reached the county elections office and were passed on as live ballots. This means that the approximately 13,945 vote difference is due to provisional ballots that were either not counted or were flagged as 'false' provisionals at the county level and were counted as live ballots. Unfortunately, we cannot directly match the two data sets because of missing data in the ePulse provisional report of 'State ID' numbers, and so the ePulse analysis below includes these vote attempts that were ultimately not passed on as provisional votes.

[8]The merged file for Table 5.1 was created by eliminating duplicates in the added voter file when *Name*, *Precinct*, and *Address* were identical, and then merging with the provisional records on the same three
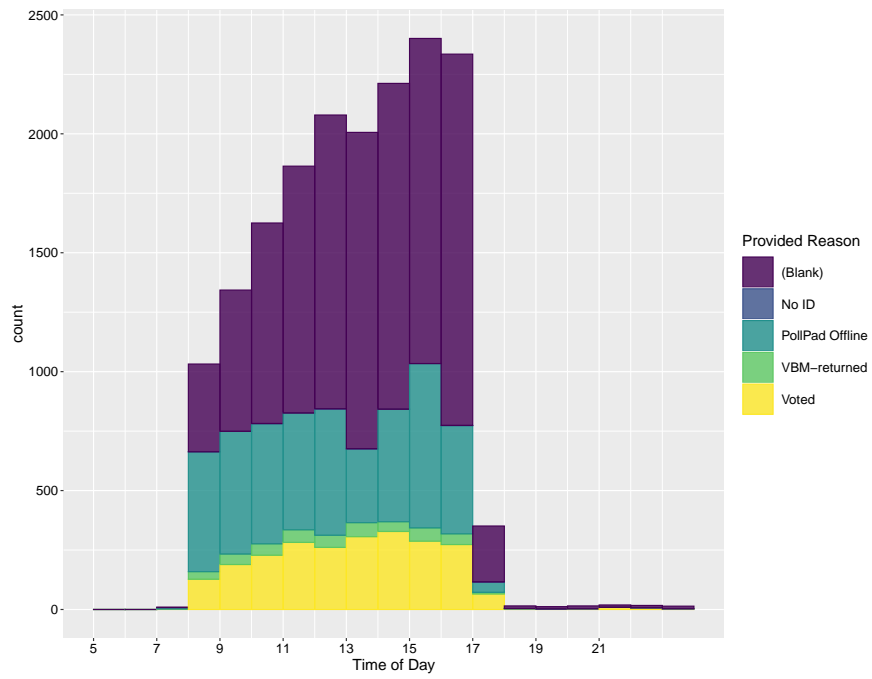
Figure 5.1: Provisional Votes Before Election Day
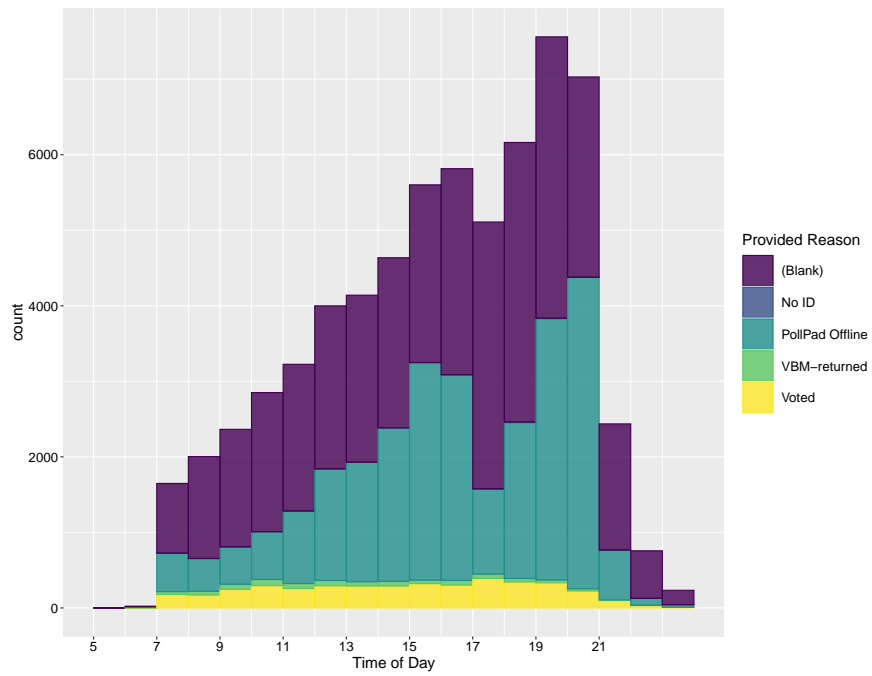
Figure 5.2: Provisional Votes on Election Day

Table 5.1: Reasons for Provisional Ballots, VPH Provisional Report of March 31, 2020

Reason for Voting Provisionally	All Voters	Conditional Registrants	Others
(Blank)	56.10	91.23	1.48
PollPad Offline	35.89	8.00	79.25
Voted	5.89	0.69	13.98
VBM-returned	1.49	0.00	3.80
PollPad Offline, Voted	0.51	0.08	1.18
PollPad Offline, VBM-returned	0.06	0.00	0.16
No ID	0.05	0.00	0.14

Note: Quantities are percentages.

help distinguish about 50,000 voters who would have voted provisionally regardless of any technical or vote-center specific issues. These newly added voters make up 5% of in-person voters during the primary.

To give voters the ability to vote at any location, each vote center's electronic poll pads need to be connected to the central voter database, and to synchronize data with the central voter database. This allows it to identify the voter, give them the correct ballot, and mark them as having cast a ballot. However, there were issues with this connectivity, and with the ability of electronic poll books to synchronize data with the central voter database, as our research group observed in-person (Alvarez, Guth, Kann, Kim and Li, 2020). We show the temporal distribution of reasons for provisional ballots to see how the connectivity issues arose over the early voting period and on Election Day. In Figures 5.2 and 5.1, we plot stacked histograms of the provisional vote reason hourly on Election Day and hourly for all early voting period. There were provisional ballots cast throughout the voting period because PollPads were "offline." As described in our observational study and our ePulse report, vote center staff were sometimes able to fix the problem by restarting or syncing the PollPads, but as can be seen, connectivity and synchronization were a constant problem throughout the March 2020 primary, resulting in provisional ballots being utilized (Alvarez, Guth, Kann, Kim and Li, 2020; Alvarez, Guth, Kann and Kim, 2020).

In Appendix Table A29 we provide detailed data on regular and provisional vote counts by vote center in the March 2020 primary.

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fields. All individual provisional reports were kept, so an added voter could have been matched to multiple provisional records. This merged file was then deduplicated based on identical *Name*, *Address*, *Ballot Style*, and *Precinct*.

5.5 Analysis of provisional ballot use by voter demographics

From the VoteCal data we have the age and political party of provisional voters. Figures 5.3 and 5.4 display the rate of provisional ballots by age and party registration, respectively. In Figure 5.3 we see that younger voters are more likely to end up voting provisionally. Figure 5.4 shows that voters registered with third parties or as No Party Preference are more likely to cast a provisional ballot than those registered with either major party. These demographic and partisan registration patterns for provisional voting require further study.

Provisional Ballot Usage by Age

2020 Presidential Primary
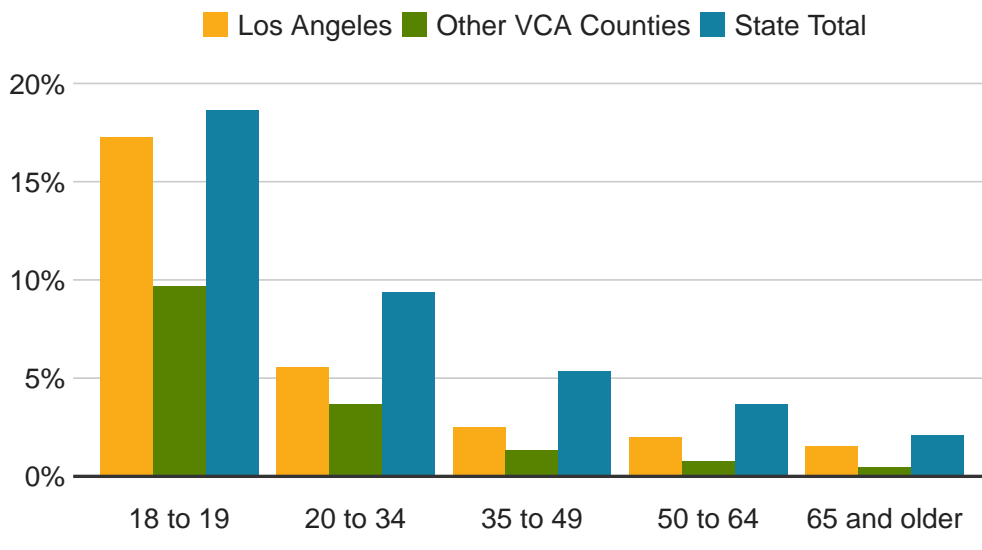
Source: Provisional Ballot, Voter Registration, and Participation History Files, VoteCal

Figure 5.3: Age Distribution of Provisional Ballot Users

Provisional Ballot Usage by Party

2020 Presidential Primary

Figure 5.4: Party Distribution of Provisional Ballot Users

5.6 Conclusion

In this section we examined provisional voting in the March 2020 Los Angeles primary and compared it to the June 2016 and June 2018 primaries. We showed that provisional voting decreased in the March 2020 primary, which is attributable in part to the VCA. However, we also note that many provisional ballots cast in the March 2020 primary in Los Angeles County arose because of technical issues in the vote centers, as electronic pollpads had trouble synchronizing data with the central voter database. Thus, there are still ways to reduce the number of provisional voters in future elections by resolving the synchronization issues between the electronic poll pads and the central voter registration database. Finally, we showed that younger voters and voters not registered with the two major parties are more likely to use a provisional ballot.

6 Ballot Rejections

6.1 Introduction

This section of our report examines ballot rejections in Los Angeles County primary elections, focusing mainly on data from the March 2020 primary. We explore ballot rejections of both provisional and VBM ballots, although this may not encompass all ballots that were ultimately rejected in the 2020 primary. After describing the reasons for different types of ballot rejections, we analyze whether ballot rejections were related to demographic information like age or party, and then we conclude.

6.2 Ballot rejections in recent past primaries (June 2016 and June 2018)

As we noted in Section 5, for the June 7, 2016 presidential primary in Los Angeles County, 236,788 provisional ballots were approved and subsequently counted while 35,369 provisional ballots were rejected. This means approximately 87% of the more than 270,000 provisional votes cast in that election were ultimately counted. Among the provisional ballots rejected, 18,508 cases correspond to voters who were not registered to vote in the June 7, 2016 presidential primary election. As for vote-by-mail ballots, according to the voter participation statistics by county published by the Secretary of State Office, 722,079 vote-by-mail ballots were counted for the June 7, 2016 presidential primary in Los Angeles County. And 11,350 vote-by-mail ballots were rejected for various reasons, according to figures provided to us by LACRR/CC. This indicates over 98% of the more than 730,000 mail ballots cast in that election were ultimately counted.

For the June 5, 2018 statewide primary in Los Angeles County, 134,945 provisional ballots were approved and subsequently counted while 11,009 provisional ballots were rejected, as we noted in Section 5. This means around 92% of the more than 145,000 provisional ballots were ultimately counted, indicating a higher acceptance rate relative to 2016. Among the provisional ballots rejected, 5,756 cases correspond to voters who were not registered to vote in the June 5, 2018 statewide primary election. This means around 4% of the provisional ballots correspond to voters who were registered but whose ballots were rejected for other reasons. As for vote-by-mail ballots, according to the voter participation statistics by county published by the Secretary of State Office, 665,075 vote-by-mail ballots were counted for the June 5, 2018 statewide primary in Los Angeles County. And 9,342 vote-by-mail ballots were rejected for various reasons, according to figures provided to us by LACRR/CC. This indicates over 98% of the more than 670,000 mail ballots cast in that election were ultimately counted.

For the rest of this section, we examine ballot rejections of both provisional and VBM bal-

lots primarily using data from VoteCal. We note that provisional ballot rejections reflected in the VoteCal data include only voters who were registered to vote in the corresponding elections (either registered before the deadline to register or through conditional voter registration). We discuss the differences between the VoteCal data on rejected ballots and the data provided by LACRR/CC below.

6.3   Ballot rejections in March 2020

For the March 2020 Primary, we have the statewide data from VoteCal as well as the ePulse reports for LA County. From the statewide data, for that election there were 69,013 provisional votes cast, of which 2,632 were rejected, which means that 96% of provisional votes were accepted. There were 1,165,310 votes cast by mail of which 23,025 votes were rejected, meaning 98% of vote-by-mail ballots were ultimately counted.

Ballot Rejection Rates – Provisional Ballots

2018 and 2020 Primary Elections
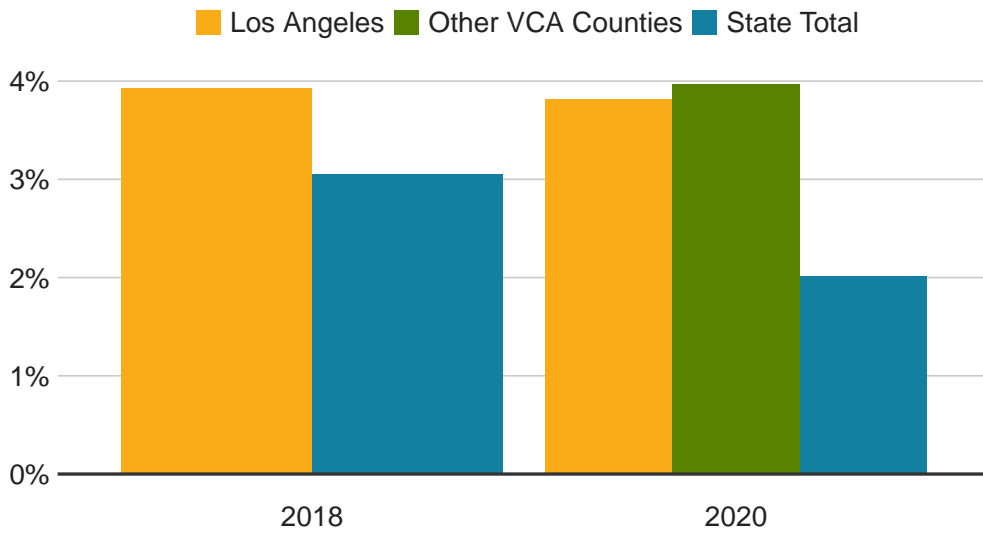
Source: Provisional Ballot File, VoteCal

Figure 6.1: Rejection Rates of Provisional Ballots

In Figures 6.1 and 6.2 we show the rate of ballot rejections graphically for the March 2020 Primary for LA County, all other VCA Counties, and the entire state. While Los Angeles County and other VCA counties have a higher rate of provisional ballots rejected in 2020 than the state average, we note that this may be due in part to LA and other VCA counties having significantly fewer provisional ballots than the state in that election. Los Angeles County also had a higher rejection rate for vote-by-mail ballots than the state average in

Ballot Rejection Rates – VBM Ballots

2018 and 2020 Primary Elections
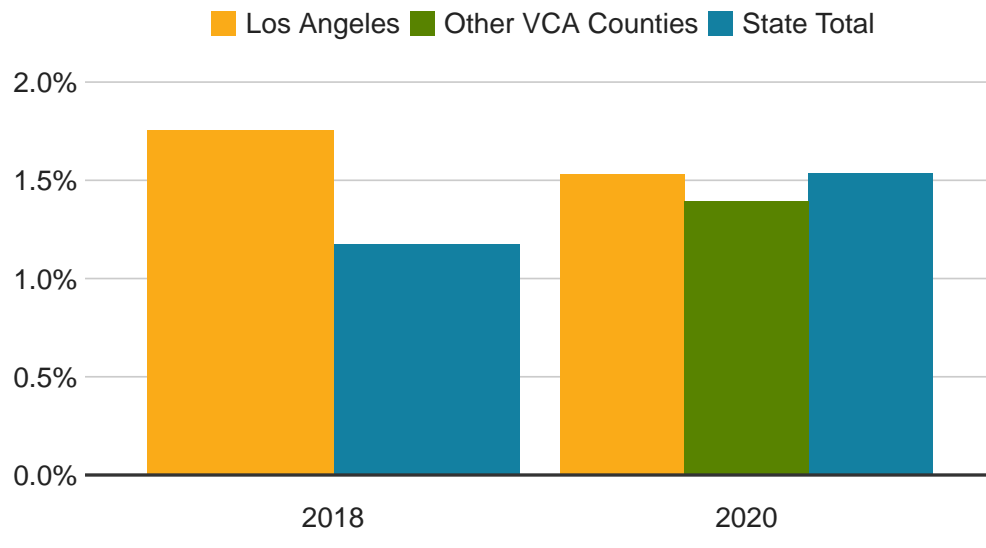
Figure 6.2: Rejection Rates of VBM Ballots

the 2018 primary, but this was not the case in 2020 where LA, the VCA counties, and the state all had approximately equal vote-by-mail ballot rejection rates.

In Appendix Table A29 we provide detailed data on spoiled and canceled vote counts at each vote center in the March 2020 primary.

6.4 Reasons for ballot rejections

We first analyze reasons for provisional and vote-by-mail ballot rejections in the March 2020 primary using statewide data from VoteCal. In Figure 6.3, we see that most provisional ballots are rejected because the voter already voted, which means their vote may ultimately be counted without any further action necessary. For the other rejection reasons, whether the ballot is missing from the envelope (which was much higher in LA County than the rest of the state), there is no voter signature, or the ballot was otherwise incomplete, this requires action on the part of the voter to complete their ballot.

