



Voting and registration problems across the U.S. and in Texas

October 29, 2026

From August 23 to October 19, 2026, we surveyed 48,260 U.S. adults about problems they encountered with voter registration and voting. Specifically, we asked whether they had received conflicting information about their voter registration, received a notice challenging their registration, or had trouble with voting-related administrative tasks including checking their registration, registering to vote, or requesting, returning, or tracking a mail ballot. Among potential voters¹, these problems are concentrated among younger, non-white respondents living in urban areas. Across states, Texas stands out as the only state where the rate of each of the three problems—administrative troubles, conflicting registration information, and registration challenges—is significantly higher than the national average. Not completing a voting-related task successfully, and to a lesser extent spending 30 minutes or more on one, is associated with lower confidence that one's own vote will be counted. Below, we describe national and demographic patterns, take a closer look at Texas, and examine these differences in confidence.

National overview

Our analysis focuses on 41,016 respondents we consider potential voters, which excludes respondents who are ineligible to vote, do not plan to register, or say they probably or definitely will not vote in the 2026 general election. Potential voters are more likely than other adults to report conflicting registration information and registration challenges, but not trouble with voting-related tasks (Table A1).

Among potential voters, 8% report receiving conflicting information about voter registration, and 3% report receiving a notice that their voter registration was challenged, flagged, or cancelled (see Table A2 for who respondents say sent these notices). More than half (59%) attempted at least one voting-related administrative task, and of these, 14% reported trouble with at least one (see Table A3 for each task).

A subset of 6,764 respondents (5,743 potential voters) answered an additional election-administration module asking how long they spent on various tasks, and whether they were able to complete these successfully. We find 20% of potential voters attempting a task were unsuccessful, and 8% of task attempts took 30 minutes or more. Among those who were unsuccessful, 27% contacted an election official (Table A4).

By demographics

Administrative troubles, conflicting registration information, and registration challenges are most concentrated among younger, non-white potential voters living in urban areas (Table A5). Among potential voters aged 18 to 24, 29% of those who attempted a voting-related administrative task report trouble with at least one, 18% report conflicting registration information, and 4% report receiving a

¹ Potential voters exclude respondents who are ineligible to vote, do not plan to register, or say they probably or definitely will not vote in the 2026 general election



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registration challenge. Among potential voters 65 and older, the corresponding figures are 4%, 2%, and 1%. The age groups in between (25 to 44, and 45 to 64) fall between these extremes.

Likewise, non-white potential voters report experiencing each of these three problems—administrative trouble (20%), conflicting information (12%), and registration challenges (4%)—at about double the rate of white potential voters (11%, 6%, 2% for each problem respectively). Among potential voters living in urban areas, 18% report trouble with voting-related administrative tasks (out of those trying at least one task), 10% have received conflicting registration information, and 4% have had a registration challenge notice. These values are 13%, 7%, and 2% for suburban potential voters and 11%, 5%, and 2% for rural potential voters. There is a small difference by gender, with men more likely to report problems.

Differences by party and education are smaller and less consistent. Democrats report slightly more trouble with tasks than Republicans (15% vs. 13%). Once age, race, and other characteristics are held constant, however, Democrats are slightly less likely than Republicans to report conflicting information or challenge notices, and independents are less likely to report all three problems (Table A6). Education does not run in a single direction. Those without a high school diploma report the most trouble with tasks, while graduate-degree holders report the most conflicting information and challenge notices. Net of other characteristics, graduate-degree holders are more likely than high school graduates to report all three problems.

Based on the election-administration module, we find that the length of time potential voters spend on voting-related administrative tasks, and whether they completed them successfully or not, reflect similar demographic differences with respect to age, race, and ethnicity (Table A5): 14% of task attempts by potential voters aged 18 to 24 took 30 minutes or more, compared to 3% of task attempts among those 65 and older, while 39% and 11%, respectively, were unsuccessful at one or more tasks. Likewise, among non-white potential voters, 10% of task attempts took 30 minutes or more, compared with 7% among white potential voters. Non-white potential voters who tried at least one task were also more likely to be unsuccessful at one or more (25% vs. 18%). Those with a high school diploma or less were the most likely to be unsuccessful at a task (25%), followed by those with some college (22%), college graduates (15%), and those with a graduate degree (11%).

In regressions controlling for other characteristics, younger, Black, Hispanic, urban, and male potential voters remain more likely to report trouble with tasks, conflicting information, and challenge notices (Table A6). In the election-administration module, age is the strongest predictor of both long and unsuccessful attempts, while racial differences are no longer statistically significant (Table A7). Party and education matter less consistently. College graduates were less likely to be unsuccessful at a task, and Democrats and independents more likely than Republicans.

A focus on Texas

Across all 50 states and the District of Columbia, Texas is the only state where potential voters reported significantly higher rates than the national average on all three problems (Table A8). Of those who attempted a voting-related task, 19% had trouble with one (versus 14% nationally, 2nd highest among the 50 states and DC), 10% encountered conflicting registration information (vs. 8%, 3rd highest), and 4% received a registration challenge or removal notice (vs. 3%, 5th highest). Other states are elevated on individual measures, including Arizona and Ohio for challenge notices, Georgia and Illinois for conflicting registration information, and Virginia for trouble with voting tasks, but none stands out on more than one.

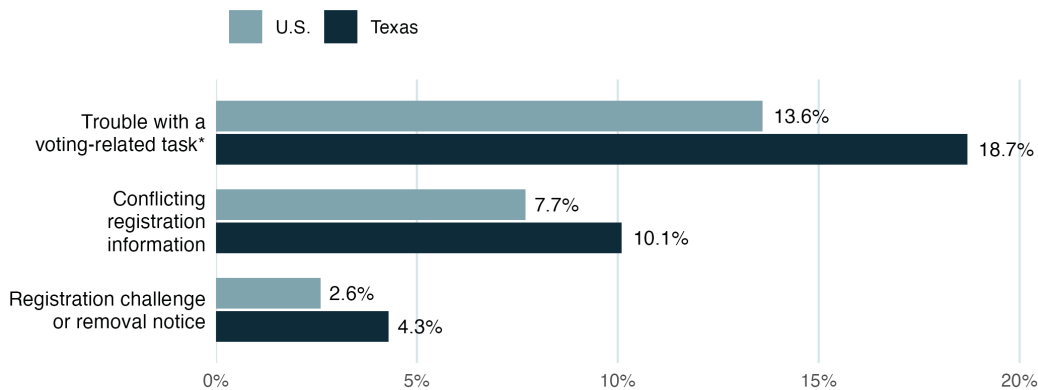


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Demographic differences within Texas largely reflect national patterns (Table A5). Among potential voters aged 18 to 24, 37% of those attempting a task report trouble with at least one, 11% report conflicting registration information, and 4% report a registration challenge. For non-white potential voters, these values are 23%, 11%, and 6%; for white potential voters, they are 16%, 9%, and 3%. Urban potential voters report these problems at rates of 20%, 12%, and 5% compared to 20%, 8%, and 4% among suburban voters and 6%, 7%, and 2% for rural voters. Too few people were assigned the additional election-administration module within Texas to assess demographic differences in time spent or successful completion of a task.

