

Photo Identification and Elections:
How do Photo ID Laws Affect the Problem of Discrimination
and Voter Fraud in Terms of Voter Participation?

by

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Abstract

The issue of requiring a photo ID when one votes is a topic that has become more prevalent in today's society. Although there seems to be an overwhelming support of such a requirement, there are many issues that first need to be addressed. Mandating that one has to show a photo ID when they go to vote could fall under a poll tax category, which is unconstitutional. This is primarily due to the lack of a photo ID with specific groups of people, such as the poor or the elderly. In order to allow access to the greatest amount of people, voter ID laws should be kept at a minimal. However, because voting is such an important right, voter fraud is a serious problem that also must be taken into account. An analysis of voter participation percentages and relevant literature will give a complete understanding of both positions.

Chapter 1: Background and Relevance of Voter Participation and Photo ID Laws

This paper will discuss the issue of whether voters should be required to show a photo identification at their polling location. Some argue that having to show a photo ID at a polling place is unconstitutional and restricts legal voters from being able to practice one of their most fundamental rights. Those who do not have the appropriate ID to vote would, therefore, have to spend money in order to obtain the necessary documentation. This is a major problem because it falls into the category of a poll tax, which is deemed unconstitutional by the 24th Amendment.¹ However, others argue that because photo ID's are so prevalent in today's society one should have to show a photo ID in order to prove an identity at the polling place, and eliminate the potential for fraud. Although there are not numerous cases of proven and documented fraud there is the public opinion and concern for the safety and lawfulness of the elections in the United States. Recent public opinion polls show overwhelming public support for requiring a government issued photo ID (Alvarez et al. 2010).

There are many different ways one can analyze literature and statistics of this current issue. For example, looking at which states require the strictest voter laws and comparing the turnout on voting between those and the states that have minimal voting regulations. Getting out the vote is a major problem in every election, so if there is any discrimination that would keep eligible voters from going and practicing one of their most fundamental rights, then that issue needs to be addressed. A majority of literature and data suggest the more conservative a state, the more likely there is to be a stricter voter law, which in this case would be requiring a photo ID when you vote. Should states strive to have the most accessible option for everyone, therefore gaining the highest percentage of votes possible, or would it be in the best interest for the

¹ U.S. Constitution, amendment 24.

sanctity of the voting process to eliminate any potential for fraud by enacting voter ID laws throughout the country? Which value, access or integrity, carries more weight?

While it would seem that the majority would want accessibility one cannot deny the overwhelming support for the requirement of showing a photo ID. This begs the question of the impact that voter ID laws have on those who wish to cast their vote. Given the empirical information, why are more people inclined to show a photo ID even at the cost of discrimination against other eligible voters? Do political parties play sides on such a contested topic? Finally, what percentage of people do not have the necessary ID and would therefore not be allowed to vote, and how does this compare to the numbers of proven voter fraud? Chapter 2 analyzes these issues by addressing the positions on why there should not be a photo ID requirement to vote and the discrimination such a requirement might cause in the electoral process. Following this stance, there will be an analysis of public support for photo ID and why this position is so prevalent among voters. Chapter 3 incorporates the National Council on State Legislatures which provides information on voter laws in each state, which I will correlate with the data I have collected on the party affiliation of the Governors, Senators, and Representatives of each state.

This topic affects every eligible voter and should be taken into serious account. In my literature review, I analyze scholarly research on both sides previously mentioned to provide a comprehensive background. Following the literature review I analyze polling data and partisan data to review how voters feel about the implementation of photo IDs and whether there is a correlation between political parties and the voter laws enacted. To further expand on the data, I will use the National Conference of State Legislatures which has a vast amount of information on voter ID regulations within each state, and will be incorporated throughout the paper. There will be charts and data analysis that will statistically show the evidence of whether requiring a

photo ID will decrease voter participation or in fact provide a more secure election. There will then be a final analysis in which I discuss why one should not have to show a photo ID in the polling place, because in the United States every person's vote must count. Therefore, the government needs to make voting easier for those who have difficulties, and should not discriminate or instate a poll tax to discourage voter participation. Voting is one of the country's most fundamental rights and should never be taken away from law-abiding citizens.

Chapter 2: Overview of the Arguments

In order to delve into this topic with the appropriate knowledge to understand the ramifications of both sides of the argument, there must be some background information of laws enacted in order to deal with such a highly debated topic. The issue of requiring a photo ID when voting has been of concern for years. There are several acts ratified where the primary goal is to make voting more accessible to the average person. Karen Hale and Ramona McNeal (2010) use the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) as a prime example of an instituted voter law. HAVA was signed into law on October 29, 2002. The reason the HAVA was implemented was due mostly to the catastrophe of the 2000 Presidential election. There were many goals of HAVA but the one associated with showing an ID, was that from the time the law was enacted, one would have to show some form of ID, whether it be a photo ID or utility statement, at the time of registration. This helped ensure that one could prove identity but also made the requirements more stringent (Hale and McNeal 2010).

