My title*

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First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

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1 Introduction

(Alexander 2023)

*Data and code used to generate this report are available here: https://github.com/bennyrochwerg/voter-id/

2 Data

This report explores replication data (Fraga and Miller 2021) associated with the article *Who Do Voter ID Laws Keep from Voting?* by Fraga and Miller (2022). This data, along with associated code, was uploaded by the authors to The Journal of Politics Dataverse (Fraga and Miller 2021) to allow others to replicate aspects of the article such as graphs and tables. By facilitating the reproduction of the authors' findings, this data (Fraga and Miller 2021) contributes to the reliability and authenticity of the contents of the article (Alexander 2023) and its conclusions.

The data from Fraga and Miller (2021) includes both county- and voter-level variables from Texas in 2016. First, the county-level variables include the proportions of Black and Hispanic people, the proportions of individuals aged 18 to 24 and 75 and over, the proportion of people who voted for Barack Obama in the 2012 United States (US) presidential election (excluding third-party candidates), the proportion of non-college educated individuals, the rate of reasonable impediment declaration (RID) usage in 2016 (which allowed individuals without mandatory voter ID to vote using non-voter ID such as a birth certificate), the rate of ID-capable individuals (i.e., RID-filers who did not have their voter ID on hand as they forgot it, lost it, or withheld it in a defiant manner), the rates of relocation and hardship faced by individuals, and median household income (Fraga and Miller 2021, 2022). Second, the voter-level variables were collected from RID submissions and include the county of each RID-filer, the issue or impediment that prevented each filer from acquiring voter ID (as well as grouped impediments such as relocation, hardship, and being ID-capable), the age and race of each filer, whether or not each filer was female, and the type of non-voter ID used by each filer (Fraga and Miller 2021, 2022).

With respect to measurement, the authors collected the voter-level RID documents by submitting a Texas Public Information Act request (Fraga and Miller 2022). This yielded 16,097 RID documents, each of which included the filer's self-reported voter ID impediment, the type of non-voter ID used by the filer, and the filer's name (Fraga and Miller 2022). These RID documents were filed by individuals at their polling location (Fraga and Miller 2022), and the data from the RID documents was organized electronically by Fraga and Miller (2022). The authors then cross-referenced this RID data with Texas secretary of state voter registration data, which contained more personal details about each filer compared to the RID documents (Fraga and Miller 2022). Afterward, the authors used the filers' personal details as well as other demographic and geographic resources to predict their race as the voter registration data only stated if a family name was Spanish or not (Fraga and Miller 2022). Moreover, the authors obtained demographic county-related data from the 2015 US Census American Community Survey and used imputation to fill in missing data from one of the counties (Fraga and Miller 2022).

Since this analysis exclusively focuses on the voter-level RID-filer data, which could only be accessed by the authors through a formal request (Fraga and Miller 2022), other similar datasets could not be used to generate this report. After downloading the data with the

R programming language (R Core Team 2023) and the `tidyverse` (Wickham et al. 2019), `haven` (Wickham, Miller, and Smith 2023), and `labelled` (Larmarange 2023) packages, the `tidyverse` (Wickham et al. 2019) package was employed in order to clean and filter the data. In doing so, a new variable was created to indicate whether or not each individual was White. Finally, the `tidyverse` (Wickham et al. 2019) and `here` (Müller 2020) packages were used to filter the data to only include entries from Harris County, Texas, and the `tidyverse` (Wickham et al. 2019) package was used to create graphs in this section.

