START UP / TEST SCREEN





HISTORY

Background on problem and attempts to find solutions



Background on Equipment Allocation

Efficiency versus practical application



2006 and prior allocated the same amount of equipment to all polling places



Background on Equipment Allocation

Efficiency versus practical application

- Due to lines forming in certain areas, changed allocation methodology for 2008 and beyond
- optimization calculator provided by MIT based on queueing theory





Voter Booth Allocation

Multiple configurations for delivery







Background on Equipment Allocation

Efficiency versus practical application

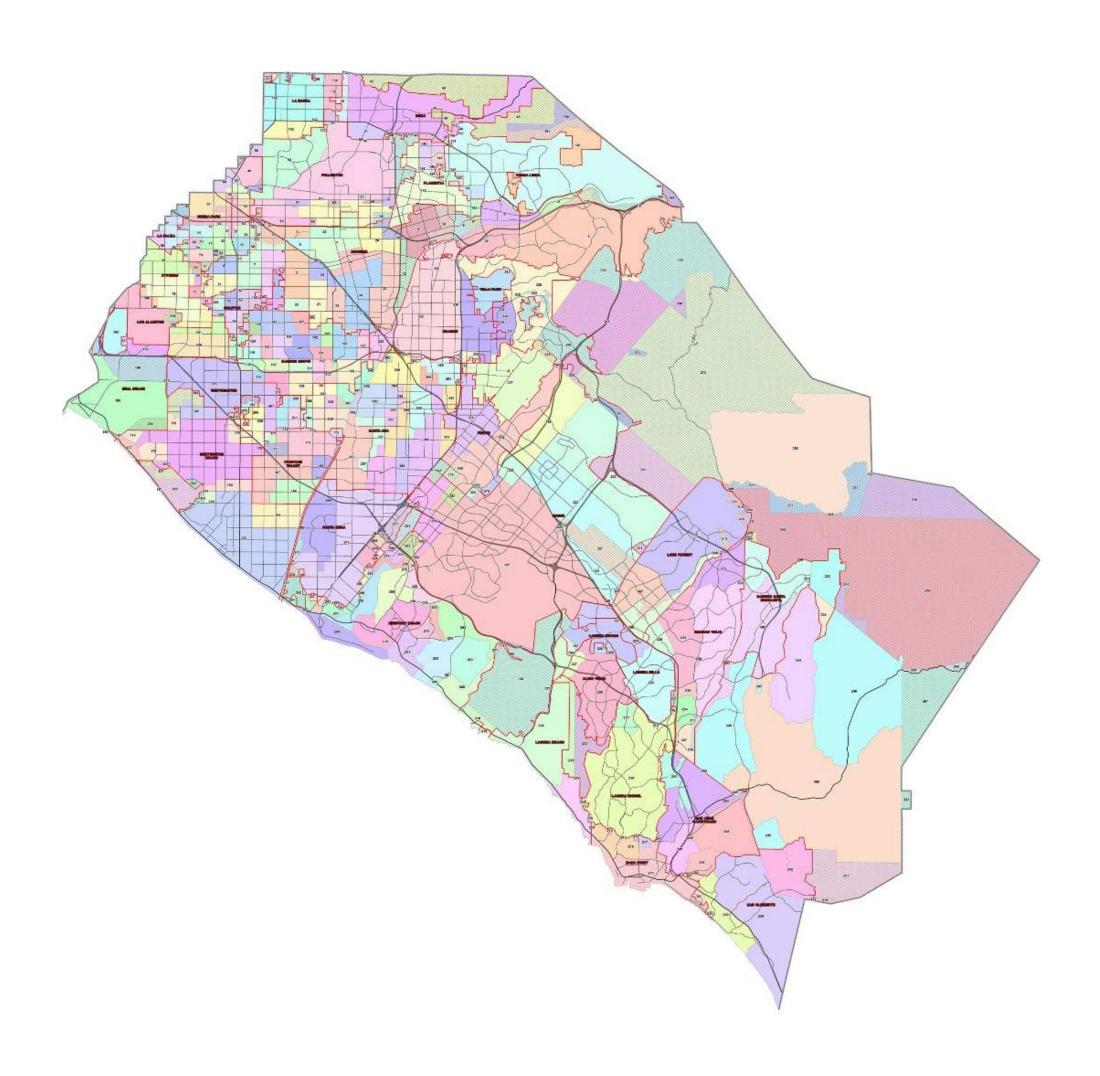


Increasing complexity of district boundaries resulted in more variation of polling place service area



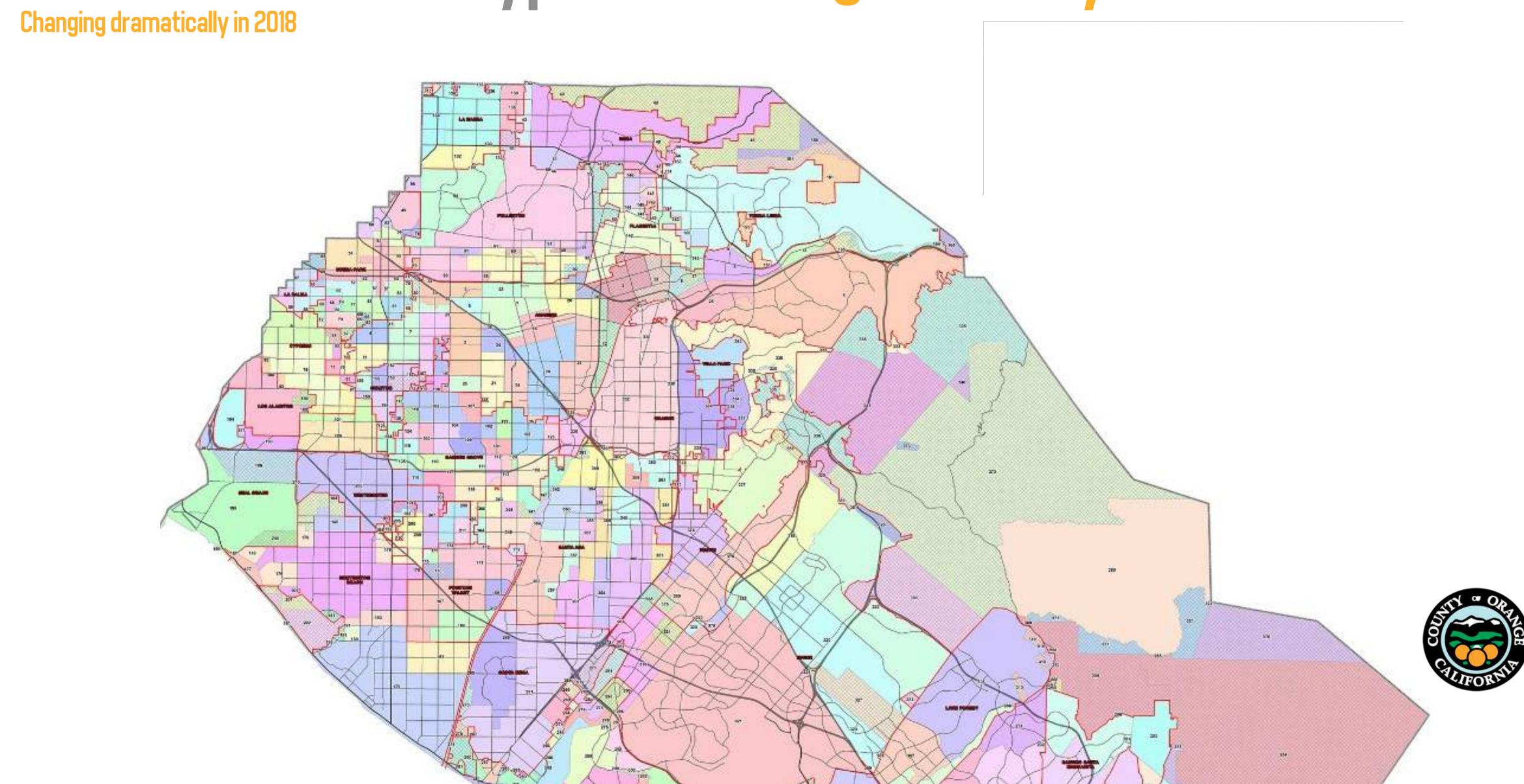
Over 400 Ballot Types in Orange County

Changing dramatically in 2018





Over 400 Ballot Types in Orange County



DATA PREPARATION

Using data to drive decisions on logistics



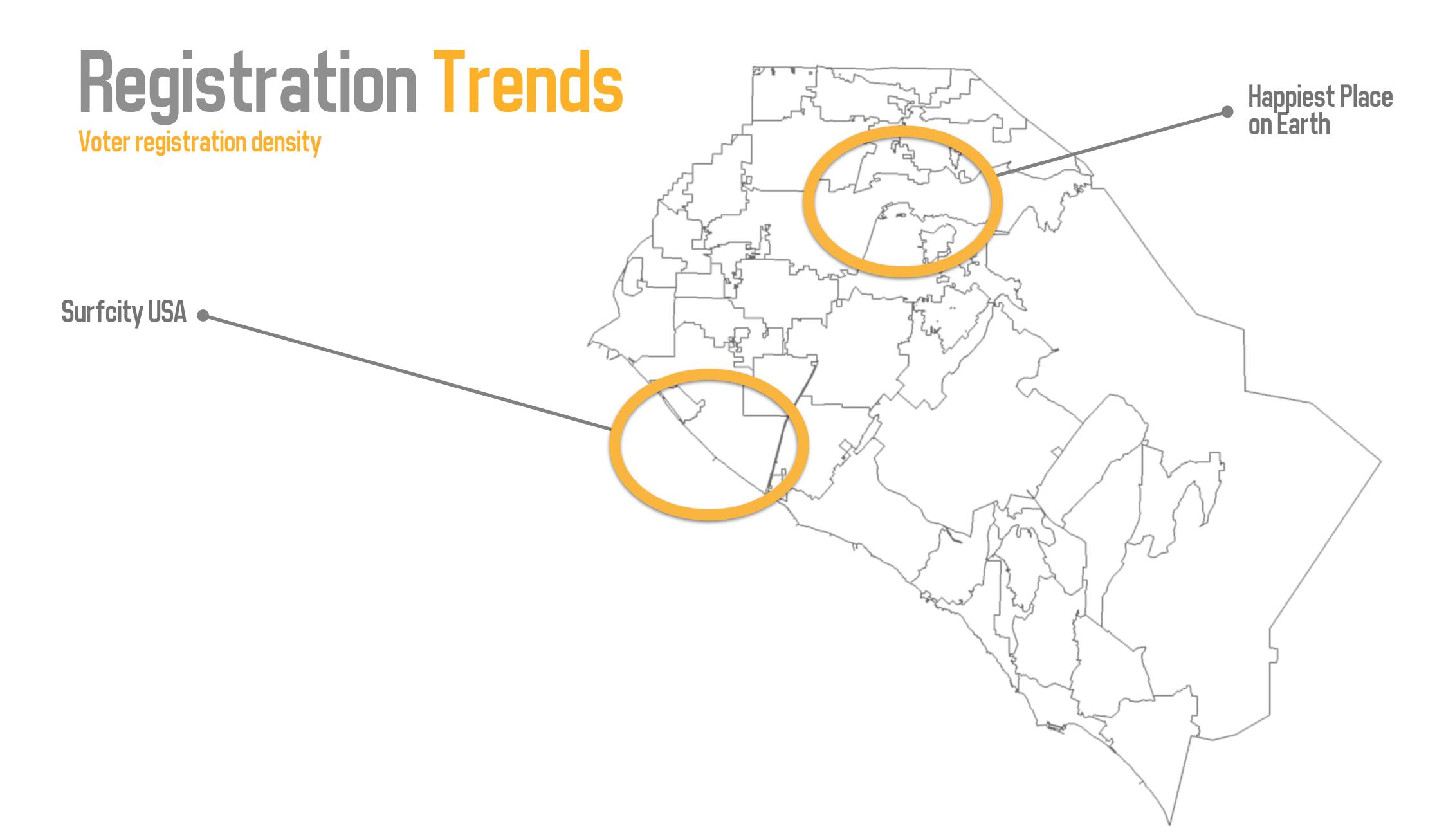
Changes in Equipment Allocation

Efficiency versus practical application

- In 2008 used historical polling place turnout using voting history = projected turnout
- Consider registration excluding permanent vote-by-mail voters