Photo Identification Perspectives

There is a debate in the scholarly literature over whether photo ID requirements reduces access or improves integrity. One set of scholars argues that requiring a photo ID would result in a form of discrimination that would discourage select groups of people from voting. This school of thought is instrumental in highlighting the argument that no states should have a law that would prevent eligible voters from practicing one of their most fundamental rights. Contrary to this argument is that there needs to be more regulations to guarantee the sanctity of election results. Proponents of photo identification argue requiring IDs reduce the likelihood of fraud and gains support that votes are accurate, therefore increasing public support. The downside to this particular school of thought is that such a requirement increases the cost so much that voters are

less likely to exercise the right. The following are scholarly articles written by some of the most brilliant authors in this field.

Photo ID Laws-Discriminatory and Unconstitutional

Sobel and Smith (2009) find that voter ID laws discourage participation, particularly within select groups of people. The first group of people mentioned are poor voters who lack the necessary identification, partly due to their lack of travel accessibility, and if they are homeless or living with relatives, do not have a permanent address. In order to gain a state issued ID one would have to have a physical address. The second group are minority voters, who, according to Sobel and Smith, are likely to be less financially successful and educated, therefore lacking the resources to acquire the accurate ID because of its cost. The third group are elderly voters who are more likely to not have a photo ID because it is harder for them to travel to a place to get the necessary ID or documentation. According to Sobel and Smith, it is more difficult for the elderly to "negotiate the system" to get the necessary credentials to receive a photo ID. This is due to them possibly needing more identification requirements such as a birth certificate, and not having the necessary means to get the allocated information. The elderly are more prone to having a difficult time tracking down past documents to get the necessary ID.

Women voters whose last names have changed for any reason including if they recently got married might have difficulty trying to vote if their last name does not reflect their current photo ID. Disabled voters might experience a harder time trying to obtain an ID because they do not have as much use for one if they cannot drive or get around as frequently as others. Finally, minority-language voters are the last group to be mentioned in this article. There are a few reasons why requiring a photo ID could negatively impact minority groups. The first being their potential difficulty in reading, writing, or understanding English. If any of these are a problem

then they will have a harder time gaining the necessary documents to receive an ID. Another factor is that minority groups are more likely to be intimidated by the paperwork and procedures to vote in an upcoming election, therefore deciding it is not imperative that they vote (Sobel and Smith 2009).

Sobel and Smith (2009) are instrumental in highlighting the key concerns of those who wish to vote but lack the identification to take part in an election. The authors divide groups to emphasize in what capacity these people feel discouraged and therefore do not participate in their constitutional rights. Sobel and Smith state, "the pragmatic concerns, like difficulty in traveling to obtain identification, lack of necessary documentation, and infrequency of other occasions for identification, are issues for minorities in particular that flow directly from the voter identification law. They deny or abridge the equal opportunity of voters to participate in the political process" (108). This statement emphasizes the perspective that voting is part of our rights as citizens, and therefore should not be made more complicated, which in turn would deter these groups from voting. In a country where not everyone is eligible to vote, United States citizens should be more encouraged to do so and not be discriminated against.

Matthew Segal (2008) argues that one must not have to show an ID when voting and, overall, voter requirements should be lessened. Segal's argument is that having to present an ID at a polling place is discriminatory against the poor, senior citizens, and many minorities. Segal references a survey from the Brennan Center that showed about 11% of voting-age citizens do not have the proper ID, which therefore inhibits their voting rights. If a voter ID law was implemented in every state, the percent of those who could not vote due to their lack of identification would increase. The solution he proposes would allow those people without an official photo ID to be allowed to vote with a utility bill, bank statement, or those with another

form of ID, such as an employment card, library card, or college ID. According to Segal, having to show any form of ID does not parallel the Voting Rights Act of 1965 which prohibits any law or policy that has a discriminatory effect on voters (Segal 2008).

Barreto, Nuno, and Sanchez (2007) take an analytical perspective of how requiring voter ID decreases the likelihood of Latinos, Asians, and Blacks to take part in the electoral process. The authors stated, "minority participation increases when revisions are made that reduce the costs associated with voting. The most prominent example of this trend was the removal of discriminatory voter registration laws directed toward African Americans with the implementation of the Voting Rights Act of 1965" (10). To provide a more comprehensive outlook, the authors decided to conduct their own study to see if having stricter photo ID requirements would indeed cause discrimination. In order to attain the most accurate results, the study was implemented in California, New Mexico, and Washington, primarily because these states have a more lenient voter ID requirement. The results of their study verified that requiring a photo ID at a polling location does decrease the amount of minority voters. The authors then state that it is better to have more participation than to prevent fraud, since there is such little evidence of fraud taking place in the United States (Barreto, Nuno, and Sanchez 2007).

