November 3, 2020 Election Data Report

February 3, 2021

Wisconsin Elections Commissioners
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Executive Summary

In the 2020 General Election, Wisconsin clerks and their staffs demonstrated nearly limitless dedication to successfully serve a record number of voters during a global pandemic. These local election officials, in 1,850 municipalities and 72 counties, have the statutory responsibility to perform the hard work of running elections in Wisconsin. Thousands of election officials across the state worked countless nights and weekends to deliver a well-administered election despite the challenges of an ongoing pandemic, a battle against election misinformation, and a heightened level of scrutiny which often unfairly villainized them for simply doing their jobs. Local election officials received support from the small staff of just 31 full-time employees at the Wisconsin Elections Commission who provided around-the-clock training and technical support. In the lead up to the General Election, some election officials worked more than 50 consecutive days without pause. They deserve our gratitude.

The data contained in this report represents the labor of tens of thousands of volunteer poll workers and officials in every town, village, city, and county in Wisconsin. The figures are exceptional:

- Nearly 3.3 million Wisconsin residents voted in the General Election – representing more than 72% of the state's Voting Age Population of 4,536,417.
- An entirely new absentee ballot tracking system on MyVote Wisconsin was used more than 1.5 million times by Wisconsin voters.
- Wisconsin Elections Commission staff responded to over 300 calls and emails per hour on Election Day.
- Clerks in nearly every town, village, and city in Wisconsin processed more absentee ballot requests than ever before – nearly 2 million statewide.
- In-person voting on Election Day more than tripled between April and November, which required election officials to manage both the increase in absentee voting and prepare for high voter turnout on November 3.

Despite these superlatives, this report does not conclude that the 2020 General Election was without difficulties or room for improvement. The massive increase in by-mail absentee voting this year revealed public confusion about the process and differing opinions about previously obscure statutory provisions. More than a quarter-million Wisconsin voters chose to certify they were indefinitely confined under Wis. Stat. § 6.86(2)(a), generating controversy over their right to do so. Likewise, long-term care facilities accustomed to the assistance of Special Voting Deputies had to make do without hands-on support. The concerns expressed by many residents after the election – founded or not – suggest election officials should continue to seek greater transparency, simplicity, and clarity in election processes. Sharing data openly, as with this report, is one step toward that goal.

II. Election Data

A. General Information

The 2020 General Election saw record voter turnout despite the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Having experienced the April 7 Spring Election and Presidential Preference Primary, both voters and election officials modified their behavior for the General Election. As compared with April, a greater percentage of voters chose to vote in person at their local polling place. Voters who chose to vote absentee submitted their requests well in advance of the deadline as compared with the many last-minute requests received near April 7. Finally, the General Election saw a smaller percentage of voters claiming indefinitely confined status than did in April. Election officials were likewise better prepared for November, with ample time to prepare for increased mail volume and refined plans to establish safe polling places in a pandemic.

This report summarizes data regarding voter behavior in the 2020 General Election. Most of the data contained in this report was recorded by town, village, city, or county clerks in the statewide voter registration and election administration system. Although this report aggregates the information at a high level, nearly all the information contained within can be broken down by county, municipality, and reporting unit, down to individual voters.

Nearly 3.3 million Wisconsin citizens voted in the 2020 General Election – nearly a 10% increase over the 2016 Presidential race.

Table 1.

General Election Total Ballots Cast
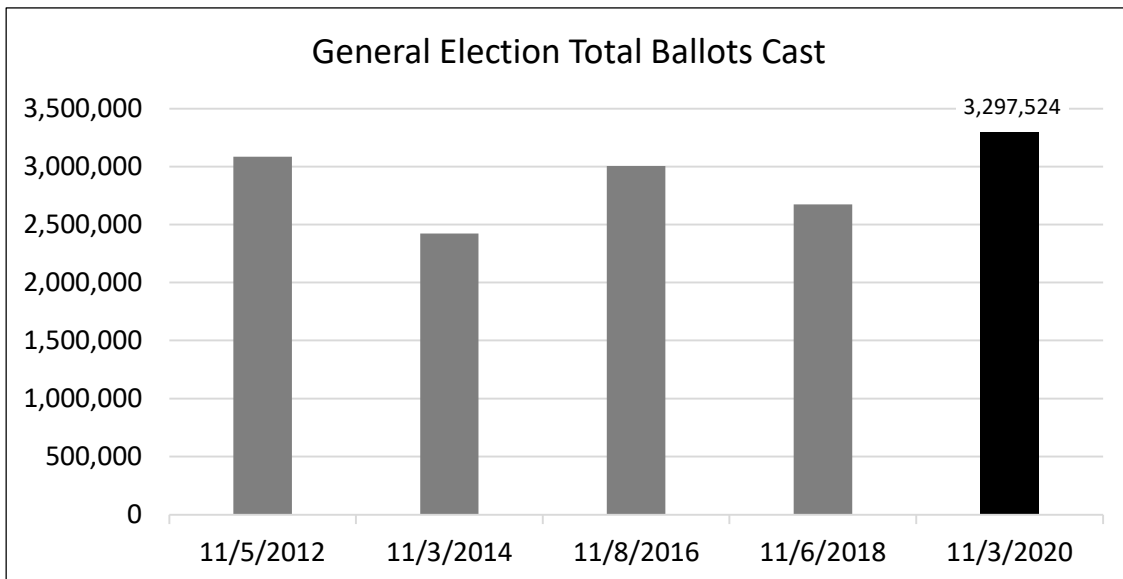
B. Election Preparation

In preparation for the General Election, the WEC implemented many improvements based on lessons learned in April. Between April and November, the WEC expanded the Clerk Advisory Committee program, implemented biweekly meetings with County Clerks, and introduced open Q&A sessions for all election officials. In response to clerk and voter requests, the WEC developed voter education and poll worker training materials, implemented USPS mail tracking tools, and reinforced monitoring of election systems. Local clerks across the state contributed to these initiatives while simultaneously managing absentee ballot requests, establishing safe polling places, recruiting, and training poll workers, and continuous maintenance of the voter registration list.

Maintenance of the voter registration list is a never-ending process conducted almost entirely by clerks at the local level. The statewide voter registration system is a living, dynamic system where data is entered daily and each of the 1,850 municipal clerks are responsible for examining voter records to ensure the accuracy of the registration lists, poll books, and absentee ballot logs. WEC provides the technological framework for this process and monitors compliance to make sure appropriate action is taken.

When a voter record requires attention, the clerk responsible for maintaining that record receives an electronic alert in the voter registration database through a process called "registration list alerts." In the months before a major election there are many registration list alerts, as voters are re-registering at new addresses to prepare for election day. The number of alerts reaches almost zero on the days that poll books are printed. This data, along with all election data, is also available for parties, candidates, media, and the public to purchase and analyze through the WEC's data request system. Registration list alerts fall in three categories as follows:

a) New Voter Registrations. On 10/15/2020 these alerts represented 98.8% of the total registration list alerts. For any voter who moves or changes their name, the clerk must merge their new record with their former record. There are thousands of these coming in every day, especially during open registration, because as voters submit a new registration either through MyVote, or by mail, that new registration creates a registration list alert. There were fewer new registration list alerts after the close of online/by-mail voter registration on October 14, 2020.

b) Deceased. On 10/15/2020, 0.9% of the total registration list alerts were due to possible death matches in the system. This data comes from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services monthly. In addition to the data about deceased voters provided to clerks through the registration list alert process, they may also independently receive this information from obituaries and other sources.

c) Felon. On 10/15/2020 this represented 0.2% of the total registration list alerts. This data comes from the Wisconsin Department of Corrections nightly and identifies all Wisconsin residents whose voting rights have been restricted due to a felony conviction.

This data changes constantly and was tracked closely ahead of the election to ensure clerks are maintaining their registration records. Prior to printing poll books WEC staff conducted daily follow-up with clerks to ensure they are addressing any registration list alerts. Pre-election data indicates clerks processed a considerable number of alerts prior to Election Day. Because new alerts are constantly created it is impossible to achieve a zero statewide total. Registration list alert data received after the printing of poll books appears in the supplemental poll books and ineligible lists that are required at each polling place. Thus, Wisconsin clerks actually processed far <u>more</u> than 40,000 alerts to achieve the reduction shown below.

Table 2.
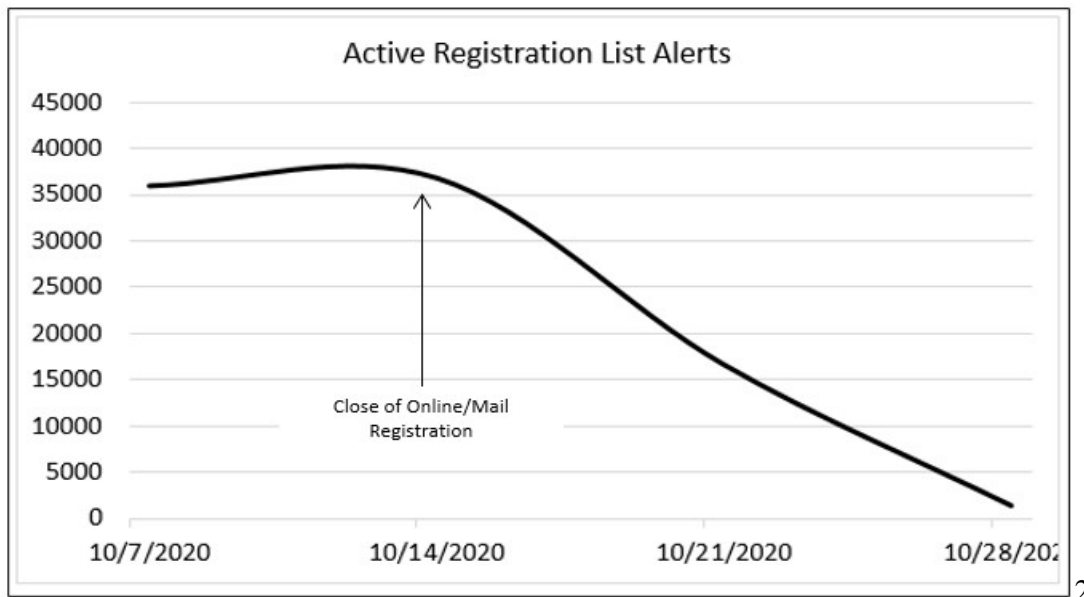
Voter registration activity in all forms – online, by-mail, in-person, and election day – was high throughout the last six months of 2020, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3.