In Figure 6.4 we show that by far the most common reason why vote-by-mail ballots were not accepted was that they were not received on time. LA County has few vote-by-mail ballots rejections because of non-matching signatures, in contrast to the rest of the state, but the data indicate that the rate of vote-by-mail ballot rejections because of a

Ballot Rejection Reasons – Provisional Ballots

2020 Presidential Primary
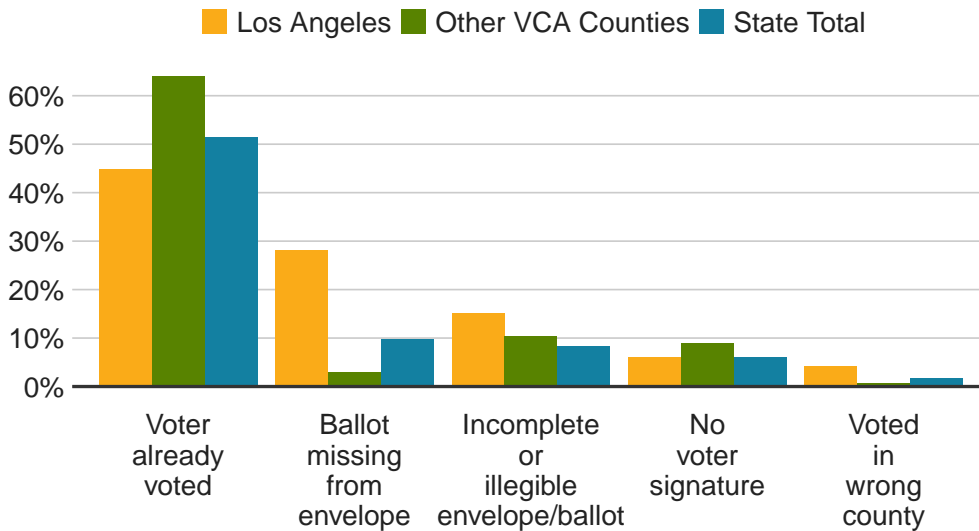
Source: Provisional Ballot File, VoteCal

Figure 6.3: Provisional Ballot Rejection Reasons

Ballot Rejection Reasons – VBM Ballots

2020 Presidential Primary
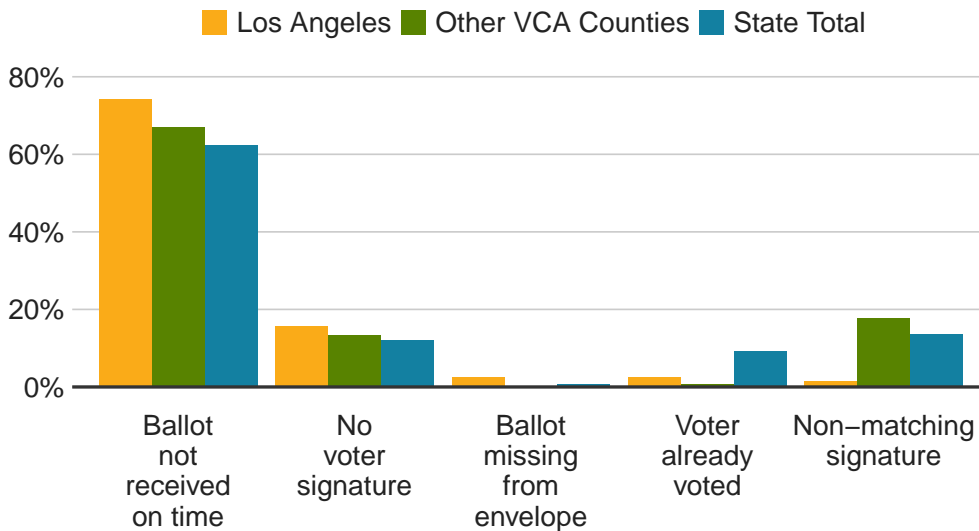
Source: Vote–by–Mail Ballot File, VoteCal

Figure 6.4: VBM Ballot Rejection Reasons

missing voter signature is similar to or slightly higher than seen in the rest of the state. As described above for provisional ballots, ballots that were rejected because the voter already voted are a slightly different category from the other rejection reasons; this is because that voter might have their other ballot counted and not need any further action. For ballots that don't have a signature, the voter can take action to ultimately cast their ballot, but there is no such remedy for vote-by-mail ballots that were not received on time.

Finally, in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 we show the reasons that ballots were either spoiled or canceled. It is unclear how many of those reasons ultimately resulted in the voter not being able to cast a live ballot, but the cancelled ballots that are due to failures to load them into the ballot marking device or because the QR code was out of position were issues raised in Alvarez, Guth, Kann, Kim and Li (2020). Those issues were unlikely to prevent voters from voting with either a new ballot or on a different ballot marking device, but that takes time and may require attention from vote center staff, and in aggregate these issues can lead to longer wait times for voters.

Table 6.1: Los Angeles 2020 Primary ePulse Data on Spoiled Ballots

Reason for Spoiling	Number of Spoiled Ballots	Percentage of Spoiled Ballots
Ballot Destroyed	7083	36.30%
Voter Selected Wrong Party	5279	27.03%
Spoil After BMD Review	3256	16.67%
Voter Left without Voting	323	1.65%
Other	3583	18.35%

Table 6.2: Los Angeles 2020 Primary ePulse Data on Cancelled Ballots

Ballot Cancelled Reason	Number of Cancelled Ballots	Percentage of Cancelled Ballots
Failed To Load In BMD	5326	27.36%
Qr Code Out Of Position	4986	25.62%
Wrong Voter Checked In	2621	13.47%
Qr Code Faded Print	1627	8.36%
Wrong party selection chosen	2	0.01%
Other	4898	25.18%

For June 2018 and June 2016 primaries, we obtained additional data on provisional and vote-by-mail ballot rejections from LACRR/CC. Reasons for ballot rejections are presented in Table A30 and Table A31 in the appendix (note that the categories are slightly different from those used by VoteCal). The main reasons for vote-by-mail ballot rejections in these earlier elections are similar to those in 2020. Most vote-by-mail ballot rejections come from ballots that were returned too late or ballots that lack voter signatures. The prime reason for provisional ballot rejections (among voters who were registered to vote) in 2018 and 2016 primaries, however, is different from 2020. In particular, a much larger

fraction of provisional ballot rejections in 2020 primaries come from voters who already voted, compared to 2018 and 2016 primaries. This may be due to the implementation of VCA in Los Angeles County and warrant further research.

6.5 Analysis of rejected ballots by voter demographics

In Figures 6.5 and 6.6 we show the vote-by-mail ballot rejection rates by age and party, respectively. We observe that the vote-by-mail ballot rejection rate is highest for the youngest age group and that the rejection rate is lower for older voters. Because most of the vote-by-mail ballots were rejected for not being received on time or not having a voter signature, it is likely that older voters, who may have more experience voting, may be more aware of these requirements.

When we look at vote-by-mail rejection rates by party, Republican ballots were the least likely to be rejected in the March 2020 primary, followed by ballots from registered Democrats. We see that in Los Angeles County the vote-by-mail ballot rejection rates were highest from voters registered with a party other than the Democrats or Republicans, or voters registered with no party preference.

Next, we turn to provisional ballot rejection rates by age (Figure 6.7) and by party registration (Figure 6.8). We see that provisional ballot rejections are relatively low for younger voters (those 18 to 19, and 20 to 34) in the March 2020 primary in Los Angeles County, but are higher for older voters (in particular those 65 and older). Regarding party registration, we see in Figure 6.8 that the provisional ballot rejection rate was lowest for Democratic voters, but was highest for voters registered with parties other than the Democrats or Republicans, and for voters registered with no party preference.

VBM Ballot Rejection Rate by Age

2020 Presidential Primary
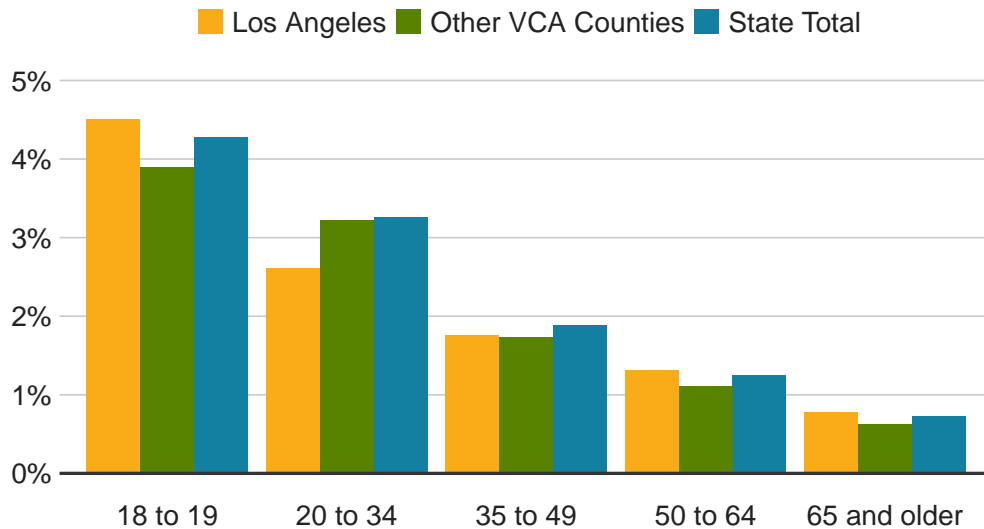
Source: Vote−by−Mail Ballot File and Voter Registration File, VoteCal

Figure 6.5: VBM Ballot Rejection Rate by Age

VBM Ballot Rejection Rate by Party

2020 Presidential Primary
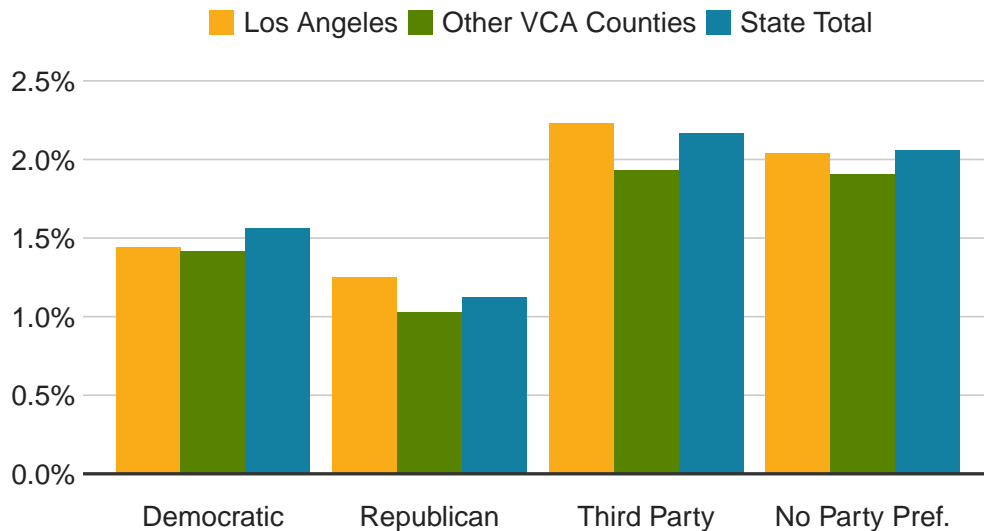
Source: Vote−by−Mail Ballot File and Voter Registration File, VoteCal

Figure 6.6: VBM Ballot Rejection Rate by Party

Provisional Ballot Rejection Rate by Age
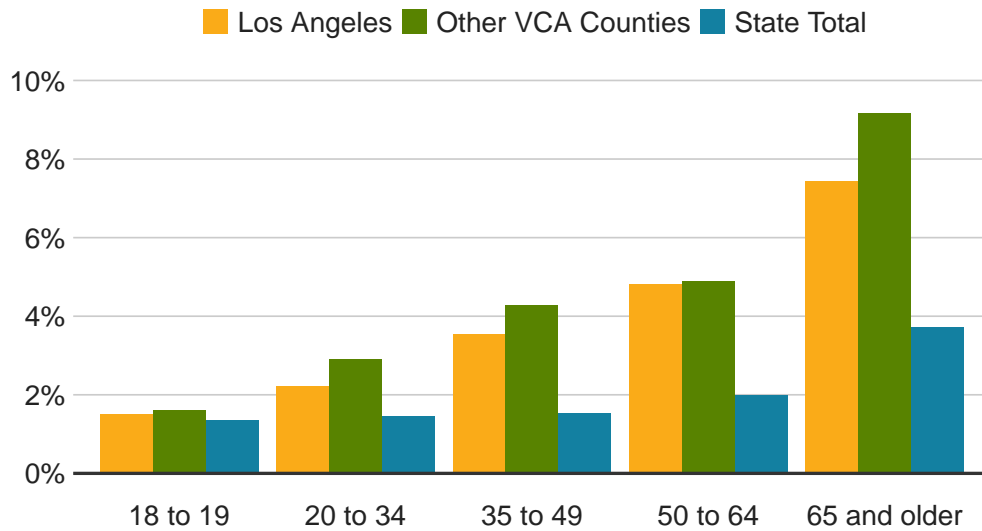
2020 Presidential Primary

Source: Provisional Ballot File and Voter Registration File, VoteCal

Figure 6.7: Provisional Ballot Rejection Rate by Age

Provisional Ballot Rejection Rate by Party
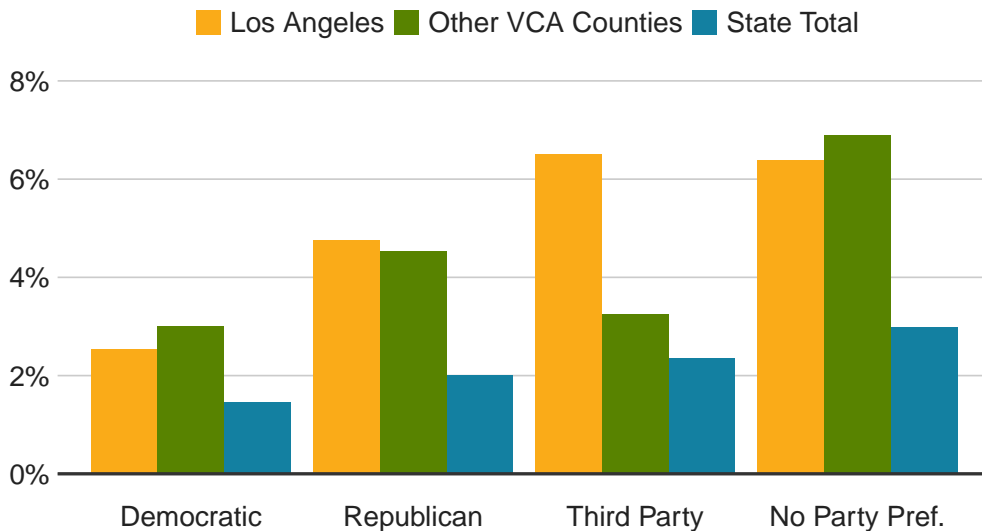
2020 Presidential Primary

Source: Provisional Ballot File and Voter Registration File, VoteCal

Figure 6.8: Provisional Ballot Rejection Rate by Party

6.6   Conclusions

In this section we analyzed ballot rejections in Los Angeles County, compared to other VCA Counties and the state average. In the 2018 and 2020 primary elections, Los Angeles had significantly lower ballot rejection rates than the 2016 primary election. Approximately 96% of all provisional votes and 98% of all vote-by-mail ballots in Los Angeles County were accepted in the 2020 primary election. We also find that in the March 2020 primary, both provisional and vote-by-mail ballot rejection rates were slightly lower than they were in the 2018 primary election.

Then we examined the reasons for ballot rejections. For provisional ballots, the most common reasons for rejection are that the voter already voted or the ballot was missing from the envelope. For vote-by-mail ballots, the primary rejection reason was that the ballot was not received on time, or it did not have a signature.

Finally, we examined provisional and vote-by-mail ballot rejection rates by voter age and party registration. We found that younger voters in Los Angeles County had higher rates of vote-by-mail ballot rejection than older voters, and that voters who were not registered as Democrats or Republicans, or who were registered with no party preference, had higher rates of vote-by-mail ballot rejection than Democratic or Republican registered voters. On the other hand, we found that provisional ballot rejection rates were higher for older voters than for younger voters in Los Angeles County, and that provisional ballot rejections rates were higher for voters registered with no party preference or who were not Democratic or Republican registered voters.

7 Outreach Activities for the March 2020 Primary Election

7.1 Introduction

As noted earlier in this report, for the March 2020 primary, LACRR/CC implemented two different, but related, initiatives. One of those was the Voting Solutions for All People (VSAP) program, which for the March primary election rolled out vote centers for Los Angeles County voters, including new voter check-in and ballot marking technologies in the vote centers. The second was LACRR/CC's implementation of the California Voter's Choice Act (VCA), which provided for the vote center process, and expanded opportunities for registered voters to receive and return vote-by-mail ballots.

For the March 2020 primary, LACRRR/CC engaged in a multifaceted voter outreach program, designed to provide Los Angeles County voters with detailed information about the new VSAP voting process and technologies, as well as about the different opportunities for voting provided by the VCA. In the sections that follow, we provide an overview of the LACRR/CC voter outreach efforts prior to the March 2020 primary election, relying upon available information.[9]

7.2 Media outreach

One key component of the LACRR/CC outreach activities was to issue news releases in 2019 and 2020, which are currently archived on the LACRR/CC website (`https://lavote.net/news-room/news-releases`). In 2019, LACRR/CC issued eleven news releases about the VSAP program, focusing on VSAP project milestones, community outreach and mock election activities, public hearings, and the availability of the LACRR/CC Election Administration Plan.

In 2020, the LACRR/CC issued one news release for the VSAP project, posted on January 24, 2020, announcing the California Secretary of State's approval of the VSAP voting technology for use. Also in 2020, for the March 2020 primary election, LACRR/CC issued 24 news releases — most of them providing public notice of candidate filing deadlines, registration and mail ballot request deadlines, and then announcements for various stages of the post-election ballot tabulation process. LACRR/CC also issued news releases to announce an issue with a missing ballot measure on some vote-by-mail ballots (discussed below in Section 9.1), to announce that vote centers would remain open for voters who

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[9]Our analysis in this section relies primarily on the updated and amended Los Angeles County Election Administration Draft Plan, last amended February 19, 2020, and other information that we were able to obtain online. The complete Plan can be found online at `https://vsap.lavote.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/EAP_AMENDED_12-9-19_Final.pdf`.

arrived before 8pm on Election Day (also discussed below in Section 9.1), and on March 5, 2020 to respond to issues that arose before and on Election Day.

According to the Election Administration Plan for the 2020 March primary, LACRR/CC engaged in considerable outreach efforts with respect to broadcast and print media, including local television, radio, and newspapers. A number of these are broadcast media outlets in various languages, serving in particular Spanish, Chinese, and Korean communities.

Specifically, a report from the LACRR/CC summarized their media outreach strategy for the 2020 primary, which ran from January 7, 2020 to March 3, 2020. The media outreach strategy had three phases with different themes:[10]

- Phase 1: Voting is Changing

    - Dates: January 7 - February 2
    - Themes: Check voter registration and/or register to vote.

- Phase 2: Vote by Mail

    - Dates: February 3 - February 17
    - Themes: Register to be a vote-by-mail voter.

- Phase 3: Early Voting

    - Dates: February 18 - March 3
    - Themes: "Vote Early, Today, Now!" and Election Day.

During this campaign, LACRR/CC used a large number of media and entertainment platforms, which we summarize in Table 7.1. In the table we provide a summary of the platform, the number of tracked impressions (if available), and whether they used non-trackable advertising methods.[11]

In summary tabular form, Table 7.1 compresses what was a broad and quite expansive outreach effort into simple impressions. Each of these campaigns, though, involved different communication approaches, and we do not attempt to show the complexity of

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[10]This report was provided to our research team by LACRR/CC, and is available from the authors upon request.

[11]Some advertising media, like digital advertising, can track the number of impressions, that they receive. The LACRR/CC report provides impressions data for trackable advertising media, which we provide in the table. When the particular media outlet does not engate in trackable advertising, we list the type of non-trackable advertising so as to provide the best summary picture of LACRR/CC advertising and outreach efforts.

