Index 1: Voter Registration - Confidence level - LOW
Arizona closes voter registration 29 days before Election Day. The state does not provide automated nor same-day voter registration, but does offer it online. Arizona does not purge voters from lists no matter how many years of nonvoting and had a moderate total purge rate of voters in 2020. First-time felony offenders have voting rights restored until terms of parole or probation are complete; two or more felonies requires court action. A high number of Arizona voters contacted the 1-866-OUR-VOTE legal hotline in 2020 during the last week of the election with concerns about voter registration and the handling of provisional ballots. Arizona ranked among the bottom six states in this index. 2022 laws facilitate and streamline the restoration of voting rights to the formerly incarcerated and clarify the state's voter registration address confidentiality program. Laws were also passed to track voters convicted of felonies or recently deceased to remove them from the database, while making voter registration more onerous in 2023 regarding proof of residency and citizenship.

Index 2: Voter Identification - Confidence level - LOW
Arizona has a strict non-photo voter ID law. The state is a member of the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) which helps states to improve the accuracy of voter rolls. A high number of voters in 2020 reported concerns about voter ID or not being on the voting lists. A resolution was passed in 2022 to create a ballot initiative seeking to impose more requirements such as an ID number with date of birth on absentee ballots, a photo ID for in-person voting, and for the state to issue free state IDs to those needing one for the purposes of voter registration or voting.

Index 3: Early Voting - Confidence level - MEDIUM
Arizona offers early in-person voting 26 days before Election Day, ending the Friday prior to that day. There is no weekend voting. No-excuse required absentee voting is available.
Index 4: Safe Voting - Confidence level - LOW
Arizona offers no-excuse absentee ballot voting. State law in 2021 limited ballot drop off sites, banned proactive mailing of ballots, and made it harder to stay on permanent absentee voting lists. Arizona sends absentee ballot applications only by voter request and restricts who can return a ballot for a voter in need. There is an online portal for absentee ballot applications and prepaid postage to return the ballot. 2022 law requires a remote access mail ballot option for blind or visually impaired voters.

Index 5: Ballot Acceptance - Confidence level - HIGH
Arizona had a moderate percentage of mail-in ballots returned in 2020, with a low rejection rate. Some online ballot tracking has been offered in the past, and effective 2024 it will be statutorily required of all counties. The state allows election administrators to preprocess returned ballots, provides prepaid postage on return envelopes, allows voters to correct for ballot discrepancies, and has a signature verification program. Ballots must be received must be received by 7 p.m. on Election Day. Voters have until the 5th business day after an election to correct a signature. A 2022 state legislative resolution passed creates a ballot initiative seeking to impose more requirements.

Index 6: Logistical Barriers in Voting - Confidence level - MEDIUM
Arizona allows employees to take up to three hours of paid leave to vote. The state allows curbside voting and provides high quality accessible voting machines options, but there are few other measures to assist voters with mobility or disability issues and legislation passed in 2021 created more barriers. State law does address the needs of voters experiencing housing instability. Although there was a moderate ratio of poll workers to polling sites in 2020, there was also a high number of reports about long lines, inadequate signage, delayed opening or early closing of polling sites, mishandling of polling site ballots, and concerns about voting equipment.
Index 8: Independent Election Administration - Confidence level - LOW

Although Arizona has established the constitutional right to a secret ballot, it does not prohibit election interference by the state legislature. State laws passed in 2021 shift election authority and emergency powers; usurp the role of state elections; interfere with local elections; criminalize the decision-making of elected officials; interfere with litigation filed by the state; and increase the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of election crimes. Arizona scored second to the bottom of all states in this index. In 2023, state law will require the Attorney General and county recorders to investigate certain voter registration applicants' citizenship status, prosecute non-citizen registered voters, and if a recorder failed to investigate as required, the recorder is subject to criminal penalties.

Index 7: Equipment, Security, and Auditing - Confidence level - HIGH

Arizona has a statewide voter-verified paper audit trail, uses hand marked paper ballots, offers Ballot Marking Devices for voters with accessibility needs, and tests the equipment according to federal standards. The state uses E Poll Book technology statewide, which helps reduce discrepancies. The state's election security systems received low overall ratings in 2018. Arizona uses traditional audit methods to double-check for recording errors before ballots are counted and during the statutorily required post-election period.
Index 9: External Interference in Voting - Confidence Level - LOW
Public opinion surveys showed that Arizona voters had no trust in the 2020 election news coverage, while political scientists gave the state low media integrity ratings. There was a high number of reports from voters about political intimidation online and disinformation, and concerns about election certification. In addition to confirmed threats made to election officials, Arizona voters reported in-person intimidation by electioneering, poll worker misconduct, and concerns with police presence. State law prohibits physical intimidation of voters, criminalizes false election speech, and requires all poll workers to be trained. Arizona scored among the lowest states in this index.

Index 10: The Role of Government and Politics – No rating given, informational only
Arizona is one of three states that has a Republican trifecta, but not a triplex - the governor, attorney general, and secretary of state are not from the same political party. Based on the last two presidential elections, Arizona is one of four states that has extremely competitive elections (average margin under 2%), with a slight tilt toward Republicans. The state has an average GOP voting margin of 1.6% compared to the national average Democratic voting margin of 3%. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, the state’s population grew by 11.9% (10th fastest) compared to the national average of 7.4%. Arizona is as racially diverse as the country. It is projected to be one of four states to have a majority minority population in the next ten years (along with Florida, Georgia, and New Jersey). With the U.S. Census results, the state will neither gain nor lose any representatives in Congress.