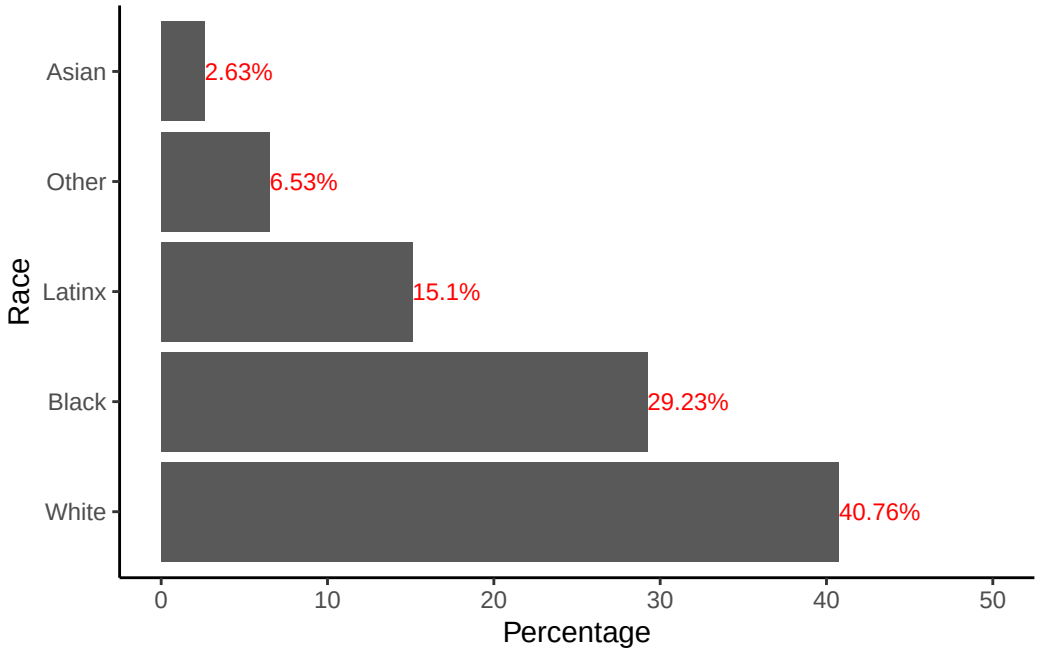

Figure 1: Races of Harris County, Texas RID-filers in 2016

Figure 1 illustrates that the most common race among Harris County, Texas RID-filers in 2016 was White (approximately 41%), followed by Black (approximately 29%), Latinx (approximately 15%), and Asian (approximately 3%). Approximately 7% of filers had a different race.

3 Results

The graphs in this section were created with the R programming language (R Core Team 2023) and the `tidyverse` (Wickham et al. 2019) and `patchwork` (Pedersen 2024) packages. Alexander (2023) was used as a resource during this process.

Figure 2 illustrates that the largest voter ID impediment for Harris County, Texas RID-filers in 2016 was lost or stolen ID (approximately 29%). This was followed by work obligations

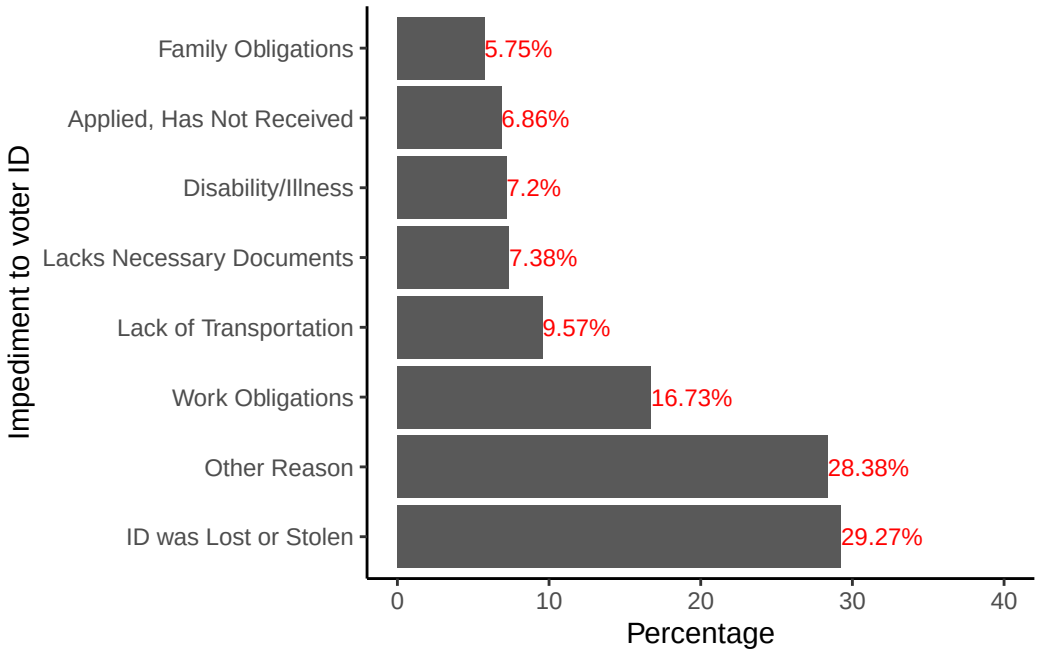

Figure 2: Voter ID impediments for Harris County, Texas RID-filers in 2016

(approximately 17%), lack of transportation (approximately 10%), lack of necessary documents (approximately 7%), disability or illness (approximately 7%), an ongoing application process (approximately 7%), and family obligations (approximately 6%). Approximately 28% of RID-filers provided a different reason for not being able to procure voter ID.