Texas potential voters report higher rates of all three problems

% of potential voters reporting each problem, U.S. and Texas



Source: CHIP50 survey of 48,260 U.S. adults, Aug 23 - Oct 19, 2026. Estimates are weighted to reflect the U.S. adult population, including within state. Results among potential voters (excludes those ineligible to vote, not planning to register, or who probably or definitely will not vote). *Among those who attempted at least one voting-related task. Margins of error (95%): trouble with a task, U.S. ± 0.5 , Texas ± 3.1 ; conflicting information, U.S. ± 0.3 , Texas ± 1.7 ; challenge notice, U.S. ± 0.2 , Texas ± 1.2 percentage points. Texas is significantly higher than the rest of the U.S. on all three ($p < .05$).

In contrast to the national pattern, Democrats in Texas report more problems than Republicans or independents. Among those who attempted a task, 27% of Democrats had trouble, compared with 15% of Republicans and 13% of independents (Table A5). Democrats were also more likely to receive challenge notices (6% vs. 3% and 4%). This may partly reflect who identifies with each party. In our sample, compared to Republicans from Texas, Democrats from Texas are more likely to be aged 18 to 24 (19% vs. 5%) and Hispanic (40% vs. 26%).

In regressions controlling for other characteristics, age remains a significant predictor of trouble with tasks and conflicting information, as does being Hispanic for trouble with tasks and challenge notices, and living in an urban or suburban area for trouble with tasks (Table A9). Party and gender, however, are not significant predictors of any of the three problems.

Administrative challenges and confidence in one's vote counting

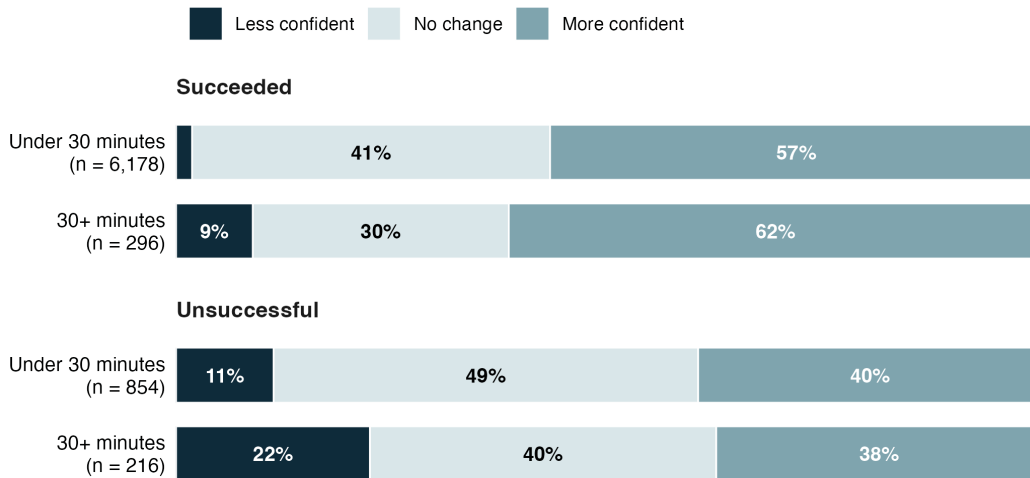
Lastly, the election-administration module asked how personal experiences with these tasks changed one's confidence in whether their vote would be counted. Most attempts left people more confident or unchanged, but success made a large difference (Table A10). Among successful attempts, 57% left people feeling more confident, 41% produced no change, and 2% left people feeling less confident. Among



unsuccessful attempts (failing, giving up, or still trying), 39% left people more confident, 47% produced no change, and 13% left them less confident. Time compounded failure: 22% of unsuccessful attempts that took 30 minutes or more left people less confident, compared with 11% of those that took less time. For successful attempts, taking longer was associated with fewer people reporting no change and more reporting either more confidence (62% vs. 57%) or less (9% vs. 2%).

Unsuccessful attempts left people less confident their vote would count

Change in confidence their vote would count after each task attempt, by outcome and time taken



Source: CHIP50 survey of 48,260 U.S. adults, Aug 23 - Oct 19, 2026. Estimates are weighted to reflect the U.S. adult population, including within state. Results among task attempts by potential voters in the election-administration module; each task a person tried counts once (n = task attempts). Unsuccessful = failed, gave up, or still trying.

In a regression controlling for the task and demographic characteristics, both an unsuccessful attempt and taking 30 minutes or more were associated with lower confidence, with failure having roughly three times the effect (Table A11). The drop in confidence after an unsuccessful attempt was similar across age, gender, race and ethnicity, party, education, and community type.

Methodology

From August 23 to October 19, 2026, we collected responses from 48,260 U.S. adults (18+) across all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The surveys were conducted by PureSpectrum through an online, nonprobability sample. We reweighted our data using demographic characteristics to match the U.S. population within each respondent's state with respect to 2024 vote choice and turnout, race and ethnicity, age, gender, education, and living in urban, suburban, or rural areas within each state. Unless noted, results are among the 41,016 potential voters. This excludes respondents who are ineligible to vote, who do not plan to register, or who say they probably or definitely will not vote.

Questions about how long voting-related administrative tasks took, whether they were completed successfully, and how the experience changed confidence that one's vote will be counted come from an additional election-administration module. The module was randomly assigned to one in six respondents

who did not report voter intimidation (6,764 respondents; 5,743 potential voters). Texas-specific estimates from the election-administration module are not reported because of small sample sizes. Because respondents who reported intimidation were not eligible for the module, its estimates may slightly understate problems if those respondents also faced more difficulty with these tasks. Tables in the appendix report 95% margins of error. More information on methodology is available at chip50.org/survey-methodology.