Table 7.1: LACRR/CC Media Outreach and Impressions

Outlet	Tracked Impressions	Non-trackable
iHeart Media	339,342,267	NA
Outfront Media	233,205,365	NA
Meruelo	24,276,650	YouTube, email, events
Entravision	13,152,924	Facebook, events
Entercom	9,750,320	NA
Univision	9,673,157	NA
KJLH 102.3 FM	6,459,152	Events
Pandora	6,046,568	Video
LBI/Estrella Media	1,642,628	Radio, TV, email, events
Southern California News Group	1,016,086	Print
La Opinion	105,200	Print
Screen Vision Media	NA	Theater spots
Los Angeles Times Media Group	NA	Print only
Los Angeles Wave Newspapers	NA	Print only
The Acorn	NA	Print only
The Argonaut	NA	Print only
Santa Clara Valley Signal	NA	Print only
Antelope Valley Press	NA	Print only
CA Journal for Filipino Americans	NA	Print only
Inglewood Today	NA	Print only
Source: Report from LACCRR/CC		

those different communications strategies in the table (that information is available in the LACRR/CC report, available from the authors upon request). For example, the iHeart Media campaign, which generated a very large number of impressions (339,342,267) did so using audio (including multicultural radio, traffic and weather; Clippers and NFL, podcasts, and streaming audio), digital (streaming, email, newsletters, social media posts), billboards, and other forms of video and television. Many of the media campaigns involved in-person events, and of course, outlets like the Los Angeles Times were used for their widespread print advertising capabilities (LACRR/CC conducted four campaigns with the Los Angeles Times Media Group: two half-page color ads in Sunday edition; four full-page color ads in the Glendale News-Press Wednesday and Saturday editions; an advertisement in the 2/25/2020 Special Kobe Edition of the Los Angeles times, and two Saturday edition inserts in the Los Angeles Times en Español. As is clear from Table 7.1, the breadth and reach of the media effort for the March 2020 primary election in Los Angeles County were extensive.

Also, LACRR/CC maintains an active social media presence, and their social media chan-

nels were used for outreach efforts prior to and during the March 2020 primary. The LACRR/CC social media platforms include Facebook (facebook.com/LACountyRRCC), Instagram (lacountyrrcc), YouTube (lacountyrrcc), and Twitter (LACountyRRCC). These social media channels provide important outlets for outreach. These platforms had the following followers (as of October 5, 2020):

- Facebook: 7,810 "likes" and 8,928 followers.

- Instagram: 3,755 followers.

- YouTube: 452 subscribers.

- Twitter: 8,166 followers.

At this time, we do not have data on how frequently LACRR/CC used their direct social media channels for outreach in the March 2020 primary, nor what the audience reach was for direct use of these social media platforms before and during the primary election.

Also, LACRR/CC used other public relations and advertising approaches, including advertisements in locations which audience reach (for example, on mass transit in Los Angeles County), as well as public service announcements. At this point we do not have detailed data regarding the use of these different public relations and advertising approaches, nor their potential reach before the March primary.

7.3   Mail outreach

LACRR/CC engaged in various direct mail outreach efforts for the March 2020 primary election. In late 2019, a direct mailing was sent to registered No Party Preference voters to inform them about how to engage in "crossover voting" in the presidential primary election; this mailing was sent to 762,582 registered voters.[12]

Direct mail was also sent to registered voters who resided in "shared" U.S. Congressional or state legislative districts, due to requirements in the VCA. These "shared" districts were ones that spanned Los Angeles and Orange Counties, and all registered voters in these "shared" districts received a ballot in the mail for the primary election. LACRR/CC sent post card mailings to the registered voters in these areas, informing them that they will receive a ballot in the mail, which they could vote and return, or that they could vote in any vote center in Los Angeles County.

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[12]Details can be found in the following news release: `https://lavote.net/docs/rrcc/news-releases/03032020_npp-crossover-mailing.pdf`.

Next, in January 2020, LACRR/CC mailed sample ballots to all registered voters as of that date (5,477,007 sample ballots). Subsequent to that direct mailing, LACRR/CC also sent each household/postal patron a detailed guide to the location of all vote centers in the County for the primary election, including the days and times that those vote centers would be open. Finally, each registered voter also received a direct mailing that was more personalized, listing the six vote centers that were closest to the registered voter's residential address.[13] The next major direct mailing started in early February, when LACRR/CC began to mail vote-by-mail ballots to those registered voters who requested a ballot, to permanent vote-by-mail voters, and to other registered voters who lived in areas of the county where LACRR/CC was required to provide a vote-by-mail ballot. There were 3,430,940 vote-by-mail ballots issued, according to information provided in a LACRR/CC news release.[14]

Additionally, LACRR/CC also used direct mail in early February 2020 to notify registered voters in Pomona and Hawthorne that their original vote-by-mail ballots omitted a ballot measure. All of the registered voters who received an incorrect ballot then received an Official Supplemental Ballot in the mail, that contained information on the missing measure, as well as instructions for how to mark and return both their original and Official Supplemental ballots. This omitted ballot measure issue is discussed below in Section 9.1, and more details about the direct mail used to inform affected voters are available online.[15]

7.4   Community engagement activities

LACRR/CC maintains an active community engagement effort, which for the March 2020 primary, took a number of different forms. First, LACRR/CC has relationships with various other county and city agencies, which are involved as partners to assist LACRR/CC in outreach and messaging. Also, LACRR/CC has established a Community Voter Outreach Committee, which has a large number of members from many community groups and other stakeholders in Los Angeles County. These community engagement and relationship-building efforts exist across election cycles, and were not specific to the March 2020 primary.

Second, for the implementation of the VSAP program, LACRR/CC implemented a community engagement effort that included public presentations at a number of major community events prior to the primary election, to discuss the new VSAP technologies and procedures. LACRR/CC also held a Mock Election on September 28-29, 2019, in 50 vote center locations throughout the County. These Mock Elections gave participants an op-

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[13]Details are provided at `https://lavote.net/docs/rrcc/news-releases/03032020_sbb-mailing.pdf`.

[14]See `https://lavote.net/docs/rrcc/news-releases/03032020_VBM-Mailing-EV.pdf`.

[15]See `https://lavote.net/docs/rrcc/news-releases/03032020_Pomona.pdf`.

portunity to check in using the new epollbook devices, and to mark and cast a ballot using the new VSAP ballot-marking devices.[16] After the Mock Election, various Demonstration Centers were established countywide, between October 2019 and January 2020, to allow further community engagement with the new VSAP technologies and procedures.

Third, LACRR/CC conducted a pilot project during the November 5, 2019 local and municipal elections held in Los Angeles County. This pilot project gave LACRR/CC the opportunity to test VSAP voting equipment and procedures in the context of these local and municipal elections, and to gather a significant amount of data about the functionality of the VSAP technologies and procedures, as well as collecting data from voters regarding their experiences with the new VSAP technologies and procedures.[17]

Fourth, LACRR/CC's implementation of the VCA also produced significant community engagement efforts. One of the most significant of these was the Vote Center Placement Project, in which the LACRR/CC worked to collect public input regarding where the vote centers for the March primary should be located. There were a large number of community meetings countywide that gave the public the opportunity to learn more about the VCA and the vote center process, as well as to provide input about potential vote center locations. Other public input was gathered as part of this process, from voters and other stakeholders, which is another form of outreach and community engagement. Details about the many community events are provided in the Election Administration Plan. At this point, we do not have detailed data regarding how many individuals participated in the many community events held in advance of the March 2020 primary, regarding VCA implementation and VSAP outreach.

7.5   Online website outreach

LACRR/CC provides a great deal of information and material, about present and past elections, on their website (`https://lavote.net/home/voting-elections`). The website provides information and applications for voter services like registration and vote-by-mail request, as well as tools for helping registered voters find a nearby vote center. On the website are also informational materials for voters about registration and voting, voting options for various communities, and information for election workers and those interested in running for office. Also, the LACRR/CC website contains a great deal of information about the VSAP program. At this time, we do not have detailed data on website use before and during the March 2020 primary.

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[16]Three members of our research group participated in the Mock Election, and provided detailed feedback to LACRR/CC about their experiences and observations.

[17]A complete report about the pilot program is available at `https://lavote.net/docs/rrcc/board-correspondence/12192020.pdf`.

7.6 Language assistance and accessibility

LACRR/CC's outreach activities for the March 2020 primary also included materials, events, and other efforts targeting voters who prefer to use languages other than English, and for voters with disabilities. As these topics are covered by other studies of VCA implementation, we refer readers to the other studies for more information about outreach efforts to these communities.

7.7 Conclusion

The Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk's office engaged in a substantial and multifaceted public outreach effort prior to and during the March 2020 primary election. One component of this outreach effort was to engage the community in the VSAP process, and to inform the community about the new VSAP technologies and procedures. A second component of this outreach effort was specific to the March primary itself, aimed at informing the community about their participation options, and providing various other types of information about the primary election. LACRR/CC used a wide variety of approaches for these outreach efforts, including the use of broadcast media, newspapers, radio, social media, direct mail, and community events. For the purposes of this report, we were unable to obtain detailed data about the reach and audience engagement for these outreach efforts.

8 Instances of Voter Fraud

8.1 Introduction

Voter or election fraud is difficult to study (Alvarez, Hall and Hyde, 2009). For the purposes of our report, we searched for news media reports of allegations of fraud, searched for news advisories or reports from law enforcement agencies who would investigate voting or election fraud, and requested information from the California Secretary of State Elections Investigation Fraud Unit. Our efforts produced no public reports of election or voting fraud allegations in relation to the March 2020 primary election in Los Angeles County.

8.2 Analysis

First, a search of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Media Releases and Advisories (`https://da.lacounty.gov/media/news`) does not return any public notifications of charges filed, cases brought to court, convictions, or any other information regarding voting or election fraud in the March 2020 primary in Los Angeles County.

Second, an internet search for news reports regarding allegations of election or voter fraud in the March 2020 primary in Los Angeles County did not find any mentions of allegations in the primary election.

Third, our research group sent a formal request for information regarding allegations of election or voting fraud to the California Secretary of State Elections Investigations Fraud Unit on August 14, 2020. As of the time of the drafting of this report we have not received any information in response to our request.

8.3 Conclusions

We have been unable to find any allegations of election or voter fraud in the March 2020 primary election in Los Angeles County. Election and voting fraud is difficult to study, and the absence of allegations or public reports does not provide definitive evidence that allegations of election or voter fraud in the primary election may not arise at some future date. However, we note that at the point we write this report, the absence of allegations is an indication that it is unlikely that significant election or voter fraud occurred in this election.

9 Problems During the Primary and Canvass

In this section of our report, we start by presenting some data collected by academic colleagues directly from Los Angeles County voters, during or immediately after the March 2020 primary. These data indicate that most voters who participated in the March 2020 primary had positive experiences.

We then discuss other research that our group conducted during and after the March primary, as well as research that was simultaneously conducted by LACRR/CC about specific issues that arose in some vote centers during the primary election. These issues were manifest in the form of lines and longer wait times than anticipated at some vote centers. These wait time and line issues in the vote centers occurred because of issues with the electronic pollbooks used in the vote centers; they had issues synchronizing data with the voter database. There were other minor issues that arose during the primary that we also discuss in this section.

9.1 Voter experiences in vote centers and on Election Day

Researchers from Loyola Marymount University (LMU) conducted an exit poll at 50 selected vote centers, interviewing 3,596 subjects (Guerra et al., 2020). The exit poll contained questions about the voting experience, and problems that voters may have faced at vote centers on Election Day. Importantly, when asked "How would you rate your overall experience at the vote center today," 87.1% said that their experience was excellent or good; 8.8% rated their experience as fair, and 4.1% as poor. These survey results imply that the vast majority of Los Angeles County voters likely had a positive experience at vote centers on March 3, 2020. Keeping in mind the large number of voters in the March primary, and that about 980,000 in-person voters participated in the primary, extrapolation of these percentages to population estimates indicates that perhaps 38,000 in-person voters may have felt that they had a poor voting experience at vote centers.

The LMU exit poll later asked respondents about six different aspects of their experience at the vote center on Election Day. The responses to those questions are provided in Table 9.1. Overall, respondents to this survey rated their experiences quite positively: over 80% said that deciding where to vote, finding their vote center, and using the new machines to print and cast their ballots were very easy. Also, for each of those, when we also consider respondents who rated their experiences as somewhat easy, approximately 95% of respondents found deciding where to vote, finding their vote center, and using the new machines to print and cast their ballot were easy.

It is important to note, though, that when it came to parking at their vote center, registering or checking in with the e-pollbook, and using the new machines to mark their ballots,

there were slightly greater percentages of voters participating in the LMU exit poll who found each of these to be somewhat or very difficult. In particular, we note that 7.1% of respondents in this survey found registering or checking in to be somewhat or very difficult.

Table 9.1: Voter Experiences on Election Day

Deciding where you were going to vote:			
Very easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult
81.0	14.2	3.7	1.0
Finding your vote center:			
Very easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult
84.9	11.7	2.6	0.8
Parking at your vote center:			
Very easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult
74.4	17.2	5.8	2.6
Registering or checking in to receive your ballot (e-pollbook):			
Very easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult
76.4	16.5	4.5	2.6
Using the new voting machines to mark your ballot:			
Very easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult
79.2	17.0	2.4	1.4
Using the new voting machines to print and cast your ballot:			
Very easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult
80.1	15.3	3.1	1.5

Source: Guerra et al. (2020)

The LMU survey also noted another potential issue in vote centers on Election day: long lines. The survey asked respondents how many minutes they spent in line at the vote center. While a plurality of respondents did not wait very long (43.2% said they waited 5 minutes or less), 17.8% said they waited 6 to 10 minutes, and 7.6% waited 11 to 15 minutes. But 9.2% said they waited 16 to 20 minutes, and 22.2% said that they waited more than 20 minutes. It is the latter estimate that we wanted to highlight, which is consistent with other data and research that we will discuss later in this section.

Additionally, the UCLA Luskin Center conducted a Los Angeles County Quality of Life survey (N=1,503) in late March 2020, and in that survey they asked those who said that they voted in the March primary how satisfied they were with their voting experience, and how long they waited in line. Like the LMU survey, the UCLA researchers found an overall very positive level of voter satisfaction: 89% said that they were satisfied with their voting experience (59% very satisfied and 30% somewhat satisfied), with only 10%

saying that they were dissatisfied (5% somewhat dissatisfied, 5% very dissatisfied). In the UCLA survey, they also asked how long voters waited in line at a vote center: 56% said they waited less than 30 minutes, 16% between 30 and 60 minutes, 13% between one and two hours, and 15% waited more than two hours.

Thus, the LMU and UCLA surveys provide important data that indicates that most voters on Election day and in vote centers had very positive voting experiences. But, both surveys also indicate that some voters were in line for a very long time when they tried to vote in person, and that some voters reported having significant difficulties checking in at the voting centers.

These issues were confirmed in other studies of the March 2020 primary. In particular, an in-person observation study conducted at 35 vote centers by researchers from the California Institute of Technology noted that lines formed at vote centers (especially on Election Day), and that those lines formed because of bottlenecks in the voter check-in process (Alvarez, Guth, Kann, Kim and Li, 2020). That study noted that there might have been issues that vote center staff had finding registered voters on the e-pollbooks, that some vote centers may have had an insufficient number of functioning e-pollbooks, and that there seemed to be e-pollbook connectivity and syncing issues. The California Institute of Technology researchers also conducted a detailed study using data provided by LACRR/CC, and in their analysis found that "in these data we see evidence of major challenges with PollPad systems in the vote centers, which when malfunctioning may have produced lines in vote centers ..." (Alvarez, Guth, Kann and Kim, 2020).

Issues with voter wait times and the PollPads were also studied extensively by LACRR/CC, and in their report they provided a more detailed analysis of the issues that arose with the electronic pollbook systems (LACRR/CC, 2020). Their report concluded:

> Longer wait times primarily resulted from technical issues with the electronic pollbooks (PollPads) that are used to check-in voters as they arrive at the Vote Centers. Even though ample network bandwidth was available, the PollPads had issues synchronizing data with the voter database and the voter search function was too limited for the size of the County's electorate. This resulted in delays as voters checked in. Also, some Vote Centers had fewer PollPads than needed to handle voter turnout on Election Day.

The LACRR/CC study concluded with a number of recommendations to resolve voter wait times issues (including better tracking of wait times in vote centers), to improve staffing and training of vote center staff, and to resolve the syncing issues that the PollPad systems experienced in the primary.

Two other issues arose in the March primary, which are also discussed in the LACRR/CC study. The first issue was the result of a programming error, where approximately 17,000

vote-by-mail voters did not receive their ballots as scheduled. This issue arose because, due to a last-minute special election in Congressional District 25 (CD25), the vote-by-mail ballots for registered voters in CD25 needed to be processed independently of those for registered voters in the rest of the county (so as to avoid any unnecessary delays in sending vote-by-mail ballots to registered voters outside of CD25). A programming issue for the CD25 vote-by-mail ballots detailed in the LACRR/CC study led to the delay in those ballots being sent on schedule.

The second issue regarded a ballot measure, Measure FD. This ballot measure was approved for the primary election ballot, in the Consolidated Fire Protection District of Los Angeles County. However, because of discrepancies between the district boundary information used to produce ballot styles for voters in the fire district and the actual boundaries of the fire district, voters in three cities and some nearby areas received ballots that did not have Measure FD. This affected 59,093 vote-by-mail voters in 64 precincts, and LACRR/CC took a number of steps to provide the correct ballots to the affected voters. However, the analysis in the LACRR/CC study found that despite the corrective steps, some voters may have used ballots that did not contain Measure FD.

9.2 Problems in the canvass

Our research revealed no reported problems in the March 2020 primary canvass in Los Angeles County.

9.3 Conclusion

Overall, in polls conducted on Election Day or after the primary election, most voters reported positive experiences when they tried to vote. However, there were issues in voting centers, in particular issues with the electronic pollbooks that led to the use of provisional ballots and lines (in particular on Election day, when turnout in vote centers increased relative to in the early voting period). These issues were noted in qualitative and quantitative studies by our research group at Caltech, and confirmed in an independent analysis by LACRR/CC. The voting center lines and wait times occurred because of issues that the electronic pollbooks had synchronizing with the voter database during the March primary early and Election Day in-person voting.

There were also two other issues that arose during the primary election, with some voters not receiving their vote-by-mail ballots as scheduled, and with some voters receiving an incorrect ballot style. There were no problems reported during the canvass that our research group has surfaced.

10 Conclusions

The March 2020 primary election was the first in Los Angeles County that used the new "Voting Solutions for All People" voting technologies and procedures. It was also the first implementation of the California Voter's Choice Act in the County. In this report we have provided as detailed a portrait as the available data allow of this first implementation of VSAP and the VCA in Los Angeles County.

It is important to remember that Los Angeles County is one of the largest and most complex local election jurisdictions in the world. Given the size and complexity of the election administration in Los Angeles County, our overall evaluation is that the March 2020 primary election went relatively well. We note that in the two academic surveys that we had access to for this report that most voters participating in the primary election were satisfied with their voting experience. That is an important accomplishment.

We also note that there are places for improvement in future elections using the VSAP and VCA technology and procedures in Los Angeles County. The most significant issue that arose in the March 2020 primary in Los Angeles County was that some in-person voters had to wait in line, or had to cast a provisional ballot, because of data synchronization issues in the voting centers. The LACRR/CC has issued a detailed report regarding these issues, and developed an action plan to mitigate these issues from arising in future elections. We recommend that future research continue to monitor metrics like in-person voting line length and wait times, and provisional ballot use, to document that the issues seen in the March 2020 primary have been resolved.

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Appendices and Detailed Data Tables

Data Sources

Most of the data that was used in the production of this report was provided by the California Secretary of State's Office (CASOS) or by the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk Office (LACRR/CC). We thank both offices for helping us acquire and use the different administrative datasets they provided.

We also used data from Political Data Inc. (PDI), and we thank PDI for access to their data. The PDI data we used in this report was originally acquired by Dr. Mindy Romero, the director of the Center for Inclusive Democracy at the University of Southern California, who is working on related VCA research. Anna Meier, from Dr. Romero's research group, facilitated access of the PDI data and helped us understand the data provided. We thank Dr. Mindy Romero and Anna Meier for their assistance and collaborative efforts.