Figure 3 shows that the largest grouped voter ID impediment for Harris County, Texas RID-filers in 2016 was hardship (approximately 37%). This was followed by being ID-capable (approximately 32%), which refers to RID-filers who did not have their voter ID on hand as they forgot it, lost it, or withheld it in a defiant manner (Fraga and Miller 2022). Finally, 27% of RID-filers' impediment to voter ID was relocation.

Figure 4 illustrates that the largest grouped voter ID impediment for White Harris County, Texas RID-filers in 2016 was hardship (approximately 40%), followed by being ID-capable (approximately 30%) and relocation (approximately 26%). In addition, the largest grouped voter ID impediment for Black Harris County, Texas RID-filers in 2016 was hardship (approximately 39%), followed by being ID-capable (approximately 33%) and relocation (approximately 26%). Finally, the largest grouped voter ID impediment for Latinx Harris County, Texas RID-filers in 2016 was being ID-capable (approximately 48%), followed by hardship (approximately 30%) and relocation (approximately 17%).

4 Discussion

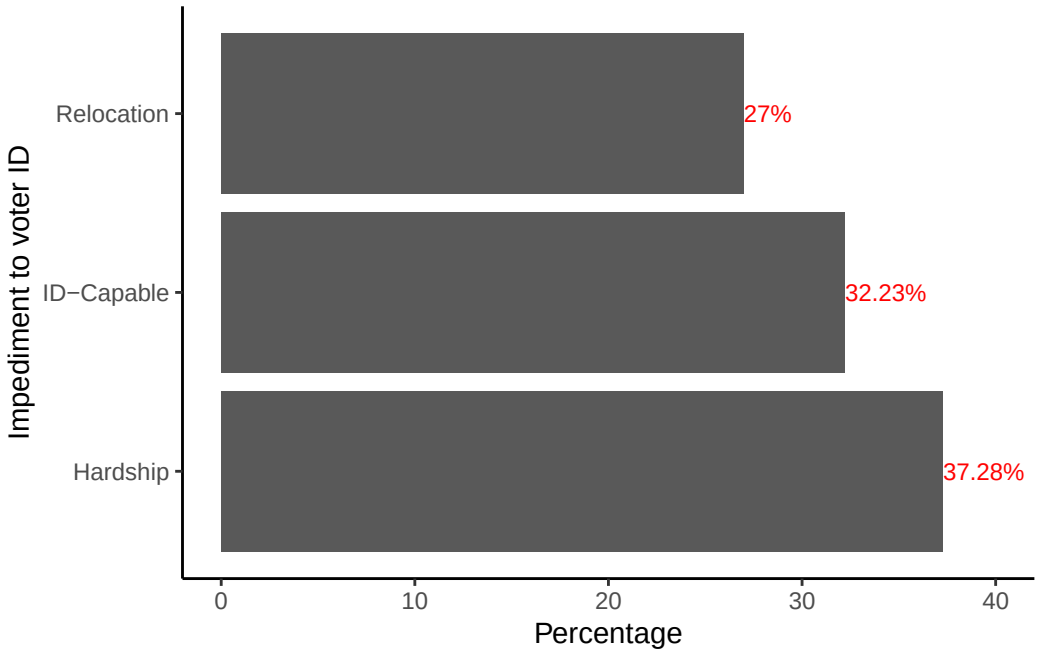

Figure 3: Grouped voter ID impediments for Harris County, Texas RID-filers in 2016

