Past Felony Conviction, Participation, and Political Reintegration in the United States

Researchers:

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Sector(s): Crime, Violence, and Conflict, Political Economy and Governance

Location: United States of America

Sample: 6,280 individuals previously incarcerated on a felony

Target group: People with a criminal record

Outcome of interest: Electoral participation

Intervention type: Information Nudges and reminders

Data: Can Incarcerated Felons Be (Re)integrated into the Political System? Results fr...

Research Papers: Can Incarcerated Felons Be (Re)integrated into the Political System? Results fr...

Partner organization(s): Connecticut Secretary of State

In the United States, nearly all individuals lose the right to vote while incarcerated, and even after voting rights are restored upon release voting rates among people with a record of felony conviction remain low. Researchers evaluated the impact of mailings that informed people with a record of felony conviction of their eligibility to vote on political participation. The mailing increased political participation, particularly among individuals that were active voters prior to incarceration.

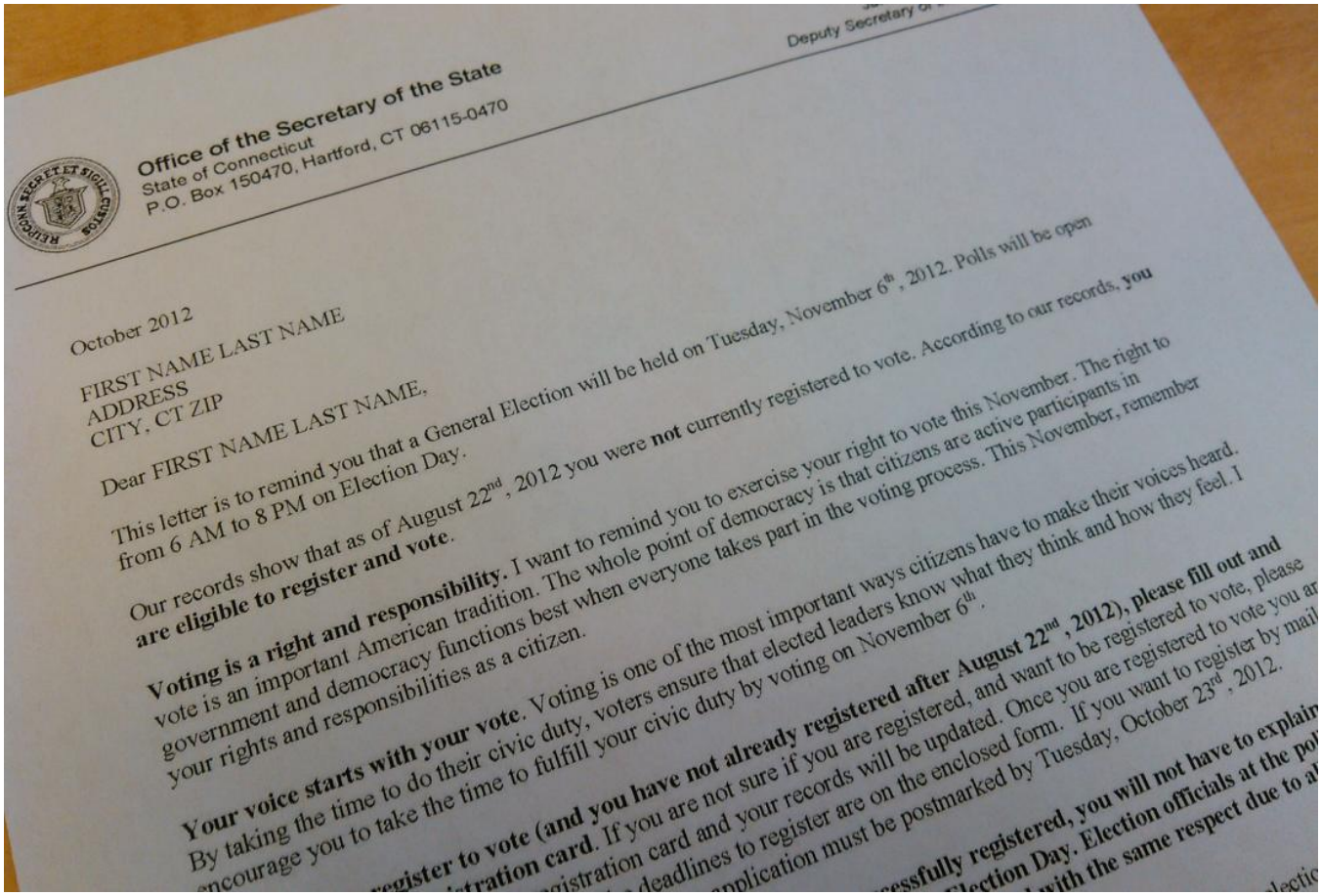
Policy issue

In the United States, nearly all people convicted of a felony lose the right to vote while incarcerated. After release, the vast majority of states reinstate voting rights, but registration and voting rates among people with a record of felony conviction remain low. One reason for this may be that people with a record of felony conviction may not know that their right to vote is restored upon their release. Or, with with a felony conviction may fail to re-register to vote due to the time and effort registration requires. Additionally, after incarceration they might feel stigmatized or view the government negatively, leading to a loss of interest in voting. As of 2010, approximately 93 percent of people with a record of felony conviction, or about 14 million individuals, were eligible to vote. Can informing the formerly-incarcerated of their voting rights increase political participation?

Context of the evaluation

The state of Connecticut prohibits incarcerated individuals with a felony conviction from voting—like 47 other states—but, for some of them, restores their voting rights after release from prison and parole. For the purposes of this study, researchers

included individuals that had not been convicted of a violent crime, served more than three years in prison, and were not registered to vote as of 2012. They served an average sentence of one year, and the most commonly committed crimes include possession or sale of narcotics, burglary, and violating protective orders. Overall, this sample constitutes 53 percent of all people with a felony conviction released between summer 2009 and summer 2012 in Connecticut.



Office of the Secretary of the State
State of Connecticut
P.O. Box 150470, Hartford, CT 06115-0470

Deputy Secretary

October 2012

FIRST NAME LAST NAME
ADDRESS
CITY, CT ZIP

Dear FIRST NAME LAST NAME,

This letter is to remind you that a General Election will be held on Tuesday, November 6th, 2012. Polls will be open from 6 AM to 8 PM on Election Day.

Our records show that as of August 22nd, 2012 you were **not** currently registered to vote. According to our records, **you are eligible to register and vote.**

Voting is a right and responsibility. I want to remind you to exercise your right to vote this November. The right to vote is an important American tradition. The whole point of democracy is that citizens are active participants in government and democracy functions best when everyone takes part in the voting process. This November, remember your rights and responsibilities as a citizen.