Appendix

Table A1. Voting and registration problems, potential voters and other adults

Percent ($\pm$ margin of error) · Full survey

Problem	All adults (n = 48,260)	Potential voters (n = 41,016)	Not potential voters (n = 7,244)
Trouble with a voting-related task ¹	13.9 (± 0.5)	13.6 (± 0.5)	17.7 (± 2.4)
Conflicting registration information	6.9 (± 0.3)	7.7 (± 0.3)	3.4 (± 0.5)
Registration challenge or removal notice	2.3 (± 0.2)	2.6 (± 0.2)	1.2 (± 0.3)

Note. Potential voters exclude those ineligible to vote, not planning to register, or who probably or definitely will not vote. n = number of respondents.

¹Among those who attempted at least one voting-related task. Source: CHIP50 survey of 48,260 U.S. adults, Aug 23 – Oct 19, 2026.

Table A2. Who respondents say sent the registration challenge or removal notice, U.S.

Percent of potential voters who reported a notice ($\pm$ margin of error) · Full survey

Source	U.S. (n = 1,023)
Election office	46.7 (± 3.7)
Party or campaign	31.3 (± 3.5)
Private group	21.8 (± 3.0)
News or social media	22.2 (± 3.0)
Not sure	13.0 (± 2.5)
Other	2.7 (± 1.1)

Note. Respondents could select more than one source, so percentages do not sum to 100. Source: CHIP50 survey of 48,260 U.S. adults, Aug 23 – Oct 19, 2026.



Table A3. Trouble with each voting-related task, U.S. and Texas

Percent reporting trouble with each task ($\pm$ margin of error) · Full survey

Task	All potential voters		Did at least one task ¹	
	U.S. (n = 40,947)	Texas (n = 1,710)	U.S. (n = 24,168)	Texas (n = 1,037)
Check registration	3.3 (± 0.2)	5.5 (± 1.4)	5.6 (± 0.4)	9.4 (± 2.3)
Register to vote	3.5 (± 0.2)	4.8 (± 1.3)	6.0 (± 0.4)	8.1 (± 2.1)
Request mail ballot	2.0 (± 0.2)	2.3 (± 0.9)	3.5 (± 0.3)	3.9 (± 1.6)
Return mail ballot	1.3 (± 0.1)	1.6 (± 0.8)	2.2 (± 0.2)	2.8 (± 1.3)
Track ballot	2.1 (± 0.2)	2.7 (± 1.0)	3.7 (± 0.3)	4.6 (± 1.7)
Any of these tasks	8.0 (± 0.3)	11.0 (± 1.9)	13.6 (± 0.5)	18.7 (± 3.1)

Note. Potential voters exclude those ineligible to vote, not planning to register, or who probably or definitely will not vote. Respondents selected every task they had trouble with, so rows do not sum to the total. ¹Excludes respondents who said they did none of these tasks. The question does not ask whether respondents attempted each specific task; per-task attempt and failure rates from the election-administration module are in Table A4. Source: CHIP50 survey of 48,260 U.S. adults, Aug 23 – Oct 19, 2026.

Table A4. Election-administration tasks, U.S.

Percent of potential voters asked about each task ($\pm$ margin of error) · Election-administration module

Task	Tried	Unsuccessful ¹	Contacted an official ²	Took 30+ minutes ¹
Check registration	37.9 (± 1.5)	11.8 (± 1.7)	27.5 (± 7.0)	5.2 (± 1.1)
Register to vote	41.6 (± 1.5)	11.7 (± 1.7)	24.2 (± 6.9)	7.5 (± 1.4)
Request mail ballot	20.7 (± 1.2)	23.9 (± 3.1)	28.1 (± 6.9)	8.2 (± 2.0)
Return mail ballot	19.0 (± 1.2)	23.6 (± 3.2)	20.5 (± 6.9)	8.3 (± 2.0)
Track ballot	15.9 (± 1.1)	25.6 (± 3.6)	23.3 (± 7.1)	11.9 (± 2.7)
Any task³	58.1 (± 1.5)	20.0 (± 1.7)	27.1 (± 4.4)	10.4 (± 1.3)

Note. Potential voters exclude those ineligible to vote, not planning to register, or who probably or definitely will not vote. ¹Among those who tried the task; unsuccessful = failed, gave up, or still trying. ²Among those unsuccessful at the task. ³One row per person: tried at least one task; unsuccessful at one or more (of those who tried); contacted an official about one or more (of those unsuccessful); and at least one task took 30+ minutes (of those who reported time). Texas estimates from the election-administration module are not shown because of the small number of Texas respondents assigned to the module. Source: CHIP50 survey of 48,260 U.S. adults, Aug 23 – Oct 19, 2026.



Table A5. Voting and registration problems by group, U.S. and Texas
Percent of potential voters ($\pm$ margin of error) · Full survey and election-administration module