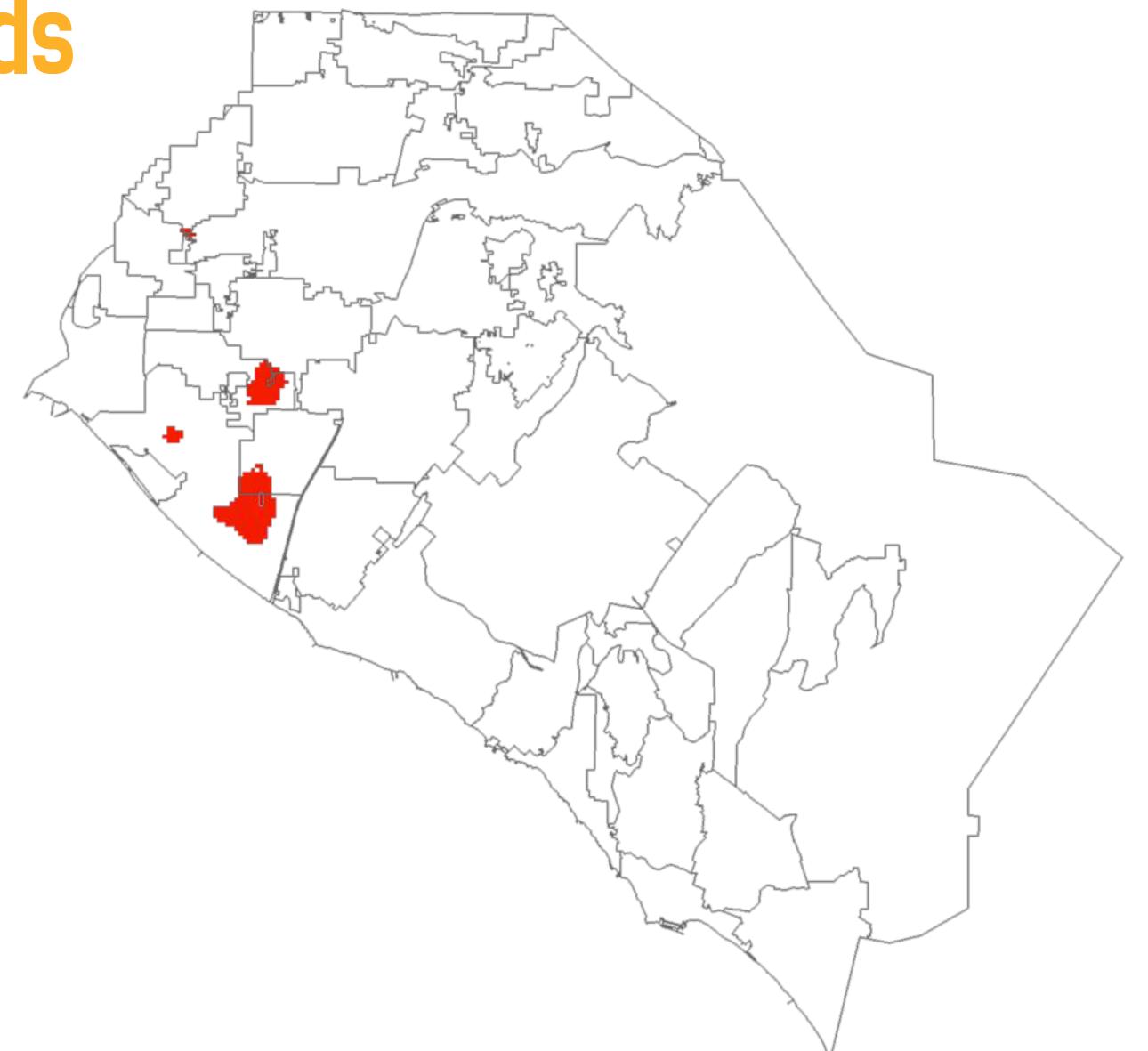




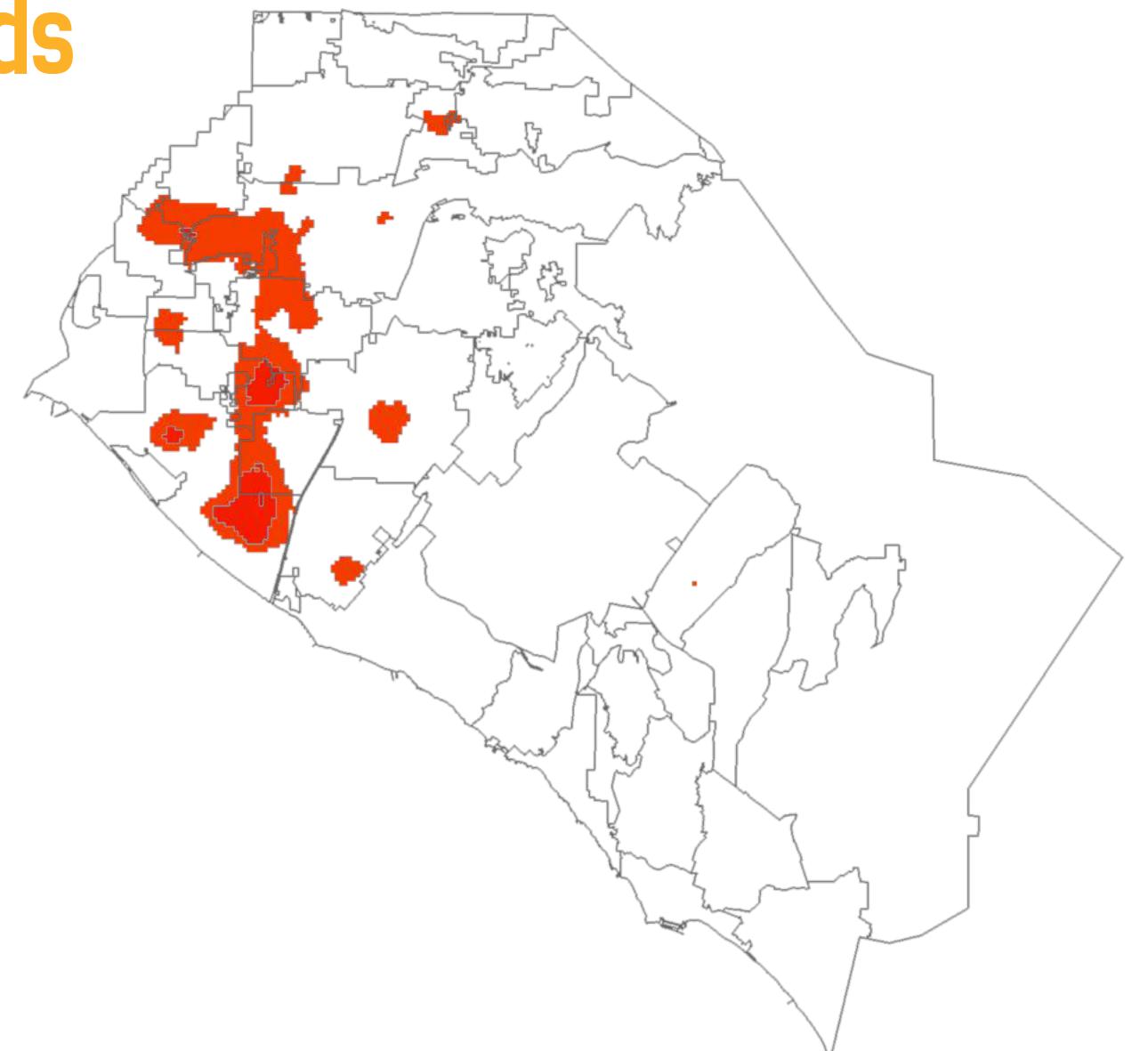




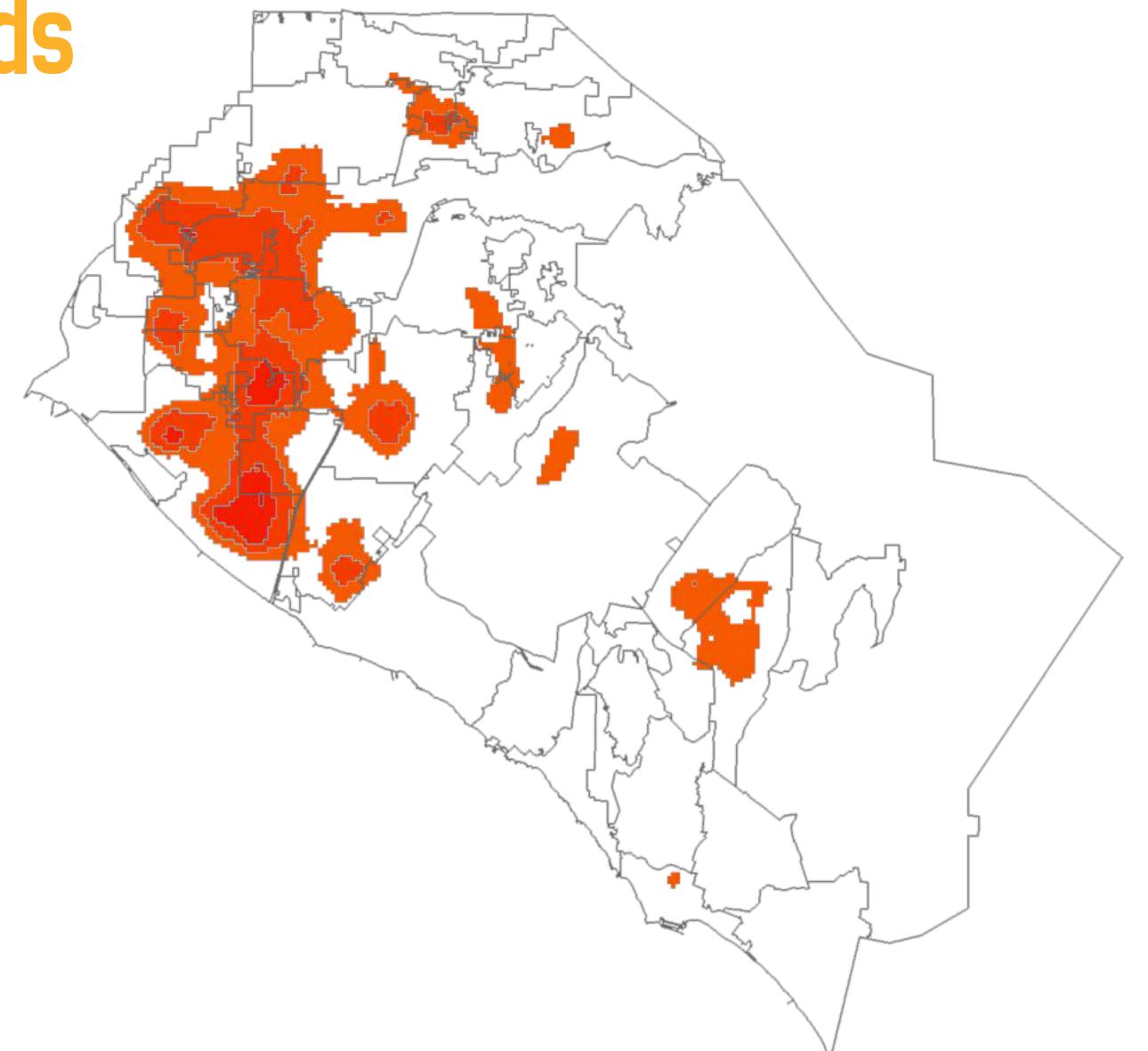




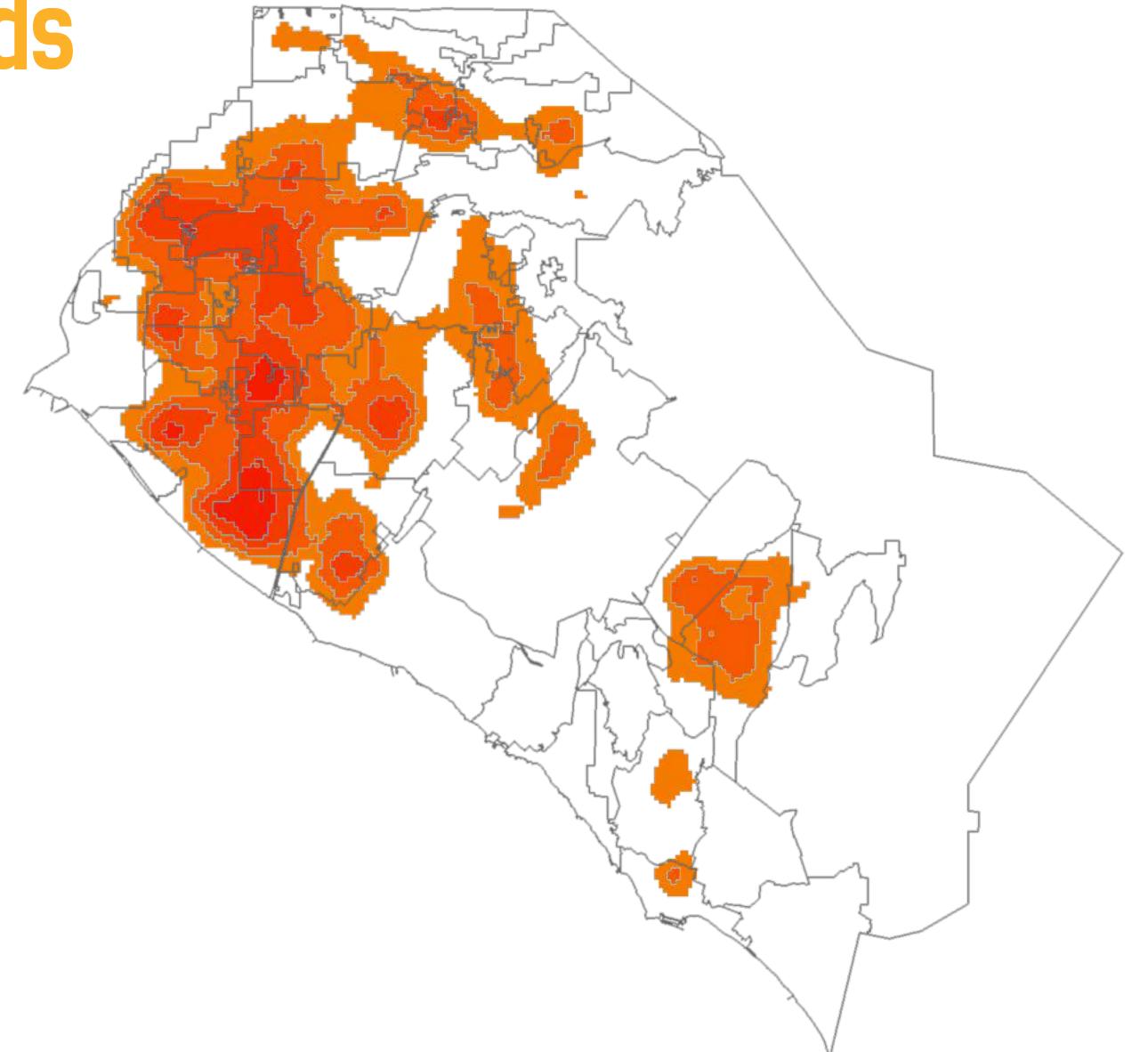




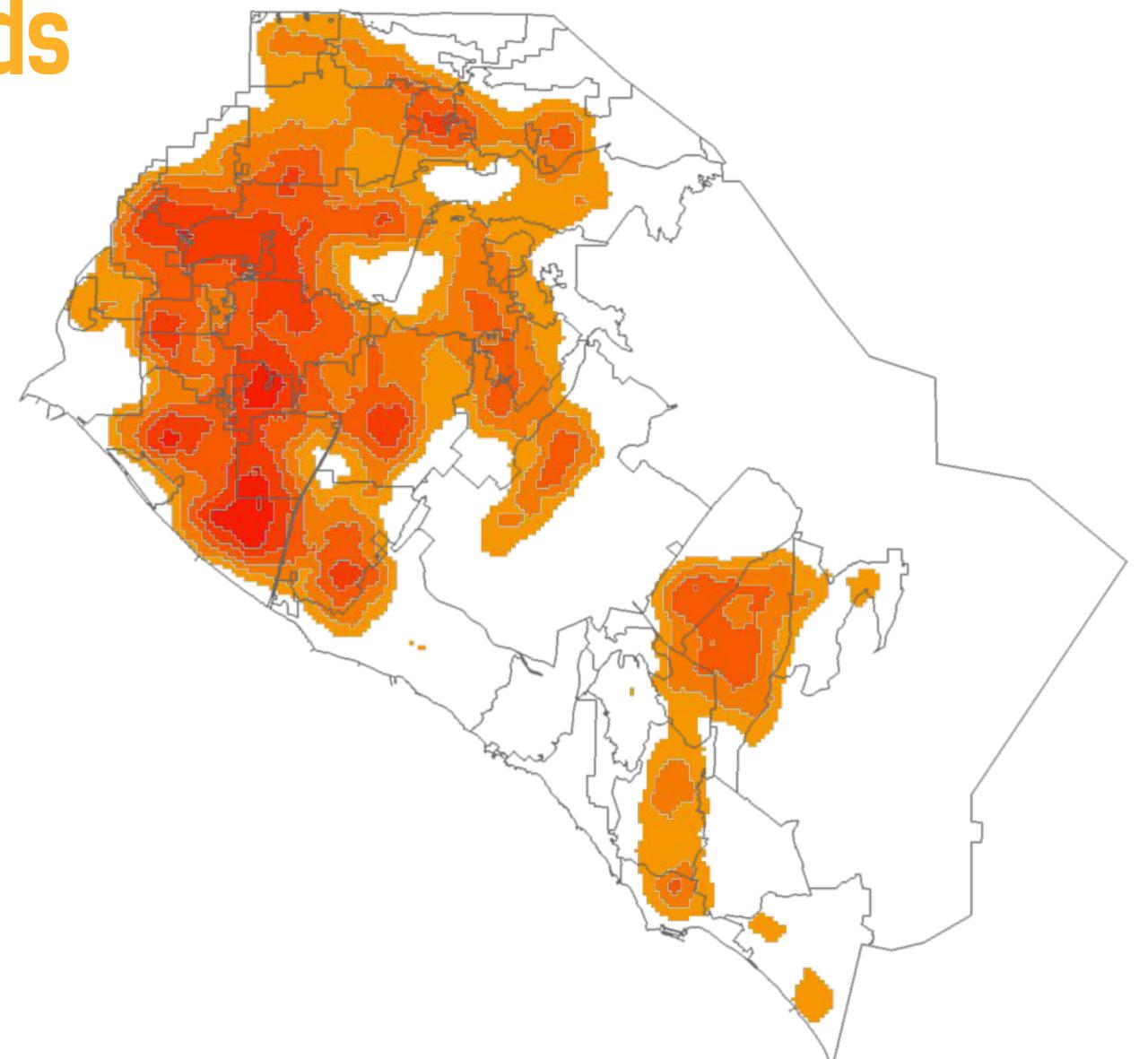




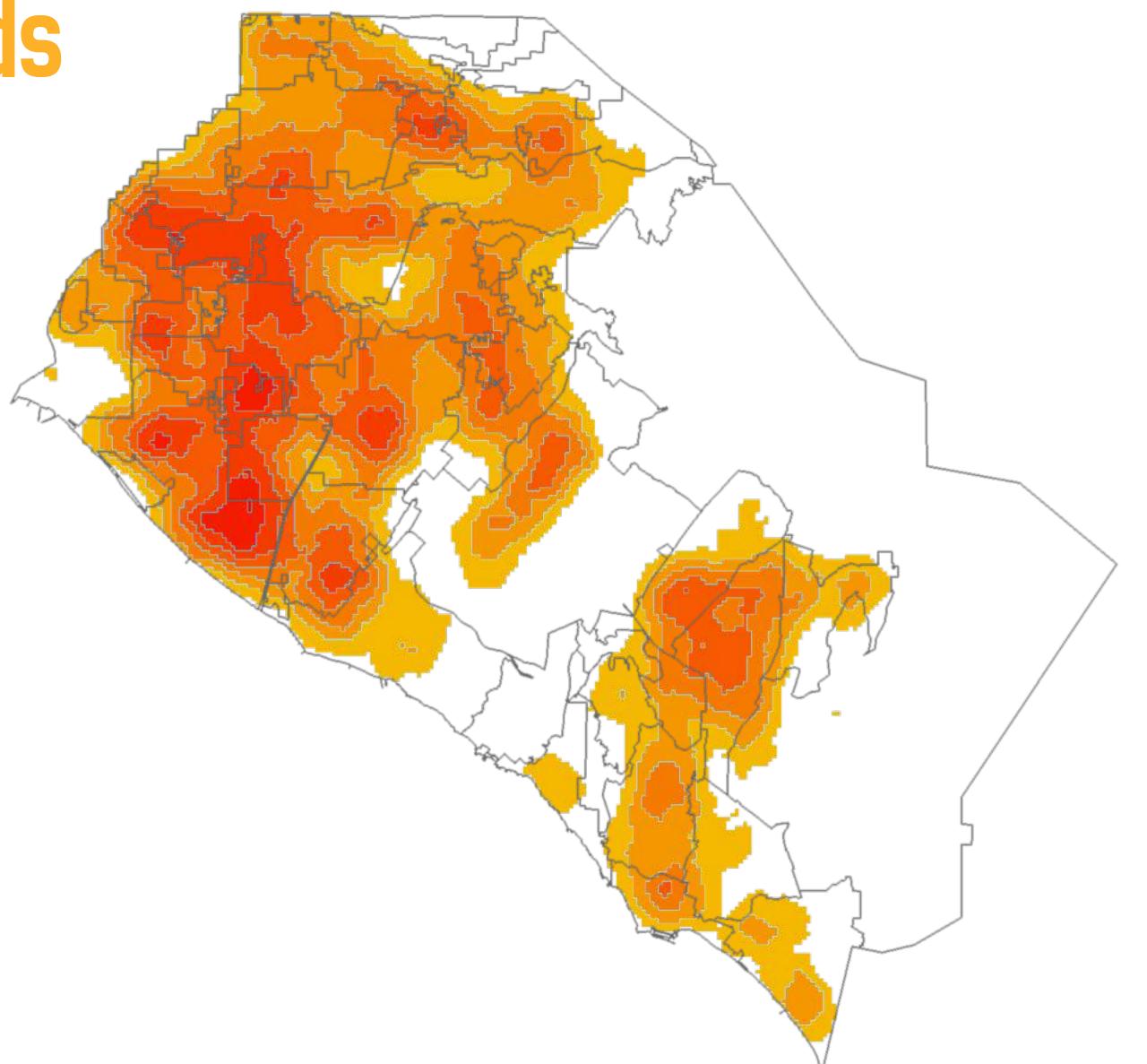




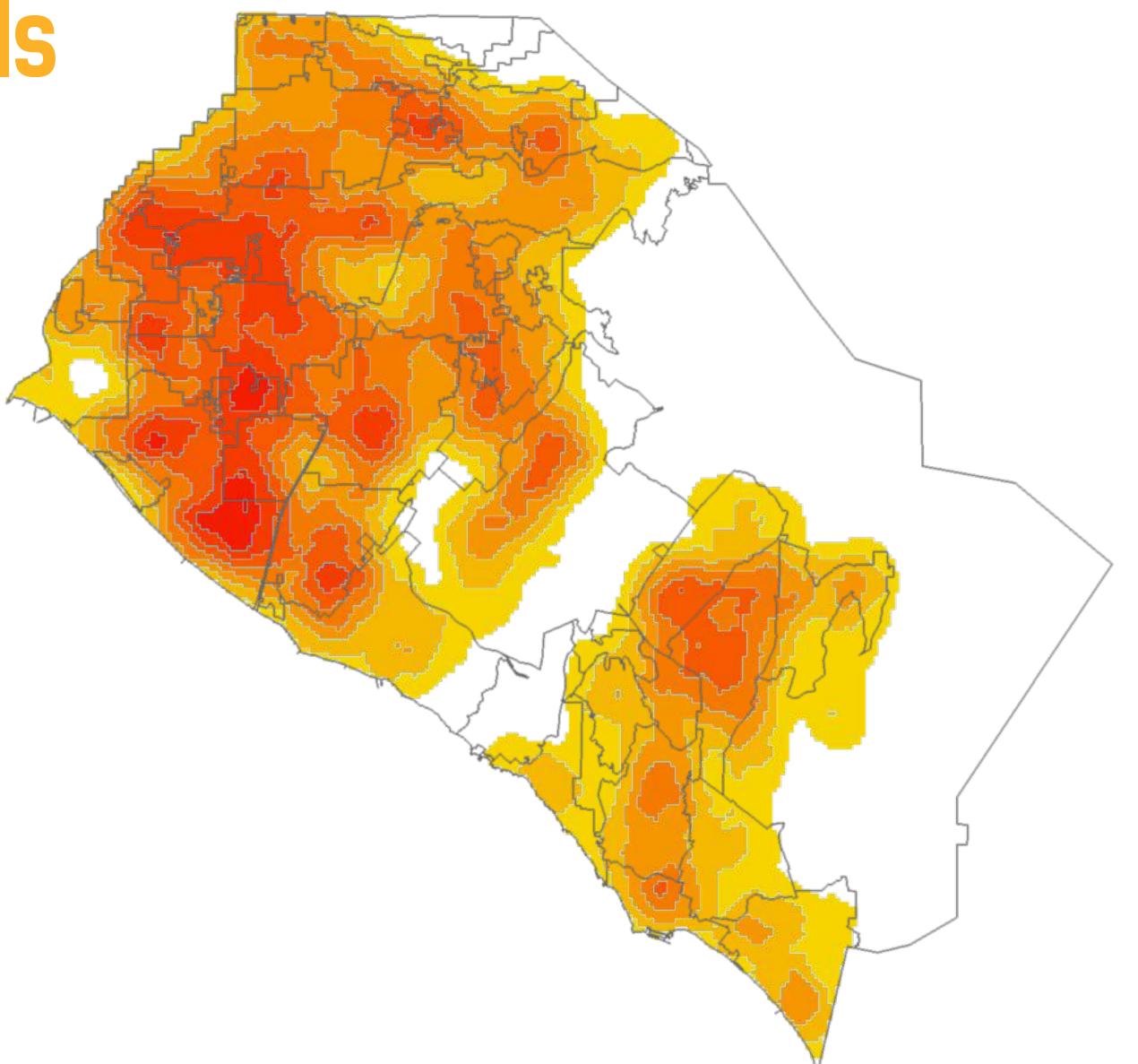




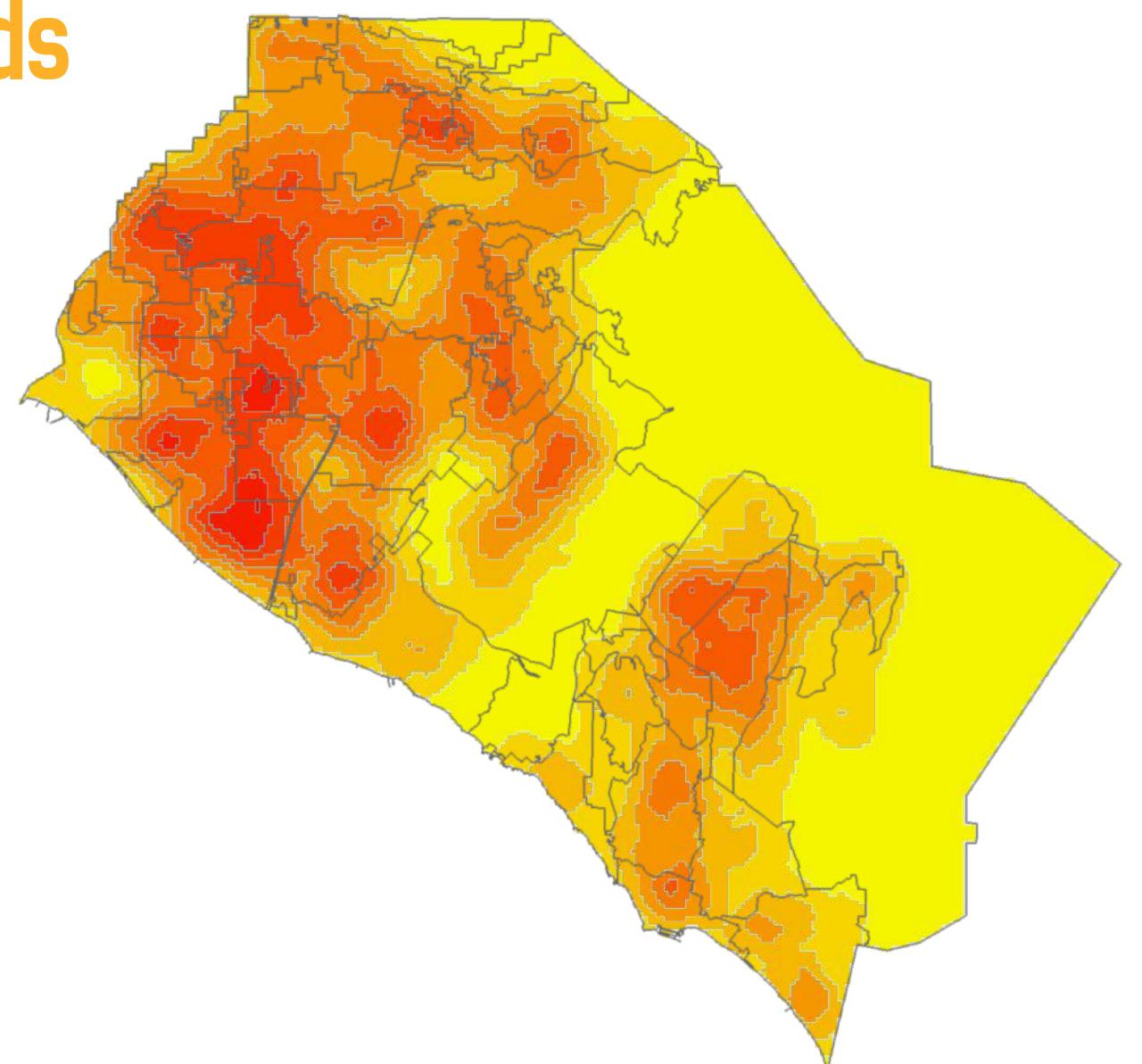














DATA = FORECAST NEXT DAY WEATHER IS BEST

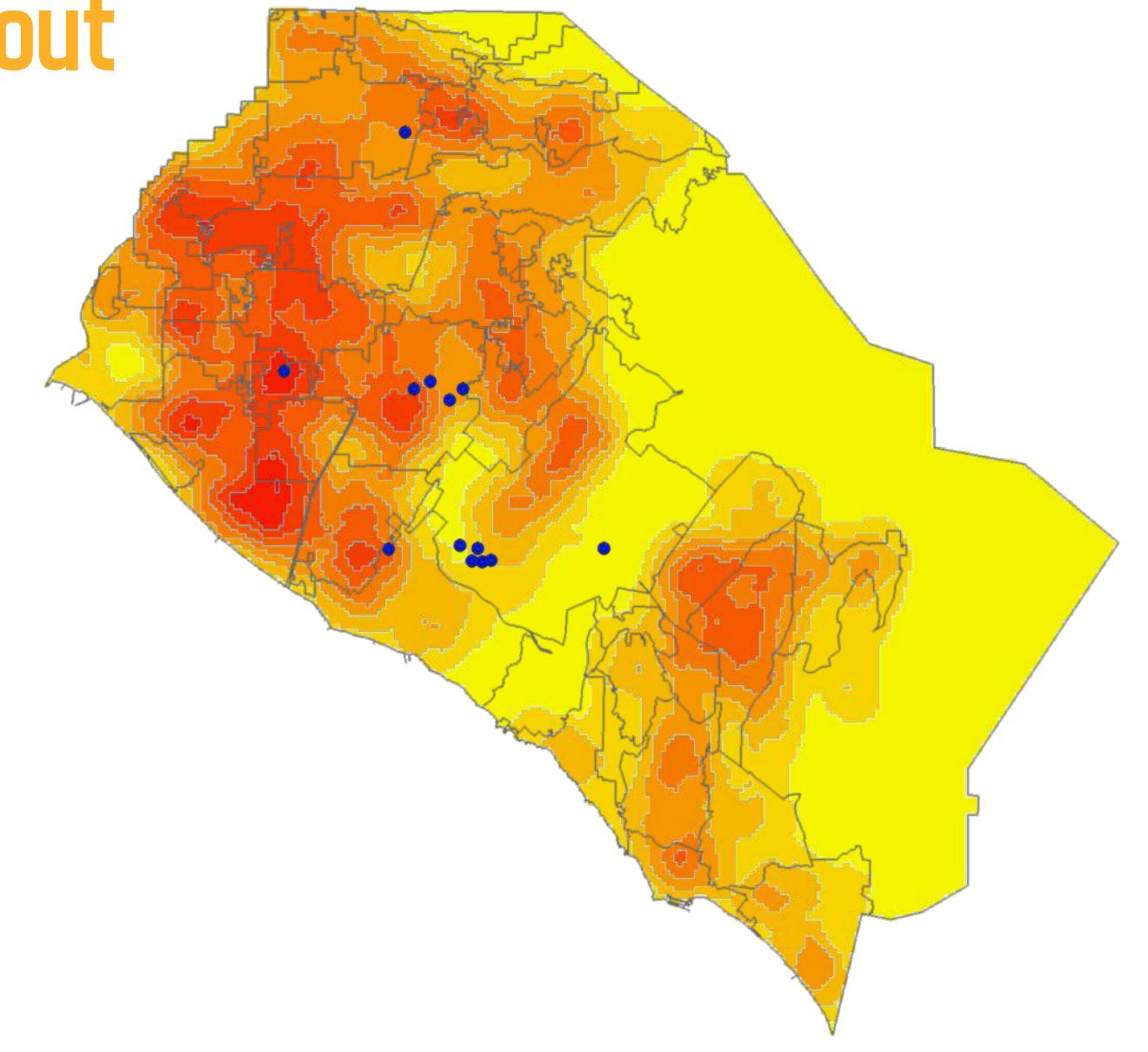