Your voice starts with your vote. Voting is one of the most important ways citizens have to make their voices heard. By taking the time to do their civic duty, voters ensure that elected leaders know what they think and how they feel. I encourage you to take the time to fulfill your civic duty by voting on November 6th.

register to vote (and you have not already registered after August 22nd, 2012), please fill out and istration card. If you are not sure if you are registered, and want to be registered to vote, please egistration card and your records will be updated. Once you are registered to vote you ar deadlines to register are on the enclosed form. If you want to register by mail pplication must be postmarked by Tuesday, October 23rd, 2012.

essfully registered, you will not have to explain lection Day. Election officials at the po with the same respect due to a

Sample reminder notification to voters

From paper's supporting information

Details of the intervention

In partnership with the Connecticut Secretary of State, researchers evaluated the impact of mailing voting rights information to people with a record of felony conviction on their political participation. Among eligible individuals researchers randomly assigned half to the treatment group (3,146 individuals), who received a mailing reminding them of their eligibility to register to vote. The other half did not receive any mailings and served as the comparison group.

Roughly a week before the mail-in voter registration deadline for the November 2012 election, each individual in the treatment group was sent a mailing from the Secretary of State. The mailing contained an official mail-in voter registration card and a letter from the Secretary of State. The letter stated that despite the recipients' voter eligibility, they were not currently registered. The letter did not identify the recipient as having a past felony conviction. In addition, the letter provided information on the upcoming election and how to register, as well as appeals to civic duties and the responsibility to vote.

To measure the impact of the letters on political participation, researchers collected administrative data on voter registrations and actual voting for the November 2012 election.

Results and policy lessons

Individuals who were sent a mailing informing them of their eligibility were more likely to both register and vote. Voter registrations rose by 1.8 percentage points, a 30 percent increase from the 5.9 percent of the comparison group who registered. The proportion of people with a record of felony conviction that ultimately voted also increased 30 percent, from 3.0 percent in the comparison group to 3.9 percent in the treatment group.

Mailings had the largest impact on individuals who had voted prior to their incarceration, suggesting that people who have voted in the past may be more receptive to outreach. The impact of the mailing increased re-registrations by 8.4 percentage points and turnout by 7.7 percentage points among individuals who voted in the 2008 evaluations as compared to those who did not.

These result suggest that informing people with a record of felony conviction of their voting eligibility may be an effective way to reduce the negative impact of incarceration on political participation.

Gerber, Alan, Gregory Huber, Marc Meredith, Daniel Biggers, and David Hendry. "Felony Status, Participation, and Political Reintegration: Results from a Field Experiment." Working Paper, November 2013.