Age Group	Wisconsin Active Voter Registrations						Jul-Dec Increase
	7/1/2020	8/1/2020	9/1/2020	10/1/2020	11/1/2020	12/1/2020	
18-24	278,940	280,709	291,145	318,394	346,498	378,054	35.5%
25-34	489,225	492,731	507,006	535,314	556,117	589,016	20.4%
35-49	760,814	763,289	776,456	801,114	822,349	854,227	12.3%
50-64	954,185	955,669	964,614	981,433	1,000,526	1,020,885	7.0%
65+	917,692	922,085	931,113	941,617	953,968	963,887	5.0%
NO DOB[1]	6,096	6,104	6,013	5,932	5,268	5,124	N/A
TOTAL	3,406,952	3,420,587	3,476,347	3,583,804	3,684,726	3,811,193	11.9%

This 2020 increase in active registrations appears consistent with peaks seen in other presidential election years, as shown in Table 4 on the following page.

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[1] Some voter records predating 2005 do not have a date of birth recorded in the voter registration system.
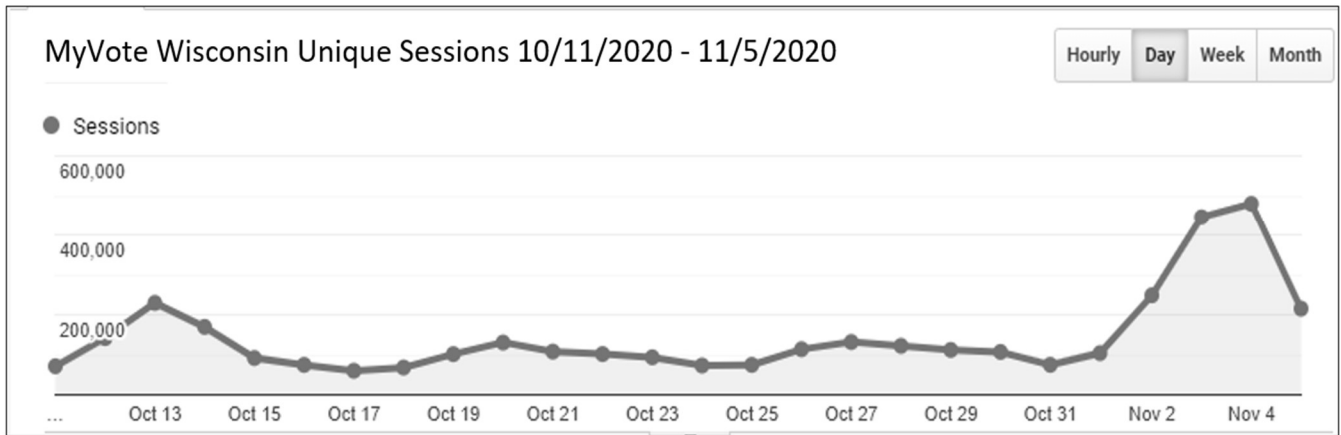
Table 4.
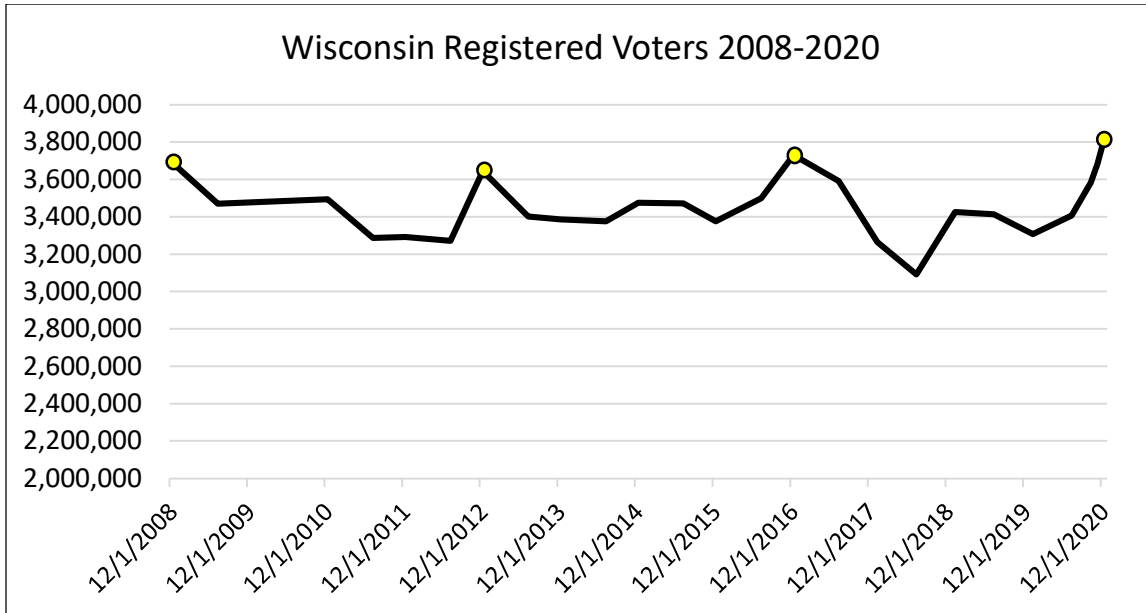
Throughout the summer and fall of 2020, WEC staff also worked closely with the USPS, meeting weekly to improve service and investigate concerns over by-mail absentee ballots. With the assistance of the USPS Lakeland and Northland Districts, the WEC implemented absentee ballot tracking from USPS via their Intelligent Barcode and Informed Visibility mail tracking system. These systems provided Wisconsin voters one-way visibility for outgoing ballots coming from their municipal clerk, but future iterations will provide more detail and an option for two-way tracking. In the weeks ahead of Election Day, ballot tracking turned out to be one of the most popular tools on the MyVote Wisconsin website.

Table 5.

| Top Ten Visited Pages (myvote.wi.gov) Number of Unique Sessions 10/11/2020-11/5/2020	
1. My Voter Info	2,507,692
2. Track My Ballot	1,520,268
3. Where is my Polling Place	1,201,563
4. Register to Vote	1,070,632
5. Request an Absentee	642,456
6. Find My Municipal Clerk	274,444
7. What is on My Ballot	428,550
8. Update Name/Address	355,192
9. Absentee Options	67,163
10. Be a Poll Worker	46,690

Finally, the WEC implemented additional tracking tools to enable early detection of technical issues and improve redundancy of elections systems. These changes provided technical staff greater insight into the internal processes of the voter registration database and offered near-real-time data on system performance. Fortunately, the 2020 General Election was uneventful from a technical standpoint, with no service interruptions or other problems. Approaching Election Day, the MyVote Wisconsin website averaged nearly 100,000 unique sessions per day, with more than 400,000 sessions on November 3, 2020. [2]

Table 6.

Public interest in the MyVote Wisconsin website has steadily increased since its inception, however the addition of ballot tracking seems to have generated significantly more traffic for the site.
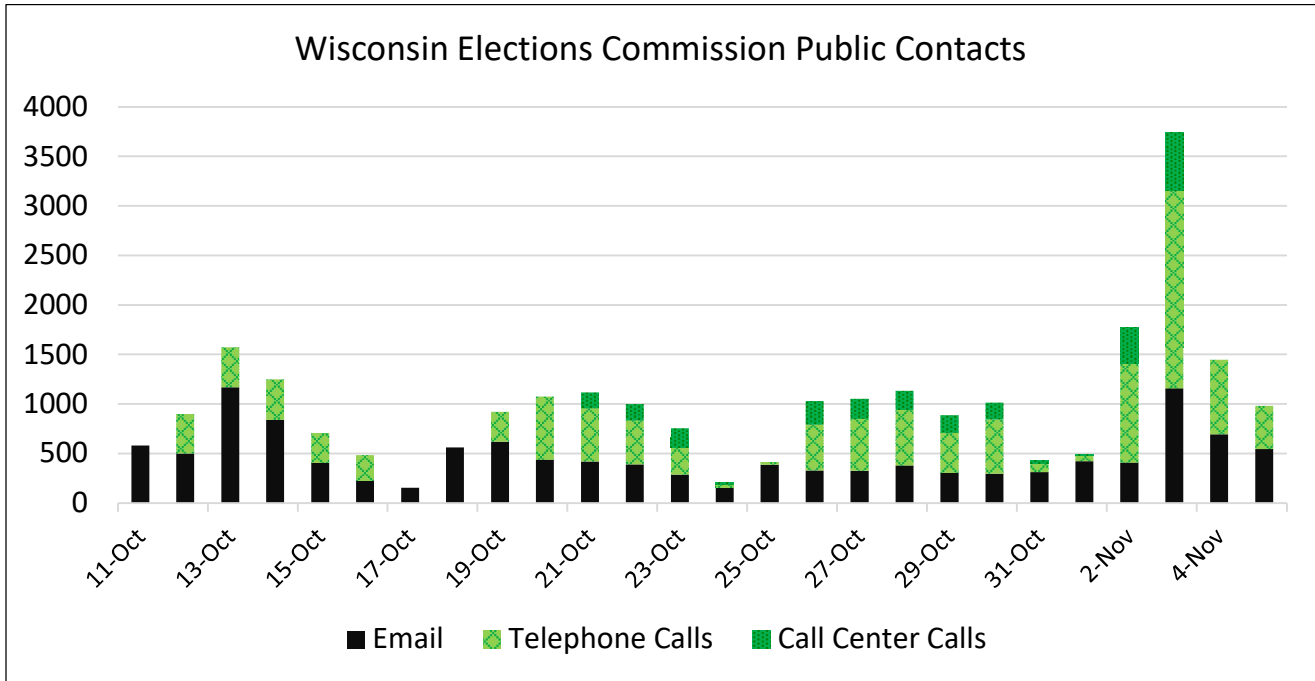
Table 7.