We also use academic survey data, provided to us by colleagues at Loyola Marymount University and the University of California, Los Angeles. We thank Fernando Guerra and Brianne Gilbert from Loyola Marymount University, as well as Zev Yaroslavsky and Alisa Belinkoff Katz from UCLA's Luskin Center for History and Policy for the opportunity to use their important data in our study.

Data from CASOS

The datasets from CASOS that we used in this report include Voter Registration File, Voter Participation History File, Vote-by-Mail Ballot File, and Provisional Ballot File for the June 2018 Statewide Primary and the March 2020 Presidential Primary from VoteCal. In addition, we used data published on the CASOS website such as the Voter Participation Statistics by County.

Data from LACRR/CC

We used information regarding the number of provisional and vote-by-mail ballot rejections and the reasons for these rejections for the June 2016 Presidential Primary and the June 2018 Statewide Primary from LACRR/CC. We used reports and materials regarding LACRR/CC's voter outreach efforts provided to us by LACRR/CC. In addition, we used data published on the LACRR/CC website such as the Statement of Votes Cast for the March 2020 Presidential Primary.

Data from PDI

The dataset we used from PDI contained information on the gender and race/ethnicity of registered voters in the VCA counties.

Academic Survey Data

We received topline and cross-tabulation reports from LMU (exit poll) and UCLA (a post-election survey). Information from the topline and cross-tabulation reports was used in our study.

Data Sources: Section 3

Table 3.1: Report of Registration - February 18, 2020, California Secretary of State

Figure 3.1: Voter Participation Statistics by County, California Secretary of State

Figure 3.2: Voter Registration File and Voter Participation History File, VoteCal

Figure 3.3: Voter Participation History File, VoteCal

Figure 3.4: Voter Registration File, VoteCal

Figure 3.5: Voter Registration File, VoteCal

Figure 3.6: Voter File, Political Data Inc.

Figure 3.7: Statement of Votes Cast, Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk

Figure 3.8: Voter Registration File and Voter Participation History File, VoteCal

Figure 3.9: Voter Registration File and Voter Participation History File, VoteCal

Data Sources: Section 4

Figure 4.1: Voter Participation Statistics by County, California Secretary of State

Figure 4.2: Voter Participation Statistics by County, California Secretary of State

Figure 4.3: Voter Participation Statistics by County, California Secretary of State

Figure 4.4: Vote-by-Mail Ballot File, VoteCal

Figure 4.5: Vote-by-Mail Ballot File, VoteCal

Figure 4.6: Vote-by-Mail Ballot File, VoteCal

Figure 4.7: Voter Registration File and Voter Participation History File, VoteCal

Figure 4.8: Voter Registration File and Voter Participation History File, VoteCal

Figure 4.9: Voter File, Political Data Inc.

Figure 4.10: Statement of Votes Cast, Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk

Data Sources: Section 5

Table 5.1: Alvarez, Guth, Kann and Kim (2020)

Figure 5.1: Alvarez, Guth, Kann and Kim (2020)

Figure 5.2: Alvarez, Guth, Kann and Kim (2020)

Figure 5.3: Provisional Ballot File, Voter Registration File, and Voter Participation History File, VoteCal

Figure 5.4: Provisional Ballot File, Voter Registration File, and Voter Participation History File, VoteCal

Data Sources: Section 6

Table 6.1: VPH Provisional Report, ePulse

Table 6.2: VPH Provisional Report, ePulse

Figure 6.1: Provisional Ballot File, VoteCal

Figure 6.2: Vote-by-Mail Ballot File, VoteCal

Figure 6.3: Provisional Ballot File, VoteCal

Figure 6.4: Vote-by-Mail Ballot File, VoteCal

Figure 6.5: Vote-by-Mail Ballot File and Voter Registration File, VoteCal

Figure 6.6: Vote-by-Mail Ballot File and Voter Registration File, VoteCal

Figure 6.7: Provisional Ballot File and Voter Registration File, VoteCal

Figure 6.8: Provisional Ballot File and Voter Registration File, VoteCal

Data Sources: Section 7

Table 7.1: Reports from LACRR/CC

Data Sources: Section 9

Table 9.1: Guerra et al. (2020)

Detailed Data Tables

Table A1: Voter Registration in Statewide Primaries, 2008-2020

Election Year	Los Angeles Registered Voters	Los Angeles Rate of Registration	Statewide Registered Voters	Statewide Rate of Registration
2008	3,963,780	69%	15,712,753	68%
2010	4,352,711	75%	16,977,031	72%
2012	4,459,268	75%	17,153,699	72%
2014	4,857,424	80%	17,722,006	73%
2016	4,909,904	79%	17,915,053	72%
2018	5,149,461	83%	19,023,417	76%
2020	5,546,785	90%	20,660,465	82%

Table A2: Weekly Rate of New or Updated Registrations, 2020 Presidential Primary

Week	Weeks before Deadline	Los Angeles Number of Voters	Los Angeles Percent of Voters	Other VCA Counties Number of Voters	Other VCA Counties Percent of Voters	Statewide Number of Voters	Statewide Percent of Voters
Dec 11 - 17	10	10,733	0.5%	13,741	0.6%	57,690	0.6%
Dec 18 -24	9	12,023	0.6%	14,676	0.6%	59,133	0.6%
Dec 25 - 31	8	9,105	0.4%	11,891	0.5%	48,534	0.5%
Jan 1 - 7	7	11,990	0.6%	16,063	0.7%	66,635	0.7%
Jan 8 - 14	6	14,345	0.7%	19,872	0.9%	74,744	0.8%
Jan 15 - 21	5	13,461	0.6%	16,410	0.7%	65,010	0.7%
Jan 22 - 29	4	16,415	0.8%	19,036	0.8%	80,975	0.8%
Jan 29 - Feb 4	3	24,284	1.2%	20,830	0.9%	102,474	1.1%
Feb 5 - 11	2	29,792	1.4%	27,213	1.2%	131,828	1.4%
Feb 12 - 18	1	43,425	2.1%	39,049	1.7%	188,260	2.0%

Table A3: Conditional Voter Registration, 2018 and 2020 Primaries

Election Year	Los Angeles Number of CVR Voters	Los Angeles Percent of CVR Voters	Other VCA Counties Number of CVR Voters	Other VCA Counties Percent of CVR Voters	Statewide Number of CVR Voters	Statewide Percent of CVR Voters
2018	425	0.03%	-	-	9,874	0.14%
2020	43,669	2.06%	35,435	1.43%	154,867	1.60%

Table A4: Age Distribution of Registered Voters, 2020 Presidential Primary

Age	Los Angeles Number of Voters	Los Angeles Percent of Voters	Other VCA Counties Number of Voters	Other VCA Counties Percent of Voters	Statewide Number of Voters	Statewide Percent of Voters
18 to 19	74,980	1%	69,837	2%	306,255	1%
20 to 34	1,579,333	29%	1,147,136	25%	5,438,039	26%
35 to 49	1,361,375	25%	1,046,154	23%	4,843,335	24%
50 to 64	1,316,885	24%	1,172,950	26%	5,130,439	25%
65 and older	1,201,801	22%	1,097,236	24%	4,885,129	24%

Table A5: Party Registration Distribution of Registered Voters, 2020 Presidential Primary

Party	Los Angeles Number of Voters	Los Angeles Percent of Voters	Other VCA Counties Number of Voters	Other VCA Counties Percent of Voters	Statewide Number of Voters	Statewide Percent of Voters
Democratic	2,874,783	52%	1,914,917	42%	9,385,552	46%
Republican	933,135	17%	1,222,384	27%	4,929,676	24%
Third Party	267,247	5%	225,321	5%	1,061,103	5%
No Party Preference	1,459,209	26%	1,170,691	26%	5,226,866	25%

Table A6: Gender Distribution of Registered Voters, 2020 Presidential Primary

Gender	Los Angeles Number of Voters	Los Angeles Percent of Voters	Other VCA Counties Number of Voters	Other VCA Counties Percent of Voters
Female	2,775,834	50%	2,355,124	48%
Male	2,512,153	45%	2,203,571	45%
Unknown	274,399	5%	344,700	7%

Table A7: Number of Registered Voters in Los Angeles County by U.S. Congressional District, 2020 Presidential Primary

U.S. Congressional District	Number of Registered Voters
23	46,573
25	346,236
26	6,312
27	382,731
28	448,371
29	341,412
30	454,569
32	353,837
33	493,270
34	331,327
35	68,660
37	443,445
38	384,112
39	108,164
40	298,572
43	398,598
44	360,309
47	246,559

Table A8: Conditional Voter Registration by Age, 2020 Presidential Primary

Age	Los Angeles		Other VCA Counties		Statewide	
	Number of CVR Voters	Percent of CVR Voters	Number of CVR Voters	Percent of CVR Voters	Number of CVR Voters	Percent of CVR Voters
18 to 19	3,107	12.8%	2,559	9.4%	11,854	11.0%
20 to 34	17,402	3.9%	14,102	3.6%	62,212	3.8%
35 to 49	6,641	1.5%	5,850	1.3%	25,187	1.3%
50 to 64	5,860	1.0%	5,192	0.7%	21,857	0.8%
65 and older	4,902	0.8%	3,532	0.4%	15,638	0.5%
Unknown	5,757	25.7%	4,200	21.6%	18,119	21.6%

Table A9: Conditional Voter Registration by Party, 2020 Presidential Primary

| Party | Los Angeles | | Other VCA Counties | | Statewide | |
	Number of CVR Voters	Percent of CVR Voters	Number of CVR Voters	Percent of CVR Voters	Number of CVR Voters	Percent of CVR Voters
Democratic	22,872	1.8%	17,396	1.5%	77,513	1.6%
Republican	3,156	0.8%	4,819	0.6%	16,462	0.6%
Third Party	2,161	3.2%	2,190	2.5%	9,408	2.8%
No Party Preference	9,723	2.7%	6,830	1.6%	33,365	2.1%
Unknown	5,757	25.7%	4,200	21.6%	18,119	21.6%

Table A10: Voter Participation in Statewide Primaries, 2008-2020

| Election Year | Los Angeles | | | Statewide | | |
	Total Number of Voters	Turnout among Eligible	Turnout among Registered	Total Number of Voters	Turnout among Eligible	Turnout among Registered
2008	2,183,998	38%	55%	9,068,415	40%	58%
2010	1,021,448	18%	23%	5,654,993	24%	33%
2012	973,274	16%	22%	5,328,296	22%	31%
2014	824,070	14%	17%	4,461,346	18%	25%
2016	2,026,068	33%	41%	8,548,301	34%	48%
2018	1,490,502	24%	29%	7,141,987	28%	38%
2020	2,122,469	34%	38%	9,687,076	38%	47%

Table A11: Voting in Person and Voting by Mail in Statewide Primaries, 2008-2020

	Los Angeles			Statewide		
	Number of In-Person Voters	Number of VBM Voters	Percent of VBM Voters	Number of In-Person Voters	Number of VBM Voters	Percent of VBM Voters
2008	1,701,077	482,921	22%	5,291,321	3,777,094	42%
2010	651,949	369,499	36%	2,376,769	3,278,224	58%
2012	541,463	431,811	44%	1,856,726	3,471,570	65%
2014	423,376	400,694	49%	1,365,242	3,096,104	69%
2016	1,303,989	722,079	36%	3,512,039	5,036,262	59%
2018	825,427	665,075	45%	2,307,012	4,834,975	68%
2020	980,875	1,141,594	54%	2,704,326	6,982,750	72%

Note: In the 2020 primary, in-person voters in Los Angeles County cast their ballots in a vote center; in the previous primary elections reported in this table, they would have cast their ballot in a traditional precinct.

Table A12: VBM Ballot Return Method, 2018 and 2020 Primaries

	2018		2020	
	Number of VBM Voters	Percent of VBM Voters	Number of VBM Voters	Percent of VBM Voters
Mailed Back	485,549	71.9%	806,533	69.2%
Vote Center/Precinct	174,220	25.8%	303,588	26.1%
Drop Off Location	14,758	2.2%	49,986	4.3%
Drop Box	-	-	4,030	0.3%
Faxed	446	0.1%	1,061	0.1%

Table A13: VBM Mailed-Back Received by Week, 2020 Presidential Primary

		Los Angeles		Other VCA Counties		Statewide	
Week	Weeks before Election	Number of Voters	Percent of Voters	Number of Voters	Percent of Voters	Number of Voters	Percent of Voters
Jan 21 - 27	6	-	-	101	0.0%	315	0.0%
Jan 28 - Feb 3	5	171	0.0%	176	0.0%	6,677	0.1%
Feb 4 - 10	4	11,112	1.4%	75,144	5.4%	255,965	5.3%
Feb 11 - 17	3	111,357	13.8%	278,160	19.9%	868,381	18.1%
Feb 18 - 24	2	182,998	22.7%	310,689	22.2%	1,047,914	21.8%
Feb 25 - Mar 2	1	248,321	30.8%	410,167	29.4%	1,410,692	29.4%
On/after Mar 3	0	245,238	30.4%	310,562	22.2%	1,161,809	24.2%

Table A14: VBM Dropoff Received by Week, 2020 Presidential Primary

Week	Weeks before Election	Los Angeles Number of Voters	Percent of Voters	Other VCA Counties Number of Voters	Percent of Voters	Statewide Number of Voters	Percent of Voters
Jan 21 - 27	6	-	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Jan 28 - Feb 3	5	-	0.0%	34	0.0%	240	0.0%
Feb 4 - 10	4	145	0.0%	6,291	0.7%	14,062	0.6%
Feb 11 - 17	3	1,101	0.3%	20,712	2.4%	36,329	1.6%
Feb 18 - Feb 24	2	4,290	1.2%	43,255	5.1%	76,073	3.3%
Feb 25 - Mar 2	1	23,271	6.5%	203,709	23.9%	374,802	16.3%
On or after Mar 3	0	327,626	91.6%	577,117	67.8%	1,800,367	78.2%

Table A15: Turnout by Age, 2020 Presidential Primary

Age	Los Angeles Number of Voters	Turnout among Registered	Other VCA Counties Number of Voters	Turnout among Registered	Statewide Number of Voters	Turnout among Registered
18 to 19	24,151	32%	26,867	38%	105,509	34%
20 to 34	441,037	28%	393,463	34%	1,639,520	30%
35 to 49	450,122	33%	463,813	44%	1,887,445	39%
50 to 64	561,354	43%	711,589	61%	2,688,803	52%
65 and older	619,528	52%	852,221	78%	3,214,641	66%

Table A16: Turnout by Party, 2020 Presidential Primary

Party	Los Angeles Number of Voters	Turnout among Registered	Other VCA Counties Number of Voters	Turnout among Registered	Statewide Number of Voters	Turnout among Registered
Democratic	1,288,884	45%	1,161,150	61%	4,978,212	53%
Republican	384,742	41%	772,931	63%	2,635,929	53%
Third Party	67,189	25%	87,505	39%	335,481	32%
No Party Pref.	355,377	24%	426,367	36%	1,586,296	30%

Table A17: Turnout by Gender, 2020 Presidential Primary

| | Los Angeles | | Other VCA Counties | |
Gender	Number of Voters	Turnout among Registered	Number of Voters	Turnout among Registered
Female	1,106,577	40%	1,234,635	52%
Male	922,379	37%	1,095,233	50%
Unknown	67,481	25%	124,872	36%

Table A18: Turnout in Los Angeles County by U.S. Congressional District, 2020 Presidential Primary

U.S. Congressional District	Number of Ballots Cast	Turnout among Registered
23	46,573	38%
25	346,236	39%
26	6,312	51%
27	382,731	43%
28	448,371	45%
29	341,412	31%
30	454,569	41%
32	353,837	36%
33	493,270	48%
34	331,327	38%
35	68,660	31%
37	443,445	40%
38	384,112	38%
39	108,164	38%
40	298,572	28%
43	398,598	34%
44	360,309	28%
47	246,559	43%

Table A19: Provisional Ballot Usage by Age, 2020 Presidential Primary

| | Los Angeles | | Other VCA Counties | | Statewide | |
Age	Number of Provisional Voters	Percent of Provisional Voters	Number of Provisional Voters	Percent of Provisional Voters	Number of Provisional Voters	Percent of Provisional Voters
18 to 19	4,200	17.3%	2,632	9.7%	20,028	18.6%
20 to 34	24,779	5.6%	14,681	3.7%	155,809	9.4%
35 to 49	11,283	2.5%	6,177	1.3%	101,121	5.3%
50 to 64	11,163	2.0%	5,560	0.8%	99,361	3.7%
65 and older	9,431	1.5%	3,993	0.5%	67,825	2.1%
Unknown	7,242	32.3%	4,320	22.2%	28,164	33.5%

Table A20: Provisional Ballot Usage by Party, 2020 Presidential Primary

| | Los Angeles | | Other VCA Counties | | Statewide | |
Party	Number of Provisional Voters	Percent of Provisional Voters	Number of Provisional Voters	Percent of Provisional Voters	Number of Provisional Voters	Percent of Provisional Voters
Democratic	40,030	3.1%	17,859	1.5%	246,618	4.9%
Republican	5,930	1.5%	5,157	0.7%	71,223	2.7%
Third Party	2,564	3.8%	2,418	2.8%	24,671	7.3%
No Party Pref.	12,332	3.5%	7,609	1.8%	101,632	6.4%
Unknown	7,242	32.3%	4,320	22.2%	28,164	33.5%

Table A21: Ballot Rejection Rates - Provisional Ballots, 2018 and 2020 Primaries

| | Los Angeles | | Other VCA Counties | | Statewide | |
Election Year	Provisional Ballot Rejections	Provisional Ballot Rate of Rejection	Provisional Ballot Rejections	Provisional Ballot Rate of Rejection	Provisional Ballot Rejections	Provisional Ballot Rate of Rejection
2018	5,506	3.9%	-	-	10,896	3.0%
2020	2,626	3.8%	1,499	4.0%	9,586	2.0%

Table A22: Ballot Rejection Rates - VBM Ballots, 2018 and 2020 Primaries

Election Year	Los Angeles		Other VCA Counties		Statewide	
	VBM Ballot Rejections	VBM Ballot Rate of Rejection	VBM Ballot Rejections	VBM Ballot Rate of Rejection	VBM Ballot Rejections	VBM Ballot Rate of Rejection
2018	11,840	1.8%	-	-	57,398	1.2%
2020	17,764	1.5%	29,812	1.4%	108,473	1.5%

Table A23: Ballot Rejection Reasons - Provisional Ballots, 2020 Presidential Primary

Rejection Reason	Los Angeles		Other VCA Counties		Statewide	
	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection
Voter already voted	1,177	44.8%	959	64.0%	4,943	51.6%
Ballot missing from envelope	740	28.2%	46	3.1%	930	9.7%
Envelope/ballot was incomplete/illegible	399	15.2%	156	10.4%	794	8.3%
No voter signature	158	6.0%	135	9.0%	586	6.1%
Voted in wrong county	109	4.2%	11	0.7%	171	1.8%
Contact county for info	30	1.1%	10	0.7%	1,397	14.6%
In Review	8	0.3%	154	10.3%	180	1.9%
Non-matching signature	2	0.1%	4	0.3%	181	1.9%
Voter not registered	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	91	0.9%
Other	2	0.1%	22	1.5%	100	1.0%
Voted wrong ballot	-	-	-	-	213	2.2%