A Change in the System: Arguments for Photo ID

Scholars advocating requiring photo ID argues that having by requiring a photo ID when one votes reduces voter fraud. The other perspective is that you should have to show voter ID to prevent potential voter fraud. Sara D'Agostini discusses the Michigan Supreme Court Case that directly relates to the constitutionality of whether one should be required to show a photo ID. This court case refers back to HAVA (Help America Vote Act of 2002) and addresses HAVA's Voter ID Requirements. The HAVA requires those who vote for the first time to bring in proof

of identity, such as a photo ID, current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or any other government document that shows both the name and address of the voter. The Carter-Baker National Commission on Federal Election Reform, which was made to analyze HAVA with recommendations to improve, suggest voters must provide photo ID if they wish to vote. The Carter-Baker National Commission states, "the electoral system cannot inspire public confidence if no safeguards exist to deter or detect fraud or to confirm the identity of voters. Photo ID's currently are needed to board a plane, enter federal buildings, and cash a check. Voting is equally important" (582). To address this statement the U.S. Supreme Court says that there are places that you can get a free photo ID such as the BMV which for those who want an ID to vote, should not require too much inconvenience. In concordance with the regulations enforced, Michigan's Secretary of State says, "the prevention of in-person voter fraud is critical because it is impossible to remedy the harm inflicted by the fraudulently cast ballot by correcting the vote count, as our constitution requires that ballots remain secret" (D'Agostini 2009).

The Court does specify that elderly people who were born out of state do have a harder time voting. Overall the conclusion to this advisory opinion was that it is constitutional to require voters to show an ID. This Court issue brings HAVA's requirement and the Carter-Baker National Commission perspective into full view. The fact that you could receive an ID free of charge seems to be a reasonable solution to the current problem.

In a newspaper article by the National Conservative Weekly, the Carter-Baker National Commission was further discussed and explained how voters who do not have access to an ID, will receive one from the government as not to put a financial burden on those who cannot afford the required fee for an ID. This would also help the argument of those who say that you cannot require the public to purchase the necessary ID because that would inflict a poll tax and therefore

be unconstitutional. The author then argues that those who misplaced or forgot their ID would still be allowed to cast a provisional ballot, and as long as they come back within 48 hours, their vote would be counted in the election (2006).

Garrett Epps (2008) discusses the issue and relevance of voter fraud. He argues that Republicans want the voter ID law passed more than Democrats. Epps declares that because Republicans have not been able to show that there has been enough cases of fraud, their new argument is that "legitimate voters" will decrease their level of confidence in the electoral system if they believe there is voter fraud. Therefore they must do everything in their power to put their minds to ease, even if that means requiring a photo ID. Epps solution to this problem is that the Government should provide a certified ID to all registered voters, therefore making it as simple as possible for those who do not have the proper identification to vote (Epps 2008).

Vercellotti and Andersen (2009) explain how requiring a voter ID is subject to a learning curve. What they mean by this analysis is if a new law was enacted that specified that a photo ID would have to be shown at the time of voting, then there is a likely chance that people would forget or not have the appropriate documentation to vote. However, after the first incidence of this happening, there would then be an increase in the following election because people would learn from the previous year (Vercellotti and Anderson 2009). This is an interesting perspective but one that does not seem to be appropriate because although voters might learn from the past, there should not be that discrimination, even if just for a year.

John Fund expresses his frustration at both Democrats and Republicans due to the issue of requiring a voter ID. Fund cites the *New York Daily News* and their report on the presidential election of 2000 between George Bush and Al Gore. The report had findings that specified that at least 400 voters had voted twice in a recent election. This was mainly because elderly citizens

would move down to Florida but still were able to vote elsewhere. He uses a Rasmussen poll to further his argument with the results being that 17% of Americans think that legitimate voters are being prevented from voting, while 23% of Americans believe that multiple illegal votes have been cast in recent elections. These are interesting statistics which brings to light the question of how confident the American people are in the current electoral process, if they believe so many illegal votes are being cast (Fund 2008).

Jimmy Carter and Spencer Overton were both very opinionated on the topic of whether the United States should adopt voter ID cards. Their debate was published with each giving their perspective. Jimmy Carter states that the Government should implement a national ID Card. He says that anyone who does not have the proper photo ID, has the right to have the states provide one free of charge. Spencer Overton says that even if states provide free voter IDs for those who have none, there would still be those who had to provide documentation such as a birth certificate to receive their free ID. According to Overton there was a study done in Washington that showed that less than 1 out of 100,000 votes was considered fraud in the Governor's election in 2004. Overton then states that the problem with American democracy is not the voters, but hurdles such as requiring a photo ID. This debate shows both sides of the argument. For example, according to the study mentioned there is such a small percentage of votes that are deemed fraudulent. However, if the state was to provide a free ID for those who lacked one, this could be a potential solution (Carter and Overton 2005).

Alvarez, Hall, Levin and Stewart (2010) make an argument for the case of requiring a Government issued photo ID when you vote, mainly due to the overwhelming support given by the public. Multiple aspects of convenience voting were statistically tested as well as mandating that one should have the appropriate ID to vote, which is considered to be an inconvenience

voting tactic. The authors collected the data after the 2008 presidential election and consisted of a 10,000 person sample which is broken down to 200 registered voters from each state. These questionnaires were administered by YouGOV/Polimetrix, and used matched random samples and weights so that demographic variables could be verified, therefore making this particular survey strong. The original survey was conducted using the internet but in order to cross-validate the results, another study conducted using telephone calls was done in 10 states.