Group	Trouble with a task ¹		Conflicting registration info		Challenge or removal notice		Took 30+ minutes ²	Unsuccessful at a task ³
	U.S.	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.	U.S.
All potential voters	13.6 (± 0.5)	18.7 (± 3.1)	7.7 (± 0.3)	10.1 (± 1.7)	2.6 (± 0.2)	4.3 (± 1.2)	7.6 (± 1.1)	20.0 (± 1.7)
<i>Age</i>								
18 to 24	29.3 (± 2.7)	37.3 (± 13.9)	18.4 (± 1.9)	11.1 (± 6.2)	4.5 (± 1.0)	4.1 (± 4.3)	13.9 (± 4.1)	39.3 (± 7.9)
25 to 44	19.3 (± 0.9)	23.3 (± 5.0)	10.9 (± 0.6)	15.7 (± 3.4)	3.6 (± 0.3)	5.5 (± 2.3)	8.4 (± 1.7)	21.5 (± 2.6)
45 to 64	9.3 (± 0.7)	12.5 (± 4.2)	5.1 (± 0.4)	6.9 (± 2.2)	2.1 (± 0.3)	3.7 (± 1.6)	6.5 (± 1.8)	17.6 (± 2.7)
65 and over	3.9 (± 0.6)	7.8 (± 4.1)	2.5 (± 0.4)	4.6 (± 2.3)	1.0 (± 0.2)	3.3 (± 2.2)	3.0 (± 1.4)	11.1 (± 2.6)
<i>Gender</i>								
Female	12.7 (± 0.7)	20.6 (± 4.7)	6.4 (± 0.4)	10.0 (± 2.5)	2.0 (± 0.2)	4.4 (± 1.8)	8.6 (± 1.6)	22.4 (± 2.5)
Male	14.5 (± 0.8)	17.1 (± 4.0)	9.0 (± 0.5)	10.3 (± 2.3)	3.1 (± 0.3)	4.3 (± 1.6)	6.7 (± 1.4)	17.8 (± 2.3)
<i>Race and ethnicity (select all)</i>								
White	11.4 (± 0.6)	15.7 (± 3.6)	6.2 (± 0.3)	9.4 (± 2.2)	2.1 (± 0.2)	3.1 (± 1.4)	6.6 (± 1.2)	18.2 (± 1.9)
Black	21.1 (± 1.5)	22.3 (± 6.8)	13.6 (± 1.0)	14.1 (± 4.5)	4.6 (± 0.6)	5.8 (± 3.4)	9.3 (± 2.6)	22.2 (± 3.8)
Hispanic/Latino	21.5 (± 2.0)	25.7 (± 6.5)	12.0 (± 1.3)	11.2 (± 3.4)	4.6 (± 0.8)	6.7 (± 2.8)	7.4 (± 3.2)	27.2 (± 5.8)
Asian	19.0 (± 3.3)	28.8 (± 16.8)	9.4 (± 1.9)	7.9 (± 6.0)	3.1 (± 1.0)	4.5 (± 4.4)	7.3 (± 5.1)	23.7 (± 9.9)
Another race (incl. Native American, Pacific Islander)	15.8 (± 2.8)	14.2 (± 15.4)	8.4 (± 1.8)	2.5 (± 3.5)	2.4 (± 0.9)	1.2 (± 2.3)	11.9 (± 5.9)	29.9 (± 9.6)
Non-white	20.0 (± 1.2)	23.1 (± 5.3)	12.2 (± 0.8)	11.2 (± 2.6)	4.1 (± 0.5)	6.0 (± 2.0)	9.7 (± 2.1)	24.6 (± 3.5)
<i>Party</i>								
Democrat	15.5 (± 0.9)	27.2 (± 5.8)	8.8 (± 0.6)	11.3 (± 2.8)	2.8 (± 0.3)	6.1 (± 2.1)	6.8 (± 1.5)	23.1 (± 2.9)
Republican	13.1 (± 0.9)	15.2 (± 4.4)	7.8 (± 0.5)	8.8 (± 2.4)	2.8 (± 0.3)	2.9 (± 1.5)	6.4 (± 1.6)	14.7 (± 2.6)
Independent/Other	11.8 (± 1.0)	12.9 (± 5.5)	6.4 (± 0.6)	10.3 (± 3.6)	1.9 (± 0.3)	3.5 (± 2.5)	10.4 (± 2.5)	22.1 (± 3.3)
<i>Education</i>								
Some High School or Less	18.6 (± 3.6)	31.0 (± 21.3)	7.3 (± 1.6)	13.0 (± 11.2)	2.3 (± 1.0)	7.8 (± 9.8)	14.8 (± 9.2)	24.8 (± 11.1)
High School Graduate	15.6 (± 1.1)	18.5 (± 6.0)	8.8 (± 0.7)	7.3 (± 2.5)	2.7 (± 0.4)	3.7 (± 1.8)	8.4 (± 2.0)	25.4 (± 3.4)
Some College	11.4 (± 0.9)	20.6 (± 6.3)	6.3 (± 0.6)	9.4 (± 3.3)	2.1 (± 0.3)	4.2 (± 2.3)	7.4 (± 2.1)	21.9 (± 3.4)
College Degree	13.3 (± 0.9)	14.6 (± 4.1)	7.4 (± 0.5)	11.2 (± 2.9)	2.7 (± 0.3)	4.2 (± 1.9)	6.1 (± 1.6)	15.1 (± 2.5)
Graduate Degree	14.0 (± 1.5)	19.0 (± 7.8)	9.6 (± 1.0)	16.0 (± 6.2)	3.3 (± 0.6)	5.0 (± 3.9)	6.9 (± 2.9)	11.1 (± 3.8)
<i>Community</i>								
Urban	17.5 (± 1.2)	20.2 (± 4.7)	10.5 (± 0.8)	12.2 (± 2.8)	3.6 (± 0.5)	5.1 (± 2.0)	8.2 (± 2.2)	20.4 (± 3.4)
Suburban	12.9 (± 0.7)	20.1 (± 4.8)	7.4 (± 0.4)	8.4 (± 2.4)	2.5 (± 0.2)	3.9 (± 1.6)	7.7 (± 1.4)	19.8 (± 2.3)
Rural	10.7 (± 1.1)	6.4 (± 6.3)	5.4 (± 0.6)	7.0 (± 3.6)	1.6 (± 0.3)	2.3 (± 2.5)	6.6 (± 2.1)	19.9 (± 4.0)

Note. Potential voters exclude those ineligible to vote, not planning to register, or who probably or definitely will not vote. Cells show weighted percentages with 95% margins of error. ¹Among those who attempted at least one voting-related task (checking registration, registering, or requesting, returning, or tracking a mail ballot). Trouble with a task, conflicting information, and challenge notices come from the full survey; 30+ minutes and unsuccessful come from the election-administration module. ²Among task attempts; each task a person tried counts once. ³Among election-administration-module respondents who tried at least one task. Texas estimates from the election-administration module are not shown because of the small number of Texas respondents assigned to the module. Race groups are select-all and overlap. Source: CHIP50 survey of 48,260 U.S. adults, Aug 23 – Oct 19, 2026.



Table A6. Who reports voting and registration problems, U.S.