Table A24: Ballot Rejection Reasons - VBM Ballots, 2020 Presidential Primary

Rejection Reason	Los Angeles		Other VCA Counties		Statewide	
	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection
Ballot not received on time	13,191	74.3%	19,948	66.9%	67,544	62.3%
No voter signature	2,756	15.5%	3,973	13.3%	12,922	11.9%
Contact county for info	511	2.9%	90	0.3%	1,740	1.6%
Ballot missing from envelope	458	2.6%	57	0.2%	799	0.7%
Voter already voted	415	2.3%	165	0.6%	9,993	9.2%
Non-matching signature	268	1.5%	5,299	17.8%	14,692	13.5%
Voter deceased	95	0.5%	127	0.4%	360	0.3%
Multiple ballots in envelope	70	0.4%	15	0.1%	149	0.1%
Missing or incorrect address on envelope			4	0.0%	120	0.1%
In Review			134	0.4%	154	0.1%

Table A25: Provisional Ballot Rejection Rate by Age, 2020 Presidential Primary

Age	Los Angeles		Other VCA Counties		Statewide	
	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection
18 to 19	4,220	1.5%	2,651	1.6%	20,153	1.3%
20 to 34	24,949	2.2%	14,788	2.9%	156,737	1.4%
35 to 49	11,362	3.5%	6,250	4.3%	101,667	1.5%
50 to 64	11,298	4.8%	5,614	4.9%	99,990	2.0%
65 and older	9,565	7.4%	4,035	9.2%	68,436	3.7%
Unknown	7,544	4.7%	4,411	2.6%	28,960	3.2%

Table A26: VBM Ballot Rejection Rate by Age, 2020 Presidential Primary

| | Los Angeles | | Other VCA Counties | | Statewide | |
Age	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection
18 to 19	11,184	4.5%	19,770	3.9%	66,636	4.3%
20 to 34	230,075	2.6%	318,278	3.2%	1,116,557	3.3%
35 to 49	239,307	1.8%	390,329	1.7%	1,326,280	1.9%
50 to 64	290,639	1.3%	615,430	1.1%	1,936,593	1.3%
65 and older	383,425	0.8%	784,575	0.6%	2,585,935	0.7%
Unknown	5,355	4.9%	10,995	2.5%	35,355	3.1%

Table A27: Provisional Ballot Rejection Rate by Party, 2020 Presidential Primary

| | Los Angeles | | Other VCA Counties | | Statewide | |
Party	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection
Democratic	40,360	2.5%	18,025	3.0%	248,181	1.4%
Republican	6,003	4.8%	5,202	4.5%	71,654	2.0%
Third Party	2,595	6.5%	2,436	3.2%	24,843	2.3%
No Party Pref.	12,436	6.4%	7,675	6.9%	102,305	3.0%
Unknown	7,544	4.7%	4,411	2.6%	28,960	3.2%

Table A28: VBM Ballot Rejection Rate by Party, 2020 Presidential Primary

| | Los Angeles | | Other VCA Counties | | Statewide | |
Party	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection	Number of Rejections	Rate of Rejection
Democratic	704,671	1.4%	1,011,581	1.4%	3,610,766	1.6%
Republican	243,373	1.3%	695,039	1.0%	2,103,611	1.1%
Third Party	34,438	2.2%	74,053	1.9%	239,640	2.2%
No Party Pref.	172,148	2.0%	347,709	1.9%	1,077,984	2.1%
Unknown	5,355	4.9%	10,995	2.5%	35,355	3.1%

2020 Primary Vote Totals by Location

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
1	122nd Street Elementary Auditorium	546	33	17	17
2	153rd Street Elementary Auditorium	738	46	31	28
3	186th Street Elementary Auditorium	452	41	5	10
4	232nd Place Elementary School Auditorium	668	26	15	19
5	31st District Ptsa Office - Lamson Auditorium	825	33	14	21
6	42nd Street Elementary Auditorium	1112	68	48	9
7	54th Street Elementary School Auditorium	535	18	15	4
8	A C Bilbrew Library - Meeting Room	443	21	11	27
9	A C Stelle Middle School - Multi-Purpose Room	1048	72	27	28
10	Ace Hotel - Walker Eisen Room	568	87	18	3
11	Acton Agua Dulce Library - Meeting Room	719	44	17	8
12	Affinity Real Estate & Mortgage Services - Classro	534	14	7	2
13	Agoura Hills Civic Center - Community Room	1023	61	18	12
14	Agoura Hills/Calabasas Community Center - Activity	1027	31	26	4
15	Al-Umma Cntr Of Santa Clarita Valley - Steel Struc	351	20	23	9
16	Alexandria Elementary School Auditorium	505	68	0	0
17	Alfred B Nobel Middle School Multi-Purpose Room	1154	51	42	29
18	Algin Sutton Recreation Center - Classroom	438	45	32	13
19	Alhambra Civic Center Library - Reese Hall	1561	170	78	1
20	All Saints Episcopal Church - Parish Hall	1069	159	59	18
21	Allen J Martin Park - Community Room	465	31	24	12
22	Allendale Elementary School - Auditorium	538	19	33	20
23	Allesandro School Auditorium	833	124	25	25
24	Alma Family Services - Classroom A	348	20	24	15
25	Alma Family Services - Large Conference Room	172	9	4	4
26	Alondra Community Regional Park - Gymnasium	737	57	17	21
27	Alpine Recreation Center - Lobby	340	46	2	0
28	Alta Loma Elementary School Library	600	22	34	13
29	Alta Vista Racquet Courts - Racquetball Court 1	594	32	9	3
30	Altadena Community Center - Hall / Conference Room	635	27	22	1
31	American Islamic Institute Of Antelope Valley	287	45	9	0
32	American Legion Post 176 - Meeting Hall	338	8	25	21
33	American Legion Post 241 - The Hall	669	33	11	9
34	American Legion Post 314 - Meeting Room	687	24	6	7
35	American Legion Post 359 - Meeting Room	245	14	17	2
36	Angelica Lutheran Church - Auditorium	544	46	8	16
37	Angelo M Iacoboni Library - Meeting Room	710	21	15	5
38	Annalee Avenue Elementary Auditorium	880	20	27	8
39	Anne Douglas Center - Multi-Purpose Room	305	62	6	10
40	Antelope Valley Church - Av Reach	1117	59	27	7
41	Antelope Valley Church Of God In Christ - Fellowsh	55	0	3	2
42	Antelope Valley Family Ymca - Legacy Room	848	34	18	23
43	Anza Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	660	24	23	10
44	Apostolic Assembly-Little Rock - Fellowship Hall	45	7	2	2
45	Applied Technology Center High School - Multi-Purp	621	25	18	8
46	Arcadia Public Library - Auditorium	1252	83	47	7
47	Arlington Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	619	26	32	4
48	Arlington Heights Elementary Auditorium	640	57	11	24

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
49	Armenian Cilicia Evangelical Church - Derian Hall	654	46	24	10
50	Armenian Society Of Los Angeles - Coffee Room	259	31	9	10
51	Armstrong Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	303	23	12	4
52	Arnold Elementary School - Room 35	292	20	24	8
53	Arroyo Seco Library - Community Room	875	51	29	25
54	Artcenter College Of Design - 870 Building - Lobby	656	79	23	0
55	Artesia Library - Meeting Room	516	51	31	6
56	Ascot Library - Meeting Room	853	74	31	25
57	Asian American Drug Abuse Program - Community Room	660	33	42	18
58	Assistance League Of Pasadena - Meeting Room	878	87	19	18
59	Assumption Church - Hall	876	51	29	17
60	Atwater Avenue Elementary Auditorium	1356	57	131	20
61	Azusa Women's Club - Banquet Room	1164	57	54	25
62	Baker Elementary School - Cafeteria	351	35	8	10
63	Baldwin Hills Crenshaw Plaza Shopping Center - Com	894	96	3	0
64	Baldwin Hills Library - Meeting Room	602	68	50	9
65	Baldwin Park Library - Meeting Room	496	21	17	1
66	Banning Recreation Center - Computer Lab	459	31	32	15
67	Barranca Elementary School - Cafeteria	674	63	27	11
68	Barrio Action Youth & Family Center - Gymnasium	988	76	35	33
69	Bassett Street Elementary Auditorium	1427	71	56	1
70	Bateman Hall - Thompson Auditorium	1224	80	50	7
71	Bay Shore Community Congregational Church - Gymnas	1234	113	27	26
72	Beach Cities Health District - Redondo And Beach C	765	33	29	17
73	Beckford Avenue Elementary Auditorium	859	26	10	12
74	Beethoven Street Elementary Auditorium	717	53	34	12
75	Bell Community Center - Big Hall	701	66	20	4
76	Bell Gardens Elementary School - Cafeteria	301	37	15	15
77	Bell Gardens High School - Auditorium Foyer	475	39	7	2
78	Bell Gardens Senior Center - Community Room/Dining	144	45	0	7
79	Bell Gardens Veterans Park - Auditorium	675	21	6	12
80	Bellflower City Hall - Green Room	792	29	16	7
81	Belmont High School Auditorium	321	88	15	0
82	Ben Lomond Elementary School - Cafeteria	887	46	33	5
83	Bert Lynn Middle School - Cafeteria	598	27	31	16
84	Bertrand Avenue Elementary Auditorium	675	71	7	18
85	Bethel Ame Church - Board Room - Nursery	531	23	20	18
86	Betty Ainsworth Sports Center - Classroom 108	633	33	0	13
87	Betty Hill Senior Citizen Center - Small Classroom	380	50	0	10
88	Betty Wilson Center - Main Hall	802	50	14	12
89	Beverly Hills City Hall - Municipal Gallery 2nd Fl	969	132	64	6
90	Beverly Hills Women's Club - Ballroom And Garden R	994	44	39	18
91	Birdielee V Bright Elementary Auditorium	904	98	1	0
92	Birney Elementary School - Cafeteria	434	21	9	1
93	Biscailuz Park - Activity Room	673	30	20	26
94	Bixby Park - Room 1	1031	96	50	16
95	Blandford Elementary School - Cafeteria	469	27	18	9
96	Bloomfield Park - Activity Room	293	23	25	20
97	Bob Hope Patriotic Hall - Dining Room	499	111	16	14
98	Boston Court Performing Arts Center - Lobby	684	56	15	1

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
99	Bouquet Canyon Elementary - Multi-Purpose Room	1381	113	24	13
100	Boyle Heights City Hall - Community Room	897	286	5	32
101	Boys & Girls Club Of Ramona Gardens - Gymnasium	251	27	9	16
102	Bragg Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	554	21	17	26
103	Brainard Avenue Elementary Auditorium	324	9	12	4
104	Brand Library & Art Center - Recital Hall	967	102	27	2
105	Bread Of Life Los Angeles - Epic Hub Hall	288	12	21	12
106	Bret Harte Middle School Boys Gymnasium	840	110	11	21
107	Bridges Academy - Cafeteria	800	47	13	2
108	Bristow Park Community Center - Community Room	349	17	12	2
109	Broadacres Avenue School Auditorium	728	49	9	4
110	Brockton Avenue Elementary Auditorium	1854	265	110	57
111	Bryson Avenue Elementary School Auditorium	641	21	12	2
112	Buena Vista Branch Library - Meeting Room	1792	80	77	14
113	Burbank Community Ymca - Ray Sence Room	1050	65	60	39
114	Burbank Town Center Shopping Center - Room 399	483	45	7	6
115	Burrell/Macdonald Park - Community Banquet Room	419	10	20	17
116	Burroughs Head Start School - Cafeteria (Building	321	60	7	0
117	Bursch Elementary School - Cafeteria	448	29	20	4
118	Bursch Elementary School - Library	182	202	12	11
119	Burton Chace Park - Community Building	919	112	45	44
120	C Robert Lee Activity Center - Multi-Purpose Room	598	40	12	4
121	C21 Realty Masters-Montebello - Conference Room	412	8	17	6
122	C21 Realty Masters-Norwalk - Conference Room	121	15	11	8
123	Cabrillo Avenue Elementary Auditorium	1067	63	125	15
124	Cabrillo High School - North Gymnasium	621	74	38	35
125	Cahuenga Elementary School Multi-Purpose Room	992	176	48	15
126	Cal Poly Pomona - Building 35 Room 35-2135 Ursa Mi	646	387	35	18
127	Cal State Chancellors Office - 6th Floor - Confere	323	45	10	9
128	Cal State University Dominguez Hills - Ee-1213 / A	829	129	32	4
129	Cal State University Long Beach - Pacific Sunset A	887	434	68	4
130	Cal State University Los Angeles - Library Palmer	1295	151	45	12
131	Cal State University Northridge - Redwood Hall 180	1087	259	35	51
132	Calabasas Senior Center - Multi-Purpose Room	686	33	8	0
133	Calabasas Tennis And Swim Center - Room 1	612	29	21	31
134	California Heights United Methodist Church - Hughe	1062	64	42	43
135	Calvary Grace Church - Fellowship Hall	742	24	18	1
136	Cameo Woods - Recreation Room	417	19	13	11
137	Cameron Park Community Center - Multi-Purpose Room	1098	41	21	18
138	Canyon Country Park - West Room	815	41	27	16
139	Carmelitos Community Center - Multi-Purpose Room	1045	59	52	30
140	Carolyn Rosas County Park - Meeting Room	423	19	14	14
141	Carpenters Local Union 562 - Meeting Hall	718	114	37	25
142	Carpet District - Showroom	154	13	3	1
143	Carr Elementary School - Cafetorium	530	16	8	6
144	Carson Civic Center - Community Center	1253	150	59	14
145	Carson High School Multi-Purpose Room	874	103	0	24
146	Carson Vfw Post #10166 - Meeting Room	526	32	17	8
147	Carthay School Of Environmental Studies Auditorium	1136	85	53	7
148	Casa Panorama - Cafeteria	567	50	25	11

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
149	Casa Robles Retirement Center - Birchard Hall	644	27	20	7
150	Castaic Middle School - Multi-Purpose Room	1212	117	39	20
151	Castaic Sports Complex - Community Room 2	762	77	27	8
152	Castelar Elementary School Auditorium	283	32	14	14
153	Castlebay Ln Charter Elem Sch Performing Arts Cent	1186	46	47	5
154	Catalina Country Club - Dining Room	327	26	7	5
155	Catholic Kolping House - Auditorium	536	102	38	26
156	Cathy Hensel Youth Center - Gymnasium	683	42	8	6
157	Cedarcreek Elementary School - Committee Room (Roo	611	19	7	8
158	Cedars Assisted Living - Bistro/Living Room	470	38	6	2
159	Centennial High School - Room 93	821	33	6	13
160	Center Street Elementary School - Cafeteria	669	23	26	2
161	Centinela Bible Church - Fellowship Hall	717	23	23	17
162	Centinela Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	786	102	9	23
163	Central American Resource Center - Basement	698	119	36	17
164	Central Park Recreation Center - Multi-Purpose Roo	492	29	4	7
165	Centro Estrella - Conference Room	386	19	5	0
166	Century Villages At Cabrillo - Social Hall	144	17	8	7
167	Cerritos College - Conference Center	707	259	26	25
168	Cesar E Chavez Park - Social Hall	561	212	36	15
169	Charles Kim Elementary School Multi-Purpose Room	960	98	40	19
170	Charles S Farnsworth Park - Auditorium	1307	15	49	22
171	Cheremoya Avenue Elementar Auditorium	1256	132	34	39
172	Chester W Nimitz Middle School Library	485	55	19	24
173	Chet Holifield Park	448	25	16	20
174	Chevy Chase Branch Library - Main Room	799	25	36	27
175	Chevy Chase Recreation Center - Small Classroom	716	43	24	7
176	Chinatown Library - Meeting Room	262	54	8	4
177	Christ Temple Church - Fellowship Hall	799	14	24	16
178	Christ The Good Shepherd Church - Parish Hall	835	45	52	5
179	Christian Life Assembly - Room 106	577	20	6	9
180	Christian Life Church - Fellowship Hall	769	80	32	13
181	Church Of The Epiphany - Parish Hall	545	31	23	11
182	Cienega Elementary School Auditorium	612	42	11	21
183	Cimarron Avenue Elementary Auditorium	753	18	15	21
184	Citadel Outlets - Community Room	391	45	10	16
185	Citrus Valley Association Of Realtors - Education	628	25	12	8
186	City Of Walnut Senior Center - Club Room 2	758	35	30	29
187	City Terrace Elementary Auditorium	395	162	0	5
188	Clara Street Park - Multi-Purpose Room	635	46	28	30
189	Claremont Cntr For Spiritual Living - Holmes Socia	540	90	19	12
190	Claremont Helen Renwick Library - Meeting Room	365	120	14	9
191	Claremont Joslyn Senior Center - Weinberger Wing	543	58	37	29
192	Clark Building - Clark Room	1232	66	31	1
193	Claude Pepper Senior Citizen Center - Vip Room	654	33	9	6
194	Cleveland Elementary School - Cafetorium	364	12	12	2
195	Cochran Avenue Baptist Church - Fellowship Hall	942	81	17	24
196	Coeur D Alene Ave Elementary Auditorium	876	40	13	0
197	Col Leon H Washington Park - Community Center	708	68	17	2
198	College Estates Park - Activity Room	407	35	8	5

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
199	College Of The Canyons - Seco Hall 101	508	72	0	24
200	Columbia Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room Ha	232	5	8	3
201	Columbus Elementary School - Auditorium	891	73	51	6
202	Columbus Middle School Library	957	63	19	8
203	Commerce Senior Citizens Center - Craft Room	588	27	12	3
204	Community Church Of Los Angeles - Fellowship Hall	809	118	0	0
205	Compton Adult School - Auditorium	349	41	21	6
206	Compton College - Student Lounge	476	47	2	3
207	Compton High School - Auditorium	506	80	0	5
208	Compton Library - Meeting Room	331	64	0	19
209	Compton Neighborhood Center - Blue Room	601	30	9	18
210	Cornerstone School At Pedregal - Multi-Purpose Roo	695	19	12	1
211	Cortada Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	232	17	7	6
212	Cortez Park Comm & Senior Center - North Wing	984	64	25	18
213	Covenant Manor - Community Room	573	97	30	31
214	Covina Senior & Community Center - California Room	947	35	30	9
215	Covina Woman's Club - Hall	929	72	25	4
216	Cowan Avenue Elementary Classroom	937	34	25	16
217	Crenshaw United Methodist Church - Wesley Hall	926	58	35	21
218	Crowell Public Library - Community Meeting Barth R	934	32	29	0
219	Cudahy City Hall - Bedwell Hall	501	99	8	8
220	Cypress Elementary School - Gymnasium Center Court	725	24	17	10
221	Cyrus J Morris Elementary School - Multi-Purpose R	515	31	8	1
222	Dana Middle School - Multi-Purpose Room	445	932	15	7
223	Daniel Webster Middle School Multi-Purpose Room	1127	249	24	22
224	David M Gonzales Recreation Center - Multi-Purpose	558	39	19	21
225	Dearborn Elementary Charter Auditorium	953	27	24	2
226	Del Amo Elementary School Auditorium	500	29	19	22
227	Denker Elementary School Auditorium	450	40	8	12
228	Desert Willow Middle School - Library	767	250	1	0
229	Dewey Avenue Elementary School - Library	482	36	24	11
230	Dexter Park - Gymnasium	162	9	13	2
231	Diamond Bar Center - Oak Room	549	44	21	7
232	Diamond Bar City Hall - Windmill Room	715	49	23	7
233	Diamond Point Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Ro	550	17	17	8
234	Diamond Ranch High School - Gymnasium Hallway	333	59	0	5
235	Dibble Adult School - Room E4	720	42	20	0
236	Disabled American Veterans Hall - Meeting Room	1678	43	71	41
237	Dockweiler Youth Center - Community Rooms A, B And	698	32	12	2
238	Dollarhide Health Center - Multi-Purpose Room	321	140	4	3
239	Dominguez Community Center - Social Hall	504	47	2	7
240	Dominguez Hills Estates - Club House	281	76	11	0
241	Don Julian Elementary School - Cafeteria	569	37	17	16
242	Dorris Place Elementary Auditorium	492	25	1	10
243	Downey Community & Senior Center - Downey Room	923	42	48	43
244	Downey Elks Lodge #2020 - Large Room	1178	88	31	18
245	Downey United Methodist Church - Fellowship Hall	1158	92	54	42
246	Drake Park - Social Hall	483	92	27	9
247	Duarte City Hall - Community Room	637	39	22	23
248	Dunsmore Elementary School - Cafetorium	1030	14	13	9

