

WHO GETS FLAGGED INACTIVE? RACE, PARTY, AND GEOGRAPHY IN LOUISIANA'S VOTER ROLLS

January 2025 - May 2026

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1 Introduction

Under Louisiana law, a registrant is placed on the inactive list when they fail to respond to an address confirmation notice ([Louisiana Legislature, n.d.](#)). An inactive voter is *not* the same as a purged voter ([Brennan Center for Justice, n.d.](#)). Inactive registrants remain eligible to vote. But inactive status is the first step toward removal. A registrant who neither responds to the notice nor votes in any election through the day after the second regularly scheduled federal general election following their placement on the list, a window of roughly four years, can have their registration canceled, though it can take longer to get on the inactive list.

Drawing on weekly inactive voter reports and monthly registration statistics published by the Louisiana Secretary of State from January 2025 through May 2026, this study asks three questions of the inactive voter population:

1. **How has the volume of inactive voters changed over time?**
2. **Does inactivity fall disproportionately on particular racial or partisan groups?**
3. **Where, geographically, is inactivity concentrated?**

This study is descriptive. It documents the size, composition, and location of the inactive voter population. It does not attempt to explain *why* inactivity falls unevenly across groups.

2 Methodology

2.1 Our Data

We draw on two public datasets from the Louisiana Secretary of State. The **weekly inactive voter reports** count how many voters are flagged as inactive.¹

Louisiana Secretary of State
Statewide Report of Registered Voters

Statistical_StatewideParty: Statewide Registered Voters by Party and Race For Registrations From 1/1/1900 To 1/5/2025 AND Status Inactive																
STATE	-----REGISTERED VOTERS-----				-----DEMOCRATS-----				-----REPUBLICANS-----				-----OTHER PARTIES-----			
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER
ACADIA - 01	178,254	90,058	73,740	14,456	72,727	20,853	47,557	4,317	38,121	33,337	2,375	2,409	67,406	35,868	23,808	7,730
ALLEN - 02	2,036	1,363	618	55	738	372	357	9	470	420	35	15	828	571	226	31
ASCENSION - 03	793	528	222	43	302	154	136	12	209	188	14	7	282	186	72	24
ASSUMPTION - 04	4,089	2,518	1,213	358	1,300	476	752	72	1,124	990	44	90	1,665	1,052	417	196
AVOUELLES - 05	734	400	312	22	345	110	230	5	157	142	8	7	232	148	74	10
BEAUREGARD - 06	1,533	856	616	61	668	247	395	26	317	285	24	8	548	324	197	27
BIENVILLE - 07	406	331	43	32	86	47	34	5	160	148	1	11	160	136	8	16
BOSSIER - 08	287	125	160	2	125	16	109	0	73	69	4	0	89	40	47	2
CADDO - 09	5,309	3,252	1,587	470	1,499	444	950	105	1,739	1,592	50	97	2,071	1,216	587	268
CALCASIEU - 10	17,236	6,353	9,787	1,096	8,077	1,329	6,402	346	2,981	2,560	244	177	6,178	2,464	3,141	573