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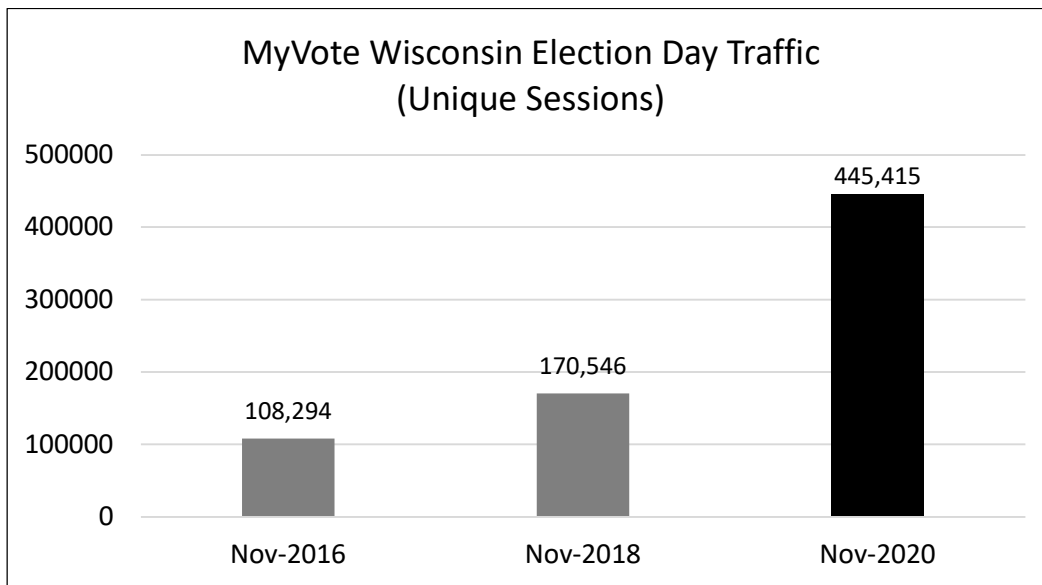
[2] A session is the entire time a single device spends on a website, which can include multiple pageviews or transactions. A user who disconnects and reconnects, or who remains inactive for 30 minutes, creates a new session.

Telephone call and email volume for WEC staff also hit record heights in 2020, peaking at over 300 contacts per hour on Election Day.

Table 8.

As compared with the rest of 2020, public engagements peaked just prior to and after the General Election. As captured in these tables, the WEC employed a call center to answer basic voter questions and assist as many customers as possible ahead of Election Day.

Table 9.
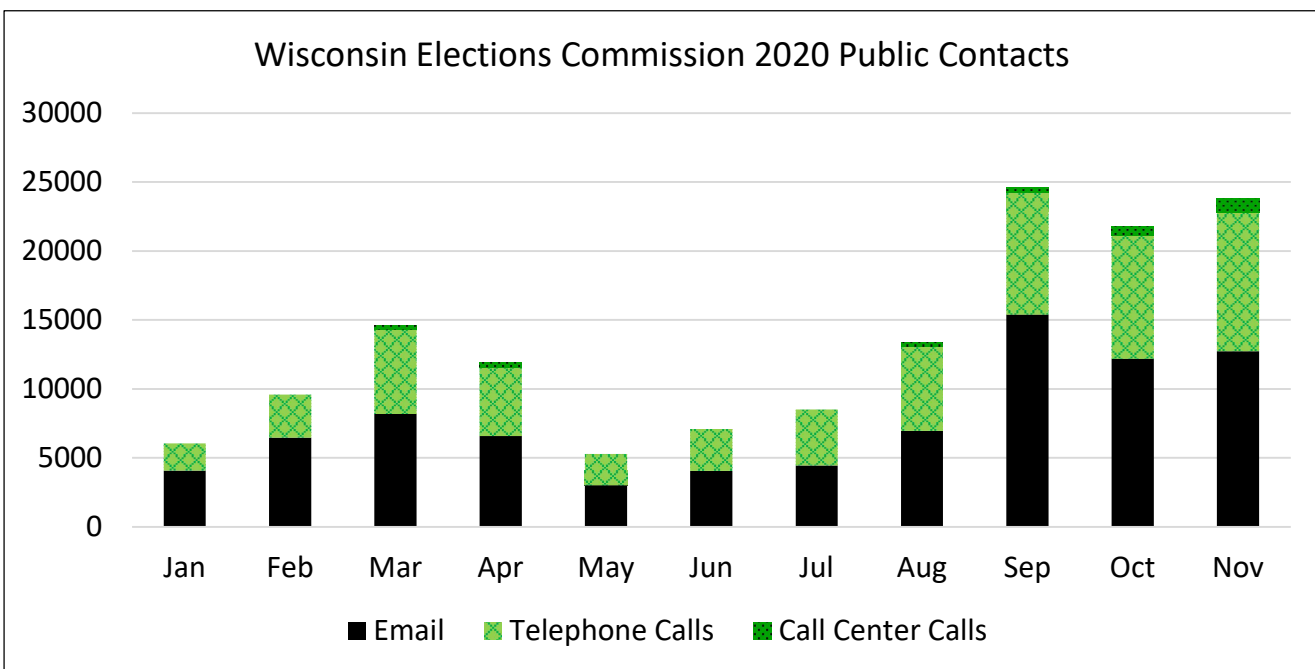
Because of the continuous nature of the election cycle in 2020, WEC staff experienced call spikes throughout the year. Notably, in September of 2020 call and email volume reached a peak as political interest groups launched call and email campaigns to WEC offices. WEC was also providing support to voters who received the WEC informational mailer at this time. The volume of contacts in 2020 represented a dramatic increase from previous years. Because of the call campaigns, WEC staff worked through most evenings and weekends to sort through the scripted calls, emails and voicemails to identify voters calling with questions or substantive concerns in order to respond to them timely. It was challenging to discern clerk contacts during these times as well, as some call campaigns would use social media to encourage followers to saturate WEC call lines, including the dedicated clerk phone number. This happened during a critical point in the election calendar where WEC was also assisting clerks with closing out the August election, sending ballots for the November election, and assisting voters with absentee requests and online registration because of the WEC's statewide informational mailer. This new phenomenon has led the WEC staff to explore other software or solutions to manage and respond to surges in public advocacy contacts without missing real-time clerk and voter service request contacts.

Compared to previous general elections, public contacts with the WEC more than doubled in 2020.

Table 10.
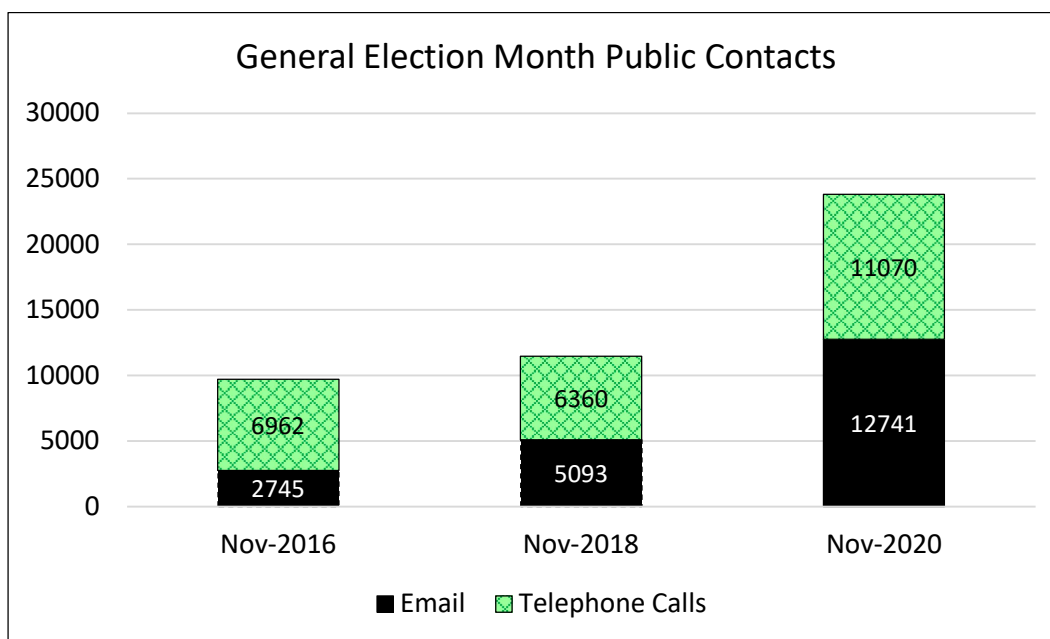
A call center, temporary staff, and a state employee interchange were used to help increase WEC capacity to answer inquiries. This was useful in assisting with basic voter questions such as "where is my polling place?" However, most inquiries involve complex election questions from either clerks or voters that require either detailed election knowledge or technical expertise. These inquiries are all routed to WECs small staff of 31 full time state employees. WEC staff is continuing to examine the customer support model, considering the dramatic increase in contacts in 2020 to implement sustainable customer support models for the future.