HISTORICAL TURNOUT PRECINCT BY PRECINCT DATA





- 26 35% forecast
- 36 45% forecast
- 46 55% forecast
- 56 60% forecast
- 61 65% forecast
- 66 75%+ forecast





0-25% forecast

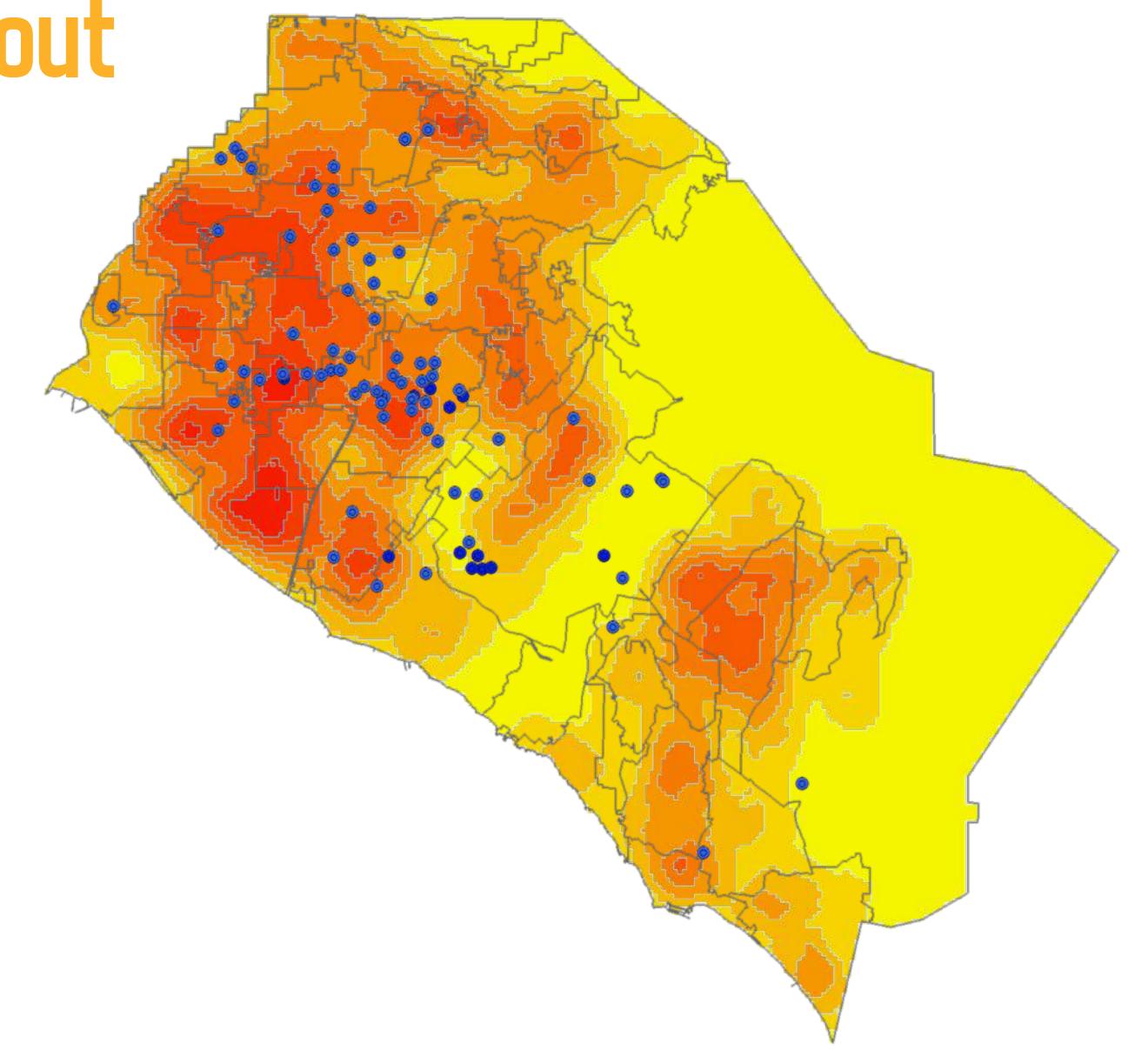
26 - 35% forecast

36 - 45% forecast

46 - 55% forecast

56 - 60% forecast

61 - 65% forecast





0-25% forecast

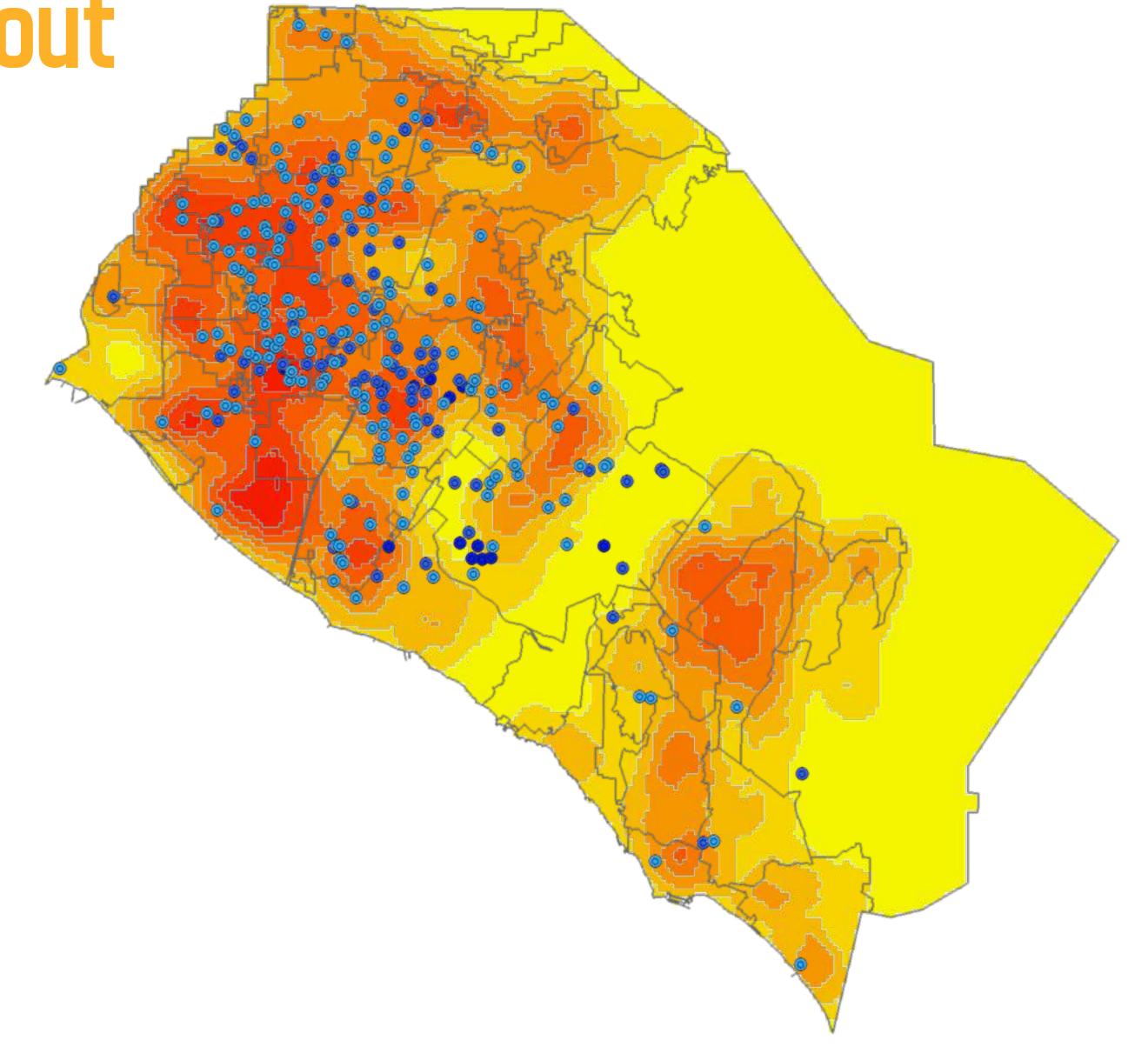
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0-25% forecast