CALDWELL - 11	6,821	3,973	2,328	520	2,357	820	1,398	139	1,624	1,449	86	89	2,840	1,704	844	292
CAMERON - 12	135	107	24	4	31	16	12	3	47	46	1	0	57	45	11	1
CATAHOULA - 13	329	294	22	13	97	81	12	4	95	91	3	1	137	122	7	8
CLAIBORNE - 14	90	62	27	1	28	7	21	0	33	30	2	1	29	25	4	0
CONCORDIA - 15	159	85	73	1	62	16	46	0	36	33	3	0	61	36	24	1
DE SOTO - 16	943	484	434	25	409	95	311	3	224	204	12	8	310	185	111	14
EAST BATON ROUGE - 17	1,242	585	612	45	588	129	440	19	260	231	23	6	394	225	149	20
EAST CARROLL - 18	18,480	7,036	9,853	1,591	8,761	1,770	6,507	484	3,047	2,577	270	200	6,672	2,689	3,076	907
EAST FELICIANA - 19	723	110	603	10	466	26	439	1	64	39	23	2	193	45	141	7
EVANGELINE - 20	95	61	31	3	34	14	20	0	28	27	0	1	33	20	11	2
FRANKLIN - 21	994	537	431	26	460	160	293	7	206	186	16	4	328	191	122	15
GRANT - 22	524	227	287	10	231	48	181	2	118	103	12	3	175	76	94	5
IBERIA - 23	328	283	34	11	55	35	17	3	151	146	2	3	122	102	15	5
IBERVILLE - 24	1,718	837	787	94	647	158	466	23	347	302	36	9	724	377	285	62
JACKSON - 25	1,172	352	784	36	699	96	586	17	131	111	15	5	342	145	183	14
JEFFERSON - 26	155	90	62	3	62	14	48	0	43	40	2	1	50	36	12	2
JEFFERSON DAVIS - 27	13,623	6,437	4,956	2,230	5,425	1,606	3,153	666	2,802	2,307	132	363	5,396	2,524	1,671	1,201
LAFAYETTE - 28	1,142	800	288	54	396	193	187	16	263	236	18	9	483	371	83	29
LAFOURCHE - 29	9,098	5,206	3,111	781	3,016	1,049	1,759	208	2,309	2,043	131	135	3,773	2,114	1,221	438
LASALLE - 30	1,994	1,385	441	168	608	312	261	35	574	521	14	39	812	552	166	94
LINCOLN - 31	219	194	17	8	32	27	4	1	103	102	1	0	84	65	12	7
LIVINGSTON - 32	2,297	1,011	1,146	140	937	171	712	54	493	433	37	23	867	407	397	63
MADISON - 33	2,063	1,693	251	119	380	200	160	20	902	861	7	34	781	632	84	65
MOREHOUSE - 34	778	157	603	18	464	32	425	7	84	66	14	4	230	59	164	7
NATCHITOCHES - 35	929	375	528	26	416	63	347	6	214	193	17	4	299	119	164	16
ORLEANS - 36	1,967	801	1,051	115	866	175	658	33	366	311	38	17	735	315	355	65
QUACHITA - 37	16,384	7,182	7,305	1,897	9,466	3,505	5,066	895	1,371	1,072	142	157	5,547	2,605	2,097	845
PLAQUEMINES - 38	6,918	2,955	3,598	365	2,889	470	2,320	99	1,570	1,379	127	64	2,459	1,106	1,151	202
POINTE COUPEE - 39	664	378	199	87	248	80	140	28	170	148	4	18	246	150	55	41
RAPIDES - 40	648	305	328	15	342	107	230	5	98	87	8	3	208	111	90	7
RED RIVER - 41	7,627	3,820	3,346	461	3,044	769	2,143	132	1,841	1,611	137	93	2,742	1,440	1,066	236
RICHLAND - 42	86	51	33	2	36	9	27	0	27	27	0	0	23	15	6	2
SABINE - 43	1,097	485	584	28	449	88	354	7	279	240	35	4	369	157	195	17
ST. BERNARD - 44	382	261	81	40	120	50	57	13	133	117	2	14	129	94	22	13
ST. CHARLES - 45	2,004	1,327	502	175	796	409	329	58	375	338	18	19	833	580	155	98
ST. HELENA - 46	1,302	626	581	95	502	115	361	26	297	257	18	22	503	254	202	47
ST. JAMES - 47	338	138	190	10	187	36	149	2	57	51	2	4	94	51	39	4
	489	118	358	13	312	31	279	2	52	41	7	4	125	46	72	7