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
249	E Whittier United Methodist Church - Greer Hall	1230	44	51	3
250	Eagle Rock Plaza - Room 108	1266	47	33	0
251	Eagle Rock Recreation Center - Multi-Purpose Room	651	30	1	0
252	East La Boys & Girls Club - Gymnasium	425	50	3	9
253	East La College - Music Bldg - Room 121	959	139	22	8
254	East La Doctors Hospital	294	57	2	10
255	East La Service Center - Multi-Purpose Room	459	30	30	2
256	East Los Angeles Library - Gloria Molina Meeting R	720	52	15	0
257	East Rancho Dominguez Park - Multi-Purpose Room	534	59	3	0
258	East Valley Center - La Animal Shelter - Community	805	76	44	5
259	East Whittier Christian Church - Fellowship Hall	582	34	10	6
260	Eastmont Intermediate School - Auditorium Foyer	531	23	29	22
261	Eaton Canyon Nature Center - Auditorium	732	20	10	5
262	Echo Park Recreation Center - Foyer / Lobby	690	67	11	3
263	Edgewood Academy Elementary School - Cafeteria	505	23	33	18
264	Edison Elementary School - Auditorium	786	28	21	16
265	Edison Language Academy - Library	752	58	48	14
266	El Camino Community College - East Dining Room	775	114	33	25
267	El Camino High School - Multi-Purpose Room	292	26	0	10
268	El Camino Real High School Foyer	1093	62	24	34
269	El Camino Real Library - Meeting Room	324	14	3	1
270	El Dorado Avenue Elementary Auditorium	551	74	0	1
271	El Dorado Park West - Teen Center	1377	50	56	20
272	El Hussein Community Center - Youth Center	501	39	26	16
273	El Monte Station (La Metro) - Retail Space	378	56	9	8
274	El Monte Wesleyan Christian Church - Fellowship Ha	168	11	9	6
275	El Retiro Park - Activity Room	717	33	35	3
276	El Segundo Middle School - Library	555	30	14	2
277	El Segundo Public Library - Community Room 1	760	46	20	18
278	El Segundo United Methodist Church - Johnson Hall	485	24	7	0
279	El Sereno Senior Citizen Center - Foyer / Lobby	581	22	10	15
280	Eldridge Rice Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Ro	572	63	13	8
281	Elysian Valley Recreation Center - Classroom	580	27	25	0
282	Emelita Street Elementary Auditorium	1012	49	19	7
283	Emerson Elementary School - Auditorium	564	31	92	7
284	Emery Park - Gymnasium	942	26	42	14
285	Empower Church - Fellowship Hall	232	5	12	8
286	Encino Community Center - Women's Club	1243	48	68	11
287	Enterprise Park - Small Multi-Purpose Room	333	8	17	13
288	Episcopal Church Of Ascension - Parish Hall	1206	23	12	41
289	Epoca Hall - Banquet Hall	715	63	3	19
290	Esperanza Elementary School Multi-Purpose Room	625	117	29	6
291	Estelle Van Meter Multipurpose Center - Multi-Purp	357	200	0	0
292	Esther Snyder Community Center - Room 1 & 2	507	46	18	13
293	Evergreen Baptist Church Of San Gabriel Valley - C	243	10	18	12
294	Evergreen Recreation Center - Classroom	481	52	19	23
295	Evergreen Retirement Residence - Recreation Room	1035	143	17	5
296	Exposition Park Library - Meeting Room	835	59	36	33
297	Fairfax High School Rotunda Room	802	75	17	18
298	Fairfax Senior Citizen Center - Multi-Purpose Room	870	78	37	0

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
299	Fairplex - Club 1	1182	82	33	18
300	Fairvalley High School - Multi-Purpose Room	344	15	7	0
301	Faith Presbyterian Church	1073	57	31	10
302	Faith United Methodist Church - Fellowship Hall	551	29	2	17
303	Faithful Central Bible Church - Classroom	560	28	22	8
304	Fedde Middle School - Auditorium	336	29	20	7
305	Felicia Mahood Senior Citizen Center - Foyer / Lob	555	54	15	10
306	Felicitas & Gonzalo Mendez High School Multi-Purpo	426	118	0	0
307	Fernangeles Elementary School Auditorium	340	70	17	37
308	Fernangeles Recreation Center - Small Classroom	312	52	10	3
309	Fine Gold Manor - Basement	841	94	50	42
310	First Baptist Church Of Maywood - Lyman Hall	818	37	60	11
311	First Chinese Baptist Church - Library	179	27	8	6
312	First Church Of God - Fellowship Hall	1084	80	14	8
313	First Church Of The Nazarene - Room 246	917	31	19	0
314	First Presbyterian Church - Fellowship Hall	1029	43	20	21
315	First United Methodist Church - Wesley Bldg Room 1	1096	77	44	15
316	Flex Vote Center 1	39	22	5	0
317	Flex Vote Center 2	95	9	0	0
318	Flex Vote Center 3	255	74	9	4
319	Flex Vote Center 4	181	134	7	4
320	Flex Vote Center 5	51	3	1	0
321	Florence Avenue Foursquare Church - Fellowship Hal	414	46	26	5
322	Ford Park - Auditorium	583	43	41	38
323	Foster Elementary School - Cafeteria	622	55	8	0
324	Four Points By Sheraton Lax Hotel - San Diego Ball	466	49	35	7
325	Francisco Sepulveda Middle School Evans Hall	926	92	35	16
326	Francisquito Villa - Community Room	130	3	1	0
327	Franklin D Roosevelt Park - Small Multi-Purpose Ro	1004	109	7	39
328	Franklin Elementary School - Auditorium	838	55	27	12
329	Franklin Elementary School - Auditorium	673	35	33	17
330	Fred Roberts Recreation Center - Classroom	252	94	10	11
331	From The Heart Church - Stationary West Wing	161	15	10	3
332	Gahr High School - Multi-Purpose Room	604	25	19	12
333	Gaines Elementary School - Cafeteria	571	38	24	24
334	Ganesha Park Community Center - Community Center	983	50	8	4
335	Gardena High School Foyer	293	60	9	7
336	Gardena Mayme Dear Library - Meeting Room	425	39	18	22
337	Gardena Transit Administration (Gtrans)	613	47	8	0
338	Garvey Center - Frank G Tripepi Room	468	26	14	8
339	Garvey Ranch Park - Community Room	675	18	28	12
340	George A Caravalho Santa Clarita Sports Complex -	785	78	39	17
341	George K Porter Middle School Trojan Hall	812	50	28	8
342	George Lane Park - Community Room	935	42	32	46
343	George Washington Carver Park - Community Room	511	43	0	0
344	George Washington High School Main Gymnasium	690	28	24	10
345	Germain Academy Auditorium	961	71	28	10
346	Glassell Park Recreation Center - Multi-Purpose Ro	623	35	7	5
347	Glendale Adult Recreation Center - Multi-Purpose R	487	121	26	38
348	Glendale Civic Auditorium - Upper Auditorium	964	61	22	17

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
349	Glendale Police Department - Community Room	820	135	29	15
350	Glendale Public Health Center - Conference Room	462	72	6	10
351	Glendale Public Library - Auditorium	856	83	25	2
352	Glendora High School - Gymnasium	494	42	14	11
353	Glendora Masonic Lodge - Hall	1055	18	27	0
354	Glendora United Methodist Church - Dining Room	1047	32	27	11
355	Glenoaks Park - Joe Bridges Clubhouse	481	22	26	24
356	Golden Springs Elementary School - Cafeteria	281	31	10	10
357	Grace T Black Auditorium - Room 3	441	11	11	5
358	Grace Temple Baptist Church - Fellowship Hall	791	28	36	1
359	Grace United Methodist Church - Ballard Lounge	570	94	14	6
360	Grace United Methodist Church - Fellowship Hall	850	29	30	0
361	Granada Hills Recreation Center (Petit Park) - Cla	566	45	1	43
362	Granada Park - Activity Room	1136	36	25	28
363	Grant African Methodist Episcopal (Ame) Church - F	314	38	3	13
364	Grant Elementary School Auditorium	1065	124	65	21
365	Gratts Elementary School Multi-Purpose Room	387	43	26	15
366	Great Commission Worship Center - Fellowship Hall	125	5	5	0
367	Greater Los Angeles Agency On Deafness - Dining Ro	705	37	7	30
368	Greater Page Temple - Fellowship Hall	809	70	53	10
369	Gregg Anderson Academy - Community Center	1215	91	23	16
370	Gulf Avenue Elementary School Auditorium	812	35	40	14
371	H&H Jivalagian Youth Center - Youth Center	727	77	21	0
372	Hacienda La Puente Sch Dist - La Puente Conference	709	72	15	19
373	Hacienda Park - Gymnasium	506	20	16	9
374	Hale Charter Academy Library	1129	41	42	16
375	Hammer Museum - Annenberg Terrace	1166	483	5	41
376	Hancock Park Elementary Auditorium	778	70	11	17
377	Harbor City Elementary School Auditorium	822	36	19	8
378	Harbor Hills Apartments - Community Room	741	43	42	8
379	Harding Street Elementary Auditorium	593	25	21	19
380	Harrison Elementary School Auditorium	686	30	48	26
381	Hart Street Elementary School Auditorium	897	69	13	11
382	Harvard Elementary School Multi-Purpose Room	394	25	11	8
383	Haskell Middle School - Multi-Purpose Room	644	22	22	3
384	Hawthorne Library - Meeting Room	629	81	22	6
385	Hazard Recreation Center - Small Conference Room	251	69	0	12
386	Hemingway Park - Activity Room / Multi-Purpose Roo	461	44	16	6
387	Henning Youth Center - Gymnasium	938	63	25	27
388	Hermon Community Methodist Church - Fellowship Hal	819	44	29	26
389	Hermosa Kiwanis Club - Hall	1113	37	30	28
390	Hermosillo Park - Arturo Sanchez Memorial Hall	399	17	8	3
391	Hidden Hills City Hall - City Council Chambers	403	24	32	0
392	High Desert Regional Health Center - California Ro	521	23	9	9
393	Highland Elementary School - Library	639	36	16	18
394	Highland Park Senior Citizen Center - Senior Club	743	67	24	7
395	Hillcrest Retirement Community - Citrus Room	669	76	15	8
396	Hilton Garden Inn - Pacific Rooms A And B	918	36	26	4
397	Hiram Of Tyre Grand Lodge - Assembly Hall	8	266	1	0
398	Hollydale Community Center - Hall	535	26	22	10

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
399	Hollywood Bowl - Orchestra Room	808	49	17	36
400	Hollywood Hotel - Ballroom	653	50	32	15
401	Hollywood Recreation Center - Gym	1083	126	22	12
402	Hollywood Worksource Center - Bungalow 4	477	146	24	27
403	Honor Fraser Gallery - Main Art Gallery	889	110	24	18
404	Hoover High School - Auditorium	580	174	46	5
405	Hoover Recreation Center - Small Classroom	278	54	7	7
406	Hope Christian Fellowship - Lobby	844	23	21	19
407	Hope Community Church - Church Basement	1046	118	39	20
408	Hubbard Street Elementary Auditorium	381	16	20	6
409	Hubert H Humphrey Comp Health Ctr - Conference Roo	717	56	0	27
410	Hubert Humphrey Recreation Center - Child Care Cen	711	50	18	25
411	Hudson Adult Learning Center - Room 2	201	8	5	0
412	Huntington Park City Hall - Court Building	971	64	29	25
413	Iac Shepherd Community Church - Saidoff Hall	860	66	29	0
414	Iglesia Bautista Una Iglesia Familiar - Fellowship	437	12	14	10
415	Iglesia De Betsaida - Banquet Room	381	20	5	6
416	Iman Cultural Center - Community Room	2314	178	44	17
417	Immanuel Episcopal Church - Parish Hall	388	24	12	9
418	Imperial Carson Mobile Estates - Clubhouse	409	51	19	32
419	Imperial Courts Recreation Center - Gymnasium	219	72	11	21
420	Imx Auto Group - Showroom	485	108	22	0
421	Independence Elementary Multi-Purpose Room	524	117	9	5
422	Inglewood City Hall - Community Room	1423	115	60	5
423	Institute Of Contemporary Art Los Angeles - Lobby	483	86	12	1
424	International City Masonic Center - Hall	806	86	9	19
425	Irwindale Community Center - Community Center Room	365	5	10	11
426	Island Village - Clubhouse	251	13	3	3
427	J.h. Hull Middle School - Gymnasium	1068	23	39	26
428	Jackie Robinson Park - Carroll Building	652	26	14	6
429	Jackson Elementary School - Auditorium	701	30	17	16
430	Jacob's Ladder Community Fellowship Church - Fello	350	23	2	9
431	James Monroe High School Multi-Purpose Room	919	53	29	6
432	Jane Addams Middle School - Gymnasium	605	44	26	32
433	Japanese American Community Center - Doizaki Galle	368	92	21	18
434	Japanese American Natl Museum - Weingart Foundatio	516	77	10	14
435	Jeff Seymour Family Center - Multi-Purpose Room	408	24	7	2
436	Jefferson Elementary School - Library	836	32	27	13
437	Jefferson Middle School - Multi-Purpose Room	409	12	12	13
438	Jellick Elementary School - Multi-Purpose B-12	260	17	6	13
439	Jesse Owens Park - Small Multi-Purpose Room	615	47	20	23
440	Jim Gilliam Senior Citizen Center - Craftroom	512	22	33	0
441	John Adams Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	532	15	11	2
442	John Burroughs High School - Auditorium Foyer	991	46	67	16
443	John Burroughs Middle School Auditorium	568	42	13	2
444	John F Kennedy High School West Indoor Dining Room	872	56	65	1
445	Jordan Downs Recreation Center - Old Gymnasium	316	18	9	6
446	Joslyn Park - Rec Building Community Room	801	58	54	14
447	Juan Cabrillo Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Ro	826	58	22	5
448	Juarez Academy Of Engineering & Technology - Multi	328	16	10	11

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
449	Julian Dixon Library - Meeting Room	607	47	41	24
450	Kelly Park - Auditorium	419	79	17	25
451	Kenneth Hahn Hall Of Administration - Room 140	1093	81	41	18
452	Kingsley Elementary School Multi-Purpose Room	536	168	1	53
453	Kittridge Street Elementary Auditorium	904	71	39	1
454	Korean Institute Of So Cal - Auditorium	528	30	40	13
455	Kranz Middle School - Cafeteria	386	27	0	13
456	La Caã'ada Unified District Office - Board Room	1397	50	47	7
457	La County Assessor East District Office -	304	16	10	3
458	La County Department Of Public Works - Conference	875	69	18	31
459	La County Fire Department - Training Room	443	19	12	11
460	La County Fire Station 126 - Training Classroom	567	43	4	9
461	La County Fire Station 129 - Training Classroom	367	58	6	21
462	La County Fire Station 151 - Training Classroom	482	18	10	14
463	La County Fire Station 158 - Apparatus Bay	258	22	6	0
464	La County Public Administrator - Jewelry & Auction	153	20	0	9
465	La County Registrar-Recorder / County Clerk - Room	1226	94	19	12
466	La Crescenta Library - Meeting Room	840	67	23	0
467	La Harbor College - Gc-104	477	86	0	0
468	La Harbor Masonic Lodge - Main Hall	1202	112	48	10
469	La Mesa Junior High School - Multi-Purpose Room	947	47	27	17
470	La Mirada City Hall - Rooms A And B	819	43	35	15
471	La Mirada Library - Meeting Room	581	30	12	11
472	La Mission College - Auditorium	749	91	32	20
473	La Puente Community Center - Multi-Purpose Rooms 2	956	41	48	19
474	La Puente Library - Meeting Room	524	21	10	8
475	La Tijera K-8 Academy Of Excellence - Gymnasium	1254	62	45	8
476	La Trade Tech College - Laurel Gymnasium	489	155	3	4
477	La Valley College - Monarch Hall	1023	108	28	24
478	La Verne Library - Meeting Room	752	67	8	25
479	Laborers Union Local 300 - Hall West	1153	86	34	1
480	Ladera Linda Community Center - Multi-Purpose Room	417	9	17	8
481	Ladera Park - Community Room	715	24	36	26
482	Lafayette Recreation Center - Club Room A	942	185	26	7
483	Lake Street Community Center - Classroom	549	90	24	2
484	Lake View Terrace American Baptist Church - Multi-	496	62	22	10
485	Lake View Terrace Recreation Center - Community Ro	520	29	9	20
486	Lakes Community Center - Community Room	341	60	0	0
487	Lakewood Country Club - Hacienda Room	895	38	19	18
488	Lakewood Gardens Civic Assn - Recreation Hall	672	39	27	1
489	Lakewood Marketplace - Store Front #5464	783	34	22	7
490	Lancaster City Hall - Council Chambers	448	56	10	8
491	Lancaster Homes - Community Room	560	34	30	17
492	Lancaster Library - Anna Davis Meeting Room	968	76	35	14
493	Lancaster Market Place - Suite 111	885	17	30	12
494	Langdon Avenue Elementary Auditorium	514	67	26	11
495	Langley Senior Center - Friendship Room	826	58	77	44
496	Las Palmas Intermediate School - Cafeteria	763	48	24	10
497	Las Palmas Park - Arts & Crafts Room	312	158	26	22
498	Las Virgenes Unified School District - Board Room	476	87	6	27