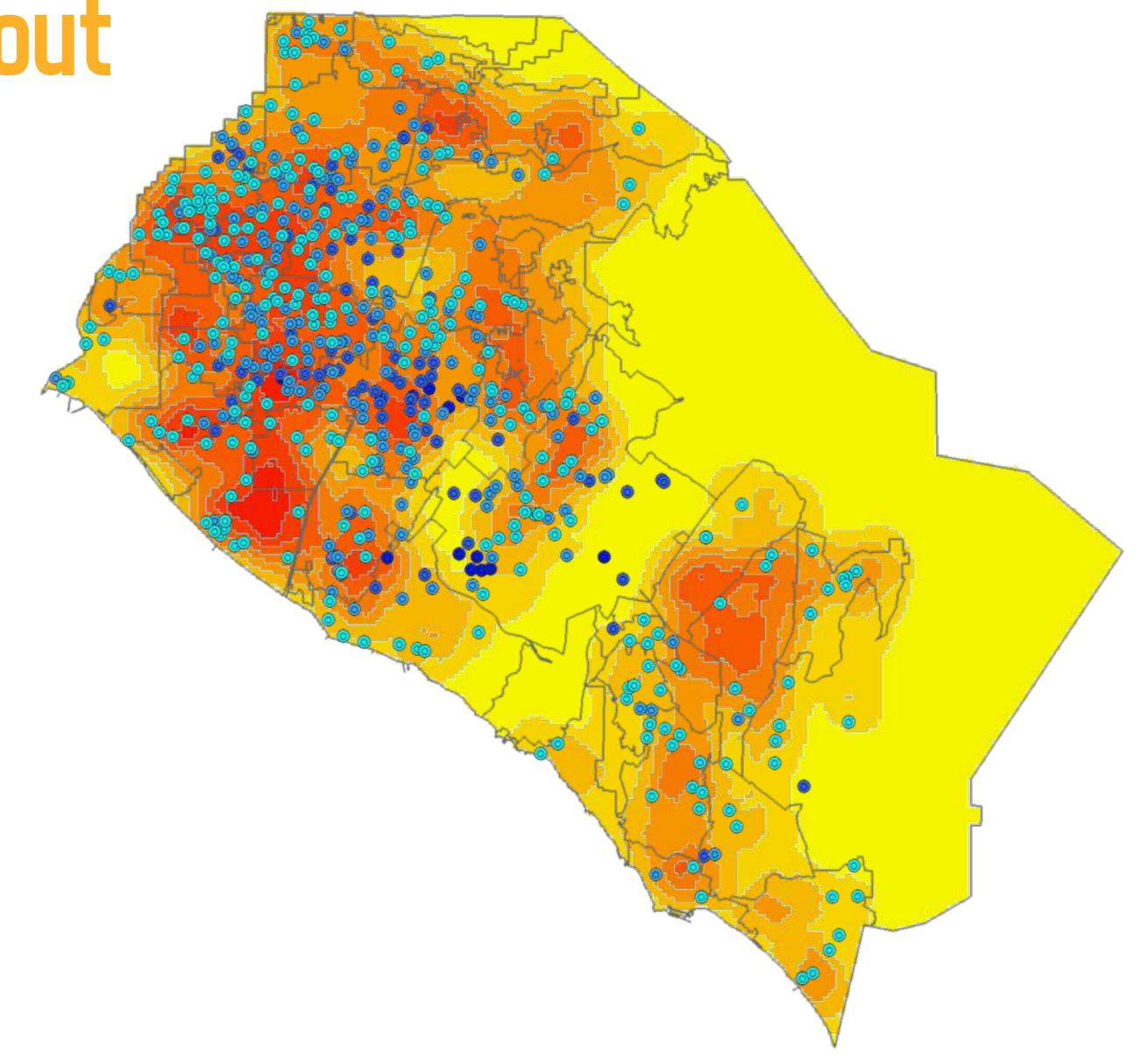
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36 - 45% forecast

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56 - 60% forecast

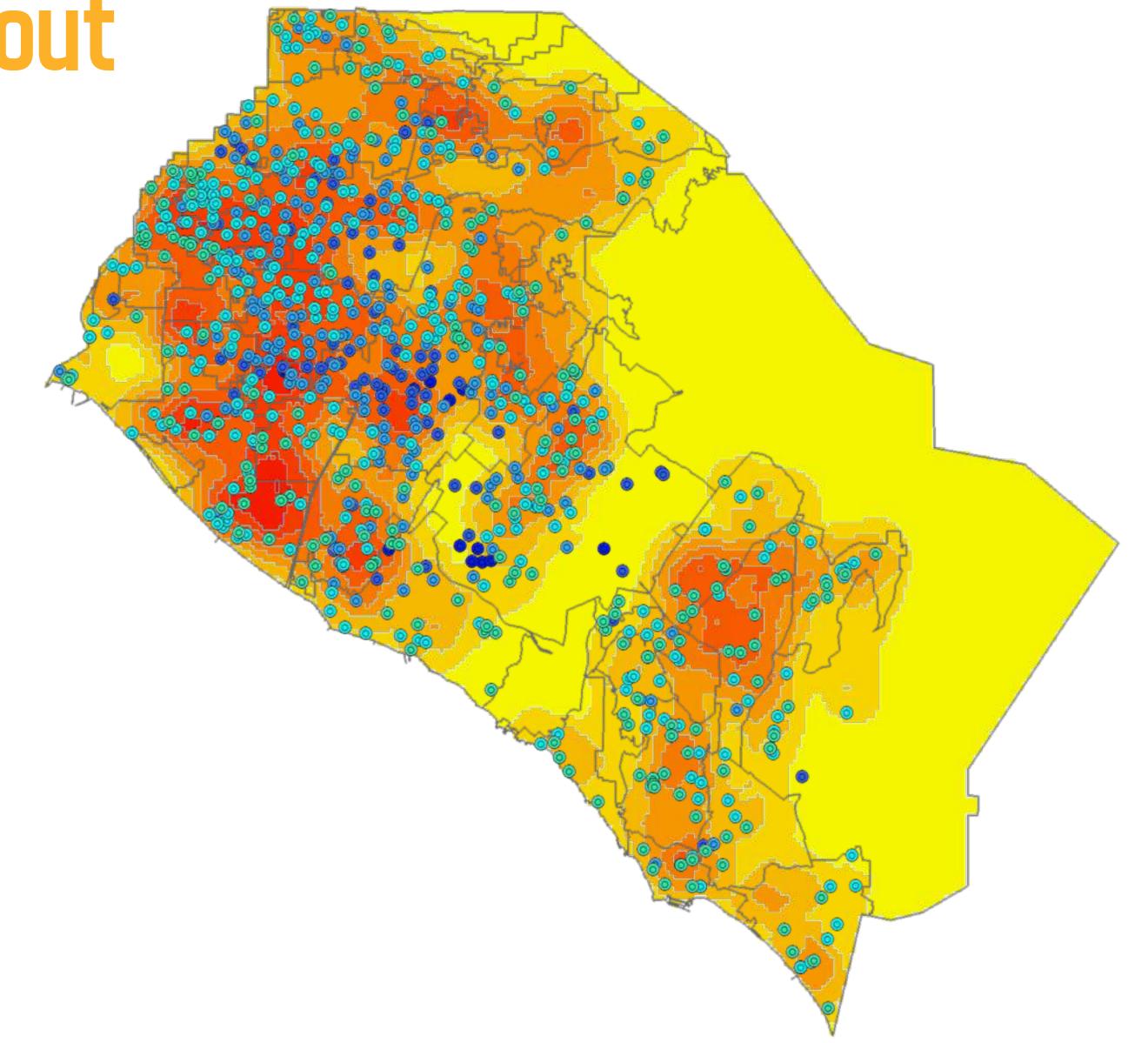
61 - 65% forecast







- 26 35% forecast
- 36 45% forecast
- 46 55% forecast
- 56 60% forecast
- 61 65% forecast
- 66 75%+ forecast





Forecasting Turnout

Precinct level data reviewed over 10 year period

0 - 25% forecast

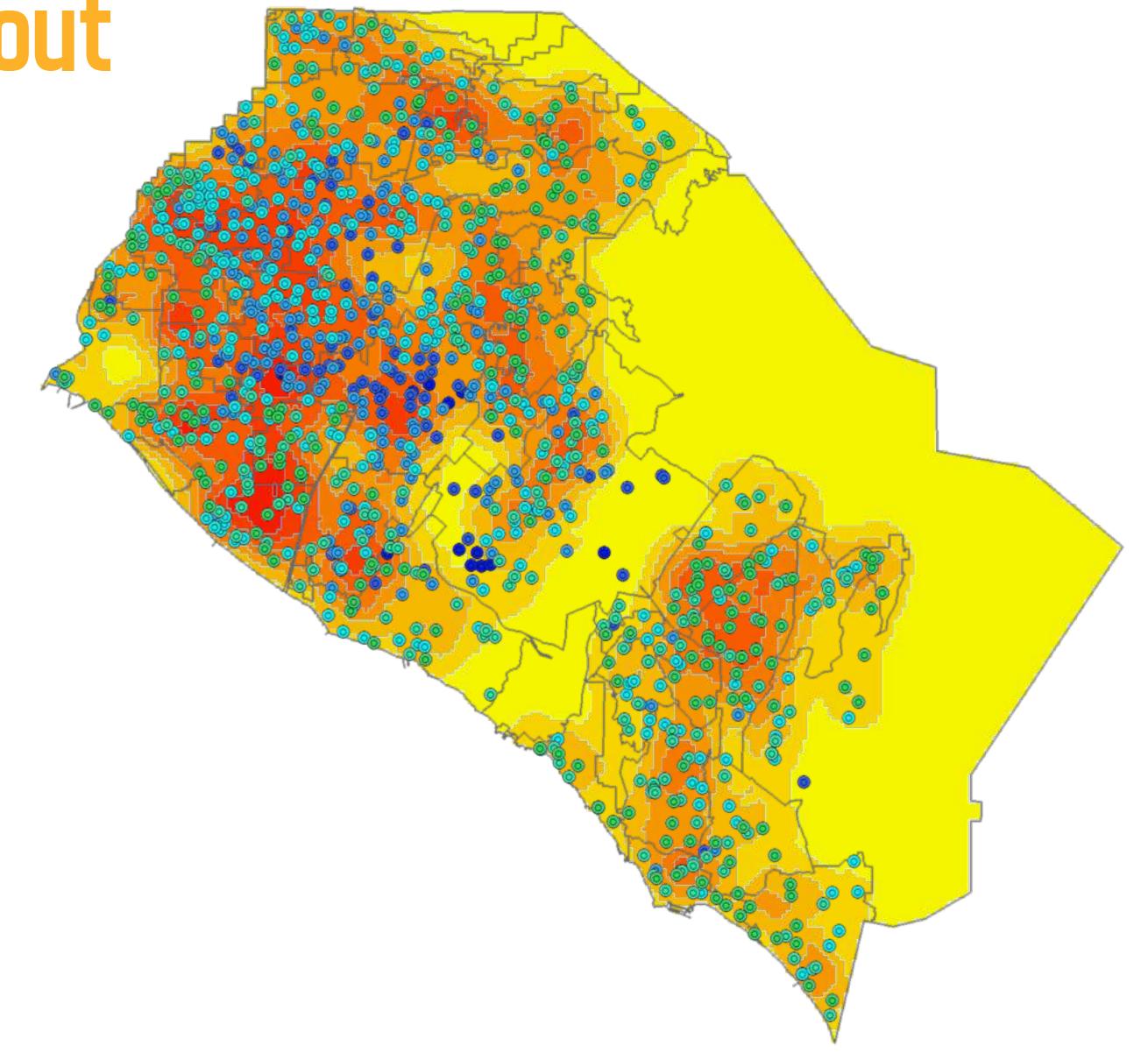
26 - 35% forecast

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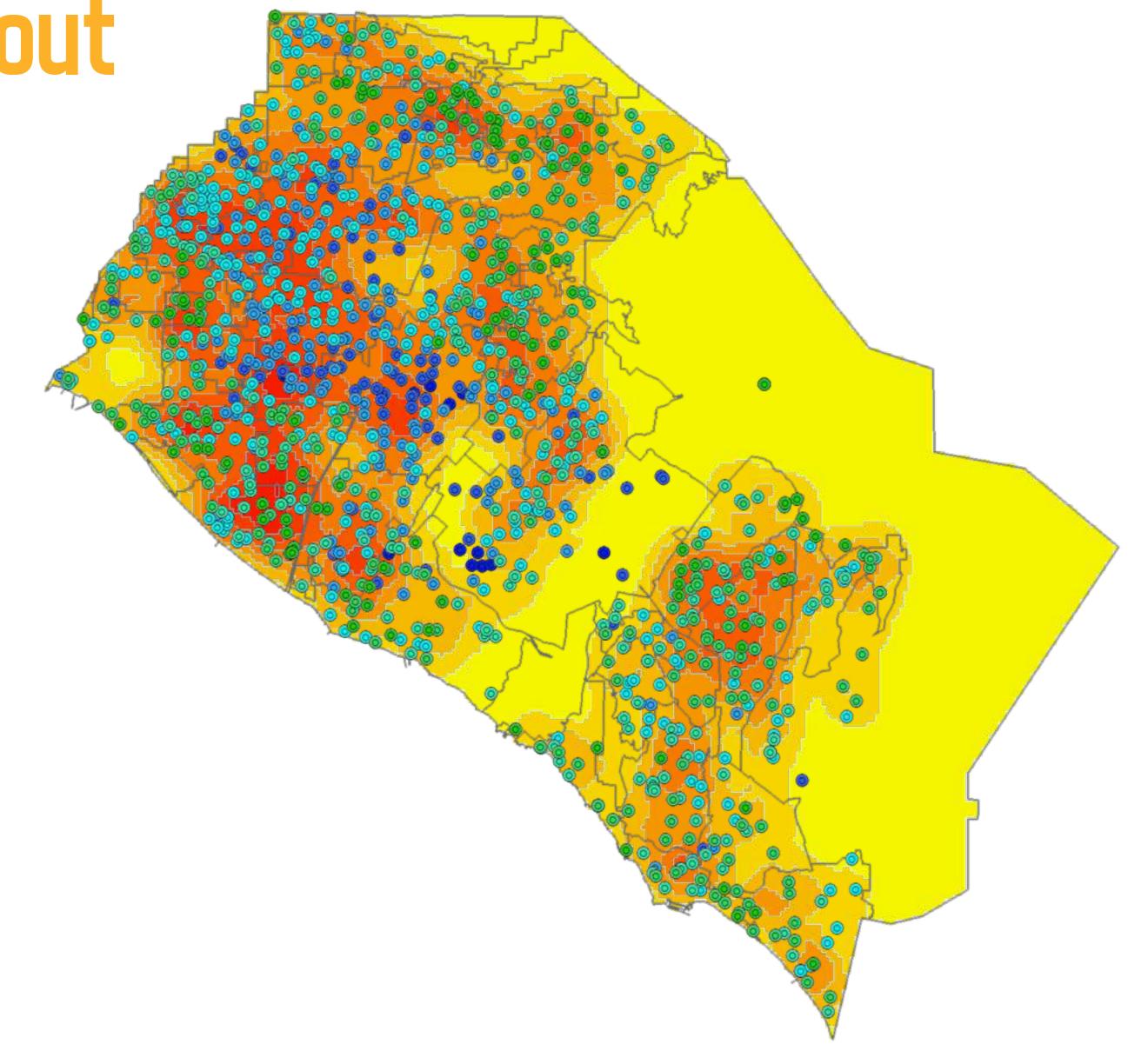


Forecasting Turnout

Precinct level data reviewed over 10 year period



- 26 35% forecast
- 36 45% forecast
- 46 55% forecast
- 56 60% forecast
- 61 65% forecast
- 66 75%+ forecast





TIME STUDIES DETAILED DATA ON BALLOT TIMING



Detailed Time Tests on Typical Ballot Style

Time tests provide approximate time per voter



Began to conduct time tests for voting using actual ballot

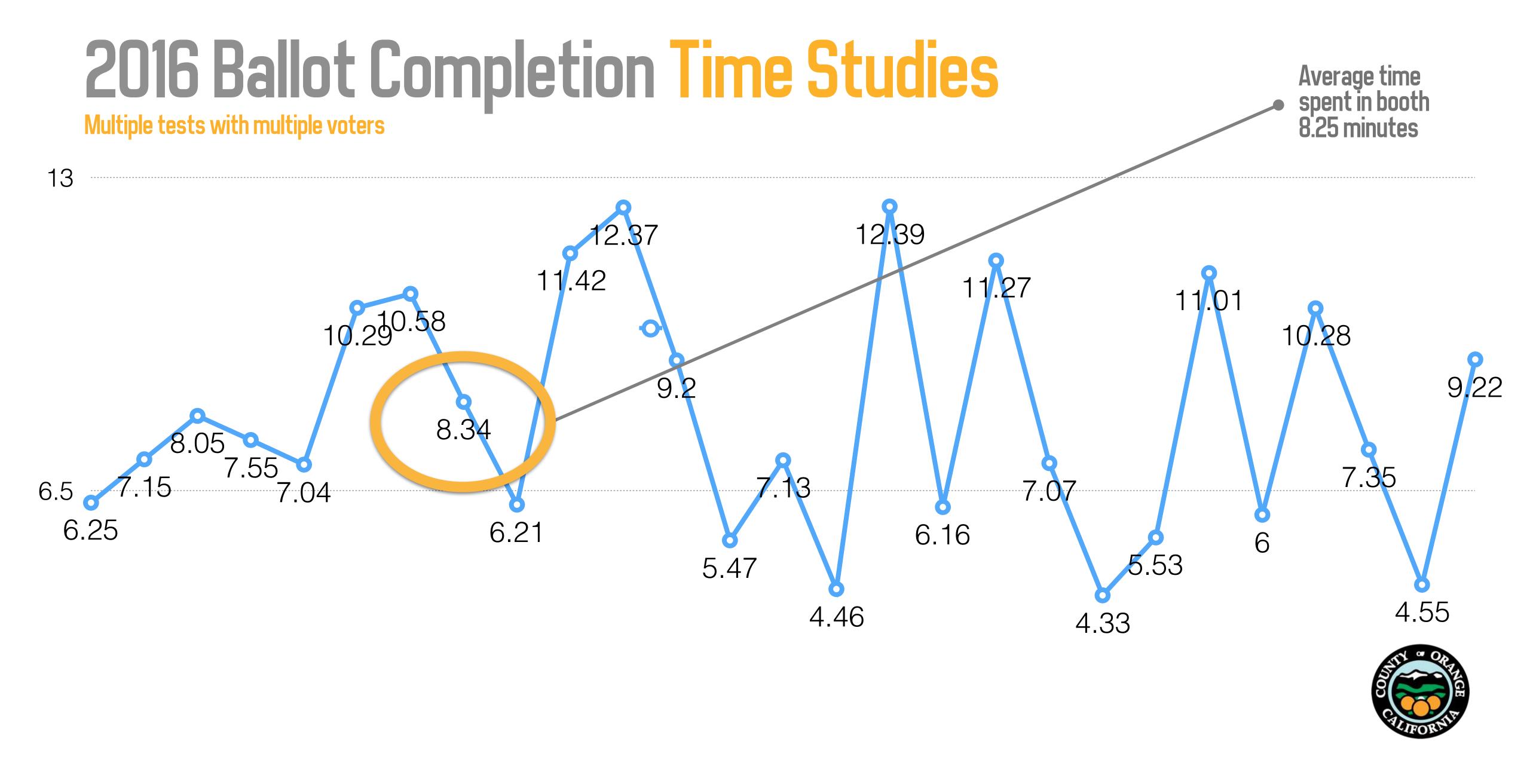


Background on Equipment Allocation

Efficiency versus practical application

- Time to vote ballot is important for multiple reasons
- Important input into optimization calculator and provides data on how many votes for each VVPAT