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One-page snapshot of a weekly inactive voter report.

We obtained these weekly reports, covering **January 2025** through **May 2026**, via public records requests. The reports are released weekly as PDF documents. Each report enumerates, for every parish and for the state as a whole, the number of inactive voters cross-classified by race (White, Black, Other) and party (Democrat, Republican, Other).

The **monthly registration statistics** count registered voters using the same race-by-party classification, published monthly as spreadsheets by the Secretary of State ([Louisiana Secretary of State, n.d.-a](#)). Raw inactive counts are difficult to interpret on their own. The registration statistics provide the denominators needed to express them as rates.

2.2 Extracting the Weekly Reports

The weekly reports are machine-readable PDFs. We convert each page to text by assigning pages to their report date using the date printed in each report's header, and parse each parish's row into its 16 count columns (four race columns within each of four party groupings, plus totals) by position.

Two features of the reports let us verify the extraction. Each report prints its own statewide totals, so for every report and every column, we confirm that our parsed parish rows sum exactly to the report's

printed state total. Second, we confirm that all 64 parishes appear exactly once in every report. Both checks pass for every weekly report in the series. We additionally spot-checked a random sample of parish-weeks against the source PDFs by hand and found no discrepancies.

2.3 Joining Inactive Voters with Registration

The two sources operate on different clocks. While inactive counts arrive **weekly**, registration totals come **monthly**. To express each weekly inactive count as a rate, we require a registration figure for the exact date of that weekly report.