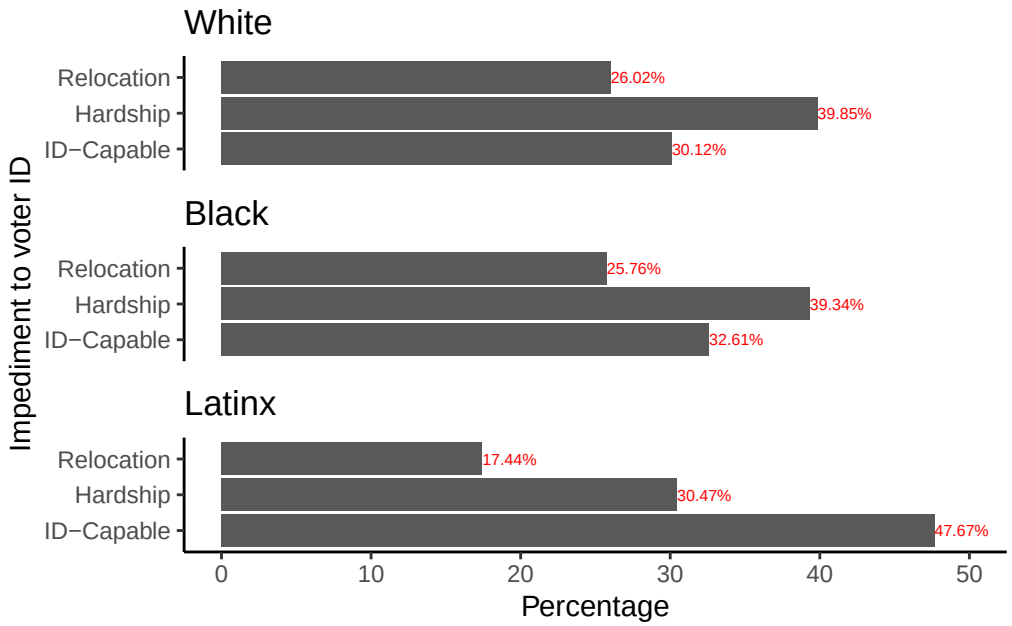

Figure 4: Grouped voter ID impediments for Harris County, Texas RID-filers in 2016 by race

Appendix

A Additional data details

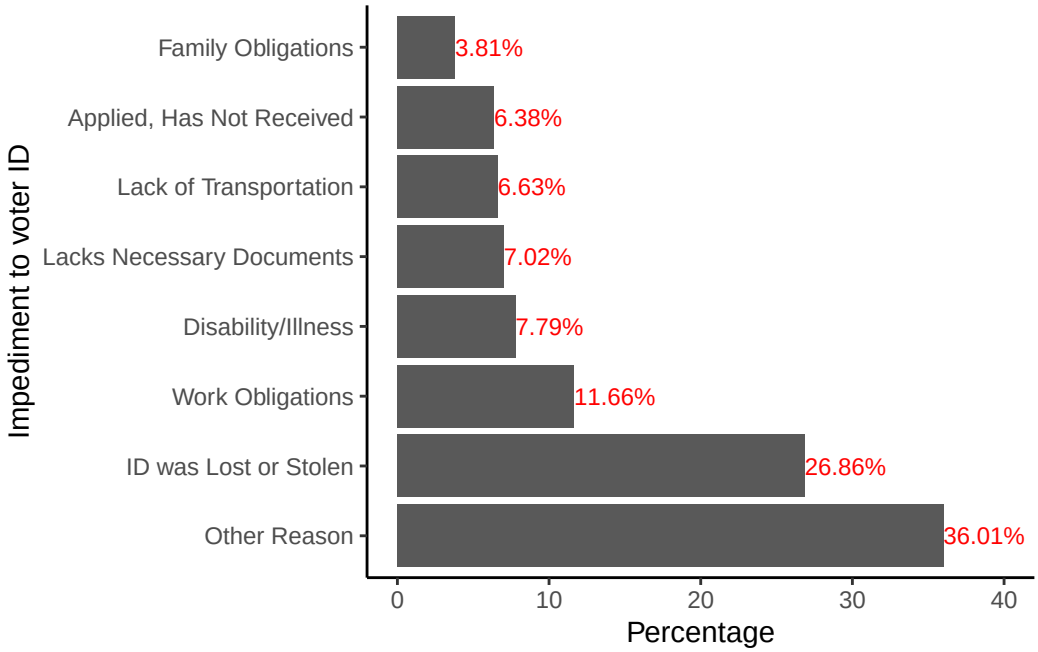

Figure 5: Voter ID impediments for Texas RID-filers in 2016 (reproduction of Figure 2 from Fraga and Miller (2022))