INPUTS

Using data to make critical decisions

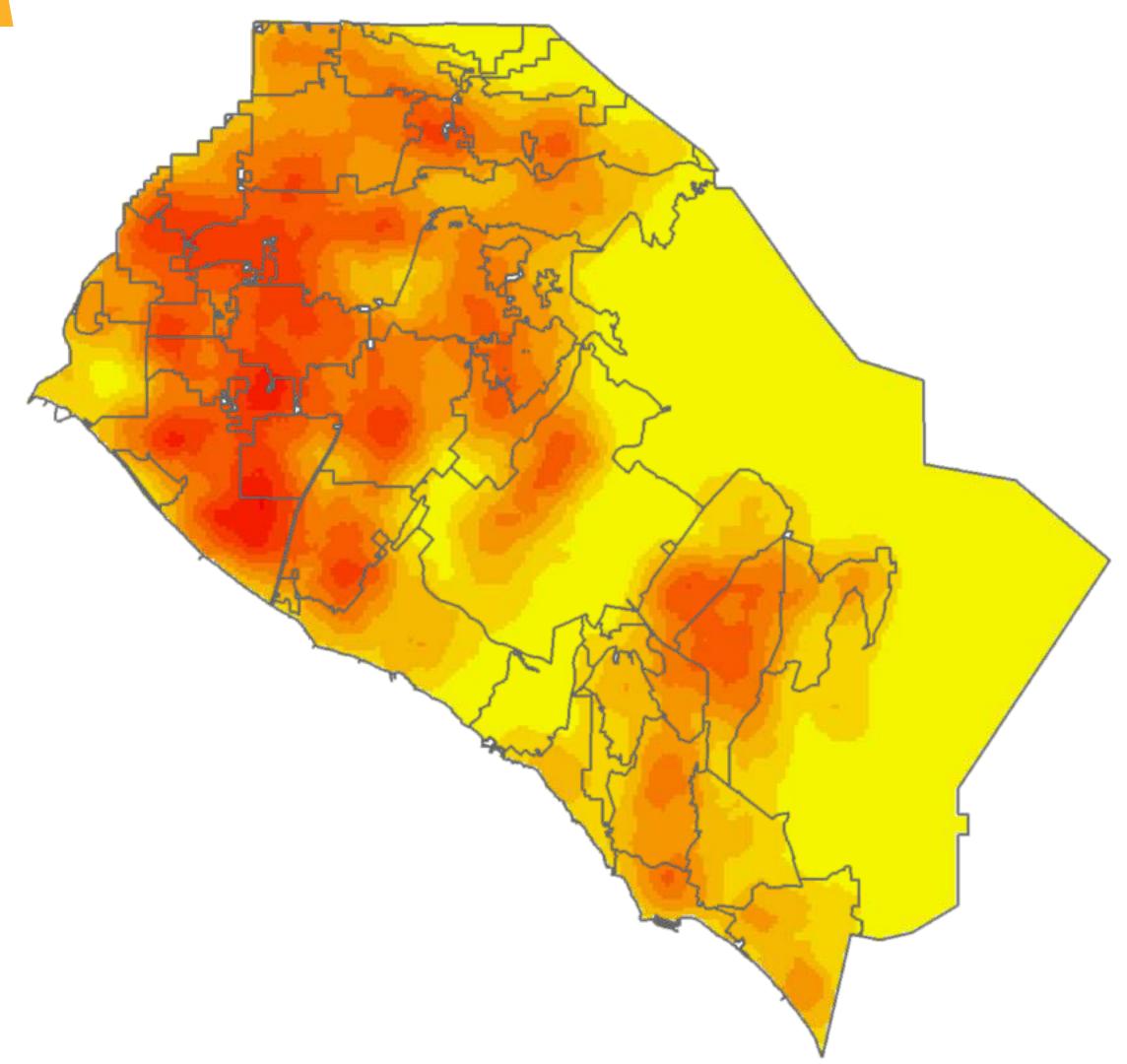


GUEUEING CALCS USING DATA FROM QUEUEING MODELS

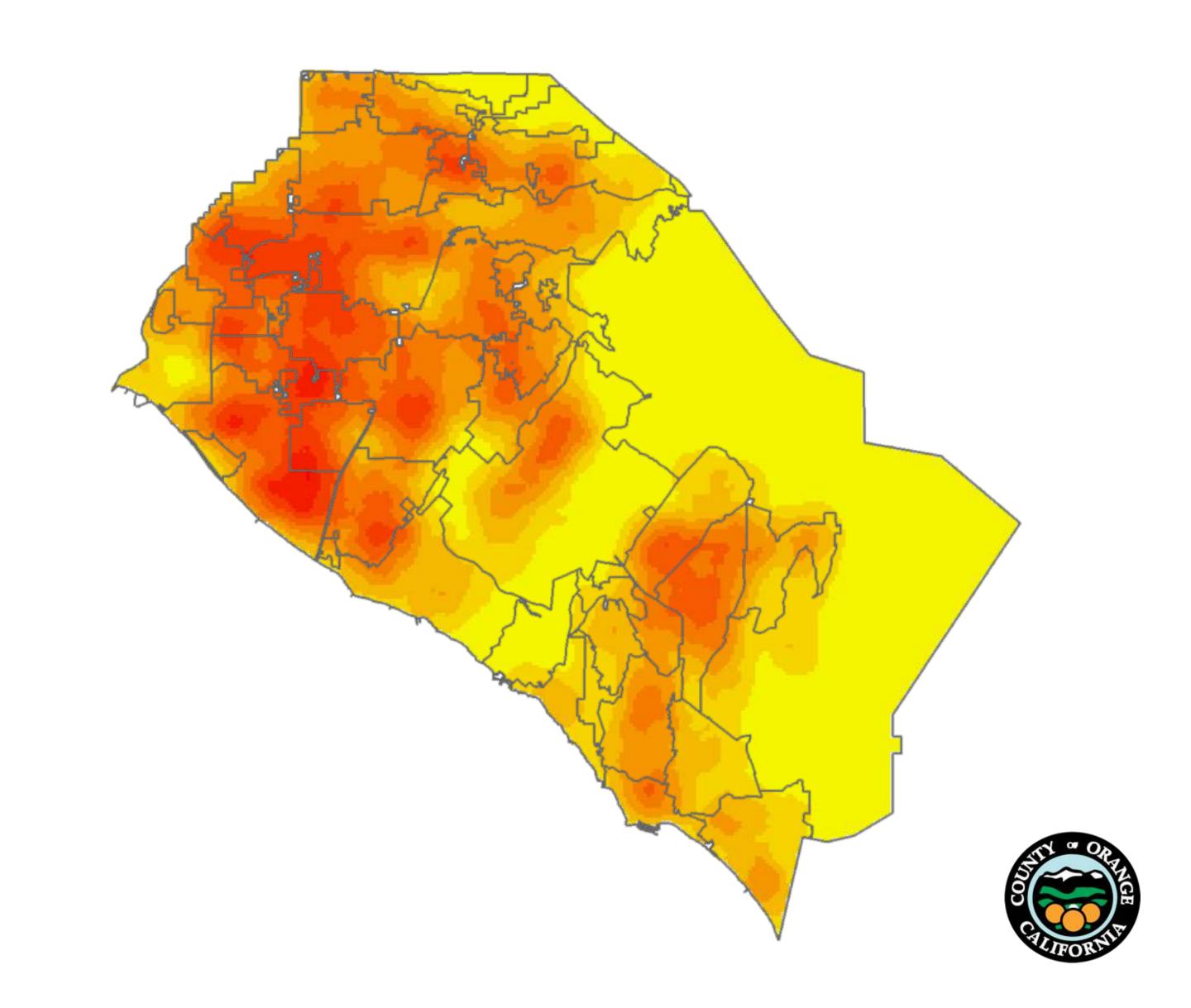


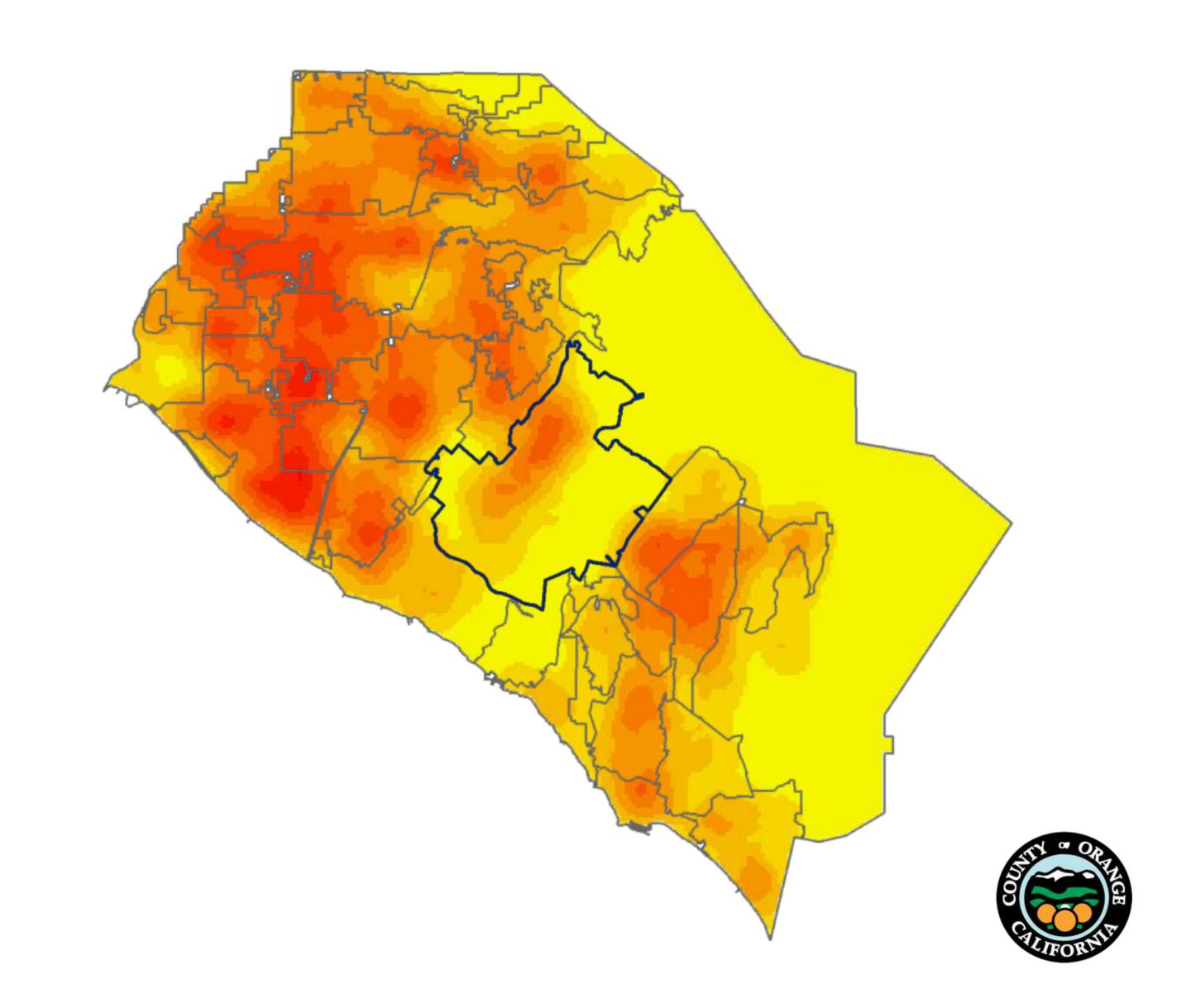
2016 Irvine, CA

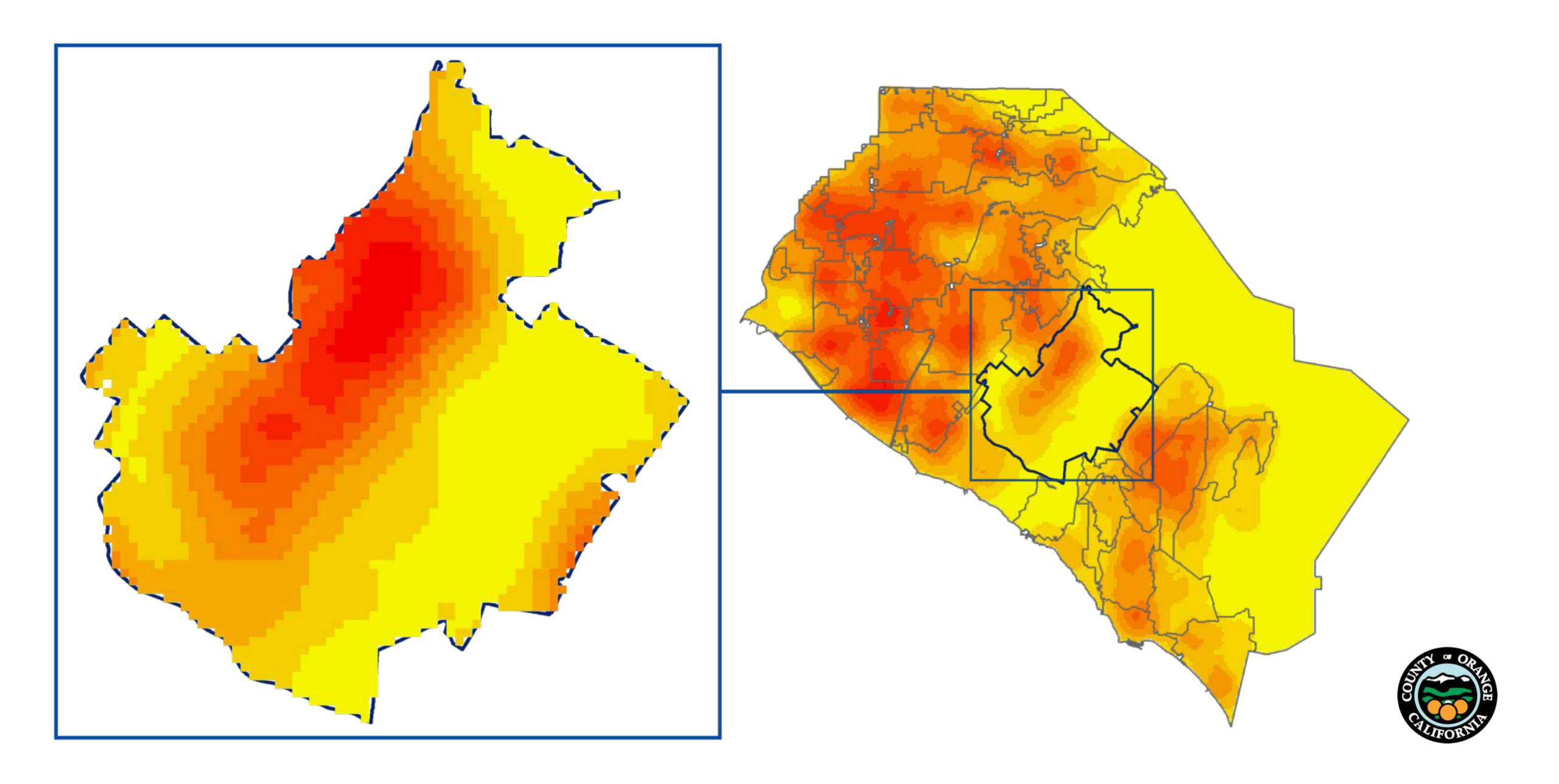
High utilization polling place

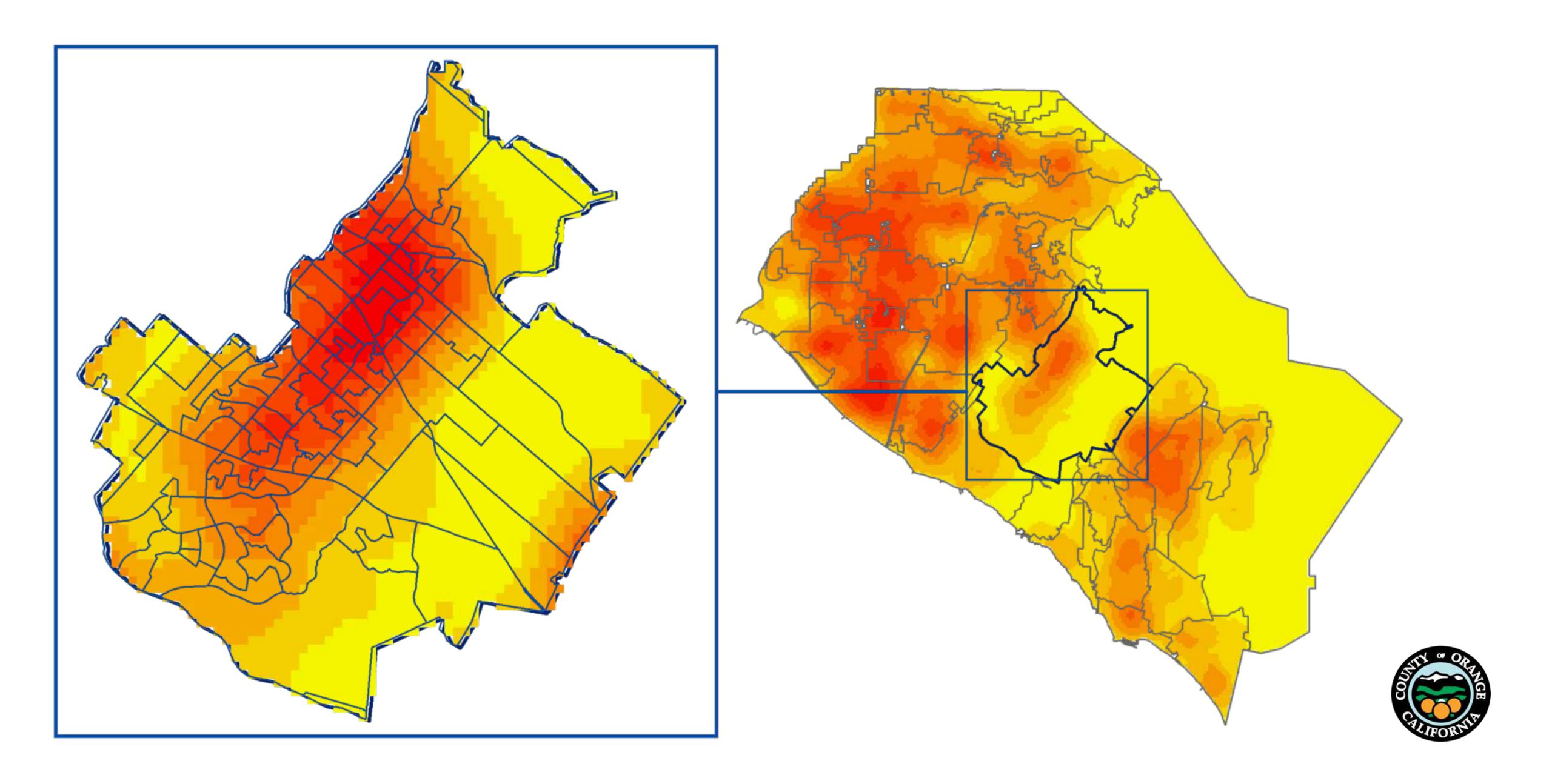


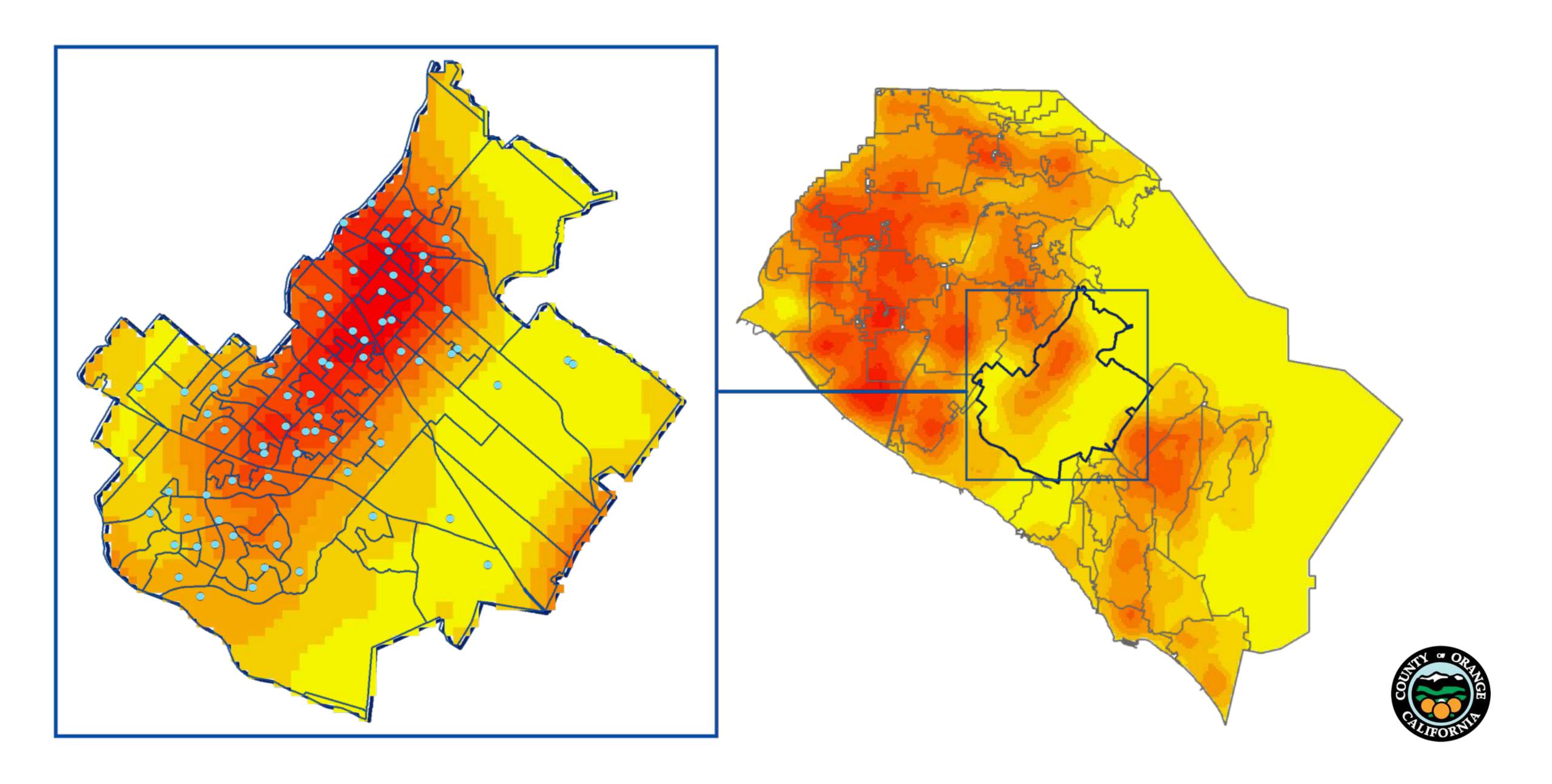


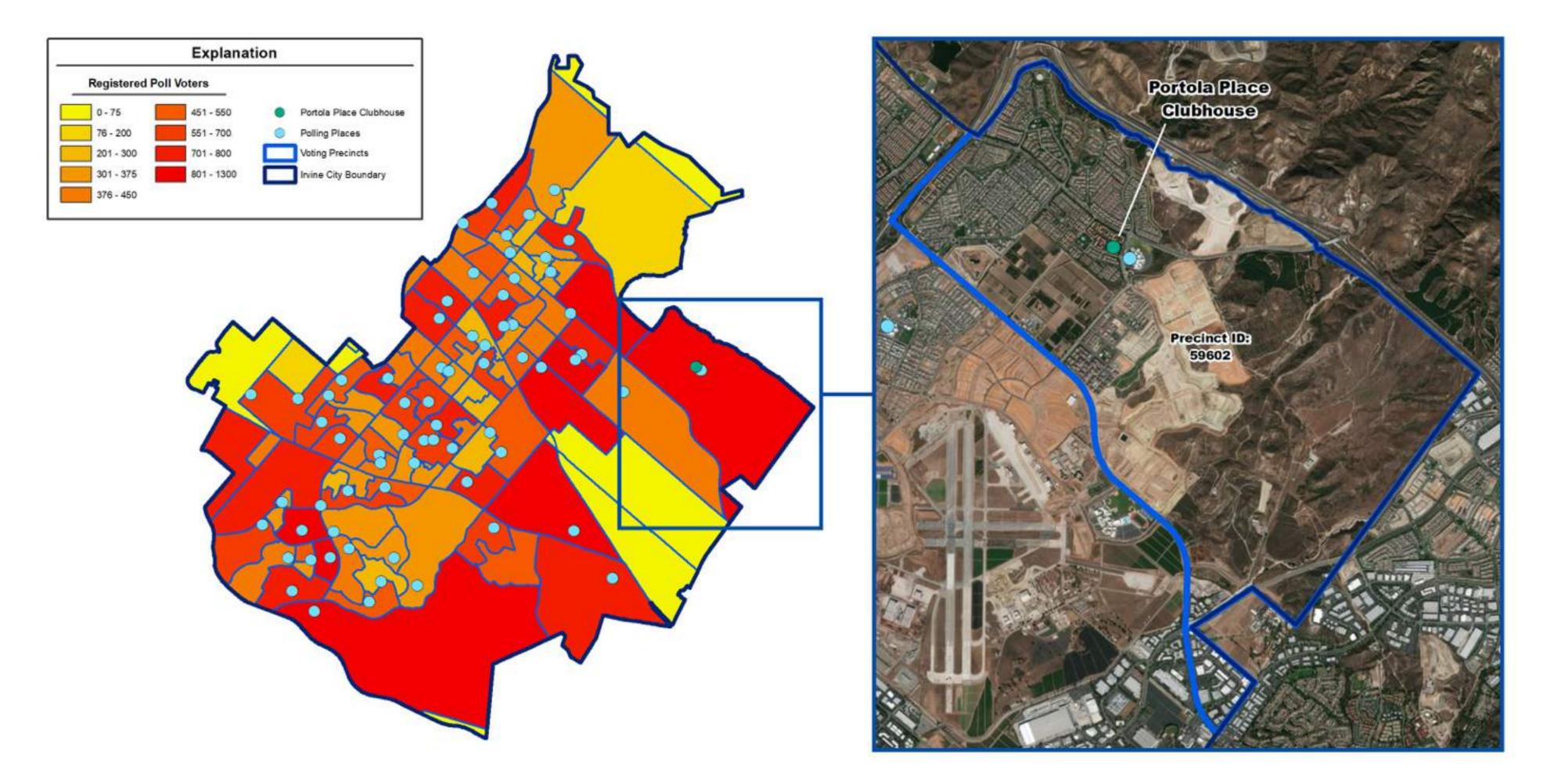














Background on Equipment Allocation

Efficiency versus practical application

- Specific example in Irvine, CA 390 voters voted in-person in 2012
