Index 1: Voter Registration - Confidence level - LOW
Oklahoma closes voter registration 25 days before Election Day. The state does not provide automated or same-day voter registration, but does offer it online. Oklahoma purges voters from lists after eight years of nonvoting, after no response to state notice of pending removal after four years. There was a moderate number of total purges conducted in 2020. Felony disenfranchisement continues until terms of parole or probation are complete. A moderate number of Oklahoma 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. 2022 laws change various voter registration and list maintenance processes to track voters no longer eligible to vote and increase criminal investigation and potential prosecution related to voter registration.

Index 2: Voter Identification - Confidence level - MEDIUM
Oklahoma has a non-strict non-photo ID law. The state is a pending member of the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) which helps states improve accuracy of voter rolls. A moderate number of voters in 2020 reported concerns about voter ID or not being on the voting list/database. 2022 law requires a person applying for an absentee ballot to include an ID number as part of their application that matches the ID number that is included with the voter's registration.

Index 3: Early Voting - Confidence level - HIGH
Oklahoma offers early in-person voting beginning the Wednesday before Election Day, ending the Saturday before. State legislation was passed in 2021 to further improve access. No-excuse absentee ballot voting is available. Oklahoma tied with Maryland for top state in this index.
Index 4: Safe Voting - Confidence level - MEDIUM
Oklahoma offers no-excuse absentee ballot voting. Applications are mailed to voters by request only. There is no prepaid postage, restrictive ballot drop-off options, and restricted assistance in returning a ballot for a voter in need. State law in 2021 shortened the window to apply for a mailed ballot. Oklahoma offers an online portal for absentee ballot applications. 2022 law requires voters who apply for an absentee ballot in person, by mail, or by fax, to provide their name, birth date, and the ID number included in their voter registration record. A new 2022 law allows voters who are blind to receive an accessible ballot electronically and creates procedures for submission. 2022 law also expands the number of days absentee voting boards are authorized to bring ballots to voters in residential care facilities. Another 2022 law expands the criminal offense of "absentee ballot harvesting" to include distributing an absentee ballot application.

Index 5: Ballot Acceptance - Confidence level - LOW
Oklahoma had a moderate percentage of mail-in ballots returned in 2020, with a moderate rejection rate. Its statewide ballot tracking service is statutorily required, but its system is not strong. The state does not allow election administrators to preprocess returned ballots. It has no signature verification program nor a codified process for voters to correct for ballot discrepancies. The absentee ballot envelope must be notarized. Ballots must be received by 7 p.m. on Election Day.
Although Oklahoma has established the statutory right to a secret ballot, it does not prohibit election interference by the legislature. No laws were passed in 2021 on this topic, but bills in 2022 sought to shift election emergency powers, empower reviews of other elections, conduct an audit of the 2020 election results, and increase the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of election crimes. 2022 laws enacted prohibits a government or election official from soliciting, taking, or otherwise accepting private contributions for election administration. New 2022 laws also grant the legislature the right to intervene in election litigation and increases the criminal investigation and potential prosecution of people for voter registrations.
Index 9: External Interference in Voting - Confidence Level - MEDIUM
Public opinion surveys showed that Oklahoma voters had no trust in the 2020 election news coverage, while political scientists gave the state very low media integrity ratings. There was a moderate number of reports by Oklahoma voters with concerns with in-person and online political intimidation and disinformation, as well as electioneering. State law does not prohibit obstructing or hindering voters at polling sites nor criminalizing voter intimidation and false election speech. There is no mandate for all poll workers to be trained nor a ban on weapons at polling sites. Oklahoma law does authorize law enforcement to be present only by request or on official business.

Index 10: The Role of Government and Politics – No rating given, informational only
Oklahoma is one of 19 states that has a Republican trifecta, as well as a triplex - the governor, attorney general, and secretary of state are from the same political party. Based on the last two presidential elections, Oklahoma is one of the 3rd most Republican states, with an average GOP voting margin of 34.7% compared to the national average Democratic voting margin of 3%. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, the state's population grew by 5.5 compared to the national average of 7.4%. Oklahoma is as racially diverse as the country. With the U.S. Census results, the state will neither gain nor lose any representatives in Congress.