Along with the question of requiring a photo ID to vote, the authors tested some convenience methods at the same time. Allowing absentee voting over the internet, running all elections by mail, automatically registering all United States citizens over the age of 18 to vote, same day registration, and moving election day to a weekend or holiday were the convenience methods studied. Out of all these processes to make voting an easier task, the only method that received a vast majority of support (75.6%) was the inconvenience voting reform; requiring a photo ID to vote. A more detailed look into the results shows one that public support is the lowest in Massachusetts (60.9%) and the most in Hawaii (88.3%) and Indiana (84.8%). While there are vast differences between gender, age, race, income, education, and those with disabilities, in the convenience reform category, there was very little variance in the photo ID section. After further analyzing the results, the authors conclude that the only segregation within these statistics is that of political parties. Democrats were less likely to favor showing a photo ID than Republicans. Based on the statistical tests completed, the authors conclude that, "Americans, in general, are more interested in the one reform that would promote security, requiring photo identification, than any of the convenience voting reforms that would improve the accessibility to the voting process" (21).

Chapter 3: Partisan and Polling Analysis

The National Conference of State Legislatures has an immense amount of material that discusses each state and their voter requirements. Their website has a map of the United States color coordinated to represent whether their voter ID requirements were a very strict photo, photo, non-photo or no voter ID at all. The strict photo ID requirement means that you must show a photo ID if you wish to place a vote, however if you do not have the ID, you may still cast a provisional ballot as long as you return within the allotted time with your ID. Only 2 states currently require photo ID, although 5 more states have passed the laws, but have not yet been enacted. There are 8 states that implemented the photo ID requirement which requires you to present the appropriate ID, however if you do not have a photo ID available, there other ways you can still cast your vote. In certain states you are asked to provide personal information about yourself, such as your birth date, or even sign an affidavit swearing to one's identity. In some states, a voter with a photo ID can vouch for the person without an ID. There are 16 states that require a non-photo ID. This law allows one to bring in a bank statement or utility bill as long as their name and address are on them, and this will be considered enough for one to vote in the election. Finally, there are 20 states that have a no ID requirement where voting is the least strict but the most accessible.

In concordance with a legal aspect, here are three amendments in the Constitution of the United States that are related to our right to vote. The 15th Amendment states that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The 24th Amendment states that citizens of the United States have the right to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, and shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State

by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. The 26th Amendment is the right of citizens of the United States who are 18 and older to vote, and cannot be denied or abridged on account of age.

Stephen Ansolabehere (2008) discusses the problem of access versus integrity in an article he wrote in 2008. The main point he mentions is that both perspectives want to protect the value of the vote. He argues that one side wants to ensure that all citizens are allowed to vote, with no discrimination or poll tax implemented. The other opinion is that a vote should be considered sacred and, therefore, an ID must be required when one votes in an election. To further his argument and analysis, he conducted a study of others' opinions on the issue of voter ID in the polls. The methodology used included a sample of people throughout the United States to grasp the geographic aspect. The other great characteristic of this study, was that it included both political parties, the ages of all the participants, as well as their ethnicity. There is also a section where one gets to see the percentage of people who have not been allowed to vote because of their lack of a photo ID. This chart is comprehensive and therefore shows a good overview of the different aspects of such a highly discussed debate.

[Insert Table 1 Here]

This table shows a few different points on the current debate on photo ID in elections. The majority of people support the use of requiring a photo ID in elections. In the south, the highest number of people would like to see a voter ID implemented with the Northeast being the lowest amount. The other statistic to note is that those who consider themselves very conservative almost overwhelmingly show support for voter ID (95%), which is different from those who consider themselves very liberal (a mere 51%). In terms of age and race, nothing seems to be too drastic; both categories are relevantly close to one another.

Given the analysis of this table presented, there are some obvious questions that need to be addressed. The first being that Republican states are in much higher favor of requiring a photo ID than Democrats. After careful review, Ansolabehere suggests it is because those who would not necessarily have the proper ID would be most likely to vote Democratic. The elderly, minority groups, and lower income people are more likely to vote in a liberal manner.

The question of whether or not political parties play a key factor in the issue of requiring a photo ID is still up for debate. Republicans seem to favor laws that mandate one having to show a photo ID while Democrats lean more towards no voter ID laws. The problem at hand is which political party is correct? Furthermore, should this even be an issue that divides political parties even more? The opinion that I have formed based on all the analysis in this paper thus far is that this should not be a Democrat vs. Republican concern. The most important aspect of this whole debate is what is worth more? Less votes or more accurate votes? Both perspectives are incredibly valid although they do coincide on beliefs.

There are many ways to analyze statistics to further demonstrate one's specific viewpoint. Due to the complexity of this topic I have found multiple ways to examine the data in the hopes that one can find a correlation and understand the problems of this current situation. Dr. Michael McDonald (2010), a professor at George Mason University conducts useful research that the United States Election Project takes as an overall example of voter turnout based on each state. Given this information, we can compare the data to the map on the National Conference of State Legislatures and look for any association that would confirm either perspective.

To gain a more comprehensive understanding of the material let us look at the states with the strictest photo ID laws. According to the National Conference of State Legislatures these states are: Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and

Wisconsin. The United States Election Project presents one with the percentages of those who voted in each state. In order to give the most thorough and accurate percentages, I have chosen to use data from the 2008 General Election with the assumption that a Presidential election would gather the most participation from voters. Given the range of vote percentages with Hawaii being the lowest (48.8%) and Minnesota being the highest (78.8%) all of states with the strictest photo ID laws fall right in the middle ranging from 54.1%-72.4%.

