

Dēmos Fact Sheet: NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION ACT

Expanding Voter Registration of Low-Income Citizens Under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993

Rates of voter registration and participation of low-income citizens in U.S. elections have long lagged behind those of higher-income citizens. Today, 11.5 million low-income adult citizens remain unregistered to vote, and the registration gap between low-income and high-income citizens is over 19 percentage points.¹

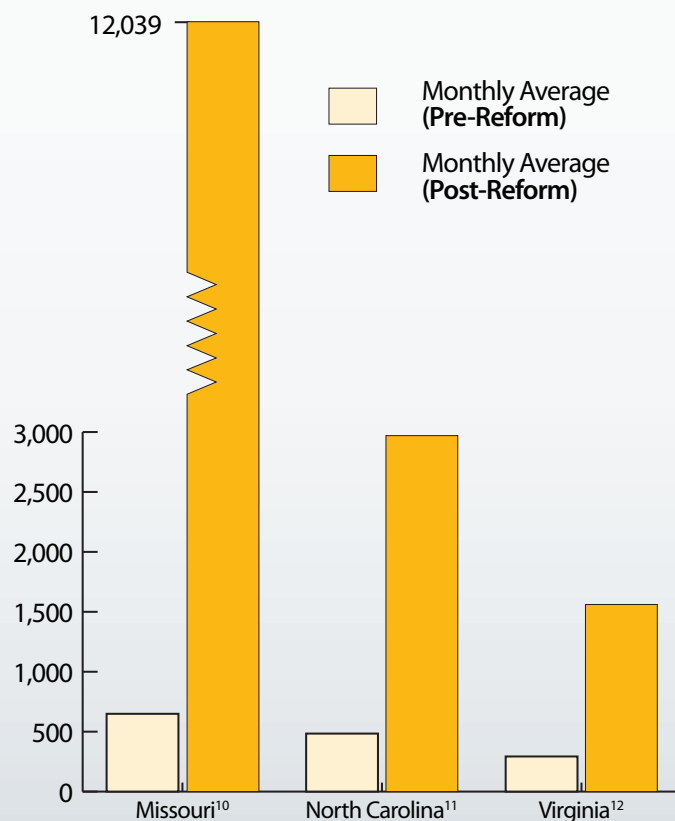
Work by Dēmos and its partners holds out enormous promise for reducing this gap.² Millions of low-income citizens can be brought into the political process by proper implementation of an often-neglected provision of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requiring states to provide Public Agency Voter Registration when persons apply for benefits, recertify or file a change of address through public assistance agencies and disability offices:³

- » In **Missouri** alone, over 147,000 low-income citizens applied for voter registration at public assistance offices in just the first year after a successful court action to improve Missouri's compliance in July 2008.⁴
- » In **Virginia**, Dēmos' work with state officials to improve NVRA implementation resulted in a five-fold increase in monthly registration applications, without the need for litigation.⁵
- » In **North Carolina**, over 80,000 low-income citizens applied for voter registration at public assistance agencies in the two years since Dēmos and its partners worked with state officials to improve compliance—compared to only 11,600 in the previous two-year period.⁶

Research by Dēmos and its partners demonstrates that the compliance gaps found in states such as Missouri, North Carolina and Virginia reflect a nationwide problem. The number of registrations from public assistance agencies nationwide has declined almost 80 percent in the 10 years after initial implementation of the NVRA, from over 2.6 million registrations in 1995-1996 to only 540,000 in the most recent reporting period of 2005-2006.⁷ Yet the U.S. Department of Justice, which has authority to enforce the NVRA, failed abysmally to take action against non-complying states during most of the previous eight years.⁸

Much more needs to be done to realize the promise of the NVRA and fulfill Congress' purpose of increasing access to voter registration for all Americans. Dēmos is working in a dozen states and pursuing aggressive outreach to the Department of Justice, the White House, Congress and advocates for low-income political participation to expand opportunities for voter registration of low-income citizens and ensure state compliance with the NVRA.

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE VOTER REGISTRATIONS:
BEFORE AND AFTER IMPLEMENTATION REFORM
(MONTHLY AVERAGE)⁹**



Endnotes

1. U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey November 2008 Voting and Registration Supplement*, analysis by Dēmos.
2. See Scott Novakowski, *Toward An Equal Electorate: Five States' Gains Under the National Voter Registration Act* (October 2008), available at http://www.demos.org/pubs/nvra_2.pdf.
3. 42 U.S.C. § 1973gg-5.
4. Data provided by Missouri Department of Social Services pursuant to compliance plan in *ACORN v. Scott*, No. 2:08-cv-04084 (W.D. Mo.).
5. Data provided by Virginia State Board of Elections. See also Allegra Chapman and Scott Novakowski, *Expanding Voter Registration for Low-Income Virginians: The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act* (October 2008), available at http://www.demos.org/pubs/NVRA_VA.pdf.
6. Data provided by North Carolina State Board of Elections. See also Lisa J. Danetz and Scott Novakowski, *Expanding Voter Registration for Low-Income: How North Carolina is Realizing the Promise of the National Voter Registration Act* (Updated April 2008), available at <http://www.demos.org/pubs/NVRAupdated.pdf>.
7. Douglas R. Hess and Scott Novakowski, *Unequal Access: Neglecting the National Voter Registration Act, 1995-2006* (February 2008), available at <http://www.demos.org/pub1531.cfm>.
8. Letter dated March 16, 2009 from Miles Rapoport and Brenda Wright to Hon. Charles E. Schumer and Hon. Bob Bennett, United States Senate, Committee on Rules and Administration, available at <http://www.demos.org/pubs/Demos%20letter%20to%20Senate%20Rules%20Committee%203%2016%2009.pdf>.
9. All pre-reform data is taken from the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, *The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office, 2005-2006*, available at http://www.eac.gov/program-areas/research-resources-and-reports/copy_of_docs/the-impact-of-the-national-voter-registration-act-on-federal-elections-2005-2006/attachment_download/file. Because implementation reform was adopted at different times in each state, the time periods included in the post-reform data vary by state. See endnotes 10, 11 and 12. Post reform data was provided by the Missouri Department of Social Services, the North Carolina State Board of Elections, and the Virginia State Board of Elections.
10. Missouri's public assistance agencies registered an average of 649 voters per month during 2005-2006. After reforms were implemented on August 16, 2008 through April 2009, the Department of Social Services alone registered an average of 12,039 voters per month.
11. North Carolina's public assistance agencies registered an average of 484 voters per month during 2005-2006. In the post-reform period of February 2007 through April 2009, the state's public assistance agencies registered an average of 2,970 voters per month.
12. Virginia's public assistance agencies registered an average of 293 voters per month during 2005-2006. Since reforms were adopted in June 2008 through April 2009, the state's public assistance agencies have registered an average of 1,561 voters per month.



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