B. Absentee Voting

Absentee voting remained exceptionally popular for the 2020 General Election but to a lesser degree than in April. Instead, voting at the polls on Election Day increased from 25% of ballots cast on April 7 to just over 40% on November 3. This figure, however, remains well below Wisconsin's historical average of 70%-80% election day voting.
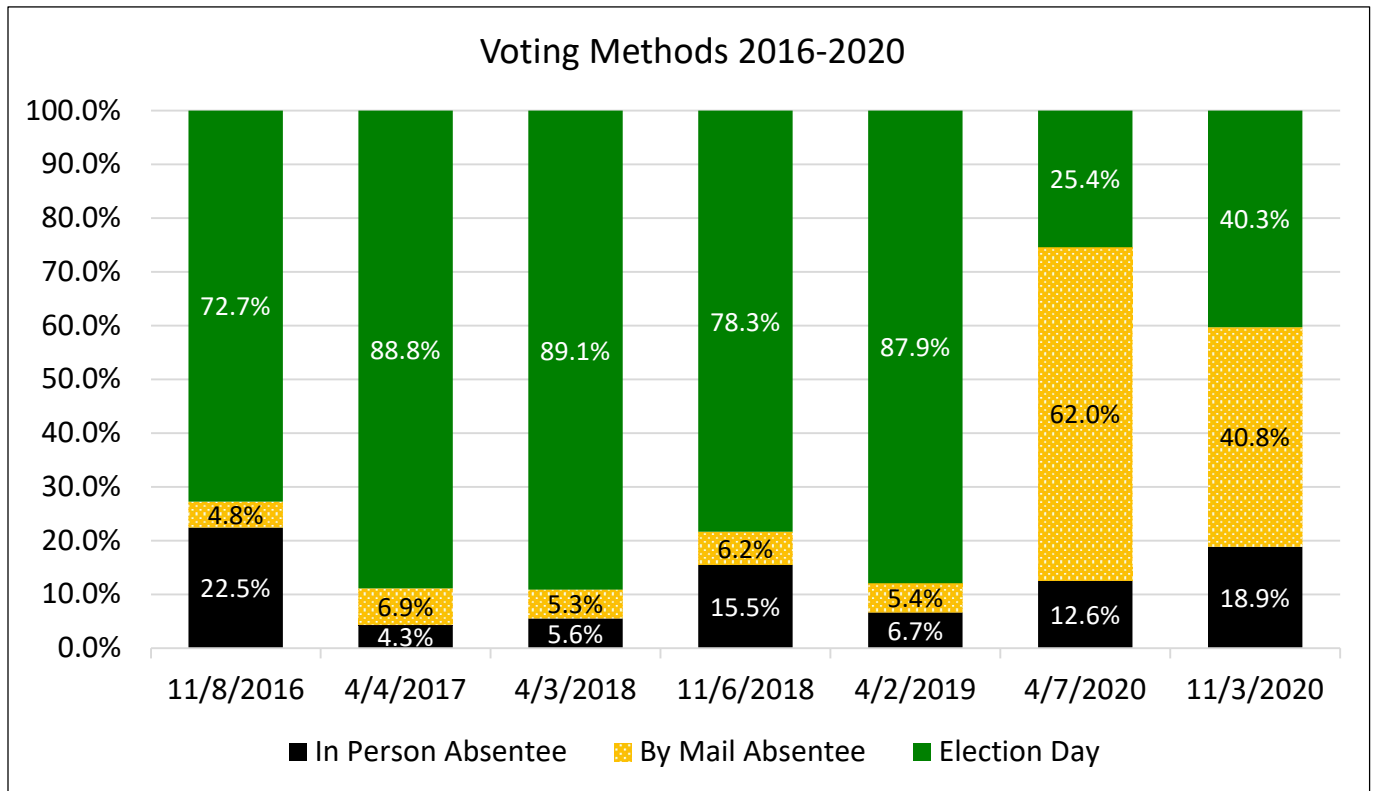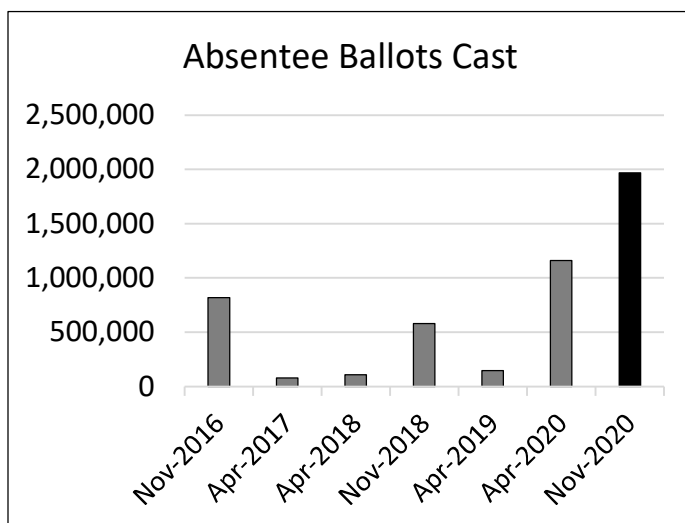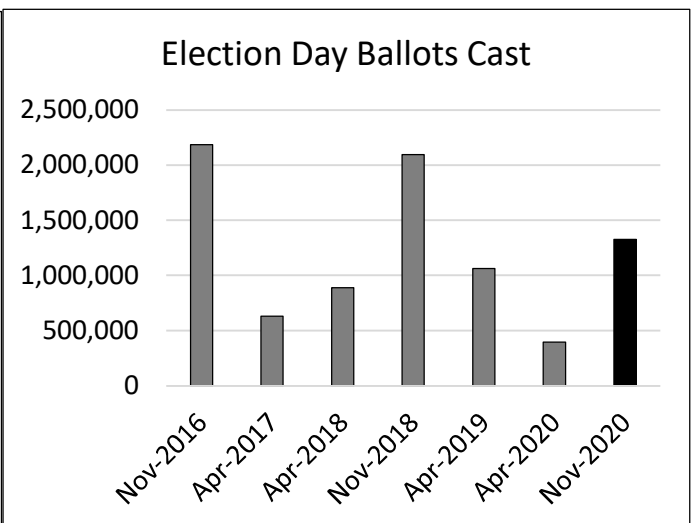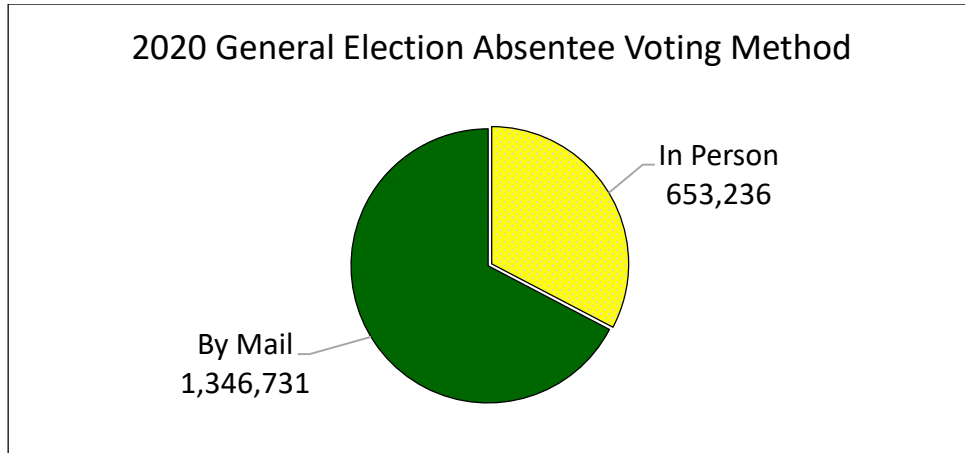
Table 11.

Table 12.

Table 13.

Table 14.

2020 General Election Absentee Voting Method

In Person 653,236

By Mail 1,346,731

More than 2 million absentee ballots were delivered to voters for the April election, either by mail or in person at local clerks' offices. More than 95% percent of ballots were returned and counted. A by-county breakdown of absentee by-mail voting may be found in Supplemental Table 2 at the end of this report.

Table 15.

Type	2020 General Election Absentee Ballot Status	Absentee Ballot Count	% of Ballots
Returned Ballots	Ballots Returned and Counted	1,969,274	95.64%
	Ballots Returned and Rejected – All Reasons	4,270	0.20%
	Rejected - Certification Insufficient	1,434	
	Rejected - Not Returned before Polls Close	1,045	
	Rejected - Superseding Ballot Returned	275	
	Rejected - Certificate Envelope Compromised	41	
	Rejected - Voter Deceased Before Election Day	240	
	Rejected - Voter Ineligible	1,151	
	Rejected – Other	84	
Unreturned Ballots	Ballot Not Returned	85,586	4.16%
Admin Action	Request Cancelled by Clerk	19,727	n/a
	Request Cancelled by Voter	52,148	n/a
	Ballot Returned Undeliverable	9,330	n/a
	Voter Refused Ballot from SVD	0	n/a
	Voter Ineligible to Receive Ballot	15	n/a

See Supplemental Table 4 for ballot status definitions.[3]

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[3] The technical structure of the voter registration database is far more detailed than the categories applied in this chart and includes three variables with over 60 different combinations to define the status of an absentee ballot. Clerks have the option to choose the appropriate ballot status explanation and sometimes apply different ballot status definitions to describe the same situation. Supplemental Table 4 displays the full range of ballot status combinations and how they were defined in this report.

News reports and social media rumors of postal service problems may have contributed to a shift away from voting by mail. Some clerks reported that voters were cancelling their by-mail absentee ballot requests in favor of voting in-person absentee or in-person on Election Day. While these reports are anecdotal, more than 52,000 cancelled absentee ballot requests seem to support this claim.

The figures in Table 15 above are largely consistent with the percentage of ballots rejected or not returned in recent November elections. The number of rejected ballots was exceptionally low but similar to the rejection rate seen in recent elections. As shown below, both the rejection rate and the unreturned rate tend to be lower in November than in April.

Table 16.   Table 17.

Percent Absentee Ballots Rejected

Absentee Ballots Not Returned
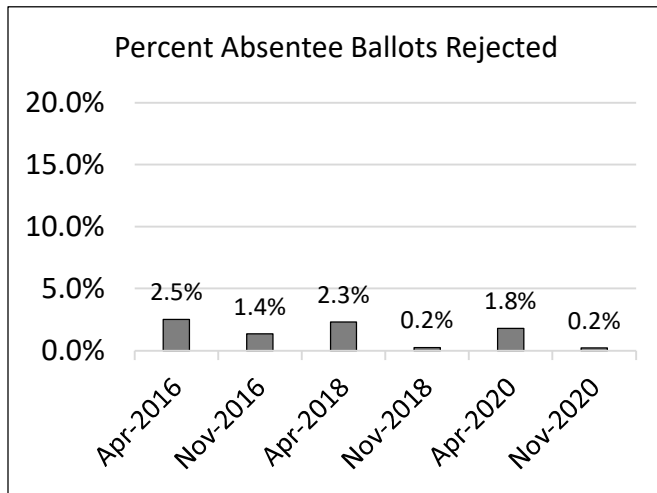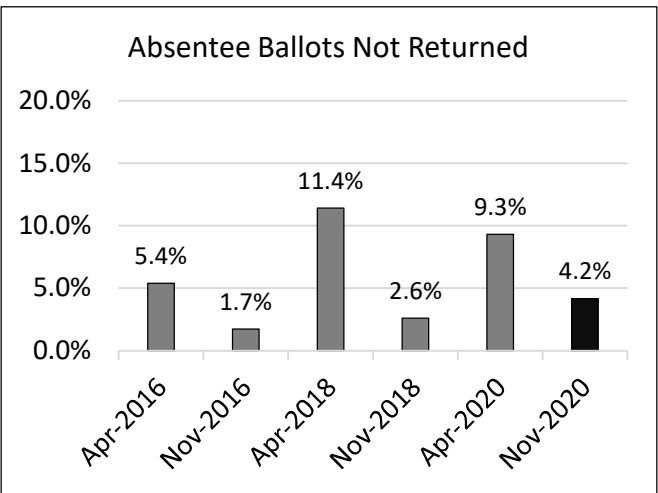
Separately, voters who did not return a ballot or cancel their ballot request were less likely to participate by another voting method. An examination of unreturned ballots found that most of those voters simply did not vote in the General Election. Just under a quarter of them voted at the polls on Election Day.

Table 18.