Survey-weighted logistic regressions of each outcome on demographic characteristics · Full survey

Group	Trouble with a voting task ¹ (n = 24,039)		Conflicting registration info (n = 40,775)		Challenge or removal notice (n = 40,653)	
	Change, pts (95% CI)	Odds ratio (95% CI)	Change, pts (95% CI)	Odds ratio (95% CI)	Change, pts (95% CI)	Odds ratio (95% CI)
<i>Age</i>						
18 to 24 (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
25 to 44	-11.0* (-13.9, -8.0)	0.53* (0.46, 0.62)	-9.3* (-11.3, -7.2)	0.46* (0.40, 0.53)	-1.5* (-2.6, -0.3)	0.68* (0.52, 0.88)
45 to 64	-19.7* (-22.7, -16.8)	0.25* (0.21, 0.29)	-14.3* (-16.3, -12.2)	0.22* (0.19, 0.26)	-2.6* (-3.7, -1.5)	0.44* (0.33, 0.58)
65 and over	-25.0* (-27.9, -22.1)	0.10* (0.08, 0.13)	-16.9* (-19.0, -14.8)	0.10* (0.08, 0.13)	-3.6* (-4.8, -2.5)	0.22* (0.15, 0.32)
<i>Gender</i>						
Female (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Male	+1.9* (+0.9, +3.0)	1.19* (1.09, 1.32)	+2.6* (+2.0, +3.2)	1.48* (1.34, 1.63)	+1.0* (+0.6, +1.4)	1.50* (1.29, 1.76)
<i>Race and ethnicity (select all)</i>						
White only (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Black	+4.4* (+2.9, +5.9)	1.45* (1.29, 1.64)	+3.9* (+3.0, +4.9)	1.68* (1.50, 1.88)	+1.9* (+1.2, +2.6)	1.89* (1.56, 2.29)
Hispanic/Latino	+4.4* (+2.6, +6.2)	1.45* (1.26, 1.66)	+2.2* (+1.1, +3.3)	1.35* (1.17, 1.55)	+1.7* (+0.9, +2.5)	1.77* (1.42, 2.20)
Asian	+4.1* (+1.1, +7.1)	1.41* (1.12, 1.77)	+0.8 (-0.8, +2.5)	1.13 (0.90, 1.42)	+0.5 (-0.6, +1.5)	1.19 (0.83, 1.71)
Another race (incl. Native American, Pacific Islander)	+1.3 (-1.4, +3.9)	1.12 (0.89, 1.41)	+0.4 (-1.3, +2.1)	1.06 (0.83, 1.36)	-0.2 (-1.1, +0.6)	0.91 (0.62, 1.33)
<i>Party</i>						
Republican (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Democrat	-1.1 (-2.4, +0.2)	0.91 (0.81, 1.02)	-1.4* (-2.2, -0.5)	0.83* (0.74, 0.93)	-0.8* (-1.4, -0.3)	0.74* (0.61, 0.89)
Independent/Other	-3.8* (-5.2, -2.5)	0.70* (0.61, 0.79)	-3.2* (-4.0, -2.4)	0.62* (0.55, 0.70)	-1.5* (-2.0, -1.0)	0.55* (0.44, 0.68)
<i>Education</i>						
High School Graduate (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Some High School or Less	+2.5 (-0.7, +5.7)	1.24 (0.95, 1.61)	-1.3 (-2.8, +0.2)	0.80 (0.61, 1.05)	-0.3 (-1.2, +0.6)	0.86 (0.55, 1.35)
Some College	-1.7* (-3.0, -0.3)	0.85* (0.75, 0.97)	-0.8* (-1.6, 0.0)	0.88* (0.77, 1.00)	-0.2 (-0.6, +0.3)	0.91 (0.74, 1.13)
College Degree	+0.8 (-0.5, +2.2)	1.08 (0.96, 1.21)	+0.9* (+0.1, +1.7)	1.15* (1.02, 1.29)	+0.6* (+0.1, +1.1)	1.27* (1.04, 1.54)
Graduate Degree	+2.7* (+0.9, +4.6)	1.26* (1.08, 1.48)	+4.2* (+2.9, +5.5)	1.70* (1.47, 1.97)	+1.4* (+0.7, +2.2)	1.65* (1.30, 2.08)
<i>Community</i>						
Rural (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Urban	+3.6* (+1.9, +5.2)	1.39* (1.19, 1.62)	+2.9* (+1.9, +3.8)	1.55* (1.33, 1.80)	+1.1* (+0.5, +1.7)	1.60* (1.24, 2.06)
Suburban	+1.5* (+0.1, +2.9)	1.16* (1.01, 1.33)	+1.4* (+0.7, +2.2)	1.27* (1.11, 1.45)	+0.6* (+0.2, +1.1)	1.33* (1.06, 1.66)

Note. Change, pts = difference in the predicted percentage for each group compared with the reference group, holding the other characteristics shown constant (average marginal effect); odds ratios above 1 indicate higher odds. Each outcome is modeled separately among potential voters. Race is select-all: each race estimate compares respondents who selected that group with those who did not; the comparison group is respondents who selected White only. Statistically significant estimates are in bold; * p < .05. ¹Among those who attempted at least one voting-related task. Source: CHIP50 survey of 48,260 U.S. adults, Aug 23 – Oct 19, 2026.



Table A7. Who has trouble with election-administration tasks, U.S.

Survey-weighted logistic regressions of each outcome on demographic characteristics · Election-administration module

Group	Task took 30+ minutes (n = 7,568)		Unsuccessful at a task (n = 3,331)	
	Change, pts (95% CI)	Odds ratio (95% CI)	Change, pts (95% CI)	Odds ratio (95% CI)
<i>Age</i>				
18 to 24 (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
25 to 44	-5.0* (-9.3, -0.8)	0.58* (0.39, 0.88)	-12.9* (-20.8, -4.9)	0.51* (0.35, 0.75)
45 to 64	-6.8* (-11.2, -2.4)	0.45* (0.29, 0.72)	-16.1* (-24.2, -8.0)	0.41* (0.28, 0.62)
65 and over	-10.4* (-14.7, -6.1)	0.20* (0.10, 0.37)	-22.0* (-30.2, -13.8)	0.26* (0.16, 0.40)
<i>Gender</i>				
Female (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Male	-1.8 (-3.8, +0.2)	0.77 (0.57, 1.03)	-2.3 (-5.7, +1.0)	0.86 (0.69, 1.07)
<i>Race and ethnicity (select all)</i>				
White only (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Black	+1.3 (-1.5, +4.1)	1.20 (0.82, 1.75)	-2.1 (-6.0, +1.9)	0.87 (0.66, 1.14)
Hispanic/Latino	-1.2 (-4.5, +2.0)	0.83 (0.49, 1.41)	+3.7 (-1.6, +9.1)	1.27 (0.92, 1.75)
Asian	-0.7 (-5.5, +4.2)	0.91 (0.42, 1.95)	+4.7 (-6.0, +15.3)	1.34 (0.72, 2.48)
Another race (incl. Native American, Pacific Islander)	+2.5 (-2.2, +7.3)	1.39 (0.80, 2.42)	+5.5 (-2.8, +13.7)	1.40 (0.87, 2.24)
<i>Party</i>				
Republican (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Democrat	-0.8 (-3.0, +1.5)	0.88 (0.62, 1.27)	+6.7* (+2.8, +10.6)	1.58* (1.20, 2.08)
Independent/Other	+2.7 (-0.1, +5.5)	1.43 (0.99, 2.07)	+5.2* (+1.0, +9.4)	1.44* (1.07, 1.93)
<i>Education</i>				
High School Graduate (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Some High School or Less	+6.3 (-1.8, +14.4)	2.04 (0.96, 4.29)	-1.5 (-12.7, +9.6)	0.91 (0.47, 1.78)
Some College	+0.2 (-2.5, +2.9)	1.03 (0.69, 1.54)	-2.3 (-6.8, +2.2)	0.87 (0.67, 1.14)
College Degree	-0.9 (-3.3, +1.6)	0.87 (0.60, 1.28)	-8.8* (-12.9, -4.7)	0.56* (0.42, 0.73)
Graduate Degree	+0.9 (-2.9, +4.8)	1.14 (0.67, 1.93)	-11.5* (-16.6, -6.4)	0.44* (0.29, 0.67)
<i>Community</i>				
Rural (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Urban	+2.0 (-1.1, +5.1)	1.36 (0.83, 2.24)	+0.9 (-4.3, +6.1)	1.06 (0.75, 1.51)
Suburban	+1.6 (-0.8, +4.1)	1.30 (0.86, 1.95)	+1.2 (-3.2, +5.5)	1.08 (0.80, 1.46)