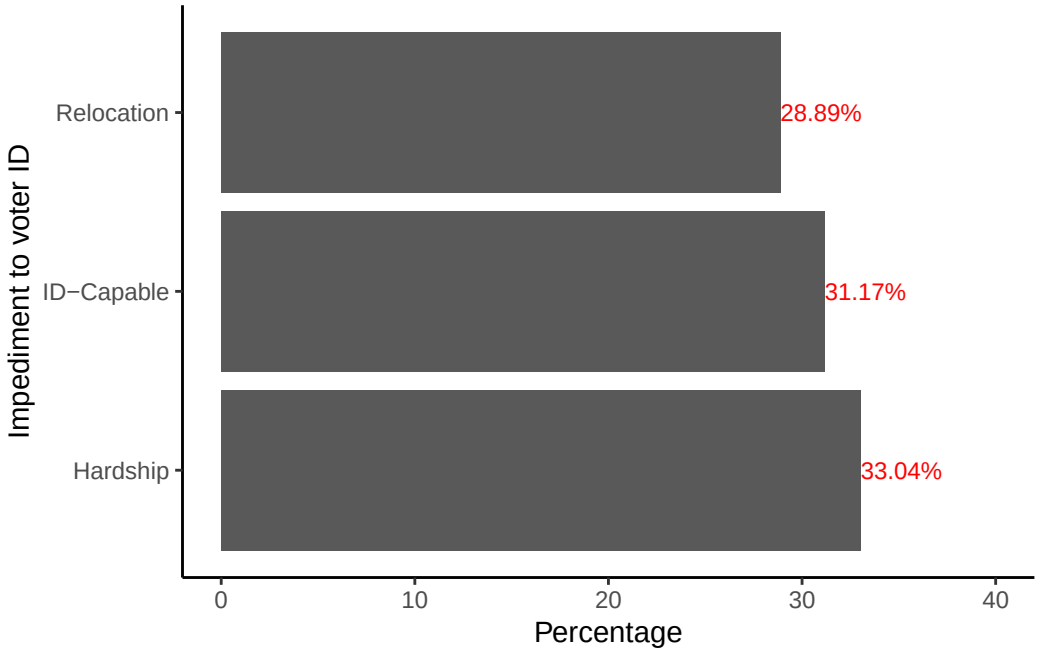

Figure 6: Grouped voter ID impediments for Texas RID-filers in 2016 (reproduction of Figure 3 from Fraga and Miller (2022))

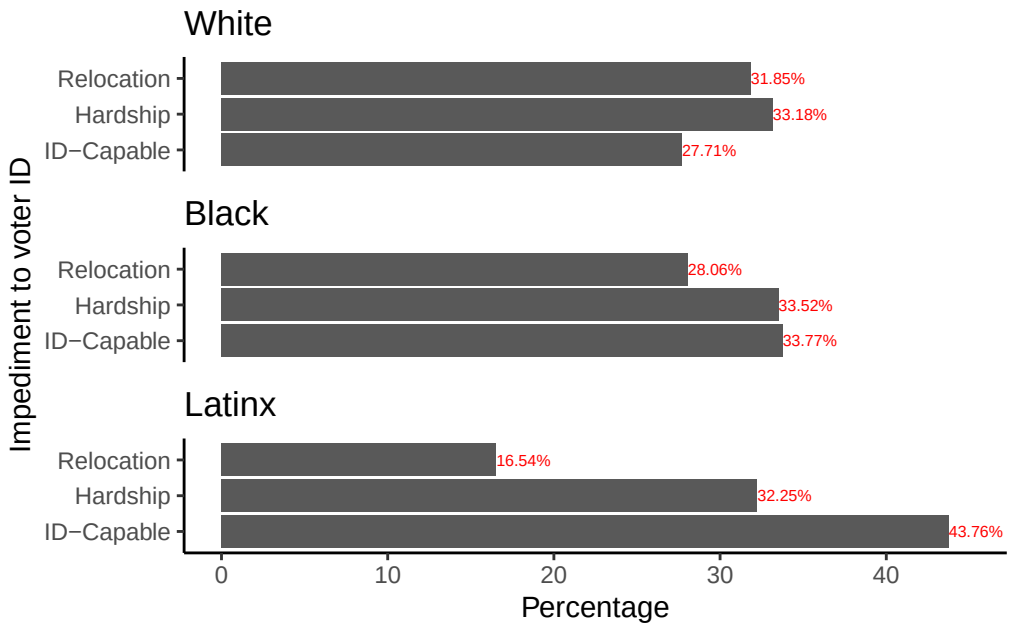

Figure 7: Grouped voter ID impediments for Texas RID-filers in 2016 by race (reproduction of Figure A2 from Fraga and Miller (2022))

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