[Insert Table 2 Here]

Complete analysis of the inserted tables presents information that does not drastically emphasize a correlation between voter turnout and the strictness of voter ID law. The state with the highest percentage of voter participation in the 2008 General Election was Minnesota, which falls under the no voter ID law category. Given that the state with the second highest voter participation rate was Wisconsin, which falls under the very strict photo ID law, this data cannot solve the problem of this current debate. However, when an average statistic is completed, the numbers show that the mean for strict photo ID laws is 60.7 and the states with no voter ID law is 64.7. Therefore the difference between the groups is four percent. The question to be asked is whether the four percent is enough to assume a correlation between having strict voter laws and participation. Thoroughly assessing the data shows that this is something to further investigate although not enough to demonstrate that having the stricter voter laws is what prohibits a more successful voting record.

Besides using the United States Election Project, there are a few other ways to gather and analyze data. Most state laws are implemented by the Governor and the Legislature so it is therefore appropriate that we take a closer look to see if there is a correlation between political parties and voter ID laws passed in each state. In order to do this in the most effective way

possible, the states are categorized into the four groups given to us by the National Conference of State Legislatures (Strict Photo, Photo, Non-Photo, No voter ID law). First the Governor's political party will be analyzed and will show us any connection to the theory mentioned multiple times in the literature review, that Democrats favor less strict photo ID laws while Republicans favor stricter laws.

[Insert Figure 3 Here]

Let us first assess Democrat Governors in each state and what photo ID laws they have passed. There are no strict photo ID laws in any of those states and only one photo ID law. Therefore, the majority of liberal Governors have instituted either non-photo or no voter ID laws. To be even more concise 11 out of the 20 states run by a Democrat Governor have no voter ID laws in place. Next is the analysis of Republican Governors and the photo ID laws that they allow in their states. All 8 of the strict photo states are Republican run. However, the rest of the states Governed by Republicans seem to average out in the rest of the categories. Therefore these tables show us that Democrats overwhelmingly favor no ID laws while Republicans favor stricter ID laws but in some states also support no voter ID laws.

Conclusion

After careful consideration, I would have to agree with those who say that requiring a photo ID when you vote sounds good in theory, but does result in discrimination and a poll tax which is unconstitutional. The counter argument is that one needs an ID to do transactions at the bank or to enter Government buildings, but these aspects are all privileges, not rights. There is no law that says one has the right to open a checking account, but there is a very important one that says we have the right to vote. The Republican versus Democrat perspective that emphasizes that Republicans want stricter regulations for voting, whereas Democrats care more about getting people out to vote, should definitely be considered more in depth. However, after review of all

the literature and data collected, I do not believe the focus should be entirely on political parties. The fact remains that unless the Government provides every voter with their own ID, free of charge there is no other way to move around the issue of having a poll tax.

There is a slight correlation between states with stricter voter ID laws and voter participation. This leads me to my final conclusion, which is I would have to say the research is prevalent enough to give a solid opinion of either side, however moving forward with this subject matter, I believe it would have been beneficial to conduct a survey of my own. Using the tables created from those sources used in the literature review were most beneficial in having a set of data. I would also like to note that there is not a clear, evident answer. Both sides have valid points, but I happen to think that discrimination against a decent percentage of people outweighs the rare cases of proven voter fraud.

Tables and Data

Table 1. Voter Identification

Support For, Application of, and Exclusions By.