2020 General Election
Voters Who Did Not Return Their Absentee Ballots

Voted at Polls 23%

Did Not Vote 77%
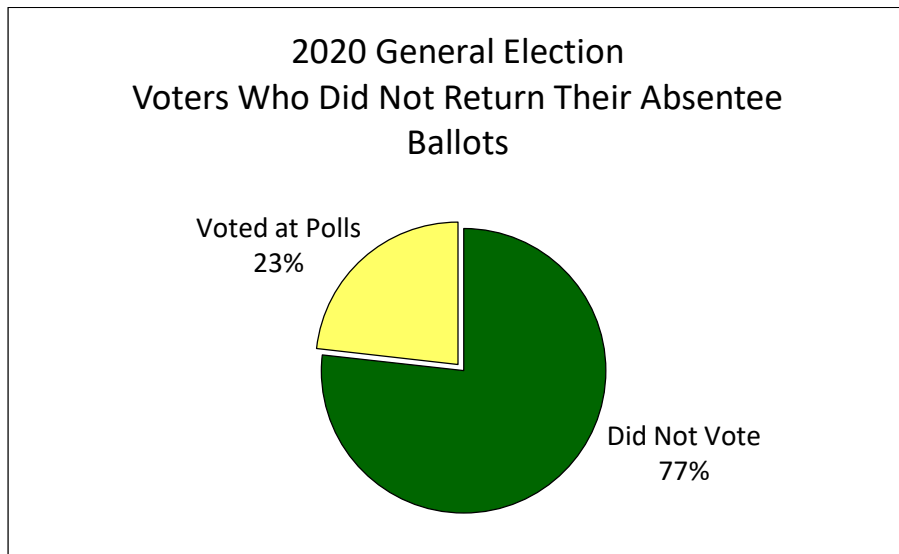
C. Special Voting Deputies

In 2020 the absentee voting population included people who previously would have voted with the in-person assistance of a Special Voting Deputy (SVD). The Wisconsin Legislature created the SVD program in order to assist individuals residing in residential care facilities such as nursing homes, community-based residential facilities, qualified retirement homes, residential care complexes, and adult family homes. Wis Stat. § 6.875. SVDs are appointed by the municipal clerk and must meet specific eligibility criteria.[4]

Beginning in March 2020, municipal and county clerks began asking WEC staff how to handle SVD voting in light of the heightened COVID-19 threat to older people. Care facilities likewise began closing their doors to visitors, including SVDs. In both 2020 and early 2021, most care facilities prohibited access to all except essential medical personnel. There is no legal exception that allows SVDs access, even with protective equipment or other preventative measures. Ordinarily, SVDs must make at least two separate attempts to visit a covered facility before the clerk may send an absentee ballot to the voter. Wis. Stat. § 6.875(6)(e). If the SVDs are unable to make the two scheduled visits, or a resident is unable to attend one of the visits, the law directs clerks to send voters their ballot. After reviewing the statutory guidance, the Wisconsin Elections Commission directed that clerks should not delay ballot delivery by making two failed attempts to visit each facility. The Commission stated that local election officials may advance to mailing an absentee ballot to those registered voters who reside in care facilities that are typically served by SVDs if they request an absentee ballot or have an active request on file.

This decision was made by the Commission in acknowledgement that SVDs would not be granted access to qualified care facilities. The Commission determined that it was unnecessary and wasteful to send SVDs in person only so that they could be rejected on two separate occasions. Instead, delivering ballots immediately would give voters who reside in care facilities adequate time to receive, vote, and return their ballot, just like any other voter. If a clerk were to wait until they had scheduled two facility visits, and were ultimately denied access to those facilities, the voter would be left with significantly less time to participate. The acknowledgement by the Commission that SVDs would not be granted access to qualified facilities allowed staff to provide clear and uniform guidance to clerks. The WEC continues to partner with state government agencies and aging and disability advocacy organizations to provide uniform guidance and training about the absentee voting process for care facility residents.

At the time of the General Election, the population of Wisconsin voters normally serviced by SVDs was 22,303 voters residing in 503 municipalities. This figure is a slight increase over the 2016 population size. A breakdown of these voters by county is available in Supplemental Table 5 at the end of this

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[4] Special Voting Deputies must: (1) be a qualified elector of the county; (2) attend training; (3) take the Oath of Special Voting Deputy (Form EL-155); (4) not currently be employed by the facility; (5) not have been employed by the facility within two years of the appointment; (6) not be an immediate family member of anyone currently employed by the facility or employed by the facility with two years of the appointment. Wis. Stat. § 6.875.
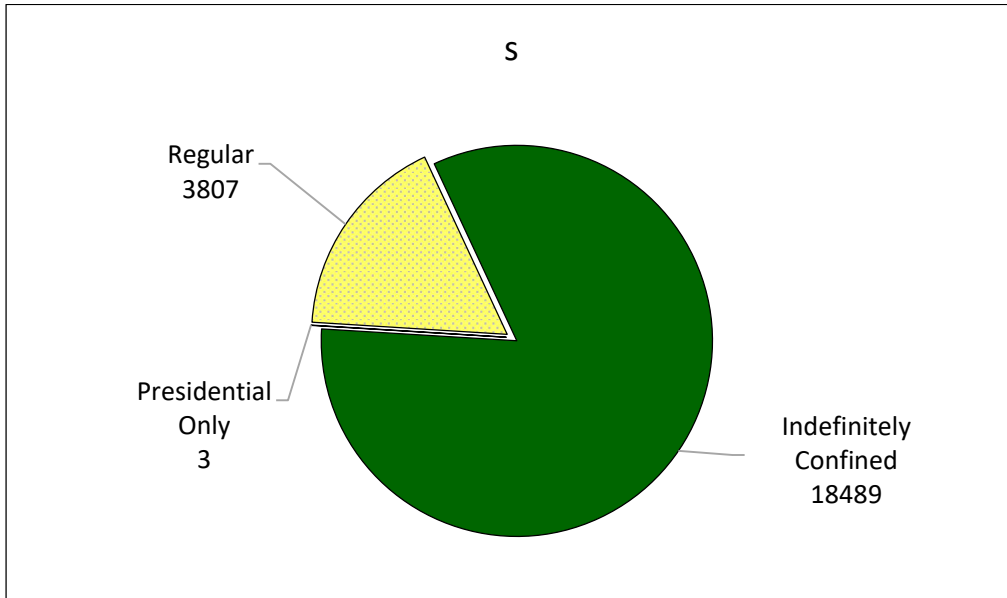
report. The data below shows the population that was scheduled to be served by SVDs, plus those active registered voters who previously were served by SVD but this year requested a by-mail absentee ballot.

Table 19.

<u>Special Voting Deputy Population Size</u>
November 2016:   21,703
November 2020:   22,303

Table 20.

D. Indefinitely Confined Voters

Another group generating considerable interest in 2020 was the subset of voters who certified they were indefinitely confined. The Wisconsin statutes state that an elector who is indefinitely confined because of age, physical illness or infirmity or is disabled for an indefinite period may by signing a statement to that effect require that an absentee ballot be sent to the elector automatically for every election. Wis. Stat. § 6.86(2)(a). 2011 Wisconsin Act 23, the voter photo ID law, exempted voters who certify that they are indefinitely confined from providing their clerk with a copy of their acceptable photo ID in order to receive an absentee ballot; instead, state law allows their witness to verify their identity.

As the pandemic worsened in March 2020 and Wisconsin went into a lockdown, many voters looked at their options for absentee voting in light of technological challenges to providing their municipal clerk with a copy of their photo ID. This was especially true for voters without ready access to a smartphone, digital camera, scanner, or photocopying machine. There was a great deal of public discussion about whether the pandemic and stay-at-home order meant all, or most, voters were indefinitely confined. At its meeting of March 27, 2020, the Wisconsin Elections Commission adopted the following guidance related to the use of indefinitely confined status to assist local election officials working with absentee voters:

1. Designation of indefinitely confined status is for each individual voter to make based upon their current circumstance. It does not require permanent or total inability to travel outside of the residence. The designation is appropriate for electors who are indefinitely confined because of age, physical illness or infirmity or are disabled for an indefinite period.

2. Indefinitely confined status shall not be used by electors simply as a means to avoid the photo ID requirement without regard to whether they are indefinitely confined because of age, physical illness, infirmity or disability.

This guidance was and is consistent with and supplements previous statements of the WEC related to absentee voters who may qualify as indefinitely confined or "permanent" absentee voters.

Due to the heightened interest in this subset of ballots, WEC staff examined the available data regarding indefinitely confined voting in the General Election. It is important to note that Wisconsin election systems do not associate "indefinitely confined" status with a voter record. The status is associated only with an active absentee application and does not exist independently of the absentee ballot process.

As with absentee voting, the COVID-19 pandemic clearly affected indefinitely confined voting. Significantly more people claimed the status in 2020 than did in the two prior November elections.

Table 21.
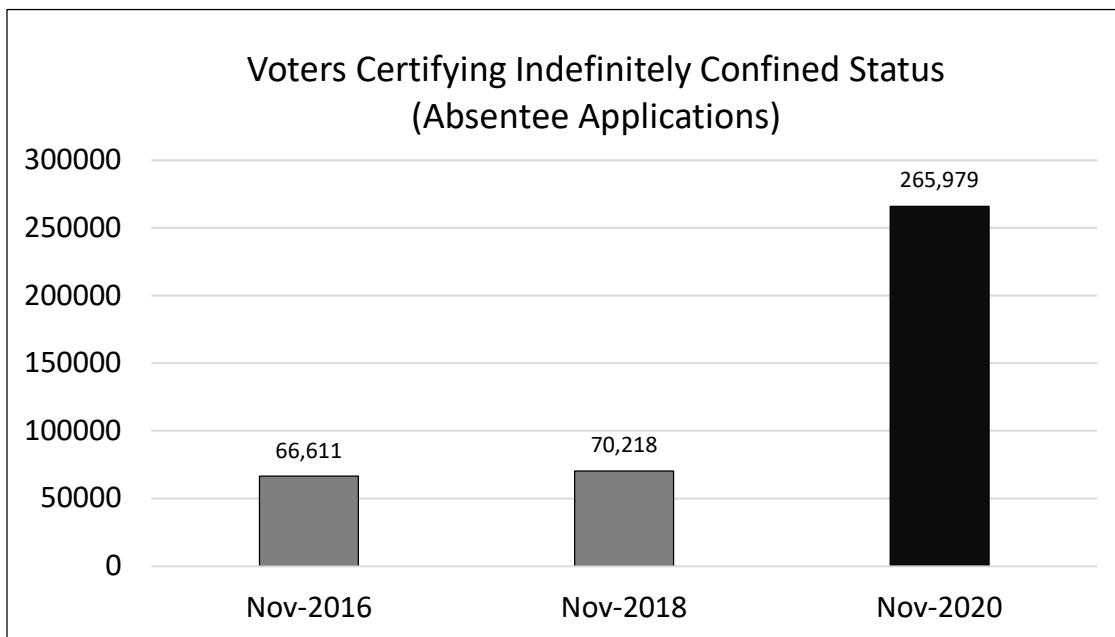
As with voting by mail, voter interest in the indefinitely confined process declined between April and November, with a smaller percentage of absentee ballots coming from indefinitely confined voters. Eleven percent of General Election absentee ballots came from indefinitely confined voters versus 14% of April ballots. A breakdown by county is available in Supplemental Table 3 at the end of this report.