- Based on additional historical data (and average increases) projected an 80% increase to 702 for 2016





Detailed Time Tests on Typical Ballot Style

Time tests provide approximate time per voter



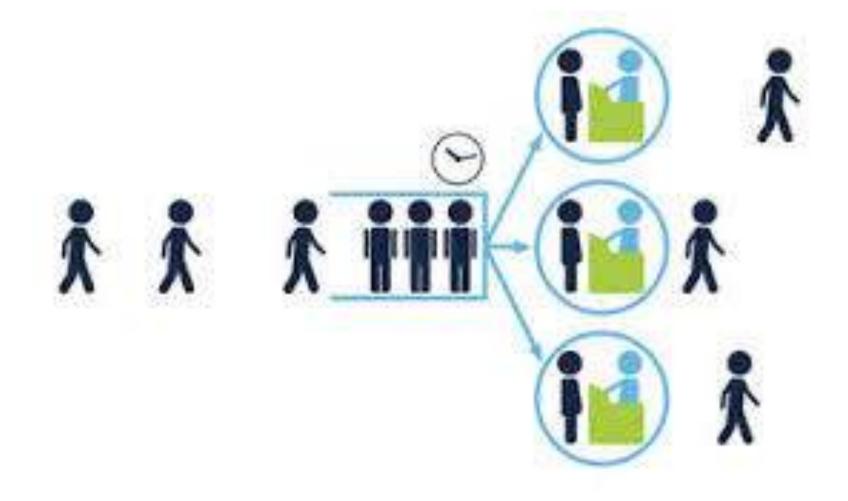
Using 702 forecasted voters used an 8-hour day to calculate 84 voters per hour



Background on Equipment Allocation

Efficiency versus practical application

- Utilized optimization calculator and input average time to vote = 8.25 minutes
- Maximum wait time target established as 15 minutes with 90% service level