2006 Cooperative Congressional Election Survey Sample.

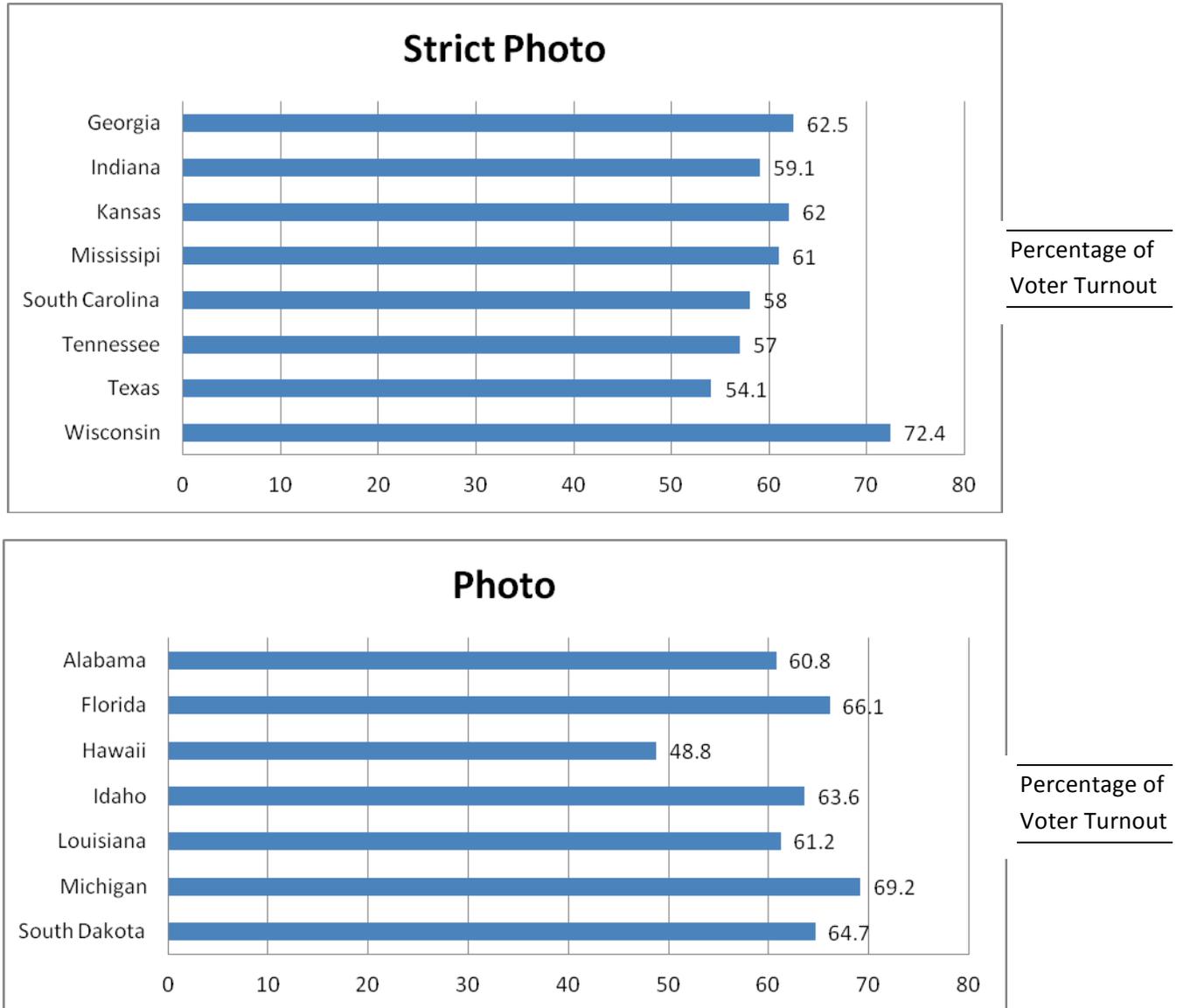
	Support of the Use of Vote ID	Asked to Show Voter ID	Not Allowed to Vote Because of Voter ID
All Respondents (Polling Place and Early Voters	77%	49%	0.1%
Northeast	68%	22%	0.1%
Midwest	76%	48%	0.2%
South	81%	65%	0.1%
West	76%	47%	0.1%
Democrats	67%	47%	0.2%
Republicans	95%	45%	0.1%
Independents	72%	49%	0.1%
Very Liberal	51%	45%	0.2%
Liberal	61%	46%	0.3%
Moderate	74%	49%	0.1%
Conservative	95%	45%	0.1%
Very Conservative	95%	45%	0.1%
Whites	77%	5%	0.1%
Blacks	70%	53%	0.4%
Hispanic	78%	52%	0.1%
Age 18-19		55%	0.0%
Age 20-24		55%	0.6%
Age 25-34		54%	0.2%

Age 35-45		50%	0.1%
Age 45-55		46%	0.1%
Age 55-70		44%	0.0%
Age 70+		44%	0.0%
Sample Size	995	22,252	22,252