Table 22.

Returned Absentee Ballots
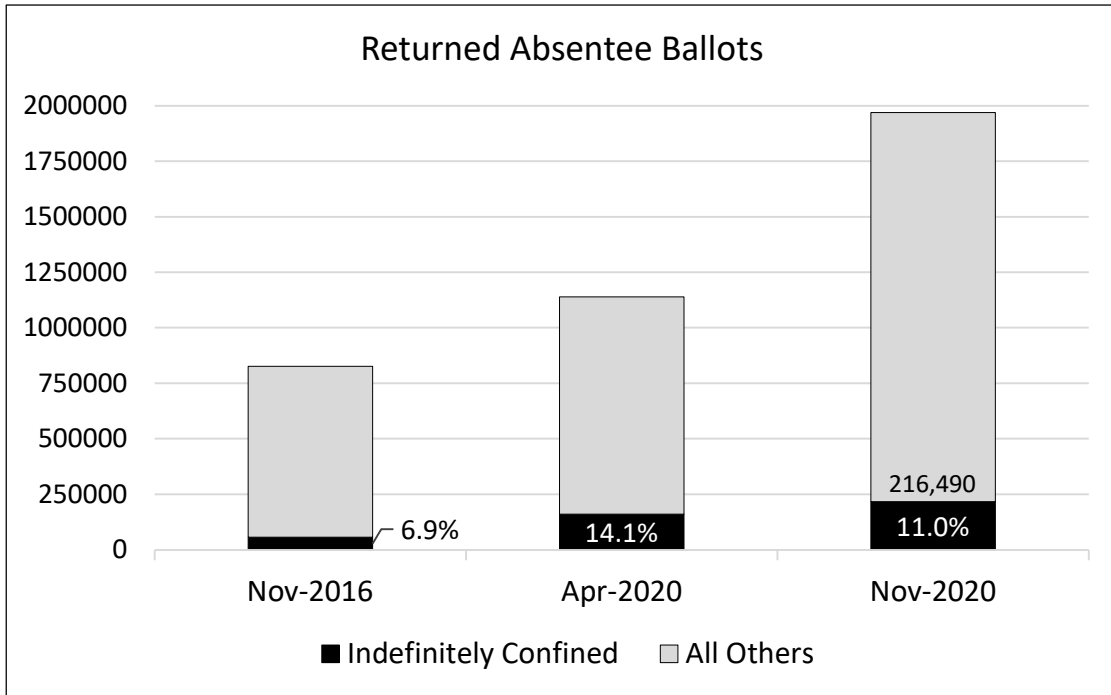
Indefinitely confined voters have come under scrutiny in part because the law permits them to obtain a ballot without providing a copy of their photo ID. As a result, legislators, media and members of the public asked WEC staff to evaluate how many General Election indefinitely confined voters have a photo ID on file or have otherwise previously presented photo ID to vote in a recent election. A review of election records found that approximately four fifths of the voters meet these criteria.

Table 23.

2020 Indefinitely Confined Voters
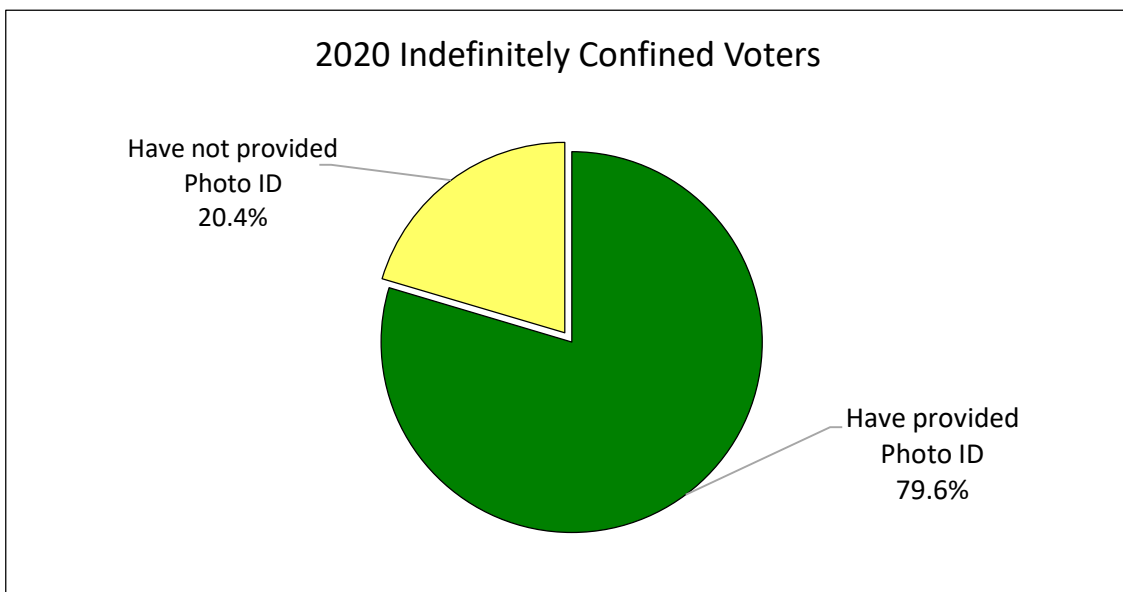
Finally, staff obtained a breakdown of indefinitely confined absentee ballot applications by age group. The results show that approximately two-thirds of indefinitely confined applications come from voters over age 65.

Table 24.
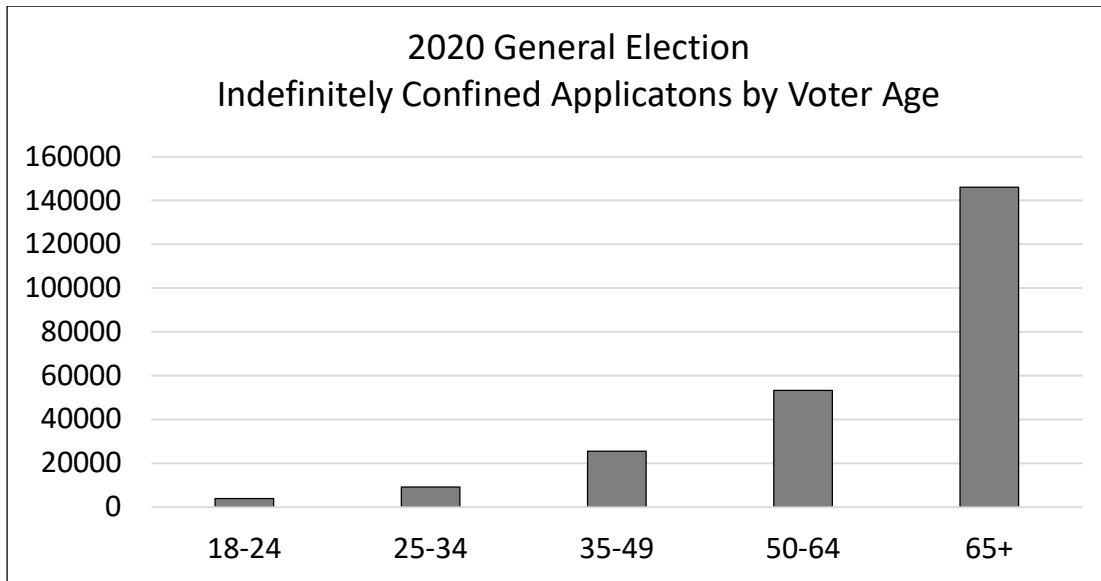
E. ERIC Movers List Voters

Another subset of voters garnering considerable attention are those individuals on the ERIC Active Movers list. ERIC is the Electronic Registration Information Center in Washington, D.C. The group consists of thirty member states plus the District of Columbia. Wisconsin is a member of ERIC and WEC Administrator Meagan Wolfe is a member of its 2020-2021 Board of Directors.

As part of Wisconsin's membership in ERIC, WEC staff are required to reach out to voters who ERIC has flagged as having potentially moved. ERIC obtains data from a variety of sources, such as Wisconsin motor vehicle records, voter registration and motor vehicle records from participating states, and the National Change of Address database from the U.S. Postal Service. These individuals are considered the "Mover's List" and assigned the status of "Active-Mover" in the statewide voter registration database. This status indicates their voter registration is active but additional follow-up is required to evaluate if the person has moved. Voters in this category have not voted since 2019, have not affirmed their registration address, and have not updated their registration address.

Active-Movers appear on the poll book with a watermark on their name. The watermark signals to poll workers that the voter must affirm his or her address before being issuing a ballot. If the voter has moved, he or she must re-register before a ballot is issued. If the voter has not moved, they must sign, affirming that their address is still current, before receiving a ballot. In the most recent mover's list review, 232,579 voters were identified by ERIC as potentially having moved.

There was extensive litigation in 2019 and 2020 regarding the ERIC Active Movers list and whether the WEC was required to deactivate those voters under Wis. Stat. § 6.50(3). While the Ozaukee County Circuit Court initially ordered the WEC to deactivate the voters, the Wisconsin Court of Appeals District 4 unanimously reversed that order and found that WEC does not have that statutory authority to deactivate those voters. The Wisconsin Supreme Court accepted the case on appeal and in September of 2020 heard oral arguments but has not yet issued a decision. The WEC is currently bound by the Court of Appeals decision, meaning it may not take action on 2019 Mover records or on future Movers data until the Wisconsin Supreme Court renders their decision.

As a result of this litigation, there was also a great deal of public misunderstanding about the purpose of the list and who was on the list. It was not uncommon to see false claims that there were more than 200,000 deceased or ineligible voters on Wisconsin's registration list.