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
499	Laurel Elementary School Auditorium	666	61	25	24
500	Lawndale Elementary School District - Professional	668	59	42	39
501	Lawndale Library - Meeting Room	640	41	20	1
502	Le Chene French Cuisine - Banquet Hall	466	6	25	9
503	Leland R Weaver Library - Meeting Room	650	29	29	24
504	Lennox Library - Meeting Room	512	66	10	11
505	Lennox Park - Senior Room	691	214	17	26
506	Leona Valley Community Building - Multi-Purpose Ro	335	5	4	1
507	Levy Adult Center - Room 21	612	59	14	0
508	Liberty Boulevard Elementar Auditorium	558	24	6	8
509	Liberty Community Plaza - Constitutional Hall	344	151	22	42
510	Liggett Street Elementary Auditorium	615	110	28	5
511	Limerick Avenue Elementary Auditorium	702	41	34	10
512	Lincoln Avenue Community Church - Timmer Hall	776	39	30	24
513	Lincoln Elementary School	678	31	10	2
514	Lincoln Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room H-1	571	13	12	9
515	Lincoln Heights Senior Citizen Center - Club / Cla	409	39	18	7
516	Lincoln Heights Youth Center - Auditorium	394	97	2	2
517	Lindero Canyon Middle School - Multi-Purpose Room	1269	68	32	1
518	Little Sisters Of The Poor - Auditorium	1169	100	32	3
519	Liuna Local 1309 - Union Hall	486	50	18	7
520	Living Faith Church - Community Room	312	21	3	12
521	Living Stone Cathedral Of Worship - Fellowship Hal	284	9	10	3
522	Living Way - A Foursquare Church - Fellowship Hall	368	185	0	36
523	Lockwood Avenue Elementary Multi-Purpose Room	996	117	47	25
524	Logan Street Elementary Auditorium	959	111	47	27
525	Loma Alta Park - Social Hall	847	99	20	48
526	Lomita Library - Don Knabe Meeting Room	980	44	32	0
527	Long Beach City College - Multi-Purpose Room - T12	798	95	17	28
528	Longfellow Elementary School - Auditorium	923	25	13	1
529	Loreto Street Elementary Auditorium	785	56	15	14
530	Los Altos Elementary School - Room H1	585	28	9	6
531	Los Angeles Bahai Center - Multi-Purpose Room	719	30	21	33
532	Los Angeles City College - Rooms 1 - 3	942	205	10	26
533	Los Angeles City Council-Hollywood District - Comm	723	76	42	12
534	Los Angeles City Council District 15th Office - Ol	548	136	8	15
535	Los Angeles Elementary School Auditorium / Multi-P	644	298	1	8
536	Los Angeles High School Memorial Hall	951	104	31	11
537	Los Angeles Pierce College - Building 600	922	100	31	8
538	Los Angeles Southwest College - Multi-Purpose Room	648	72	13	11
539	Los Feliz Elementary School Auditorium	851	67	22	21
540	Los Nietos Middle School - Cafeteria	425	34	10	4
541	Lou Costello Recreation Center - Senior Center	680	24	42	13
542	Loyola Marymount University - Mcintosh Center	790	253	45	1
543	Lueders Park - Multi-Purpose Room	621	121	42	96
544	Lunada Bay Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	582	22	23	14
545	Lutheran Church Of The Master - Fellowship Hall	949	23	34	12
546	Luxe Sunset Boulevard Hotel - Brentwood Room	901	50	31	10
547	Lynwood Worship Center - Multi-Purpose Room	615	29	23	0
548	Macarthur Park - Social Hall	598	174	55	26

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
549	Madison Elementary School - Cafeteria	775	107	53	17
550	Madrona Middle School - Multi-Purpose Room / Cafet	993	71	38	12
551	Magee Elementary School - Cafeteria	412	24	25	10
552	Magnolia Science Academy 1 Mdf Room	591	76	0	1
553	Malaga Cove Library - Gallery	786	31	28	18
554	Malibu Bluffs Park - Main Room	681	166	1	1
555	Manhattan Beach Library - Meeting Room	1034	38	22	2
556	Manhattan Place Elementary Auditorium	554	12	15	10
557	Mann Elementary School - Auditorium / Administrati	821	64	23	4
558	Manual Arts High School Auditorium	994	71	46	35
559	Mar Vista Gardens Recreation Center - Community Ro	459	30	9	8
560	Marina Del Rey Middle School Multi-Purpose Room /	431	304	16	6
561	Marina Manor Senior Apartments 1 - Community Room	729	60	28	0
562	Marine Avenue Park - Rocketship Hall	677	29	11	0
563	Marine Park - Auditorium	781	19	34	0
564	Mark Keppel Elementary School - Class Rooms 1 And	397	63	0	30
565	Mark Twain Middle School Auditorium Foyer	670	74	0	50
566	Marvin Avenue Elementary Auditorium	725	90	23	8
567	Masjid Umar Ibn Al-Khattab - Cafeteria	866	235	33	9
568	Mason Recreation Center - Classroom	832	46	20	20
569	Masonic Homes Of California - Dining Room	931	33	9	15
570	Masonic Lodge - Dining Room	1103	74	30	5
571	Maxine Waters Employment Cntr Room 101c / Student	600	65	8	13
572	Maxson Elementary School - Cafeteria	348	14	19	17
573	Mayall Academy Of Arts & Technology Magnet Auditor	575	40	26	30
574	Mayberry Street Elementary Library	940	80	28	10
575	Mayflower Gardens - Multi-Purpose Room	916	131	55	29
576	Maywood Church Of The Nazarene - Fellowship Hall	415	51	19	14
577	Mccambridge Recreation Center - Room 4	1092	80	40	3
578	Mckinley Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	262	9	27	25
579	Meadowlark Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	325	45	1	2
580	Melrose Elementary School Auditorium	658	72	17	5
581	Memorial Park - Room 4, 5 & 8	1130	53	19	5
582	Mendoza Center - Auditorium	784	162	26	65
583	Merced Elementary School - Cafeteria	565	75	17	21
584	Messiah Lutheran Church - Parish Hall	760	42	21	6
585	Miguel Contreras Learning Complex Auditorium	382	104	8	22
586	Mill Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room Gate M	306	14	4	0
587	Millikan Middle School Gymnasium	1738	109	42	10
588	Mint Canyon Moose Lodge - Meeting Hall	820	40	45	37
589	Mira Catalina Elementary School - Classroom 8	311	9	13	1
590	Miraleste Intermediate School - Gymnasium	860	27	21	18
591	Miyako Hotel - Banquet Room	365	75	15	9
592	Mobile Vote Center 1	158	35	3	2
593	Mobile Vote Center 2	634	27	20	15
594	Mobile Vote Center 3	317	66	4	3
595	Monrovia Community Center - Kay Dalton Room	1469	41	41	4
596	Monrovia Public Library - Community Room	655	62	15	13
597	Montara Avenue Elementary Multi-Purpose Room	515	58	13	8
598	Monte Vista Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	652	28	15	7

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
599	Monte Vista Grove Homes - Marwick Place	697	16	26	5
600	Montebello Gardens Elementary School - Cafetorium	435	14	6	8
601	Montebello Library - Meeting Room	544	40	21	22
602	Montebello Senior Citizen Center - Main Hall	738	72	13	14
603	Montecito Heights Senior Citizen Center - Foyer /	300	118	4	8
604	Monterey Vista Elementary School - Library	343	12	13	1
605	Montrose Library - Meeting Room	689	24	24	15
606	Moose Lodge 1780 - Hall Room	405	32	4	4
607	Motion Picture & Tv Fund - Country House Room	1024	56	27	23
608	Mount Carmel Recreation Center - Senior Club Room	806	25	33	33
609	Mountain View Elementary Auditorium	547	68	16	36
610	Mountainview Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Roo	1065	29	21	8
611	Mountview Retirement Home - Lounge	782	25	26	0
612	Mt Calvary Faith Lutheran Church - Fellowship Hall	206	8	9	2
613	Mt San Antonio College - Building 6-160	582	171	18	0
614	Murphy Ranch Elementary School - Cafetorium	640	19	13	18
615	Nakaoka Community Center - Auditorium	498	16	31	11
616	National Council Of Negro Women - Main Room	615	24	32	3
617	National Rehabilitation Ctr - Multi-Purpose Room	686	41	31	17
618	Nativity Catholic Church - Parish Center	835	19	18	1
619	Neff Park Barn - Barn Hall	952	85	27	10
620	Nelson Elementary School - Room C4	333	34	7	3
621	New City Church - Fellowship Hall	209	10	5	2
622	New Hope Home - Dining Room / Rec Room	285	68	11	20
623	New Horizon Church/Reseda Foursquare - Room 6 And	749	42	26	21
624	New Horizon School - Auditorium	435	29	17	0
625	New Lexington Elementary School - Cafeteria	270	7	3	0
626	New Life Church Of The Nazarene	924	28	35	0
627	New Philadelphia Ame Church - Butler Hall	1155	52	57	34
628	Newcomb Academy - Gymnasium	1021	83	40	15
629	Newhall Community Center - Multi-Purpose Room	661	27	23	1
630	Newhall Park - Multi-Purpose Room	401	18	7	2
631	Nogales High School - Multi-Purpose Room	830	47	14	16
632	Normandale Recreation Center - Classroom	818	59	18	4
633	Normandie Senior Housing - Community Room	841	60	37	32
634	North High School - East Cafeteria	773	25	56	11
635	North Hollywood Recreation Center - Senior Center	1383	212	42	32
636	Northeast Mental Health Center - 4th Floor - Confe	427	95	29	19
637	Northminster Presbyterian Church - Fellowship Hall	417	11	14	11
638	Northridge Academy High School Gymnasium	733	143	58	24
639	Norwalk Arts & Sports Complex - Hargitt Room	427	44	1	21
640	Norwalk City Senior Action Center - Activity Room	246	17	5	14
641	Norwalk Masonic Center - Dining Room	373	19	10	5
642	Norwalk Presbyterian Church - Fellowship Hall	695	52	48	13
643	Norwalk Social Services Center - Pool Room	339	15	16	11
644	Nueva Maravilla Housing Community - Community Room	456	35	14	16
645	O'melveny Elementary School Auditorium	401	14	14	1
646	Oak Street Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	705	85	26	15
647	Oakmont Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	400	72	8	17
648	Oakwood Recreation Center - Senior Club Room	689	59	18	2

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
649	Occidental College - Lower Herrick	1067	179	27	32
650	Old Town Newhall Library - Meeting Room	962	35	21	9
651	Olive Tree Terrace Apartment	88	10	0	1
652	Olive View - Ucla Medical Center - Conference Cent	597	22	25	10
653	Olive Vista Middle School Auditorium	528	25	42	5
654	Olympic High School - Multi-Purpose Room	918	71	39	5
655	Orange Grove Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Roo	404	13	5	3
656	Orangewood Elementary School - Cafeteria	554	17	26	23
657	Orchard Arms Senior Apts - Community Room	478	11	8	7
658	Orchard Dale Elementary School - Banquet Hall	444	39	20	6
659	Osceola Street Elementary Auditorium	389	53	21	19
660	Our Community School - Multi-Purpose Room	680	22	9	10
661	Our Lady Of Grace Catholic Church - St. Joseph Roo	685	60	23	2
662	Our Lady Of Perpetual Help	742	37	43	0
663	Our Lady Of The Holy Rosary School	677	38	20	6
664	Our Lady Rosary School - Church Hall	606	94	19	15
665	Our Savior Lutheran Church - Fellowship Hall	1155	70	42	25
666	Ovrom Park Community Center - Assembly Room B	846	56	33	22
667	Pacific Avenue Education Center - Auditorium	241	42	20	12
668	Pacific Boulevard School Multi-Purpose Room	491	79	14	6
669	Pacific Park Community Center - Gymnasium	726	46	41	9
670	Pacoima Library - Meeting Room	686	46	46	22
671	Paddison Elementary School - Training Room 806	413	46	12	19
672	Palisades Recreation Center - Small Gymnasium	1926	75	42	9
673	Palm Park - Palm Room	739	21	11	8
674	Palmdale Courthouse - Department A14	757	45	33	10
675	Palmdale Cultural Center - Joshua Room	648	29	19	20
676	Palmdale Elks Lodge - Meeting Room	987	68	39	34
677	Palmdale Gardens - Community Room	252	11	16	14
678	Palmdale High School - Independent Study Room	1002	72	62	41
679	Palmdale Masonic Lodge - Dining Room	521	16	12	8
680	Palomares Park - Senior Center	1125	43	19	7
681	Palos Verdes High School - Multi-Purpose Room	430	102	14	14
682	Pamela County Park - Recreation Room	404	30	7	4
683	Pan American Park - Gymnasium	1032	138	35	14
684	Pan Pacific Senior Activity Center - Lunchroom	617	58	27	3
685	Paramount Park - Gymnasium	634	50	105	9
686	Park La Brea Activity Center - Meeting Room	1010	154	38	20
687	Parras Middle School - Multi-Purpose Room	839	65	14	7
688	Pasadena City College - Circadian Room	717	100	20	29
689	Pasadena City Hall - Council Chambers	791	70	33	6
690	Passion Christian Church - Fellowship Hall	470	15	13	9
691	Patrick Henry Middle School Library	1135	49	29	7
692	Payne Elementary School - Auditorium	293	18	6	4
693	Peak Training Institute - Warehouse	142	16	14	4
694	Pearblossom Community Center - Main Hall	243	13	11	8
695	Peninsula Center Library - Community Room	956	52	26	8
696	Penmar Recreation Center - Classroom	837	67	17	24
697	Peoples Independent Church Of Christ - Greggs Hall	624	80	8	46
698	Petco - Training Room	834	41	46	0

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
699	Philadelphia Park Community Center - Main Room	595	48	22	9
700	Pico Park Community Center - Auditorium A - C	896	25	40	25
701	Pico Rivera Library - Meeting Room	660	48	0	9
702	Pierce Brothers Valley Oaks Memorial Park - Southe	667	27	24	1
703	Pinewood Elementary School Auditorium	757	40	23	23
704	Pioneer High School - Large Gymnasium	378	35	0	1
705	Plaza West Covina - Space 492	657	79	16	0
706	Plummer Park Community Center - Fiesta Hall	1905	215	95	12
707	Pop-Up Vote Center 1	56	53	2	0
708	Pop-Up Vote Center 2	296	217	8	3
709	Pop-Up Vote Center 3	12	95	2	1
710	Pop-Up Vote Center 4	35	31	0	0
711	Port Of Long Beach - Maintenance Building	82	16	9	9
712	Potrero Elementary School - Cafetorium	212	15	7	1
713	Powell Academy For Success - Gymnasium	716	228	20	40
714	Praise Alive Worship Center - Extention Room	357	18	20	12
715	Progress Park Recreation Center - Auditorium	559	503	34	18
716	Promenade Howard Hughes Center - Room 209	588	68	12	2
717	Quartz Hill Library - Meeting Room	584	41	14	7
718	Ralph Bunche Elementary School - Cafeteria	166	11	15	1
719	Ramona Elementary School Auditorium	534	46	55	34
720	Ramona Hall Community Center - Multi-Purpose Room	546	41	21	3
721	Ranch Hills Elementary School - Cafeteria	658	42	10	25
722	Ranchito Avenue Elementary Auditorium	716	73	14	38
723	Rancho Dominguez Library - Meeting Room	236	20	23	15
724	Raymond Avenue Elementary Auditorium	714	82	38	43
725	Red Hen Press - Literary Center	440	9	12	4
726	Redondo Beach North Library - Community Room	1205	46	22	17
727	Regional Occupational Center - Boardroom	544	16	39	0
728	Reseda Moose Lodge - Meeting Room	643	98	28	28
729	Richardson Middle School - Room 16	376	15	9	14
730	Richmond Street Elementary School - Auditorium	286	31	1	22
731	Riddick Youth Center - Recreation Hall	1088	53	28	26
732	Rimgrove Park - Community Room	881	96	5	23
733	Rio Hondo College - Gymnasium	241	26	13	8
734	Rio Hondo Elementary School - Cafeteria	810	37	18	0
735	Rio Norte Junior High School - Multi-Purpose Room	1395	44	29	29
736	Rivera Library - Meeting Room	448	27	7	9
737	Rivera Park Comm Recreation Cntr - Auditorium	518	13	13	9
738	Riviera United Methodist Church - Fellowship Hall	417	28	8	6
739	Robert Gross Park - Multi-Purpose Room	1281	66	47	14
740	Robinson Park Recreation Center - Multi-Purpose Ro	1203	98	85	45
741	Rockdale Elementary School Multi-Purpose Room	1119	34	29	2
742	Rockpointe Clubhouse - Laguna Lounge	1024	33	30	31
743	Rogers Middle School - Gymnasium	1091	107	33	9
744	Rolling Hills City Hall - Council Chambers	572	25	12	3
745	Roosevelt Middle School - Gymnasium	657	32	12	1
746	Roscomare Road Elementary Cafetorium	747	82	0	0
747	Rose Hills Recreation Center - Classroom	453	20	28	4
748	Rosemead Community Recreation Center - Multi-Purpo	994	36	32	25

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
749	Rosemead High School - Auditorium Foyer	477	33	9	11
750	Rosemont Avenue Elementary Auditorium	1078	125	61	34
751	Rosemont Middle School - Cafetorium	687	64	16	14
752	Rosemont Pavilion - North Warehouse	898	102	45	11
753	Rosewood Stem Magnet School Auditorium	935	114	33	3
754	Ross Middle School - Multi-Purpose Room	507	26	31	14
755	Ross Snyder Recreation Center - Classroom	501	56	24	8
756	Rotary Plaza - Community Room	782	36	24	16
757	Rowland Avenue Elementary School - Cafeteria	545	23	35	11
758	Rowland Heights Park - Community Room	631	37	23	19
759	Rowley Park - Gymnasium	1371	55	51	19
760	Roy Romer Middle School Multi-Purpose Room	829	117	37	29
761	Royal Oaks Park - Royal Oaks Park Building	584	26	9	8
762	Rush Gymnasium - Gymnasium	463	12	12	7
763	Salazar Park - Gymnasium	1095	169	29	30
764	Salem Lutheran Church Elca - Robinson Hall	275	17	7	8
765	Salt Lake Park - Social Hall	1186	120	37	1
766	San Angelo Park - Multi-Purpose Room	504	15	15	13
767	San Dimas City Hall - Community Building	1772	72	39	48
768	San Fernando Library - Meeting Room	457	74	19	18
769	San Fernando Odd Fellows - Banquet Hall	473	11	8	4
770	San Fernando Recreation Park - Multi-Purpose Room	470	22	26	21
771	San Gabriel Comm Recreation Cntr - Dance Room	695	30	24	6
772	San Gabriel High School - Auditorium Foyer	575	27	22	15
773	San Gabriel Library - Meeting Room	543	32	17	3
774	San Gabriel Valley Services Center - Multi-Purpose	391	19	8	4
775	San Jose Edison Charter Academy - Multi-Purpose Ro	178	8	1	0
776	San Jose Street Elementary Auditorium	537	30	9	20
777	San Pascual Steam Magnet Elementary Library	471	37	14	11
778	San Pedro Senior High School Auditorium Foyer	847	83	39	30
779	San Pedro Service Center - Multi-Purpose Room 107	646	31	12	5
780	San Rafael Library	534	44	22	15
781	Sanatan Dharma Temple - Hall	422	37	11	18
782	Sanctuary For Spiritual Living - Social Hall	664	53	13	11
783	Santa Clarita Park - Multi-Purpose Room	1530	133	32	8
784	Santa Monica Blvd Comm School Auditorium	656	154	1	66
785	Santa Monica Community College - Computer Lab	771	111	18	22
786	Santa Monica Place Shopping Center - Community Roo	564	375	24	27
787	Santa Monica Public Library - Multi-Purpose Room	1378	119	52	0
788	Santa Teresita Hospital - Madonna Hall	631	79	37	30
789	Sara Mendez Park - Multi-Purpose Room	278	46	7	3
790	Sato Academy - Auditorium	529	48	17	5
791	Seaside Elementary School - Cafetorium	658	29	24	3
792	Second Ame Church - Fellowship Hall	548	41	31	3
793	Second Baptist Church - Godfrey Baily Hall	880	11	7	0
794	Selma Avenue Elementary Auditorium	677	126	52	10
795	Sendak Elementary School Library	1106	127	25	21
796	Seoul International Park - Classroom	543	73	17	4
797	Sepulveda Recreation Center - Senior Club Room	584	37	23	15
798	Serrania Avenue Elem School Auditorium	1032	53	46	10