Note. Change, pts = difference in the predicted percentage for each group compared with the reference group, holding the other characteristics shown constant (average marginal effect); odds ratios above 1 indicate higher odds. Each outcome is modeled separately among potential voters. Race is select-all: each race estimate compares respondents who selected that group with those who did not; the comparison group is respondents who selected White only. Statistically significant estimates are in bold; * p < .05. Took 30+ minutes models task attempts with controls for the task, clustered by person; unsuccessful is among respondents who tried at least one task. Source: CHIP50 survey of 48,260 U.S. adults, Aug 23 – Oct 19, 2026.



Table A8. Voting and registration problems by state

Percent of potential voters, and difference from the national rate in percentage points · Full survey

State	Trouble with a task ¹		Conflicting registration info		Challenge or removal notice	
	% (±MOE)	Diff. vs. U.S.	% (±MOE)	Diff. vs. U.S.	% (±MOE)	Diff. vs. U.S.
United States	13.6		7.7		2.6	
Alabama	15.3 (±3.8)	+1.7	7.8 (±2.3)	+0.1	1.9 (±1.1)	-0.6
Alaska	11.1 (±8.0)	-2.6	5.4 (±4.1)	-2.3	1.5 (±1.4)	-1.1
Arizona	14.9 (±3.2)	+1.3	9.9 (±2.3)	+2.2	4.4 (±1.5)	+1.8*
Arkansas	10.4 (±4.1)	-3.3	4.8 (±1.9)	-2.9*†	1.4 (±1.1)	-1.2*
California	15.6 (±2.8)	+2.0	9.3 (±1.7)	+1.6	2.4 (±0.7)	-0.2
Colorado	12.7 (±3.5)	-1.0	6.8 (±2.2)	-0.9	3.0 (±1.5)	+0.4
Connecticut	18.1 (±5.3)	+4.5	5.8 (±2.2)	-1.9	1.5 (±0.9)	-1.1*
Delaware	12.6 (±4.4)	-1.0	9.7 (±3.0)	+2.0	4.4 (±2.2)	+1.8
District of Columbia	21.1 (±9.0)	+7.5	12.3 (±5.7)	+4.6	5.3 (±3.6)	+2.7
Florida	15.4 (±2.4)	+1.7	9.2 (±1.6)	+1.5	2.7 (±0.9)	+0.2
Georgia	15.7 (±3.2)	+2.0	10.8 (±2.1)	+3.0*†	3.8 (±1.3)	+1.2
Hawaii	11.6 (±5.2)	-2.0	4.2 (±2.2)	-3.6*†	0.9 (±1.1)	-1.7*†
Idaho	18.0 (±5.1)	+4.4	8.0 (±2.9)	+0.2	4.4 (±2.2)	+1.8
Illinois	15.1 (±3.5)	+1.5	10.0 (±2.2)	+2.3*	2.9 (±1.1)	+0.3
Indiana	12.2 (±4.2)	-1.4	9.5 (±2.9)	+1.8	2.0 (±1.2)	-0.5
Iowa	10.4 (±4.0)	-3.2	6.1 (±2.3)	-1.6	1.7 (±1.2)	-0.9
Kansas	13.9 (±5.8)	+0.3	7.0 (±2.9)	-0.7	1.7 (±1.1)	-0.8
Kentucky	13.1 (±3.6)	-0.6	6.0 (±1.9)	-1.7	1.6 (±1.0)	-1.0*
Louisiana	14.7 (±3.4)	+1.0	7.5 (±2.0)	-0.3	2.0 (±1.0)	-0.6
Maine	11.3 (±3.6)	-2.3	3.9 (±1.7)	-3.8*†	2.1 (±1.3)	-0.5
Maryland	16.7 (±3.6)	+3.1	9.3 (±2.1)	+1.6	3.1 (±1.3)	+0.5
Massachusetts	12.9 (±3.4)	-0.7	7.9 (±2.2)	+0.2	3.5 (±1.4)	+0.9
Michigan	13.0 (±3.0)	-0.6	7.1 (±1.8)	-0.6	3.0 (±1.4)	+0.4
Minnesota	12.6 (±3.8)	-1.0	7.7 (±2.4)	0.0	1.4 (±0.8)	-1.2*†
Mississippi	11.4 (±3.7)	-2.3	7.6 (±2.3)	-0.1	2.4 (±1.2)	-0.1
Missouri	10.2 (±3.0)	-3.4*	6.8 (±1.8)	-0.9	1.7 (±1.0)	-0.9
Montana	14.5 (±5.7)	+0.9	5.6 (±2.6)	-2.1	3.3 (±2.6)	+0.8
Nebraska	11.8 (±3.8)	-1.8	7.5 (±2.6)	-0.2	1.6 (±1.0)	-1.0
Nevada	14.4 (±3.7)	+0.8	9.4 (±2.8)	+1.6	2.5 (±1.4)	0.0
New Hampshire	8.3 (±4.0)	-5.3*	2.4 (±1.8)	-5.3*†	2.4 (±1.9)	-0.1
New Jersey	15.4 (±4.6)	+1.7	9.9 (±2.9)	+2.1	2.8 (±1.7)	+0.2
New Mexico	11.7 (±4.2)	-2.0	8.7 (±2.9)	+0.9	3.3 (±1.6)	+0.8
New York	14.3 (±2.9)	+0.7	7.7 (±1.6)	-0.1	1.6 (±0.6)	-1.0*†
North Carolina	12.7 (±2.8)	-0.9	8.1 (±1.7)	+0.4	2.6 (±1.0)	0.0
North Dakota	12.5 (±6.0)	-1.2	5.3 (±3.0)	-2.4	1.8 (±1.8)	-0.8
Ohio	12.6 (±2.9)	-1.0	9.3 (±2.1)	+1.6	4.0 (±1.4)	+1.4*
Oklahoma	10.5 (±3.4)	-3.1	7.3 (±2.3)	-0.4	1.6 (±1.0)	-1.0
Oregon	11.1 (±3.1)	-2.5	5.8 (±1.8)	-1.9*	3.0 (±1.4)	+0.4
Pennsylvania	13.5 (±2.9)	-0.2	6.9 (±1.6)	-0.8	2.7 (±1.0)	+0.1
Rhode Island	11.1 (±5.3)	-2.5	8.3 (±3.7)	+0.5	2.5 (±2.3)	-0.1
South Carolina	10.9 (±3.3)	-2.8	6.2 (±1.9)	-1.6	1.6 (±1.0)	-0.9
South Dakota	10.1 (±4.7)	-3.6	5.4 (±2.8)	-2.3	0.6 (±0.5)	-2.0*†
Tennessee	12.0 (±3.7)	-1.6	7.6 (±2.3)	-0.2	2.7 (±1.2)	+0.1
Texas	18.7 (±3.1)	+5.1*†	10.1 (±1.7)	+2.4*†	4.3 (±1.2)	+1.7*†
Utah	18.1 (±5.4)	+4.4	9.4 (±3.5)	+1.7	1.5 (±1.2)	-1.1
Vermont	12.2 (±8.1)	-1.4	4.3 (±4.3)	-3.4	0.6 (±1.2)	-2.0*†
Virginia	18.3 (±3.9)	+4.7*	7.1 (±2.0)	-0.6	3.0 (±1.2)	+0.4
Washington	14.5 (±3.3)	+0.9	6.6 (±1.7)	-1.1	3.1 (±1.2)	+0.5
West Virginia	7.5 (±3.5)	-6.1*†	6.2 (±2.4)	-1.6	0.5 (±0.5)	-2.0*†
Wisconsin	10.7 (±3.0)	-2.9	5.7 (±1.9)	-2.1*	1.9 (±0.9)	-0.6
Wyoming	13.2 (±8.2)	-0.4	3.4 (±3.4)	-4.4*	2.3 (±3.1)	-0.2