We obtain an estimate through **linear interpolation**. Between each pair of consecutive monthly registration anchors, we draw a straight line and read off the implied value for any intervening date. Concretely, for a group with R_1 registrants on the month-anchor date t_1 and R_2 on t_2 , the estimated registration on an intermediate date t is

$$\hat{R}(t) = R_1 + (R_2 - R_1) \frac{t - t_1}{t_2 - t_1}.$$

This interpolation is performed separately for every parish and every race-by-party group. As registration totals move slowly month to month, linear interpolation should be a good approximation (see [Section 6.2](#)). **It is nonetheless an estimate, not an observed count, so every rate in this report carries that caveat.**

With that estimate, the inactivity rate for any group, in any parish, at time t is:

$$\widehat{\text{rate}}(t) = \frac{\text{inactive}(t)}{\hat{R}(t)}.$$

2.3.1 Unifying Party Categories

Later files report “No Party” registrants in a separate column, while earlier files appear to fold them into “Other.” While we did not confirm this with the Secretary of State, the combined “No Party” and “Other” totals in later files are consistent with the size of the earlier “Other” category, supporting this interpretation.

To keep the entire 2025–2026 window comparable, we merge “No Party” into “Other” in every period and in both data sources, so that each category denotes the same population at every point in the series. This merge is applied identically to inactive counts and registration totals.

2.4 Data Validation

We run two integrity checks before any analysis:

1. Within each parish and date, racial subgroups should sum to the parish total, and partisan subgroups should likewise sum to the total. Because the registration totals we use are estimates produced by the interpolation procedure, rather than directly observed figures, we check that this

estimation step has not introduced any inconsistency between subgroups and totals. We compute these residuals for both the inactive counts and the estimated registration totals and confirm they are negligible.

2. We verify that every weekly inactive record matched exactly one interpolated registration record, with no parishes dropped, duplicated, or left with missing denominators.

2.5 Comparing Group Differences

To assess whether inactivity falls unevenly across groups, we summarize differences in rates at three levels of resolution:

1. **Statewide, by race and by party separately**, pooling all parishes, for the Black vs. White and Democrat vs. Republican contrasts.
 2. **Statewide, by race-by-party cell**, for race-within-party and party-within-race comparisons.
 3. **Parish by parish**, repeating the above within each parish.
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3 Analysis

3.1 Temporal

3.1.1 A Massive June 2025 Shift

There is a sharp rise in inactive voters concentrated in June, 2025. Statewide counts are comparatively flat beforehand, then step up and remain elevated. The statewide inactive count rose from 183,478 (Jun 08, 2025) to 419,665 (Jun 29, 2025), an increase of **236,187 voters, or 129%**, in a single month.