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
799	Sharp Avenue Elementary Auditorium	947	25	38	8
800	Shepherd Lutheran Church - Fellowship Hall	1535	37	42	3
801	Shepherd Of The Hills United Methodist Church - We	589	42	17	19
802	Sherman Oaks / East Valley Adult Center - Senior C	1215	92	24	1
803	Sherman Oaks Galleria - Community Room	1026	144	37	0
804	Short Avenue Elementary Auditorium	623	46	30	8
805	Sierra Park Elementary School Auditorium	842	39	41	26
806	Sierra Vista Jr High School - Multi-Purpose Room	1129	51	30	8
807	Sierra Vista Middle School - Room 18 Expo	429	49	0	0
808	Sierra Vista Park - Main Room	355	14	19	0
809	Signal Hill Public Library - Community Room	186	436	2	0
810	Silverlake Indep. Jewish Community Center - Gymnas	1381	110	46	4
811	Simms Park Community Center - Game Room	980	68	10	9
812	Simons Middle School - Library	672	50	19	19
813	Slauson Multipurpose Center - Senior Club Room	595	248	26	7
814	Smith Park - Auditorium	656	33	20	24
815	Sonia Sotomayor Arts & Sciences Magnet Multi-Purpo	1030	68	33	23
816	Sorenson Library - Meeting Room	546	24	17	1
817	South Bay Gardens Apartments - Community Room	66	0	0	1
818	South East High School Library	284	212	13	23
819	South Gate Middle School Auditorium Lobby	564	21	24	17
820	South Gate Park Sports Center - Conference Room	775	31	23	0
821	South High School - Stage	355	33	15	10
822	South Pasadena Public Library - Community Room	1957	61	49	19
823	South Pasadena War Memorial - War Memorial Hall	1040	42	29	17
824	South Ranchito Dual Language Academy - Cafeteria	347	17	8	11
825	South Whittier Comm Resource Center - Community Ha	345	24	6	5
826	South Whittier Public Library - Meeting Room	445	102	17	15
827	South Whittier School District - Boardroom 102	440	37	7	15
828	Southeast Rio Vista Ymca - Assembly Room	359	14	45	4
829	Spiritworks Center For Spiritual Living - Kid Plac	607	56	11	1
830	St Bedes Episcopal Church - Luther Hall	1316	59	23	61
831	St Casimir Church - Parish Hall	1506	70	40	3
832	St Cross Episcopal Church - Room #4	373	24	8	0
833	St Elmo Village - Workshop Space	448	25	10	7
834	St Luke Baptist Church - Fellowship Hall	585	86	0	13
835	St Mark Baptist Church - Youth Education Bldg	126	318	7	12
836	St Mary's Catholic Church - Parish	702	40	35	13
837	St Mary In Palms - St Joseph Hall	861	74	10	0
838	St Pius X - St Matthias Academy - Large Group Room	569	27	18	5
839	St. Charles Borromeo Church - St. Mary's Room	908	57	21	1
840	Stanton Elementary School - Cafetorium	598	22	21	22
841	Stephen Sorensen County Park - Multi-Purpose Room	579	19	16	2
842	Stevenson Park - Community Room	636	42	12	5
843	Stevenson Ranch Library - Meeting Room	683	49	12	22
844	Stoner Avenue Elementary Auditorium	837	71	22	4
845	Stoner Recreation Center - Classroom	701	104	34	2
846	Stoneview Nature Center - Training Room	314	50	0	2
847	Stough Canyon Nature Center - Backroom	250	16	8	2
848	Stricklin / Snively Mortuary - Reception Room	809	132	18	19

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
849	Studebaker Elementary - Library	561	37	20	14
850	Sun Valley Library - Meeting Room	904	56	41	29
851	Sun Valley Senior High Multi-Purpose Room	804	130	51	67
852	Sunland Elementary School Auditorium	863	51	24	33
853	Sunland Senior Citizen Center - Senior Club Room	902	254	1	0
854	Sunnyside Baptist Church - Social Hall	371	26	19	11
855	Sunshine Park - Community Room	286	37	3	8
856	Sutherland Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	917	33	14	4
857	Sylmar Library - Meeting Room	590	36	30	19
858	Sylmar Recreation Center - Small Gymnasium	706	69	32	31
859	Taylor Reception Hall - Taylor Hall	1818	89	43	29
860	Telfair Elementary School Multi-Purpose Room	561	40	34	40
861	Temple City Unified School District - Board Room	1001	31	31	10
862	Tenrikyo Mission - Dining Room	598	71	6	13
863	The Beverly Hilton - Le Chateau	569	41	8	13
864	The Document People - Office	492	97	0	0
865	The Great Caesar Banquet Hall	324	19	10	11
866	The Help Group - Auditorium	1100	29	28	8
867	The Light Of The World Church - Classroom	542	42	23	4
868	The Oriental Mission Church - Vision Center	1000	85	43	23
869	The Proud Bird - Doolittle Room	840	49	33	0
870	The Riveter Marina Del Rey - Meeting Room	667	149	16	19
871	The Rose Room - Rose Room	522	68	39	35
872	The Salvation Army - Multi-Purpose Room	356	29	13	6
873	The Village At Indian Hill - Atrium	358	51	8	7
874	Third Street Elementary Auditorium	843	55	28	22
875	Thomas Jefferson Elementary School - Auditorium	896	32	41	22
876	Tibby Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	624	24	21	19
877	Toberman Recreation Center - Small Classroom	389	32	9	8
878	Topanga Library - Meeting Room	617	40	19	13
879	Topanga Plaza Shopping Center - Rose Goldwater Com	1387	123	78	13
880	Torch Middle School - Watanabe Center	451	32	14	6
881	Torrance Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room /	711	38	0	21
882	Towers Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	544	24	14	10
883	Traweek Middle School - Auditorium	525	14	11	4
884	Tree Of Life Baptist Church - Fellowship Hall	286	43	1	4
885	Treepeople - Conference Center	918	172	0	0
886	Tri-Community Adult School - Cafeteria	161	7	2	0
887	Trinity Lutheran Church - Gymnasium	1104	64	65	29
888	Trinity Lutheran Church - Gymnasium	215	17	8	6
889	Trinity Street Elementary Auditorium	956	186	0	5
890	True Friendship Missionary Baptist Church - Fellow	681	27	11	54
891	True Vine Baptist Church - Fellowship Hall	532	103	0	0
892	Tulita Elementary School - Cafeteria	673	35	13	3
893	Twin Lakes Elementary School - Cafeteria	404	24	17	10
894	Ucla Ackerman Union - Bruin Reception Room	485	565	64	0
895	Union Avenue Elementary Auditorium	403	67	12	13
896	Union Rescue Mission - Dinning Hall	225	74	3	9
897	Union Station East - Metro Headquarters Lobby	681	50	36	6
898	University Of Southern California - Ground Zero Ev	394	276	23	7

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
899	Valencia Hills Club - Recreation Room	814	186	10	10
900	Valencia Library - Multi-Purpose Room	792	32	26	19
901	Valentine Elementary School	339	114	4	6
902	Valley Korean United Church - Room 100	872	46	28	11
903	Valley Plaza Recreation Center - Small Gymnasium	1148	87	27	21
904	Valley View Elementary School - Cafeteria	365	5	14	0
905	Valley Village Senior Apartments - Community Room	1024	96	45	44
906	Valleydale Park - Auditorium	662	72	47	53
907	Van Gogh Charter Elementary Auditorium	659	317	27	10
908	Van Ness Recreation Center - Classroom - Childcare	773	132	33	0
909	Van Nuys Elementary School Auditorium	1009	72	60	38
910	Vanguard Learning Center Middle School - Auditoriu	321	11	9	24
911	Vaughn Next Ce Learning Cntr Auditorium	525	23	31	32
912	Venice Skills Center Rotunda Room	610	54	24	9
913	Venice United Methodist Church - Fellowship Hall	657	65	32	38
914	Veterans Memorial Complex - Auditorium	1913	236	77	16
915	Veterans Memorial Park - Community Building	481	12	20	11
916	Victory Boulevard Elementary Auditorium	1023	69	42	32
917	Victory Park - Gymnasium	1187	32	28	11
918	Villa-Parke Community Center - Auditorium	850	73	27	17
919	Village Lutheran Church - Fellowship Hall	909	104	44	24
920	Vine Elementary School - Cafetorium	409	12	20	6
921	Vineland Elementary School - Cafeteria	494	32	3	0
922	Vineyard Recreation Center - Classroom	640	68	48	15
923	Virgil Middle School Auditorium	1109	110	34	18
924	Virginia Park - Room 3 Workshop 3	1226	62	16	18
925	Virginia Road Elementary Auditorium	802	73	5	5
926	Vista Del Valle Elementary School - Multi-Purpose	487	39	17	2
927	Vista Grande Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Roo	744	44	41	16
928	Walnut Elementary School - Cafeteria	459	9	22	18
929	Walnut Park Elementary School Multi-Purpose Room	810	37	37	9
930	Walter Reed Middle School Auditorium Foyer	977	38	24	6
931	Walteria Park - Walteria Park Building	709	55	24	12
932	Walton Middle School - Room B-2	424	46	1	23
933	Ward Villas For Seniors - Lobby	482	104	34	36
934	Warehouse	0	0	1	0
935	Warner Avenue Elementary Auditorium	702	273	51	1
936	Warren Lane Elementary School - Cafetiorium	778	19	24	17
937	Washington Irving Library - Multi-Purpose Room	546	107	98	64
938	Wat Thai Temple - Rooms 201 - 203	654	41	34	8
939	Watts Labor Community Action Committee - Computer	153	17	4	5
940	Watts Labor Community Action Committee - Phoenix H	446	39	29	32
941	Watts Learning Center Community Room	560	28	37	8
942	Wayside Christian Church - Fellowship Hall	381	44	18	26
943	Weingart East La Ymca - Aerobics Studio	635	39	31	9
944	West Athens Elementary School Auditorium	603	29	28	3
945	West Covina City Hall - Community Room	127	7	8	0
946	West Covina Library - Meeting Room	541	70	20	19
947	West Covina Unified School Dist - Education Resour	475	22	6	10
948	West High School - Library	791	38	37	37

	Location	Regular	Provisional	Cancelled	Spoiled
949	West Knoll Apartments - Community Room	972	88	17	2
950	West Los Angeles College	792	76	37	32
951	West Valley Library - Meeting Room	786	60	56	5
952	West Whittier Elementary School - Cafetorium	363	32	7	1
953	Westchester Senior Citizen Center - Small Office R	376	52	18	13
954	Westchester Ymca	886	58	10	0
955	Westfield Century City - Community Room	1107	120	54	19
956	Westminster Avenue Elementary Auditorium	803	209	6	41
957	Westminster Presbyterian Church - Morrison Hall	1200	55	23	10
958	Westmont Park Recreation Center - Community Room	499	87	1	0
959	Westside Baptist Church - Social Hall	448	44	5	3
960	Westside Christian Fellowship - Multi-Purpose Room	89	3	0	0
961	Westwood Charter School Auditorium	1010	52	42	13
962	Whitcomb Continuation High School - Cafeteria	785	29	4	17
963	Whitney High School - Gymnasium	887	81	11	11
964	Whittier Union High School District - Boardroom	776	41	9	23
965	Whittwood Branch Library - Community Room	982	38	34	12
966	Wilkerson Middle School - Auditorium	117	13	5	4
967	Will & Ariel Durant Library - Community Room	1191	117	28	19
968	Will Rogers Middle School - Diane Bollinger Gymnas	616	40	3	7
969	William Burns Community Center - Activity Room	679	124	9	5
970	William S Hart Union High School District - Annex	545	16	18	9
971	Williams Elementary School - Cafeteria	605	50	21	25
972	Willow Adult Education Center - Cafeteria	709	24	29	4
973	Willow Creek Village Hoa - Club House	468	38	1	0
974	Willow Elementary School - Multi-Purpose Room	387	32	19	16
975	Willowbrook Senior Center - Classroom 100	275	23	6	10
976	Wilmington Park Elementary Auditorium	757	51	60	28
977	Wilmington Recreation Center - Small Classroom	428	48	9	1
978	Wilshire Crest Elementary Auditorium	894	88	37	18
979	Wilshire Park Elementary Multi-Purpose Room	1007	102	29	1
980	Windsor Hills Elementary Auditorium	626	46	9	11
981	Winnetka Avenue Elementary Auditorium	826	142	40	70
982	Winnetka Recreation Center - Child Care Center	628	22	8	6
983	Winter Gardens Elementary School - Cafeteria	561	82	9	18
984	Woodcrest Elementary School Auditorium	317	41	9	2
985	Woodrow Wilson High School Multi-Purpose Room	555	38	18	6
986	Workman Avenue Elementary School - Cafeteria	294	11	20	4
987	Ymca Of Greater Whittier - Gymnasium	677	58	22	0
988	Yorkdale Elementary School Auditorium	1109	43	21	0
989	Yucca Community Center - Dance Room	481	76	16	0
990	Yukon Elementary School - Cafetorium	387	30	15	9
991	Zev Yaroslavsky Family Support Center - Sequoia +	695	118	14	31

Table A29: Vote Center Location Ballot Data

Ballot Rejections in Los Angeles County for 2018 and 2016 Primaries

Table A30: Provisional Ballot Rejections in LA County for 2018 and 2016 Primaries

Rejection Reason	2018 Number of Rejections	2018 Rate of Rejection	2016 Number of Rejections	2016 Rate of Rejection
Not registered to vote	5,756	52%	18,508	52%
Incomplete envelope or ballot	1,729	16%	4,870	14%
Registered to vote too late	608	6%	2,584	7%
Out of county residence	530	5%	1,701	5%
Signature did not match record	528	5%	2,960	8%
Incomplete voter registration	488	4%	1,388	4%
Unsigned envelope or roster	430	4%	869	2%
VBM ballot already counted	364	3%	2,010	6%
Other	576	5%	479	1%
Total	11,009		35,369	

Table A31: Vote-by-Mail Ballot Rejections in LA County for 2018 and 2016 Primaries

Rejection Reason	2018 Number of Rejections	2018 Rate of Rejection	2016 Number of Rejections	2016 Rate of Rejection
Ballot returned too late	6,484	69%	5,173	46%
No or printed signature	1,509	16%	2,158	19%
Challenged signature	665	7%	3,175	28%
Wrong address of residence	173	2%	1	0%
Voter deceased	106	1%	95	1%
No/multiple ballots enclosed	87	1%	231	2%
Voter not eligible	82	1%	146	1%
Ballot spoiled	61	1%	228	2%
Other	175	2%	143	1%
Total	9,342		11,350	

Tables and Figures for Race and Ethnicity

During the voting registration process, applicants can voluntarily provide racial and ethnic information. Applicants are not required to provide that information, and as a result the available race and ethnicity information in the state's voter registration database is incomplete and not validated. We were provided data from PDI that contains estimates of registered voter race and ethnicity; given that these are estimated or imputed quantities, we are cautious about their use in an evaluation study. Thus, we provide tables and figures that use the race and ethnicity information from PDI here in this Appendix. We advise that readers interpret and use this information carefully, and we encourage additional research to collect and validate racial and ethnic identifications for future election administration evaluation studies.

Race/Ethnicity Distribution of Registered Voters

2020 Presidential Primary

■ Los Angeles ■ Other VCA Counties
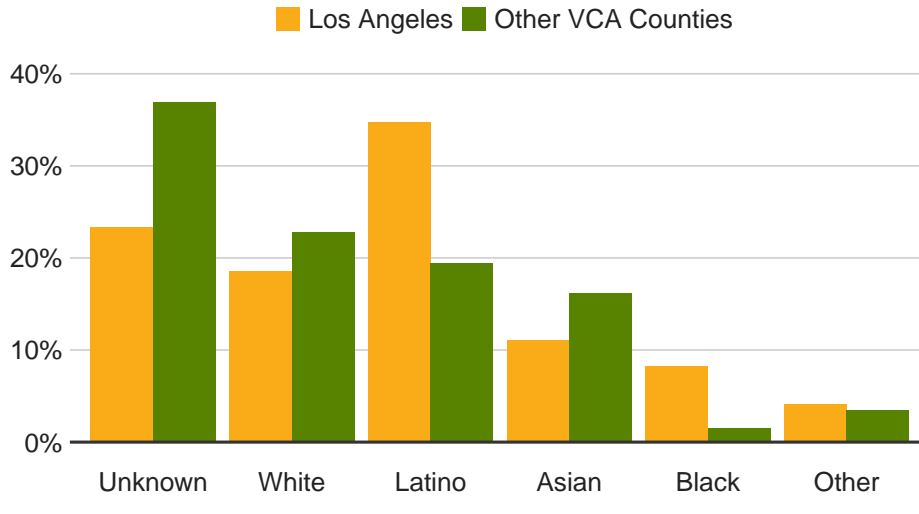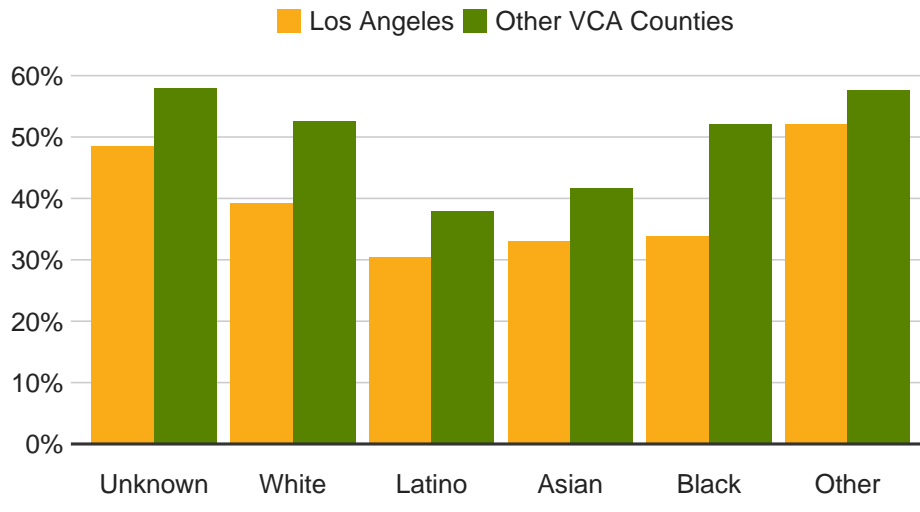
Source: Voter File, Political Data Inc.

Figure A1: Race and Ethnicity Estimates for Registered Voters

Table A32: Race/Ethnicity Distribution of Registered Voters, 2020 Presidential Primary

| | Los Angeles | | Other VCA Counties | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
Party	of Voters	of Voters	of Voters	of Voters
White	1,030,651	19%	1,115,892	23%
Latino	1,933,789	35%	949,894	19%
Asian	616,948	11%	790,369	16%
Black	454,585	8%	71,536	1%
Other	230,756	4%	166,243	3%
Unknown	1,295,657	23%	1,809,461	37%

Turnout among Reg. Voters by Race/Ethnicity

2020 Presidential Primary

Figure A2: Turnout among Registered Voters by Race and Ethnicity

Source: Voter File, Political Data Inc.

Table A33: Turnout by Race/Ethnicity, 2020 Presidential Primary

| Party | Los Angeles | | Other VCA Counties | |
	Number of Voters	Turnout among Registered	Number of Voters	Turnout among Registered
White	403,379	39%	586,761	53%
Latino	586,895	30%	359,485	38%
Asian	203,965	33%	329,094	42%
Black	153,315	34%	37,247	52%
Other	120,086	52%	95,841	58%
Unknown	628,797	49%	1,046,312	58%