Note. Potential voters exclude those ineligible to vote, not planning to register, or who probably or definitely will not vote. ¹Among those who attempted at least one voting-related task. Differences are tested against potential voters in all other states. Statistically significant estimates are in bold; * p < .05. † remains significant after correcting for 51 comparisons (Benjamini-Hochberg). Source: CHIP50 survey of 48,260 U.S. adults, Aug 23 – Oct 19, 2026.



Table A9. Who reports voting and registration problems, Texas

Survey-weighted logistic regressions of each outcome on demographic characteristics · Full survey

Group	Trouble with a voting task ¹ (n = 1,030)		Conflicting registration info (n = 1,703)		Challenge or removal notice (n = 1,694)	
	Change, pts (95% CI)	Odds ratio (95% CI)	Change, pts (95% CI)	Odds ratio (95% CI)	Change, pts (95% CI)	Odds ratio (95% CI)
<i>Age</i>						
18 to 24 (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
25 to 44	-11.4 (-25.6, +2.7)	0.54 (0.27, 1.10)	+2.3 (-5.4, +9.9)	1.22 (0.61, 2.45)	+1.4 (-2.5, +5.4)	1.45 (0.46, 4.55)
45 to 64	-20.7* (-35.0, -6.4)	0.28* (0.13, 0.59)	-5.5 (-12.8, +1.8)	0.52 (0.25, 1.09)	+0.1 (-3.7, +4.0)	1.04 (0.32, 3.36)
65 and over	-25.7* (-40.2, -11.2)	0.16* (0.06, 0.40)	-8.2* (-15.8, -0.7)	0.31* (0.12, 0.77)	+0.5 (-4.2, +5.3)	1.16 (0.29, 4.63)
<i>Gender</i>						
Female (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Male	-1.2 (-7.1, +4.7)	0.92 (0.59, 1.41)	-0.4 (-3.7, +3.0)	0.96 (0.65, 1.42)	-0.1 (-2.3, +2.1)	0.97 (0.55, 1.71)
<i>Race and ethnicity (select all)</i>						
White only (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Black	+3.2 (-4.9, +11.4)	1.26 (0.72, 2.20)	+2.7 (-2.3, +7.7)	1.34 (0.81, 2.23)	+2.7 (-2.0, +7.5)	1.81 (0.76, 4.34)
Hispanic/Latino	+8.7* (+1.6, +15.7)	1.84* (1.15, 2.95)	+2.0 (-2.2, +6.2)	1.25 (0.79, 1.99)	+4.3* (+0.7, +7.9)	2.73* (1.38, 5.41)
Asian	+11.8 (-5.0, +28.6)	2.11 (0.82, 5.43)	-3.0 (-8.5, +2.5)	0.67 (0.29, 1.55)	+1.4 (-4.1, +6.9)	1.37 (0.45, 4.21)
Another race (incl. Native American, Pacific Islander)	-1.2 (-15.3, +12.8)	0.91 (0.31, 2.70)	-7.2 (-11.7, -2.7)	0.26 (0.06, 1.13)	-2.7 (-5.9, +0.4)	0.33 (0.04, 2.61)
<i>Party</i>						
Republican (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Democrat	+4.3 (-3.1, +11.6)	1.33 (0.82, 2.16)	+0.2 (-3.9, +4.3)	1.02 (0.64, 1.65)	+2.1 (-0.7, +4.8)	1.68 (0.84, 3.38)
Independent/Other	-7.2 (-14.1, -0.3)	0.54 (0.29, 1.00)	+0.2 (-4.1, +4.4)	1.02 (0.62, 1.68)	0.0 (-2.6, +2.6)	1.01 (0.45, 2.27)
<i>Education</i>						
High School Graduate (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Some High School or Less	+17.4* (-1.8, +36.6)	2.96* (1.03, 8.47)	+4.3 (-5.1, +13.7)	1.76 (0.62, 5.03)	+3.9 (-4.6, +12.3)	2.31 (0.57, 9.43)
Some College	+3.4 (-4.3, +11.1)	1.29 (0.73, 2.29)	+3.2 (-0.9, +7.4)	1.56 (0.89, 2.73)	+0.5 (-2.3, +3.3)	1.16 (0.51, 2.65)
College Degree	-1.7 (-8.4, +4.9)	0.86 (0.50, 1.51)	+4.7* (+0.8, +8.5)	1.83* (1.11, 3.01)	+0.9 (-1.7, +3.5)	1.30 (0.62, 2.73)
Graduate Degree	+7.4 (-2.8, +17.6)	1.68 (0.84, 3.35)	+11.1* (+3.4, +18.7)	3.17* (1.63, 6.19)	+2.3 (-2.9, +7.5)	1.77 (0.58, 5.43)
<i>Community</i>						
Rural (reference)	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Urban	+13.9* (+6.6, +21.2)	4.10* (1.44, 11.68)	+4.3 (-0.5, +9.0)	1.69 (0.88, 3.22)	+2.6 (-0.7, +5.8)	2.20 (0.67, 7.18)
Suburban	+13.3* (+5.9, +20.7)	3.93* (1.38, 11.25)	+1.5 (-2.9, +5.9)	1.23 (0.65, 2.33)	+1.3 (-1.5, +4.1)	1.59 (0.51, 4.95)