Statewide Inactive Voter Counts Over Time

Summed across parishes. The shaded band marks June 8th, 2025 - June 29th, 2025

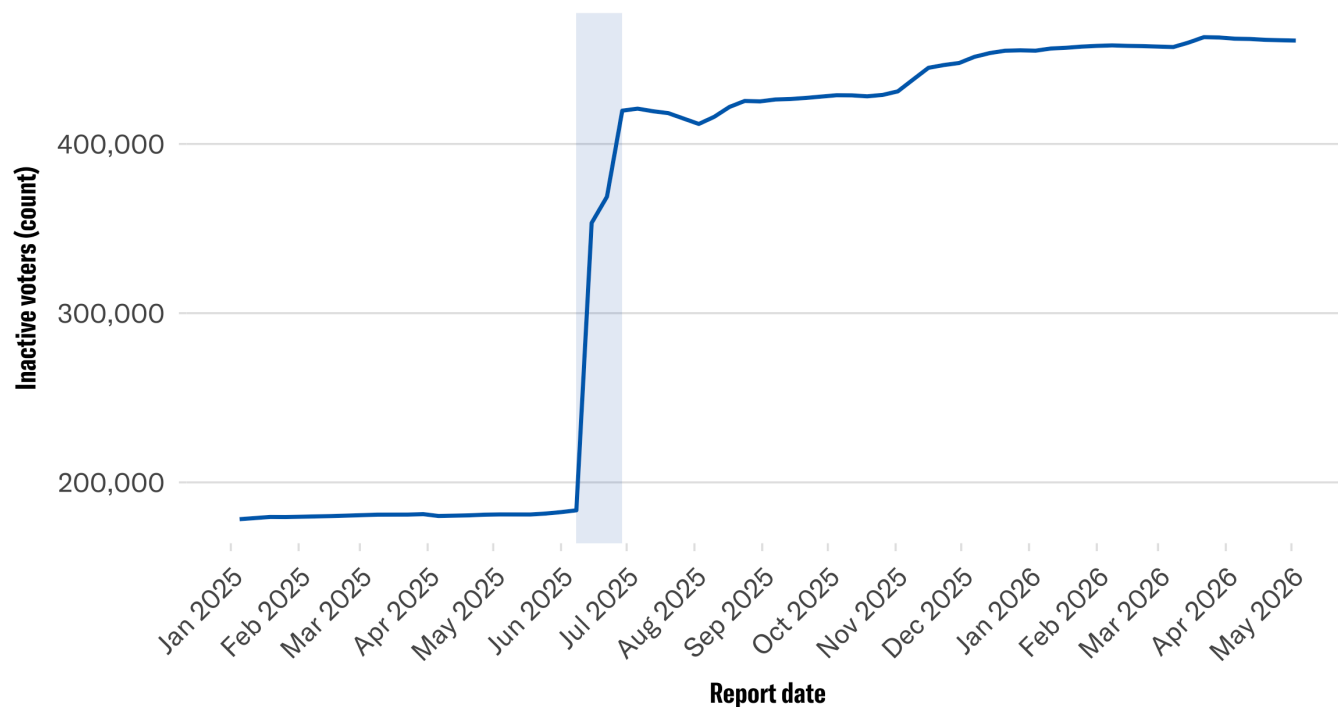
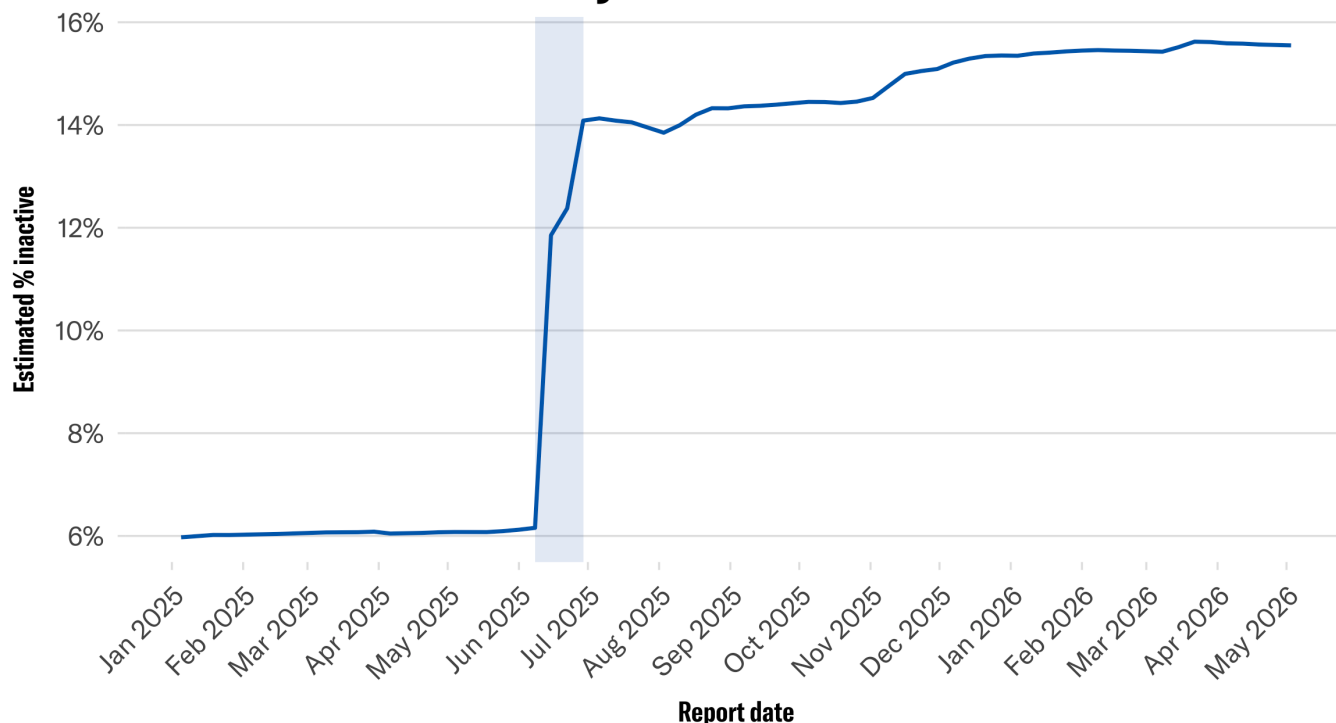


Figure 1: Statewide inactive voter counts by weekly report date. The series is relatively flat through early 2025 and steps up in June 2025.

The post-June level sits materially above the pre-June count. Averaged across reports, the statewide inactive count runs about 180,778 before the break and 442,998 after it.

