**Index 1: Voter Registration - Confidence level - HIGH**

Oregon offers automatic and online voter registration, with a deadline of 21 days before Election Day – there is no same-day registration. The state does not purge voting lists no matter how many years of nonvoting. There was a very low number of total purges conducted in 2020. Youth can preregister to vote beginning at age 16. Voting rights are automatically restored to those incarcerated for felonies upon release. New law requires inactive voters to be contacted on how to reactivate their registration and expands electronic voter registration systems for individuals and third-party organizations to securely submit information.

**Index 2: Voter Identification - Confidence level - HIGH**

Oregon requires no photo ID to vote. The state is a member of the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) which helps states improve accuracy of voter rolls. Very few voters contacted the 1-866-OUR-VOTE legal hotline in 2020 during the last week of the election to report concerns with voter ID requirements or being absent from the voter rolls/database. No laws were enacted in 2021 to impose restrictions. Oregon ranked among the top three states in this index.

**Index 3: Early Voting - Confidence level - MEDIUM**

Oregon is an all vote-by-mail state. Drop sites must open the Friday before Election Day, but may open as soon as ballots are available (18 days before).

**Index 4: Safe Voting - Confidence level - HIGH**

Oregon has been a vote-at-home state since 2000. Ballots are mailed to all voters (no applications necessary), ballot return options are robust, prepaid postage is provided, and the state offers accessible electronic vote-by-mail ballots to voters with disabilities. There are no restrictions on who can return the ballot on behalf of the voter. Oregon was one of the top ranked states in this index.
Oregon

State Rank: 5
Overall Score: HIGH

Index 5: Ballot Acceptance - Confidence level - HIGH
Oregon had a moderate percentage of mail-in ballots returned in 2020 with a very low rejection rate. The state has a statewide ballot tracking service, but it is not strong nor statutorily required. Oregon allows election administrators to preprocess returned ballots, accepts ballots within 7 days if postmarked no later than Election Day, provides prepaid postage on return envelopes, and has a signature verification program. Oregon allows voters to correct for ballot discrepancies by completing and returning the certified statement accompanying the notice by the 14th day after the election for their ballot to count.

Index 6: Logistical Barriers in Voting - Confidence level - MEDIUM
Oregon law does not address allowing employees to take leave to vote as it is a predominantly a vote-by-mail state, with only 36 polling sites open in 2020 for in-person voting. The state does provide high quality accessible voting machines options and has provisions to assist those experiencing challenges with residency requirements due to housing instability. Oregon was rated first among states for investments made in the 2020 elections to improve processes while being cost effective. 2021 state law increased access for voters whose first language is not English by requiring the state to publish voters’ pamphlets in the five most commonly spoken languages in each county.

Index 7: Equipment, Security, and Auditing - Confidence level - HIGH
Oregon has a statewide verified paper audit trail. All voting centers use hand marked paper ballots, offer Ballot Marking Devices for voters with accessibility needs, and test the equipment according to full federal certification standards. Oregon’s election security systems received good overall ratings in 2018. The state uses traditional and risk limiting audit methods to double-check for machine recording errors, including before election certification and during the statutorily required post-election and administrative audits. Oregon was ranked among the top five states in this index.
Index 8: Independent Election Administration - Confidence level - HIGH
Although Oregon has established by statutory authority the right to a secret ballot, it does not prohibit election interference by the legislature. No laws were passed in 2021 or 2022 on this topic.

Index 9: External Interference in Voting - Confidence Level - MEDIUM
Public opinion surveys showed that Oregon voters had not much trust in the 2020 election news coverage, while political scientists gave the state medium media integrity ratings. The state had a high number of demonstrations and several riots during the last week of the general elections. Yet, there were very few reports about voter intimidation or safety issues at the polling sites. Since Oregon is primarily a vote-by-mail state, it has few laws addressing safety at voting centers - although it does prohibit the obstruction or hindering of voters accessing polling sites. 2022 law allows election workers to keep their address in their voter registration record confidential and increases the penalty of harassing election workers while performing their official duties.

Index 10: The Role of Government and Politics – No rating given, informational only
Oregon is one of 13 states that has a Democratic 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, Oregon is a solidly Democratic-leaning state, with an average Democratic voting margin of 13.5% compared to the national average Democratic voting margin of 3%. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, the state’s population grew by 10.6% (tied for 11th fastest with Georgia) compared to the national average of 7.4%. Oregon is less racially diverse than the rest of the country as a whole. The fastest growing demographic groups are comprised of Latinos and those who identify as multi-racial. With the U.S. Census results, Oregon will be one of five states to gain one representative in Congress.