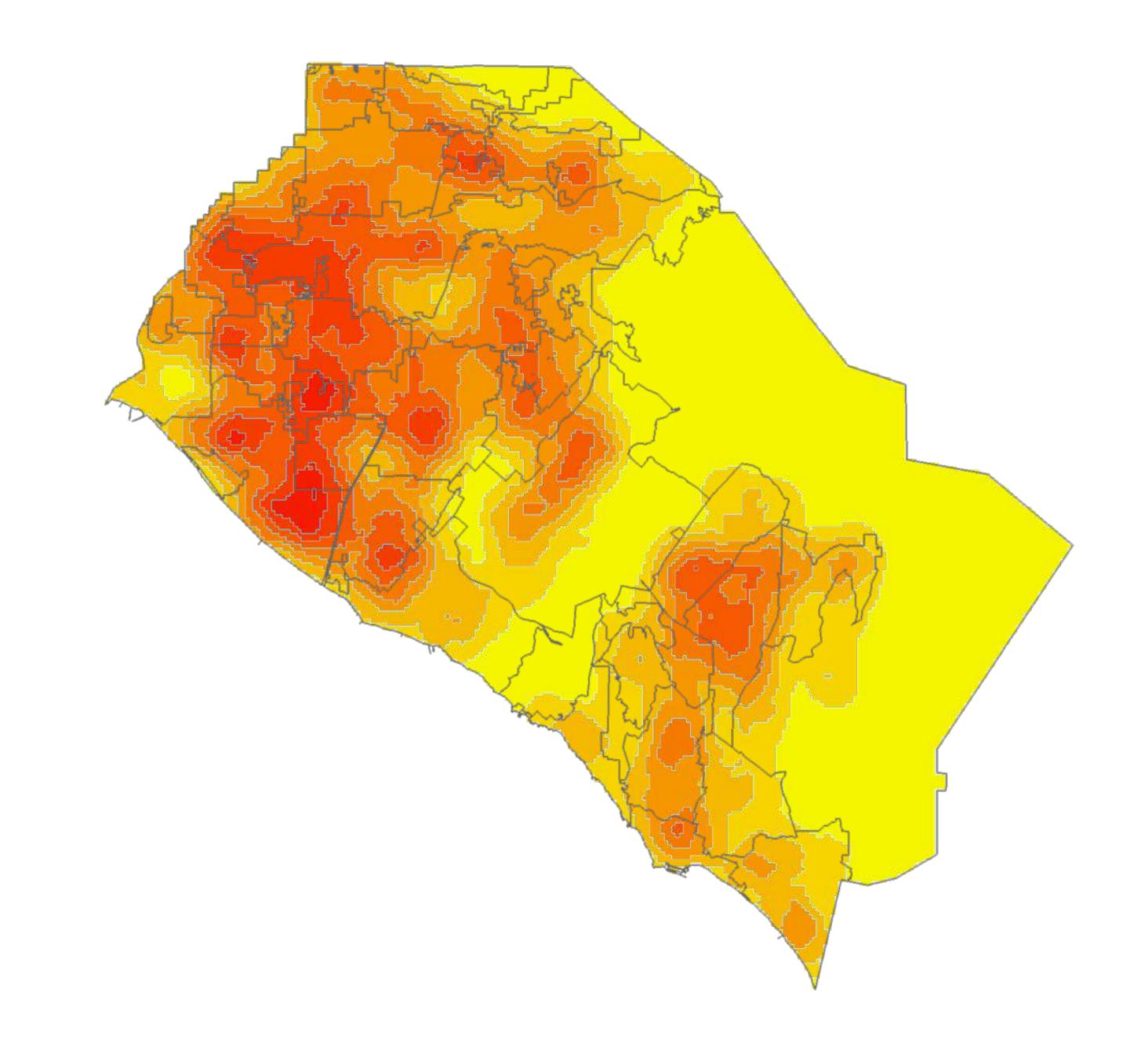
OUTPUTS

Applying use of data countywide with 1,2,000 units



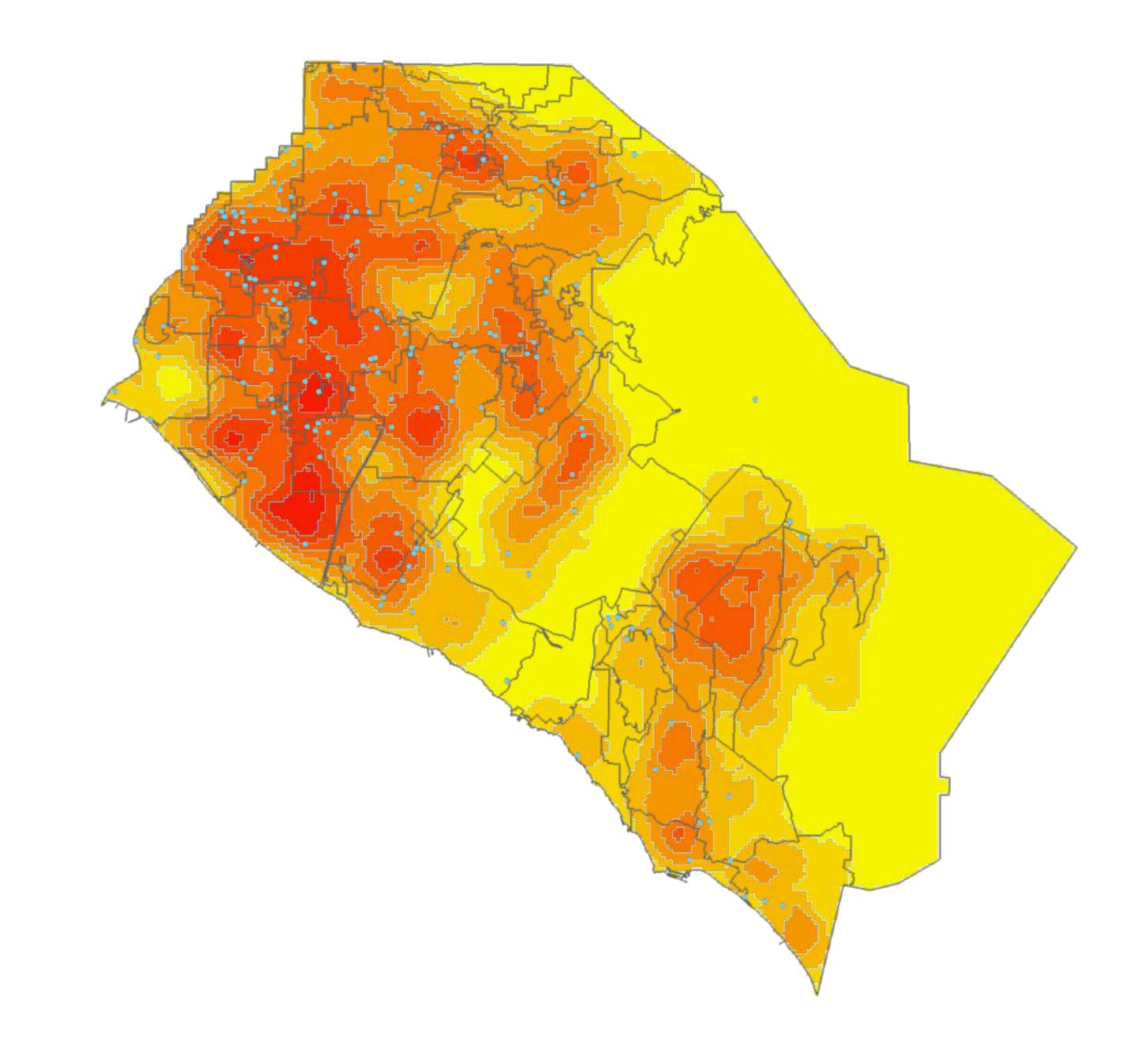


- 5 6 booths
- 7-8 booths
- 9 10 booths
- 11-12 booths
- 13 16 booths





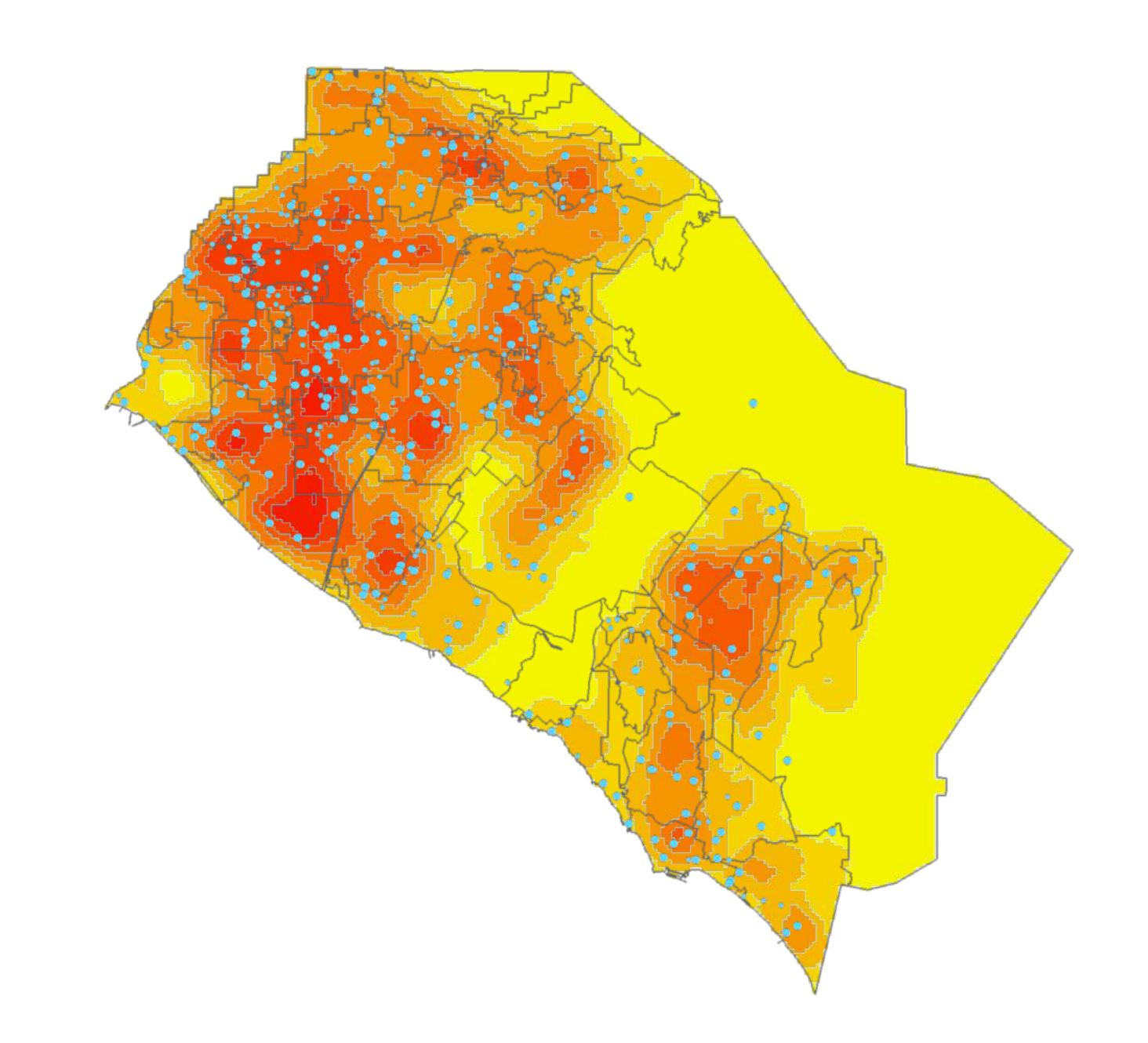
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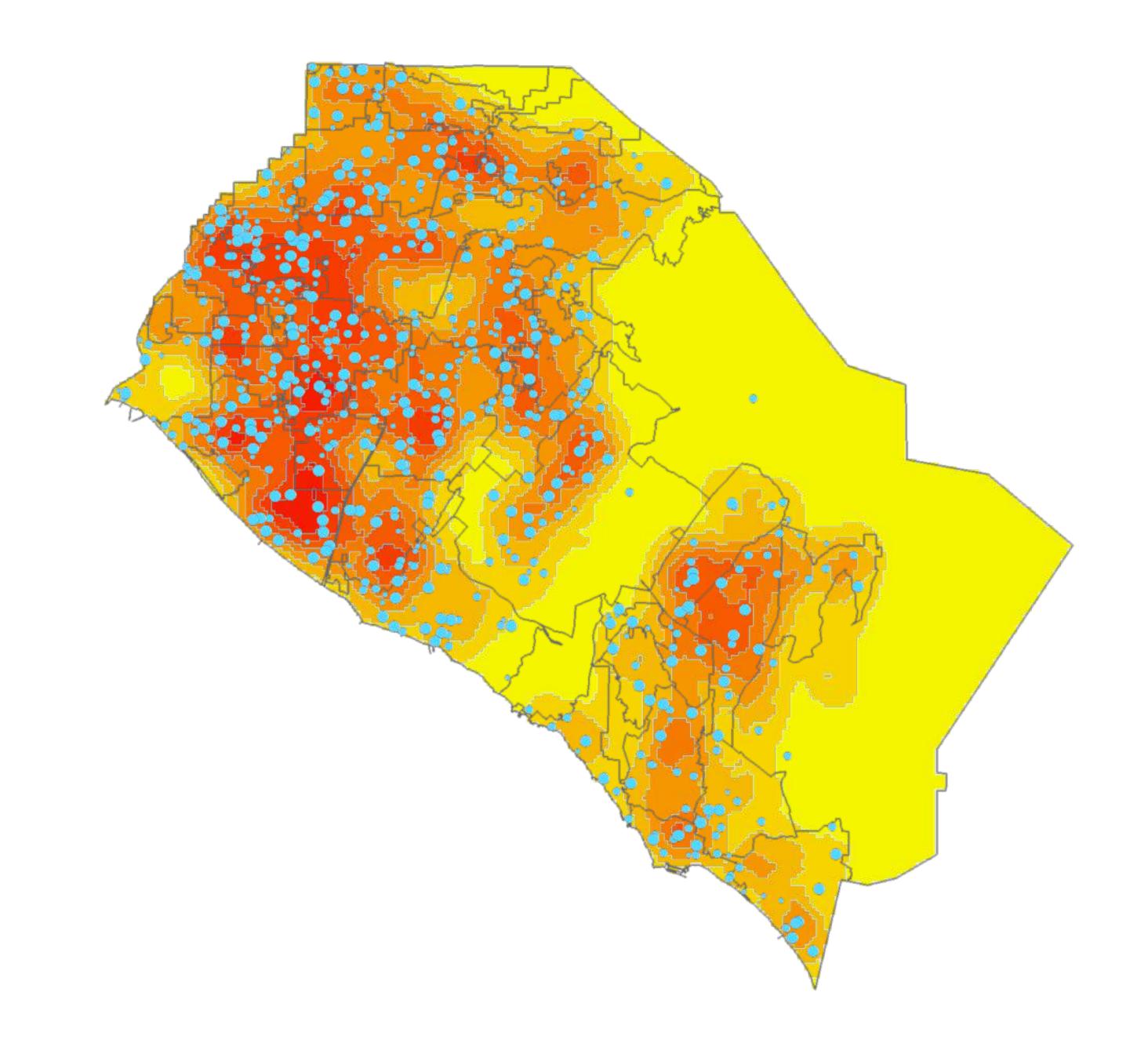
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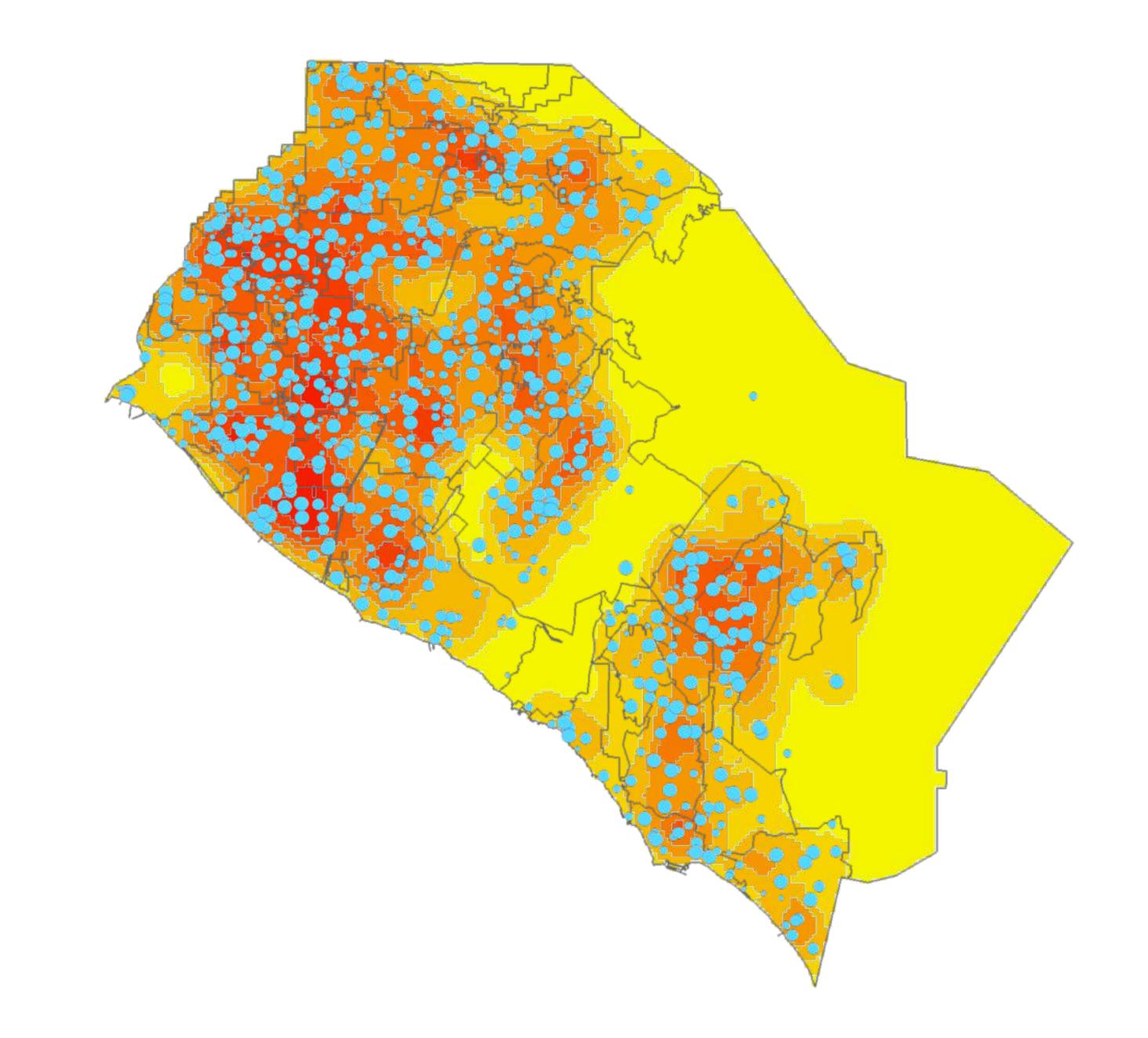
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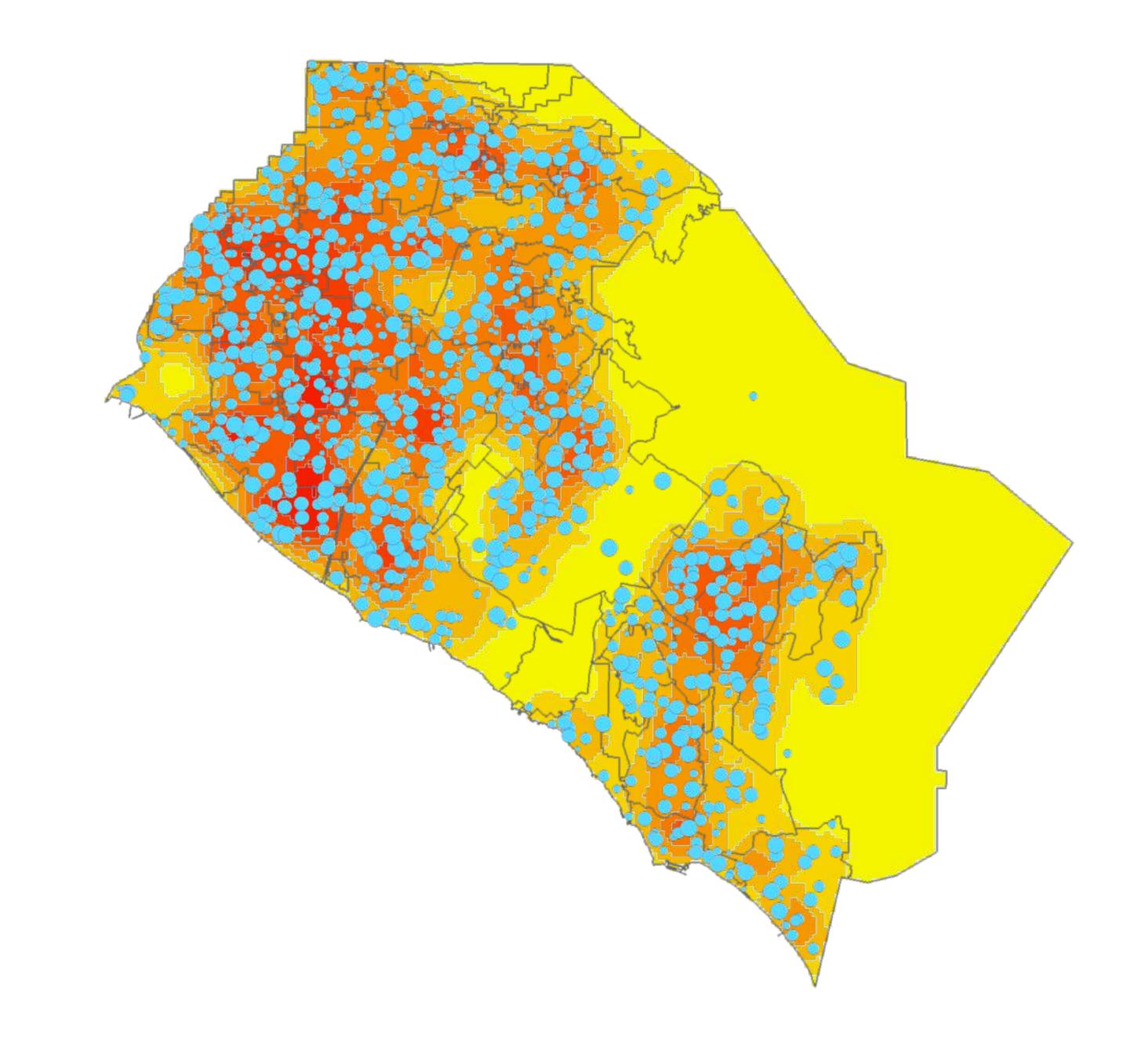
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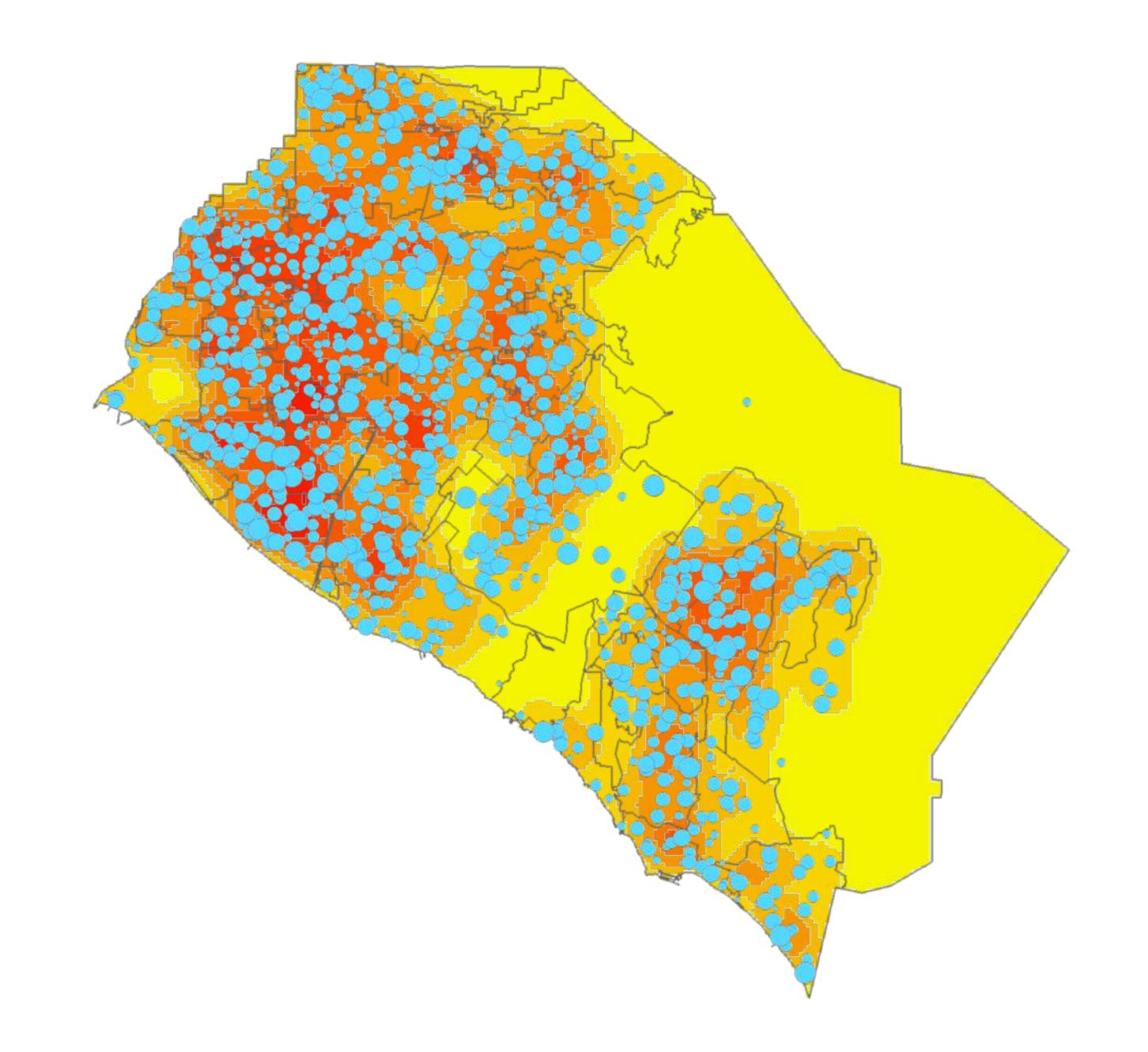
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- 13 16 booths





MEASURING OUTCOMES

Other considerations and using metrics to measure outcomes



TOTAL BOOTHS?



