The Pew Charitable Trusts has worked over the years to provide voter information tools. Now, Pew also analyzes election performance data from the states. The data show how states have performed in the past four national elections and changes in performance indicators.

When it comes to elections, comparing your state's performance to other states can be difficult. That's why, in 2013, The Pew Charitable Trusts released the Elections Performance Index, or EPI, which offers policymakers the first comprehensive assessment of election administration across all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The Elections Performance Index tracks 17 indicators of election administration effectiveness—everything from voting wait time and the availability of online registration to voter turnout and registration rates. Data are available for elections held in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014 and users can access those data in an easy-to-use, interactive database for free on Pew's website.

Pew’s analysis of the 2014 data reveal some good news: States continued to improve in 2014, performing better than in 2010. And, despite the lowest turnout rate in a midterm election since 1942, fewer military and overseas ballots were rejected, and more online tools were designed to help residents find information such as where to vote and who was on the ballot. In addition, more states allowed voters to register online in 2014 than in previous elections.

Eight states improved their rankings dramatically—by 10 or more places—when compared with 2010:

1. Washington (WA)
2. Oregon (OR)
3. Colorado (CO)
4. Vermont (VT)
5. Connecticut (CT)
6. Maine (ME)
7. Wisconsin (WI)
8. Idaho (ID)

Visit the Pew Charitable Trusts' election performance index at pewtrusts.org.

Some of the statistics for 2014 include:

- **Voting Wait Time**: The average amount of time spent waiting to vote at the polls (in minutes)
- **Turnout Rate**: Number of people who cast a ballot divided by the eligible voting population
- **Registration Rate**: Percentage of people registered to vote
- **Registrations Rejected**: Percentage of total registrations that were rejected in each state

**TOP OF THE CLASS IN 2014**

**BEST OVERALL: ELECTIONS PERFORMANCE INDEX (EPI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>EPI score in 2014</th>
<th>2012 Rank</th>
<th>2010 Rank</th>
<th>2008 Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*States that offer more convenient and efficient ways for voters to register and update their registrations minimize many common issues, such as rejected registrations, use of provisional ballots, and nonvoting due to registrations problems.*

> Assessing the 2014 Election, The Pew Charitable Trusts