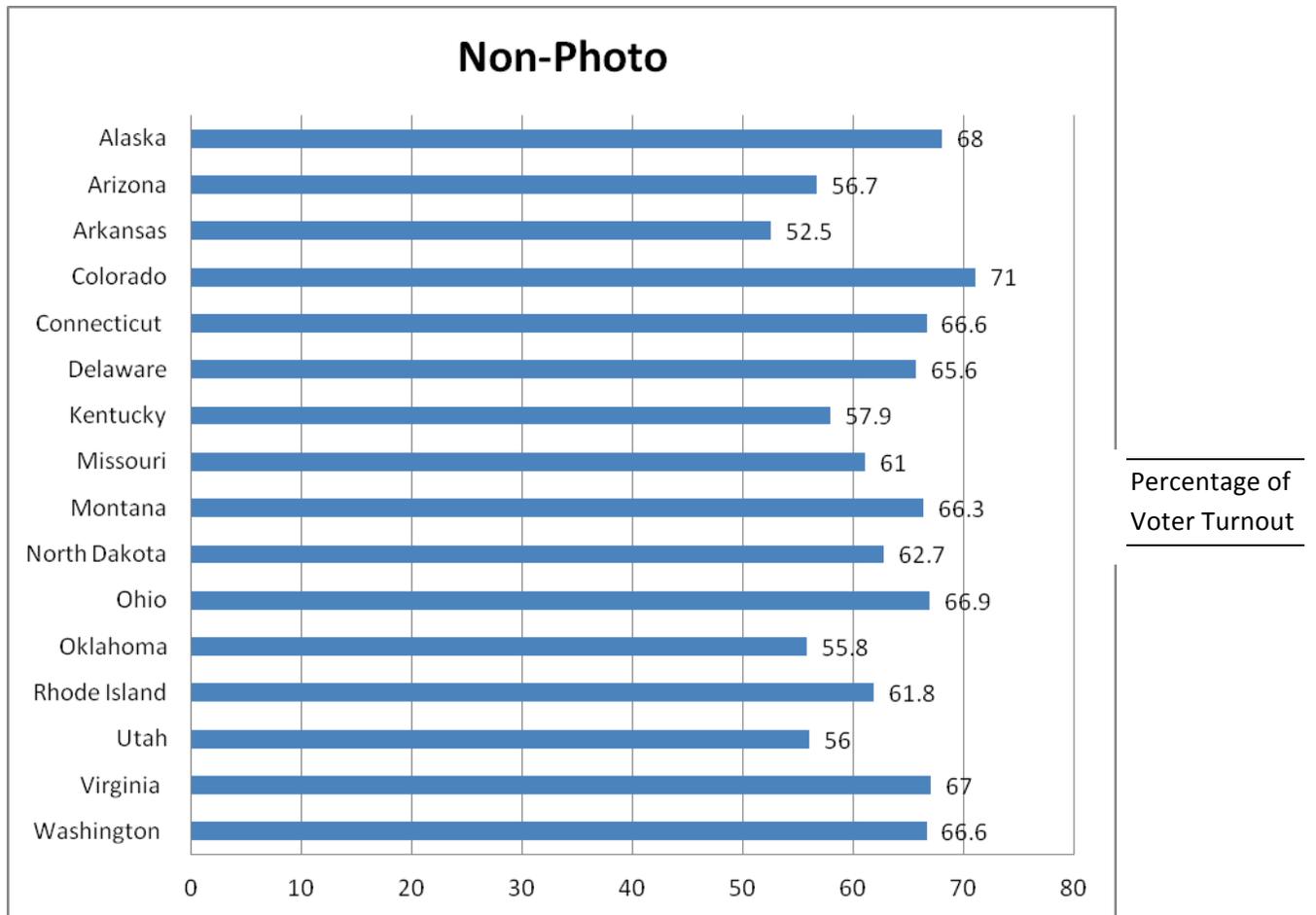
Ansolahehere, Stephen. 2008. "Access Verses Integrity in Voter Identification Requirements."
2008. Access versus Integrity in Voter Identification Requirements. *New York University
Annual Survey of American Law*. 63:613-30

Figure 2.

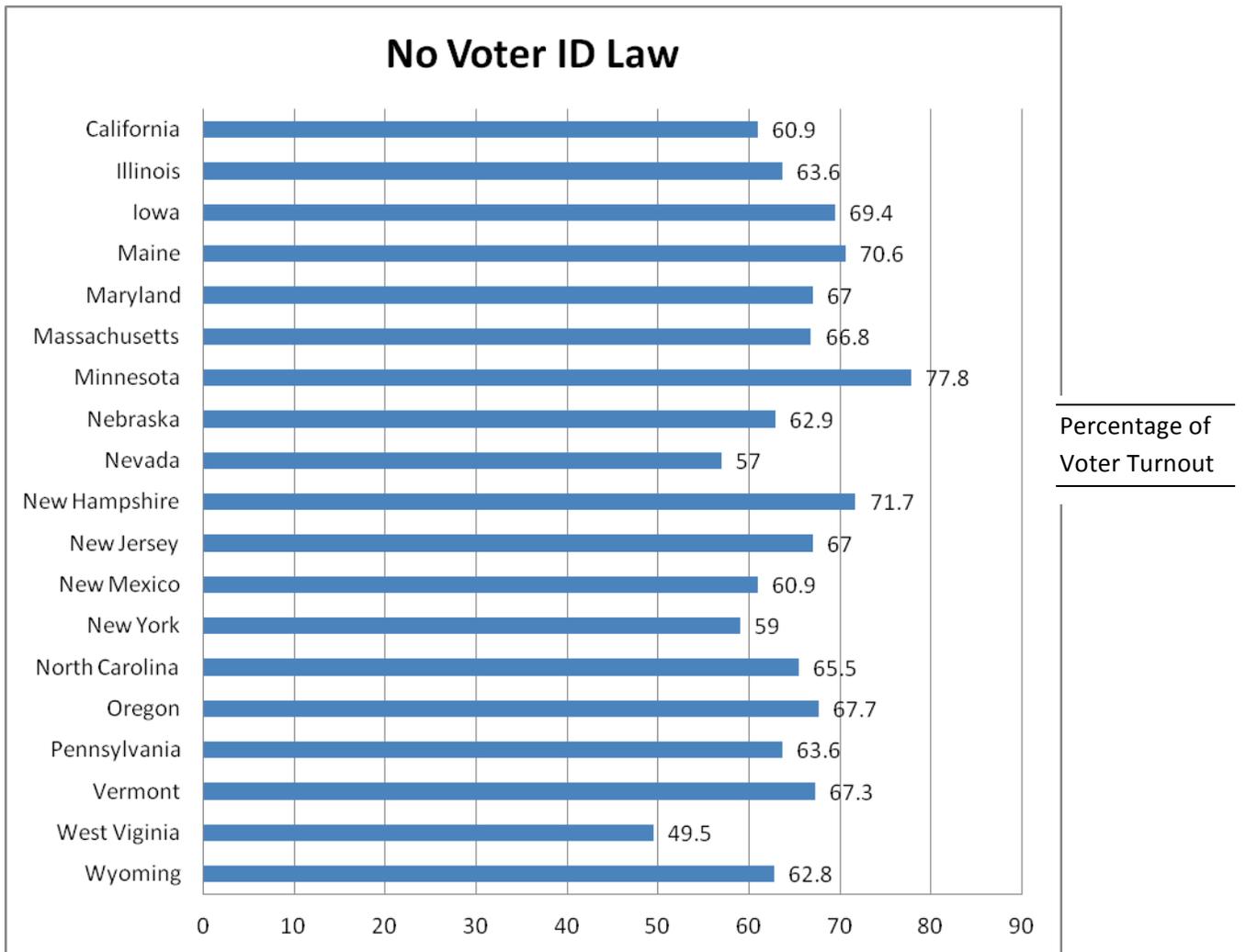
Comparison of photo ID laws in states and the percentage of voter turnout.