Estimated Statewide Inactivity Rate Over Time



Estimates: registration denominators are linearly interpolated between monthly reports.

Figure 2: Estimated statewide inactivity rate over time. Because the denominator is interpolated, this rate is an estimate.

In rate terms, the break carries the estimated statewide inactivity rate from a pre-period mean of 6.1% to a post-period mean of 14.9%.

Week-over-Week Change in Statewide Inactive Count

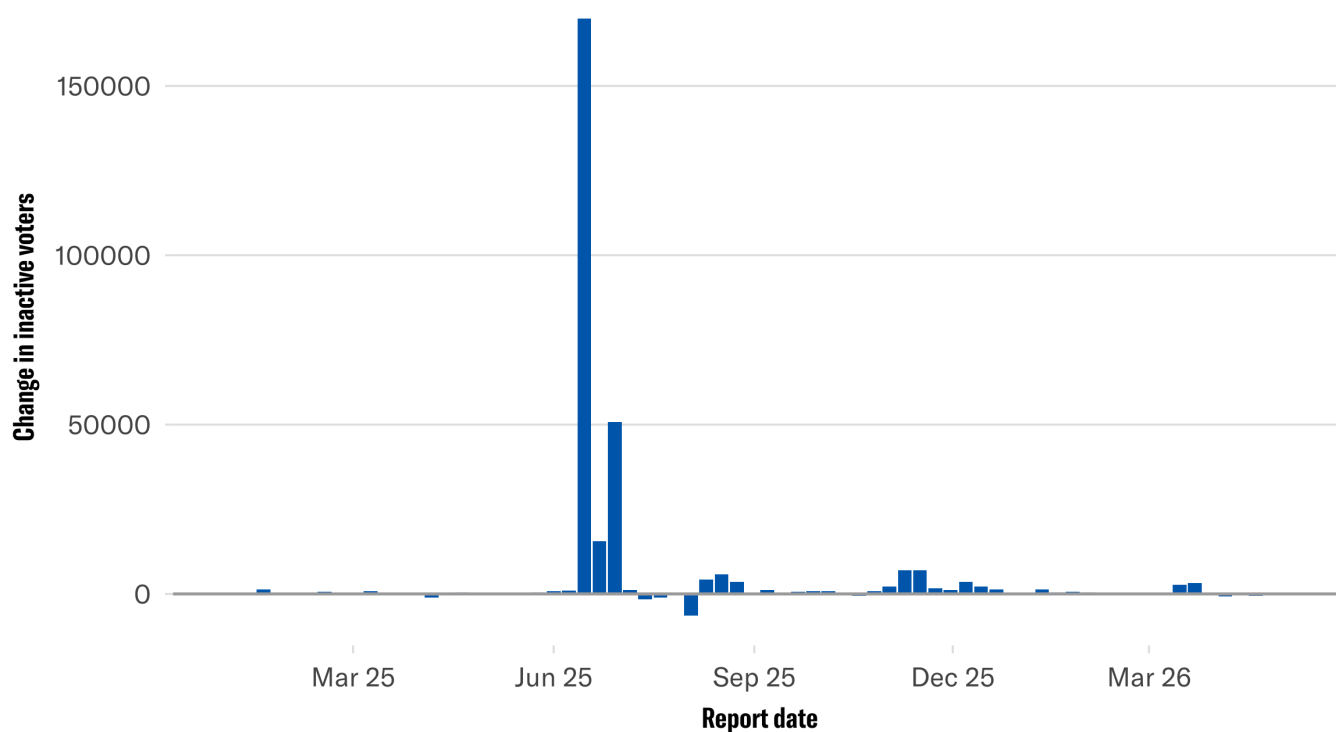


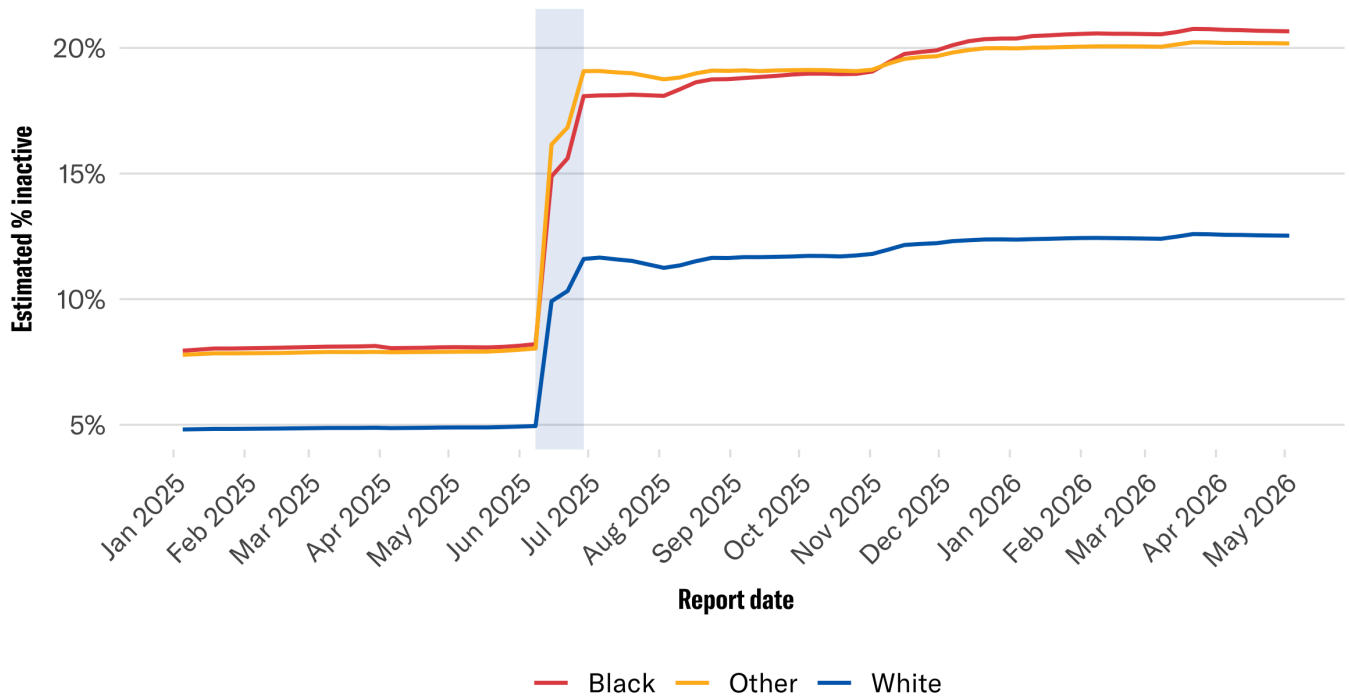
Figure 3: Week-over-week change in the statewide inactive count. The largest single increase coincides with the June 2025 break.

The June 2025 spike accounts for the overwhelming majority of new inactive designations, with smaller waves following in August 2025, November 2025, and April 2026. Breaking the series out by parish shows where these shifts were concentrated. Not every parish followed the statewide pattern. In West Carroll, the largest shift came in August 2025, and in Bienville, St. James, and Winn in December 2025.

3.1.2 Shift by Race and Party

We can also plot the statewide inactivity rate by race.