Note. Change, pts = difference in the predicted percentage for each group compared with the reference group, holding the other characteristics shown constant (average marginal effect); odds ratios above 1 indicate higher odds. Each outcome is modeled separately among potential voters. Race is select-all: each race estimate compares respondents who selected that group with those who did not; the comparison group is respondents who selected White only. Statistically significant estimates are in bold; * p < .05. ¹Among those who attempted at least one voting-related task. Texas estimates rest on fewer cases and have wider confidence intervals. Source: CHIP50 survey of 48,260 U.S. adults, Aug 23 – Oct 19, 2026.



Table A10. How the task experience changed confidence that one's vote will count

Task attempts by potential voters · Election-administration module

	Mean change (1-5) ¹	% less confident	% no change	% more confident	Task attempts (n)
<i>What happened</i>					
Succeeded	3.94	2.2	40.7	57.1	6,528
Failed	3.28	18.9	42.2	39.0	163
Gave up	3.15	16.4	56.0	27.6	217
Still trying	3.46	11.5	46.1	42.4	708
<i>How long the task took</i>					
Under 10 minutes	3.91	2.6	42.9	54.5	5,344
10 to under 30 minutes	3.75	5.0	41.1	53.9	1,688
30 minutes to under 60 minutes	3.70	10.6	32.9	56.4	366
60 minutes or more	3.11	27.0	37.7	35.3	146
<i>Outcome and time²</i>					
Succeeded, under 30 minutes	3.94	1.8	41.3	56.8	6,178
Succeeded, 30+ minutes	3.81	8.9	29.5	61.6	296
Unsuccessful, under 30 minutes	3.42	11.3	49.0	39.7	854
Unsuccessful, 30+ minutes	3.22	22.4	40.0	37.6	216

Note. ¹1 = much less, 3 = no change, 5 = much more confident. ²Unsuccessful = failed, gave up, or still trying. Each task a person tried counts once; percentages are weighted. Rows within "What happened" include attempts with no answer on time taken, so counts differ slightly across sections. Source: CHIP50 survey of 48,260 U.S. adults, Aug 23 – Oct 19, 2026.



Table A11. Task experience, demographics, and change in confidence that one's vote will count

Survey-weighted linear regression on the 1–5 change scale · Election-administration module

	Difference in mean change (95% CI) (n = 7,516 task attempts)
<i>Task experience</i>	
Unsuccessful at the task	-0.54* (-0.64, -0.43)
Task took 30+ minutes	-0.18* (-0.33, -0.04)
<i>Age</i>	
18 to 24 (reference)	ref.
25 to 44	-0.08 (-0.23, +0.07)
45 to 64	-0.20* (-0.36, -0.04)
65 and over	-0.25* (-0.42, -0.07)
<i>Gender</i>	
Female (reference)	ref.
Male	-0.04 (-0.12, +0.04)
<i>Race and ethnicity (select all)</i>	
White only (reference)	ref.
Black	+0.12* (+0.01, +0.22)
Hispanic/Latino	+0.20* (+0.07, +0.32)
Asian	+0.13 (-0.10, +0.37)
Another race (incl. Native American, Pacific Islander)	+0.08 (-0.14, +0.30)
<i>Party</i>	
Republican (reference)	ref.
Democrat	-0.06 (-0.15, +0.04)
Independent/Other	-0.21* (-0.32, -0.11)
<i>Education</i>	
High School Graduate (reference)	ref.
Some High School or Less	+0.04 (-0.22, +0.30)
Some College	+0.06 (-0.05, +0.17)
College Degree	+0.08 (-0.02, +0.18)
Graduate Degree	+0.21* (+0.07, +0.34)
<i>Community</i>	
Rural (reference)	ref.
Urban	+0.15* (+0.02, +0.27)
Suburban	+0.02 (-0.09, +0.13)

Note. Each estimate is the difference in mean change in confidence (1 = much less, 3 = no change, 5 = much more confident) compared with the reference group, holding all other variables shown and the task constant. Unsuccessful = failed, gave up, or still trying. Race is select-all: each race estimate compares respondents who selected that group with those who did not; the comparison group is respondents who selected White only. Task attempts by potential voters who tried each task; standard errors clustered by person. Tests of whether the effect of an unsuccessful attempt differs by age, gender, race and ethnicity, party, education, or community type were not significant (all $p > 0.11$). Associations, not causal effects. Statistically significant estimates are in bold; * $p < .05$. Source: CHIP50 survey of 48,260 U.S. adults, Aug 23 – Oct 19, 2026.