The charts above are statistics from the 2008 Presidential election. They are broken up into the four categories (Strict Photo, Photo, Non-Photo, No Voter ID Law) mentioned on the National Council of State Legislatures website. The numbers next to each state are the percentages of voter turnout within each state under the specific photo ID law.



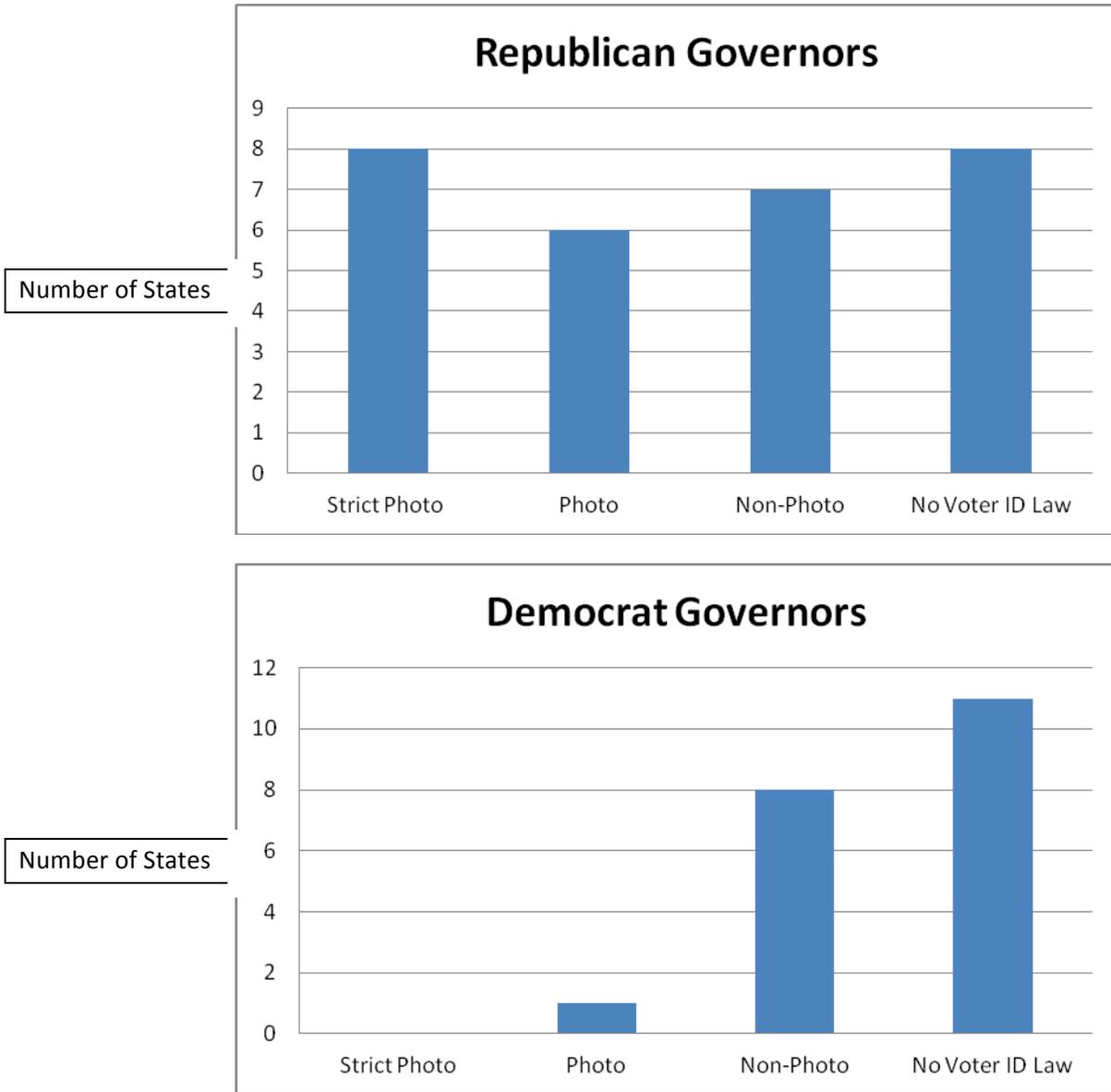
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Figure 3.

Comparison of Governors and the photo ID implemented in number of states.



The charts above represent both political parties and the correlation of the number of states that have passed each voter ID law.

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