Estimated Statewide Inactivity Rate Over Time, by Race

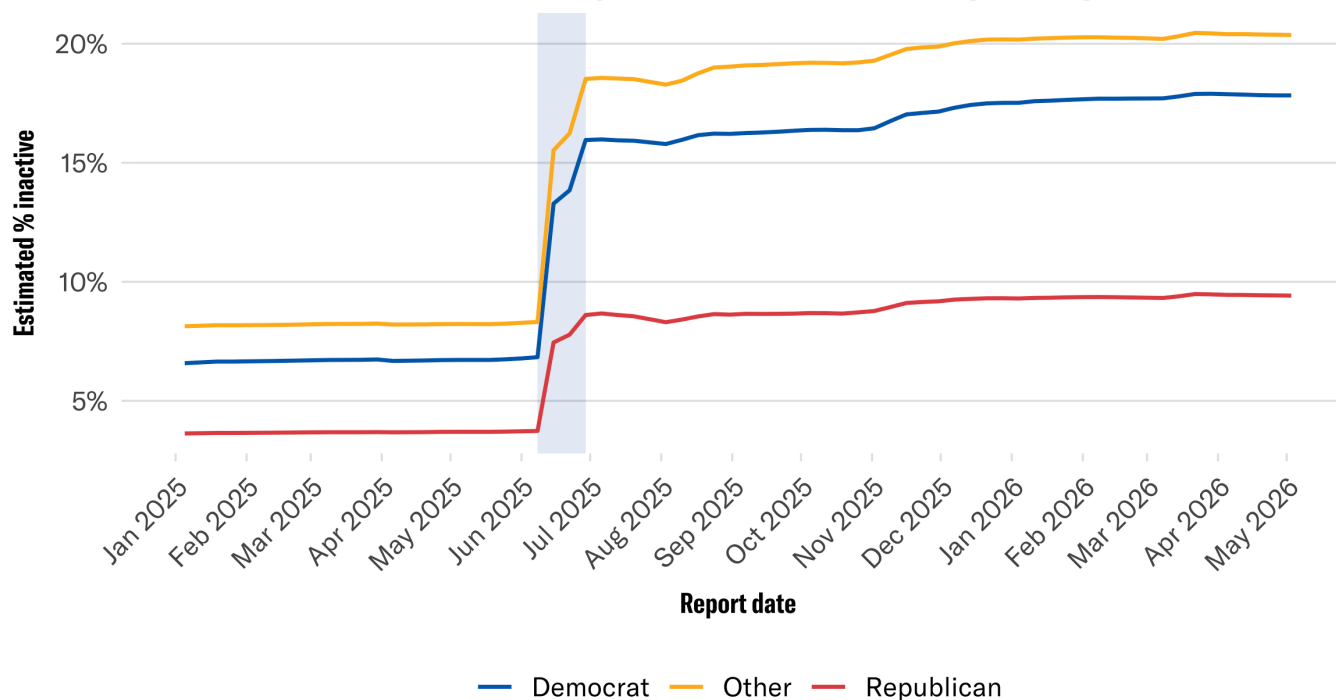


Estimates: registration denominators are linearly interpolated between monthly reports.

Figure 4: Estimated statewide inactivity rate over time, by race.

Black and other-race registrants show far higher inactivity rates than White registrants throughout the series. Before June 2025, the estimated rate was 8.1% for Black registrants and 7.9% for other-race registrants, against 4.9% for White registrants. After the break, these rose to 19.7% for Black registrants, 19.6% for other-race registrants, and 12.1% for White registrants. Similar disparities appear by party.

Estimated Statewide Inactivity Rate Over Time, by Party

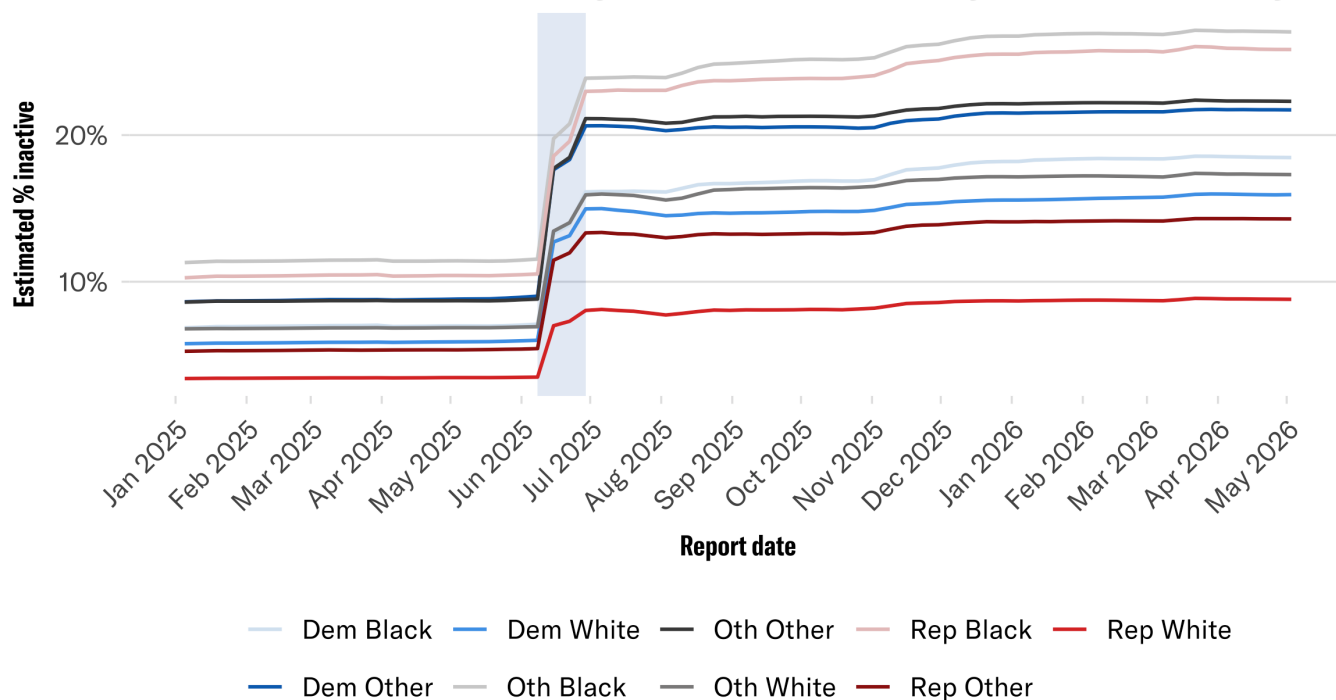


Estimates: registration denominators are linearly interpolated between monthly reports.