FACILITY SIZE ALLOCATIONS CAN CHOKE POLLING PLACE



NUMBER OF VOTES PAPER TRAIL UNIT LIMITATIONS

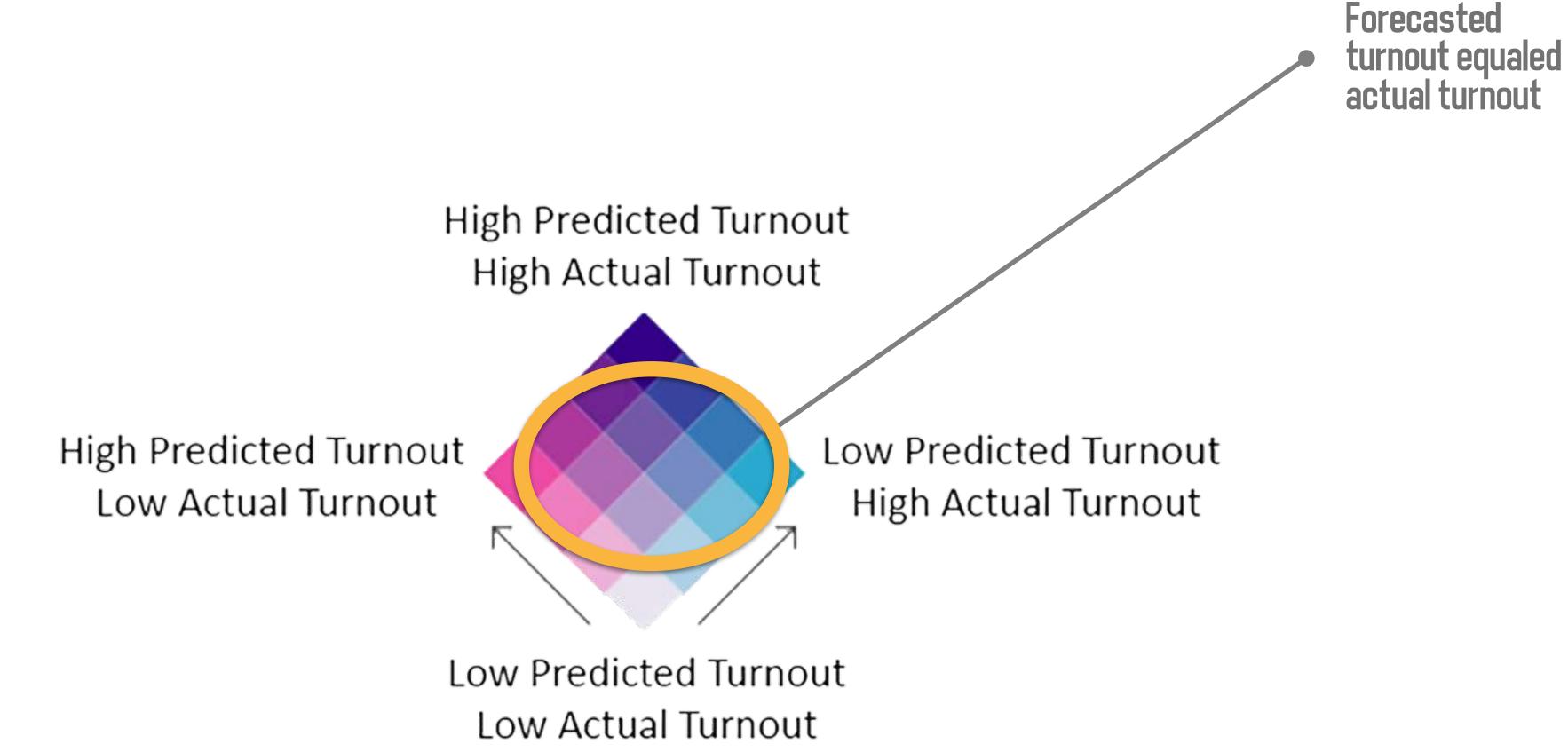


BOTTLENECKS CHECK-IN STATIONS CAN FOIL PLANS

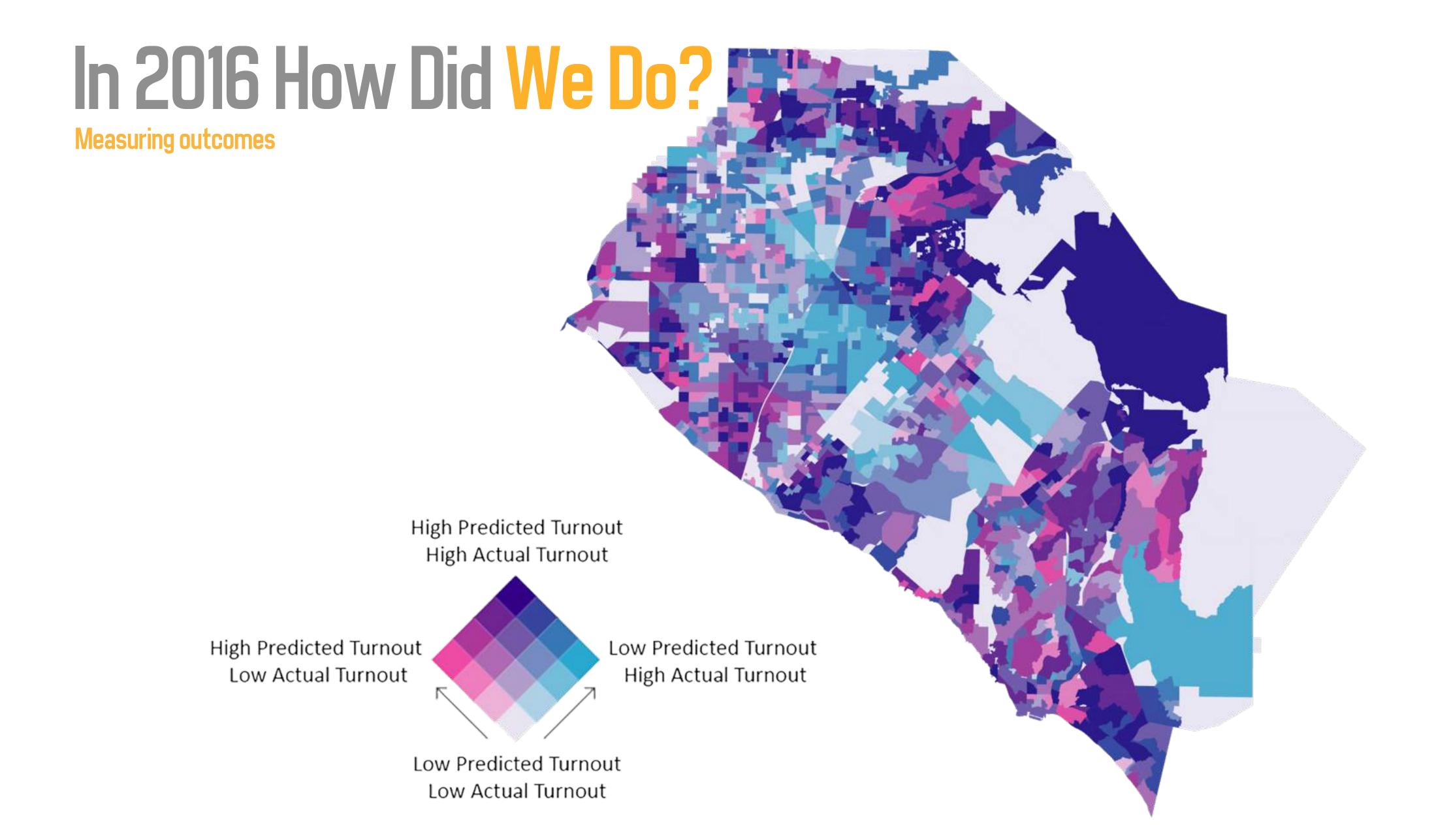


In 2016 How Did We Do?

Measuring outcomes









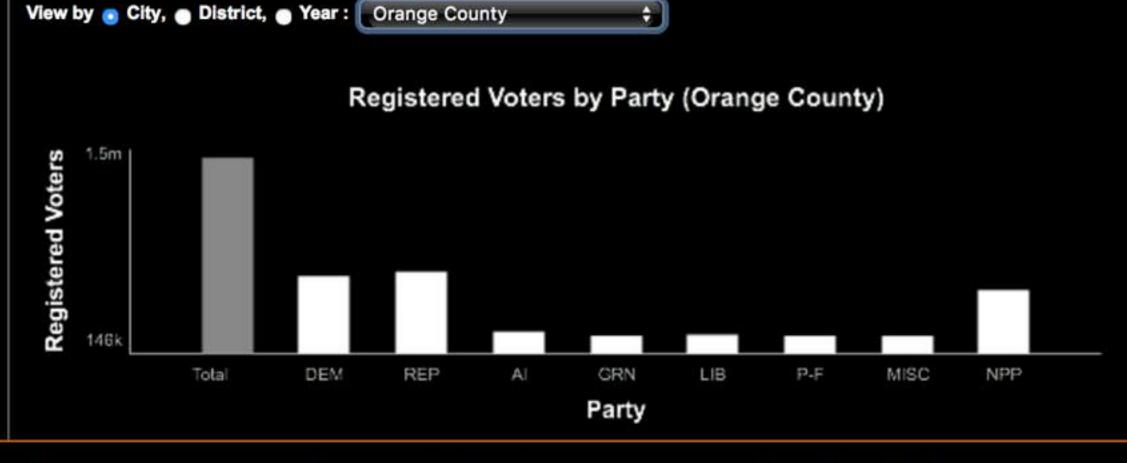
17 POLLING PLACES IN 2016 17 REPORTS OF LONG LINES

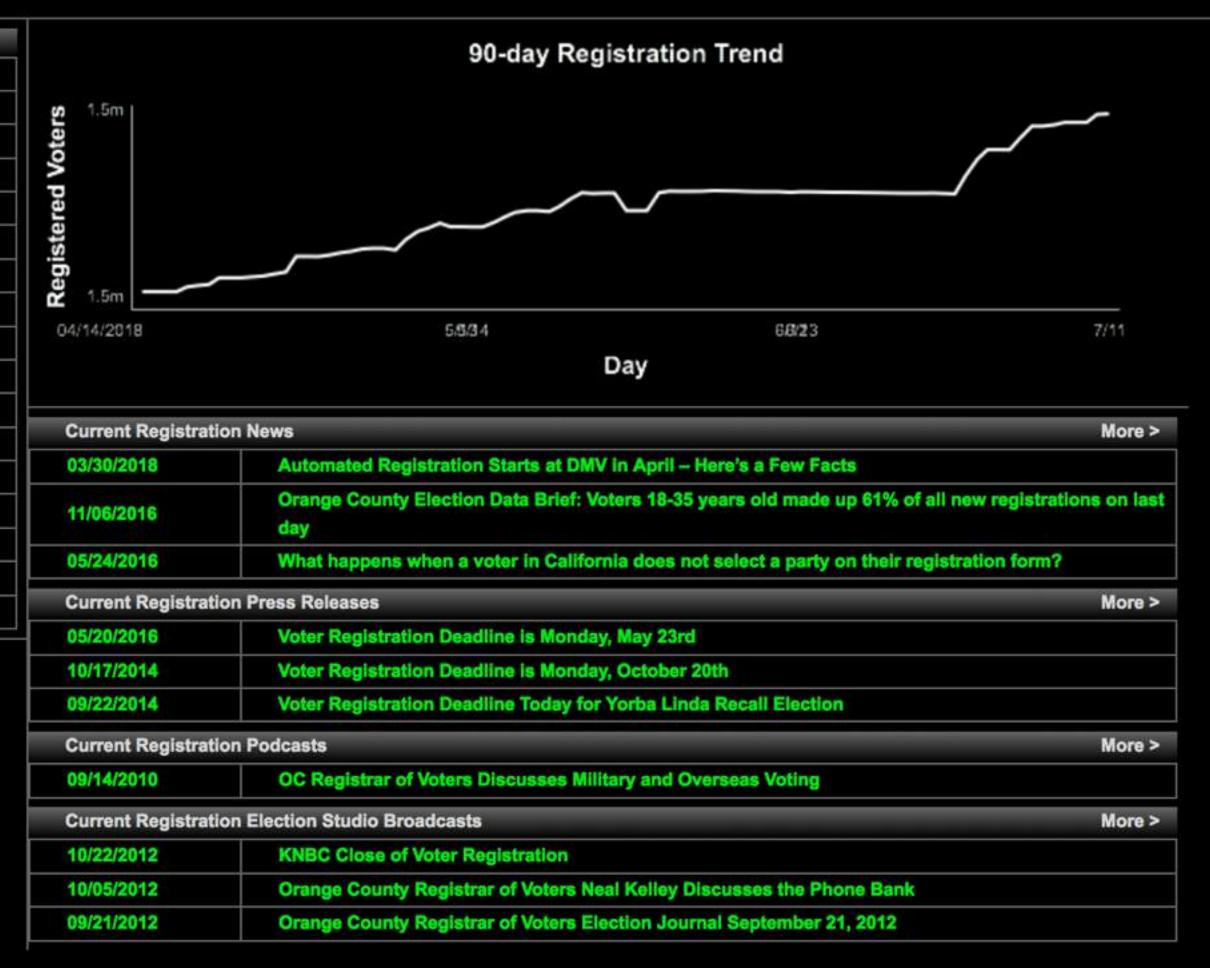


Registration Operations Rallots Results Mans Petitions Visualizations

Election Data Central

Current Registration Counts	
otal active voters	1,497,496
Total inactive voters (what are inactive voters?)	401,891
Change from yesterday	↑ 153
Change (%)	0.01
Secretary of State report of registration (5/21/2018)	1,459,664
Statewide	17,660,486
Military and overseas	7,935
Party Counts	
DEM	504,228
REP	541,597
Al	38,673
GRN	4,816
LIB	12,955
P-F	3,840
MISC	3,483
NPP	387,904
Printable Weekly Countywide Registration Data (PDF)	







Election Data Central

Registration Operations

Results Maps

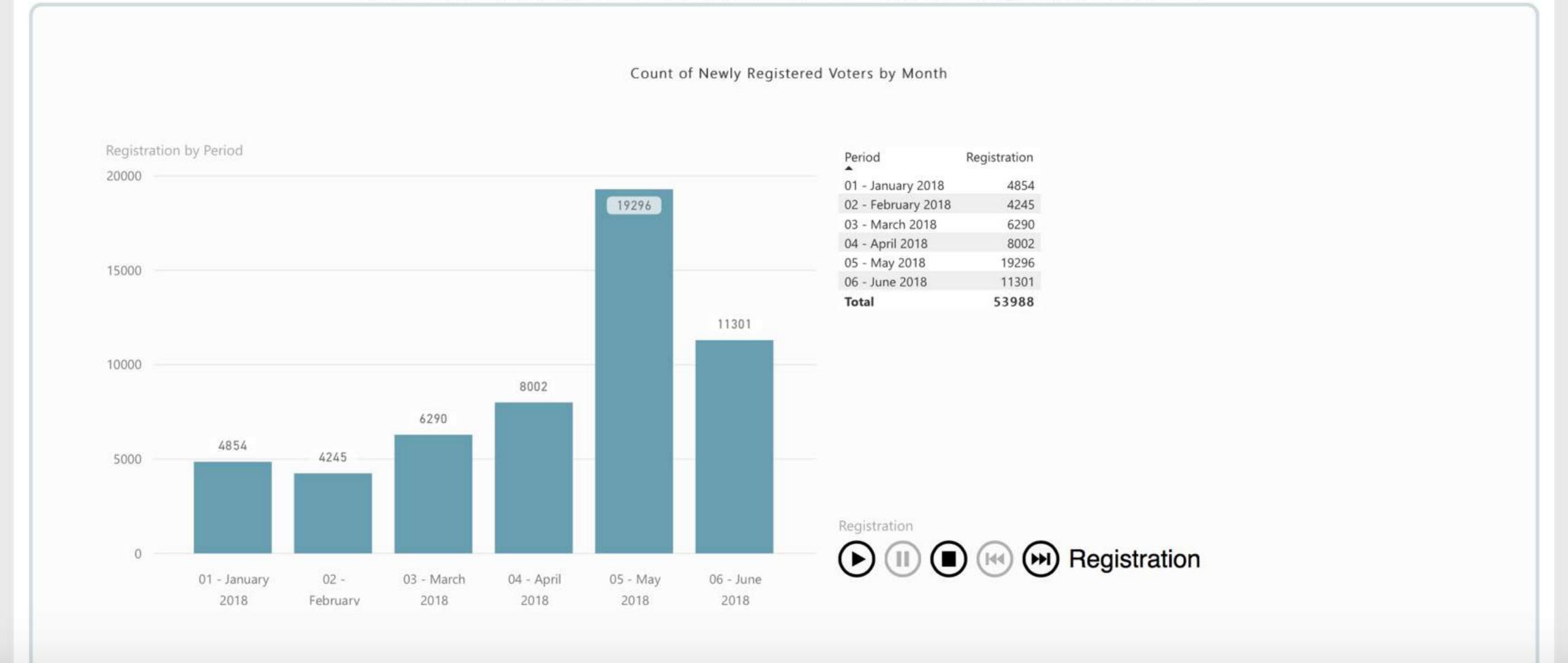
Petitions

Visualizations



Data Visualizations

Please click on the page numbers at the bottom of the screen to navigate between visuals



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