The number of people in "Active-Mover" status continually declines as voters either verify their status or their registration is inactivated. As of this report, the original Active-Mover group of 232,579 voters has declined to fewer than 72,000, none of whom voted in 2020. Table 25 depicts the size of the Active-Movers group over time. The current breakdown of the original group is shown below in Table 26. A detailed analysis of this data is provided as a separate memo for the Commission's February 3, 2021 meeting.
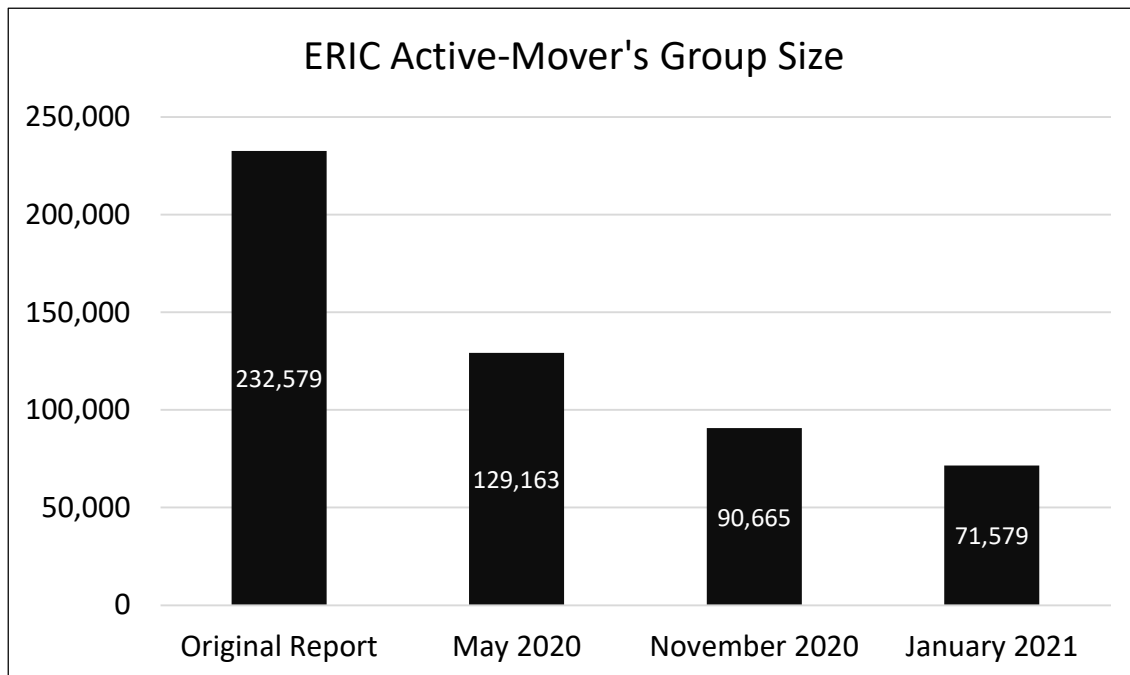
Table 25.

ERIC Active-Mover's Group Size

Original Report	232,579
May 2020	129,163
November 2020	90,665
January 2021	71,579

Table 26.

Original ERIC Movers List - Current Status

- Inactivated 3.6%
- Registered: New Address 58.4%
- Remain in Active Movers Status 30.8%
- Registered: Same Address 7.2%
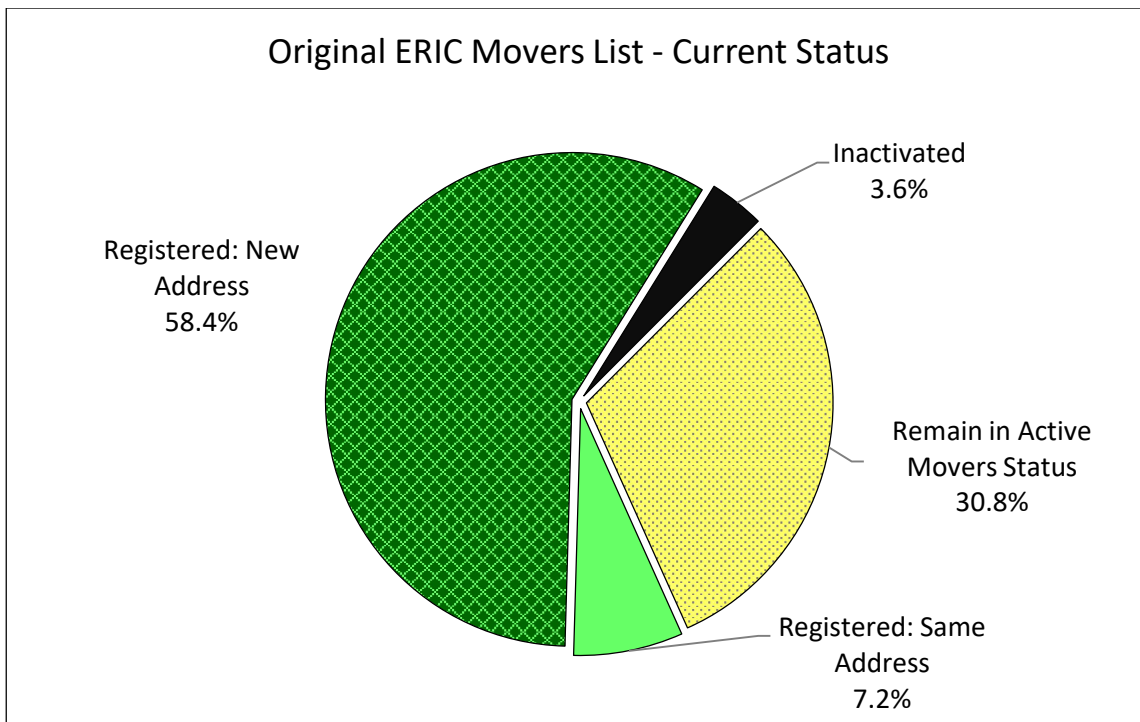
As noted above, most voters originally on the Movers List have confirmed a new Wisconsin address and updated their registration. A much smaller subset – of nearly 17,000 Wisconsin voters – has affirmed that their original address is correct. Finally, the smallest group has had their registrations inactivated by local clerks for the variety of reasons depicted in Table 27 below.

Table 27.

ERIC Movers List – Reasons for Inactivation	
Inactive – Moved	3,845
Inactive – Deceased	2,538
Inactive – Undeliverable Mailing	1,308
Inactive – Felon	357
Inactive – Incomplete EDR	225
Inactive – Administrative Action	123
Inactive – Voter Request	67
Inactive – Incompetent	11
Inactive – 4-Year Maintenance	1
Inactive – Presidential Only – Expired	1

Of the original 232,579 voters on the Movers List, 30.3% voted in the 2020 General Election. Of the group that voted, 19,086 of them had not updated their registrations or affirmed their address in 2020.

Table 28.

Original ERIC Movers List – General Election Voting	Voter Count	Percentage of Mailing
1. Voted: Registered Status[5]	51,460	22.1%
2. Voted at Same Address: Active-Mover Status	5,329	2.3%
3. Voted at New Address: Active-Mover Status	13,757	5.9%
4. Did Not Vote: Registered Status	81,980	35.2%
5. Did Not Vote: Active-Mover Status	71,578	30.8%
6. Did Not Vote: Inactivated Status	8,476	3.6%
7. Total	**232,579**	**100%**

III. Supplemental Data

Wisconsin is the most decentralized election administration system in the country. This means 1,850 municipal clerks in each city, town, and village administer elections. Municipal clerks are required to enter, and maintain, their election data in the statewide voter registration database. It is their data, and municipal clerks frequently make changes to it as needed to correct issues, add detail, or otherwise update the information about their voting population. Therefore, the data available in this report and through the statewide voter registration database is tracked, entered, and certified at the local level. The tables that follow have summarized data at the county level but remain a simplified version of the actual data.

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[5] Registered status in this table indicates the voter's status on Election Day. It indicates that these voters either re-registered at a new address or affirmed their existing registration at the original address prior to November 3, 2020.

Supplemental Table 1 (List of Graphics and Charts)

Supplemental Table 2 (Absentee Voting by Mail)

2020 GENERAL ELECTION COUNTY	PERCENT OF VOTES CAST BY MAIL	NUMBER OF VOTES CAST BY MAIL
DANE COUNTY	57.7%	199054
BROWN COUNTY	49.0%	70617
MILWAUKEE COUNTY	47.4%	217424
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY	43.8%	47294
WAUKESHA COUNTY	42.8%	114636
IRON COUNTY	42.7%	1713
WINNEBAGO COUNTY	42.5%	39981
ONEIDA COUNTY	42.4%	10235
DOOR COUNTY	42.2%	8484
LA CROSSE COUNTY	42.1%	28603
OZAUKEE COUNTY	41.7%	25627
CALUMET COUNTY	41.6%	12807
STATEWIDE	**40.8%**	**1346731**
ROCK COUNTY	40.1%	34214
BAYFIELD COUNTY	39.5%	4300
KENOSHA COUNTY	39.5%	35055
PORTAGE COUNTY	38.9%	15799
VILAS COUNTY	38.9%	5972
SAUK COUNTY	38.5%	13936
ST. CROIX COUNTY	37.9%	21464
RACINE COUNTY	37.3%	39662
IOWA COUNTY	37.0%	5180
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY	36.6%	21323
MARATHON COUNTY	36.6%	28059
DOUGLAS COUNTY	36.5%	9000
ASHLAND COUNTY	35.8%	3137
COLUMBIA COUNTY	35.6%	12041
WASHINGTON COUNTY	35.4%	31150
JEFFERSON COUNTY	35.0%	16785
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY	34.9%	23045
SAWYER COUNTY	34.8%	3659
FOND DU LAC COUNTY	34.2%	19569
WALWORTH COUNTY	34.1%	19667
GREEN COUNTY	34.1%	7296
PIERCE COUNTY	33.8%	7890
MANITOWOC COUNTY	33.6%	15058
FLORENCE COUNTY	33.4%	983
KEWAUNEE COUNTY	32.9%	3984

2020 GENERAL ELECTION COUNTY	PERCENT OF VOTES CAST BY MAIL (CONTINUED)	NUMBER OF VOTES CAST BY MAIL (CONTINUED)
VERNON COUNTY	32.9%	5241
OCONTO COUNTY	32.8%	7605
WOOD COUNTY	32.7%	13497
GRANT COUNTY	32.4%	8290
CHIPPEWA COUNTY	32.1%	11522
FOREST COUNTY	31.9%	1614
CRAWFORD COUNTY	31.9%	2776
MARINETTE COUNTY	31.3%	7203
DUNN COUNTY	31.2%	7350
WASHBURN COUNTY	31.1%	3224
WAUPACA COUNTY	30.7%	8957
POLK COUNTY	30.7%	8084
LINCOLN COUNTY	30.1%	4970
ADAMS COUNTY	30.1%	3556
BARRON COUNTY	29.9%	7578
RICHLAND COUNTY	29.3%	2645
PRICE COUNTY	28.9%	2474
SHAWANO COUNTY	28.8%	6514
LANGLADE COUNTY	28.7%	3203
LAFAYETTE COUNTY	28.5%	2436
MARQUETTE COUNTY	28.4%	2577
PEPIN COUNTY	28.4%	1177
DODGE COUNTY	28.4%	13753
WAUSHARA COUNTY	28.0%	3794
BURNETT COUNTY	27.9%	2832
GREEN LAKE COUNTY	27.2%	2905
MENOMINEE COUNTY	27.2%	432
JUNEAU COUNTY	26.9%	3695
MONROE COUNTY	26.6%	6016
TAYLOR COUNTY	25.6%	2736
RUSK COUNTY	24.9%	1968
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY	24.4%	3752
CLARK COUNTY	23.4%	3492
BUFFALO COUNTY	23.3%	1823
JACKSON COUNTY	22.9%	2337

Supplemental Table 3 (Indefinitely Confined Ballot Requests)

2020 GENERAL ELECTION COUNTY	PERCENTAGE OF ABSENTEE BALLOT REQUESTS THAT CERTIFIED INDEFINITELY CONFINED STATUS	NUMBER OF ABSENTEE BALLOT REQUESTS THAT CERTIFIED INDEFINITELY CONFINED STATUS
IRON	23.4%	487
DOUGLAS	22.2%	2726
LAFAYETTE	19.8%	622
LINCOLN	17.1%	1245
RUSK	16.6%	425
MILWAUKEE	16.3%	57498
RICHLAND	16.3%	641
ONEIDA	15.8%	2003
ASHLAND	15.6%	626
CLARK	15.4%	694
MARQUETTE	15.4%	526
FOREST	15.2%	293
WAUPACA	15.1%	1998
KEWAUNEE	15.0%	791
PRICE	14.9%	514
JUNEAU	14.8%	798
WAUSHARA	14.7%	758
MARINETTE	14.7%	1683
SHAWANO	14.6%	1430
GRANT	14.4%	1682
GREEN LAKE	14.0%	675
WOOD	13.9%	2993
BURNETT	13.8%	522
FOND DU LAC	13.7%	4148
DODGE	13.7%	3294
RACINE	13.5%	10188
SAWYER	13.5%	754
CRAWFORD	13.4%	495
MARATHON	13.4%	5532
SHEBOYGAN	13.3%	5192
SAUK	13.3%	2793
DUNN	13.2%	1333
BROWN	13.1%	13731
IOWA	13.0%	1022
JACKSON	12.9%	458
TREMPEALEAU	12.8%	700
FLORENCE	12.8%	167
MANITOWOC	12.8%	3109
ROCK	12.8%	6858

2020 GENERAL ELECTION COUNTY	PERCENTAGE OF ABSENTEE BALLOT REQUESTS THAT CERTIFIED INDEFINITELY CONFINED STATUS	NUMBER OF ABSENTEE BALLOT REQUESTS THAT CERTIFIED INDEFINITELY CONFINED STATUS
CHIPPEWA	12.8%	2275
STATEWIDE	**12.6%**	**265979**
COLUMBIA	12.5%	2360
MONROE	12.4%	1223
WINNEBAGO	12.4%	7442
ADAMS	12.3%	626
KENOSHA	12.3%	7591
WASHBURN	12.2%	524
BUFFALO	12.1%	313
POLK	11.8%	1307
PEPIN	11.7%	172
WALWORTH	11.6%	4237
DOOR	11.6%	1417
BARRON	11.6%	1346
BAYFIELD	11.5%	617
VILAS	11.5%	998
LANGLADE	11.4%	493
JEFFERSON	11.3%	3238
GREEN	11.3%	1231
VERNON	11.2%	766
LA CROSSE	11.2%	5081
OUTAGAMIE	11.0%	7767
MENOMINEE	10.9%	70
PIERCE	10.9%	1217
WASHINGTON	10.8%	6431
WAUKESHA	10.8%	21464
OCONTO	10.7%	1155
EAU CLAIRE	10.6%	3805
OZAUKEE	10.5%	4723
CALUMET	10.3%	1912
PORTAGE	10.1%	2531
ST. CROIX	9.9%	3210
DANE	9.8%	26674
TAYLOR	9.7%	359

Supplemental Table 4 (Absentee Ballot Status Definitions) – See footnote 3 on page 12

Report Definitions	Statewide Database Classification Fields (Defined by Municipal Clerks)		
Absentee Ballot Status Reason	BALLOT STATUS REASON	REASON TYPE	BALLOT STATUS
Returned & Counted	Returned	Null	Active
Rejected Certification Insufficient	Returned, to be Rejected	Certification insufficient	Active
	Cancelled Administrative Action	Certification insufficient	Inactive
	Ineligible	Certification insufficient	Inactive
	Rejected at Polls/MBOC	Certification insufficient	Inactive
	Rejected at Polls/MBOC	No POI enclosed and no certification from care facility representative when voter resides in an SVD-eligible facility not visited by SVDs	Inactive
Rejected Not Returned Before Polls Close	Ballot Returned After Deadline	Null	Inactive
	Ballot Returned After Deadline	Certification insufficient	Inactive
	Ballot Returned After Deadline	Voter not qualified	Inactive
	Ballot Not Returned by Deadline	Certification insufficient	Inactive
Rejected Superseding Ballot Returned	Returned, to be Rejected	Superseding Ballot Returned	Active
	Cancelled Administrative Action	Superseding Ballot Returned	Inactive
	Ineligible	Superseding Ballot Returned	Inactive
	Rejected at Polls/MBOC	Superseding Ballot Accepted	Inactive
	Rejected at Polls/MBOC	Superseding Ballot Returned	Inactive
	Rejected at Polls/MBOC	Vote already recorded for this voter	Inactive
Rejected Certificate Envelope Compromised	Returned, to be Rejected	Certificate envelope compromised or resealed	Active
	Cancelled Administrative Action	Certificate envelope compromised or resealed	Inactive
	Rejected at Polls/MBOC	Certificate envelope compromised or resealed	Inactive
Rejected Voter Deceased Before Election Day	Returned, to be Rejected	Voter Deceased	Active
	Cancelled Administrative Action	Voter Deceased	Inactive
	Ineligible	Voter Deceased	Inactive
	Rejected at Polls/MBOC	Voter Deceased	Inactive
	Voter Spoiled	Voter Deceased	Inactive
Rejected Voter Ineligible	Returned, to be Rejected	Voter not qualified	Active
	Cancelled Administrative Action	Voter not qualified	Inactive
	Ineligible	Null	Inactive
	Ineligible	Voter not qualified	Inactive
	Rejected at Polls/MBOC	Voter not qualified	Inactive
Rejected Other	Returned, to be Rejected	Null	Active
	Rejected at Polls/MBOC	Null	Inactive
	Rejected at Polls/MBOC	More than one of the same type of ballot enclosed	Inactive

Report Definitions	Statewide Database Classification Fields (Defined by Municipal Clerks)		
Absentee Ballot Status Reason	**BALLOT STATUS REASON**	**REASON TYPE**	**BALLOT STATUS**
Ballot Not Returned	Not Returned	Null	Active
	Not Returned	Voter not qualified	Active
	Not Returned, sent to voter for resolution	Null	Active
	Not Returned, sent to voter for resolution	Certification insufficient	Active
	Ballot Not Received	Null	Inactive
	Ballot Not Received	Certification insufficient	Inactive
	Ballot Not Returned By Deadline	Null	Inactive
Admin: Clerk Cancelled	Cancelled Administrative Action	Null	Inactive
	Voter Moved	Null	Inactive
Admin: Voter Cancelled	Voter Refused	Null	Active
	Voter Request	Null	Inactive
	Voter Request	Certification insufficient	Inactive
	Voter Request	Superseding Ballot Accepted	Inactive
	Voter Request	Superseding Ballot Returned	Inactive
	Voter Request	Voter not qualified	Inactive
	Voter Spoiled	Null	Inactive
	Voter Spoiled	Certificate envelope compromised or resealed	Inactive
	Voter Spoiled	Certification insufficient	Inactive
	Voter Spoiled	Superseding Ballot Returned	Inactive
Admin: Undeliverable	Undeliverable	Null	Inactive
	Undeliverable	Certification insufficient	Inactive
	Undeliverable	Superseding Ballot Accepted	Inactive
	Undeliverable	Superseding Ballot Returned	Inactive
	Undeliverable	Voter deceased	Inactive
	Undeliverable	Voter not qualified	Inactive
Admin: Voter Ineligible	Voter Moved	Voter not qualified	Inactive
	Voter Spoiled	Voter not qualified	Inactive

Supplemental Table 5 (2020 General Election SVD Voters by County)

COUNTY	SVD VOTER COUNT
ADAMS	52
ASHLAND	141
BARRON	76
BAYFIELD	46
BROWN	976
BUFFALO	35
BURNETT	42
CALUMET	614
CHIPPEWA	228
CLARK	165
COLUMBIA	179
CRAWFORD	30
DANE	2032
DODGE	254
DOOR	147
DOUGLAS	125
DUNN	139
EAU CLAIRE	440
FLORENCE	14
FOND DU LAC	378
FOREST	39
GRANT	345
GREEN	167
GREEN LAKE	80
IOWA	74
IRON	14
JACKSON	18
JEFFERSON	156
JUNEAU	754
KENOSHA	346
KEWAUNEE	889
LA CROSSE	873
LAFAYETTE	26
LANGLADE	5
LINCOLN	55
MANITOWOC	315
MARATHON	301
MARINETTE	76
MARQUETTE	28

COUNTY	SVD VOTER COUNT (CONT.)
MENOMINEE	0
MILWAUKEE	2523
MONROE	181
OCONTO	47
ONEIDA	124
OUTAGAMIE	450
OZAUKEE	771
PEPIN	10
PIERCE	113
POLK	136
PORTAGE	149
PRICE	80
RACINE	464
RICHLAND	54
ROCK	488
RUSK	64
SAUK	300
SAWYER	33
SHAWANO	122
SHEBOYGAN	334
ST. CROIX	298
TAYLOR	47
TREMPEALEAU	123
VERNON	44
VILAS	89
WALWORTH	469
WASHBURN	48
WASHINGTON	618
WAUKESHA	2315
WAUPACA	408
WAUSHARA	49
WINNEBAGO	390
WOOD	284