Figure 5: Estimated statewide inactivity rate over time, by party.

Republicans show the lowest inactivity rate — roughly half that of Democrats — while other-party registrants show the highest. Before June 2025, the estimated rate was 8.2% for other-party registrants and 6.7% for Democrats, against 3.7% for Republicans. After the break, these rose to 19.7% for other-party, 17.0% for Democrats, and 9.0% for Republicans.

Estimated Statewide Inactivity Rate Over Time, by Race and Party



Estimates: registration denominators are linearly interpolated between monthly reports.

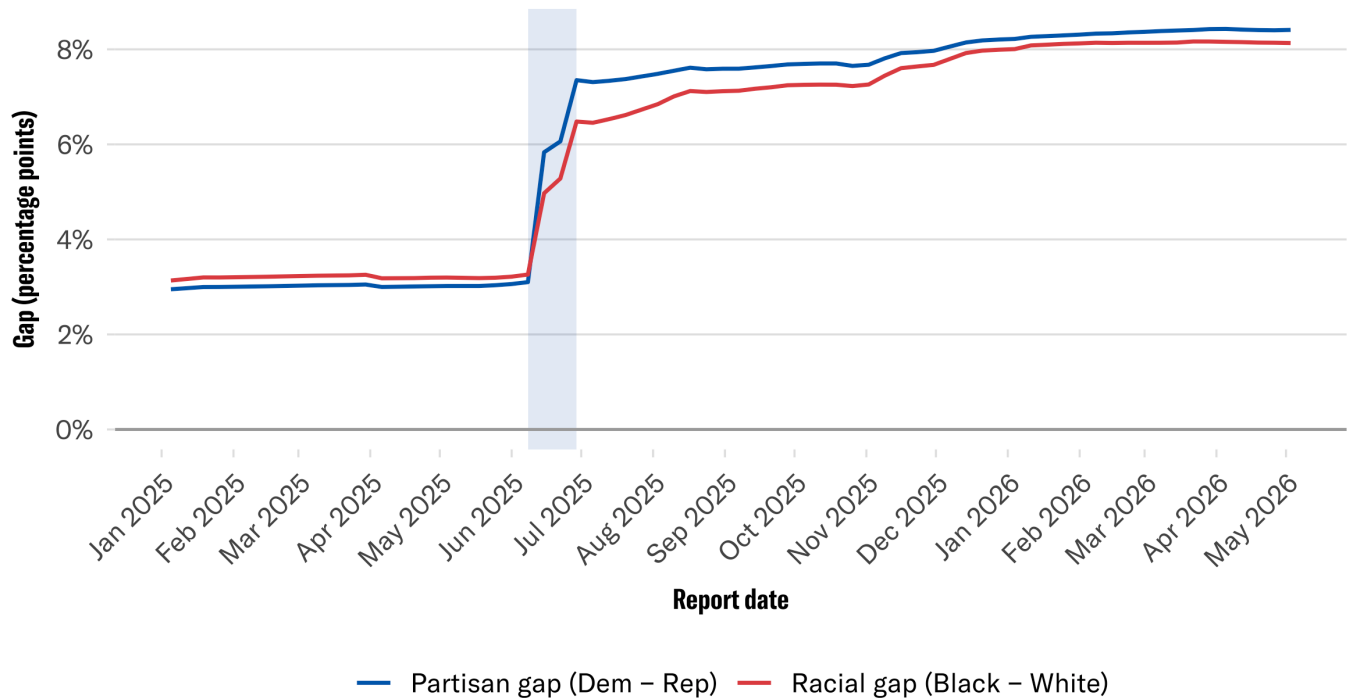
Figure 6: Estimated statewide inactivity rate over time, by race and party cell.

Finally, breaking rates out by race-and-party cell shows that White Republicans have by far the lowest inactivity rate — 3.4% before the break and 8.4% after. More generally, within every party, Black and other-race registrants show higher inactivity rates than White registrants.

3.1.3 Racial and Party Gap

The disparities themselves can also be tracked over time, looking at the racial gap (Black minus White inactivity rate) and the partisan gap (Democrat minus Republican).

Estimated Statewide Inactivity Gaps Over Time



Estimates: registration denominators are linearly interpolated between monthly reports.

Figure 7: Estimated statewide inactivity gaps over time. Racial gap = Black - White rate; partisan gap = Democrat - Republican rate.

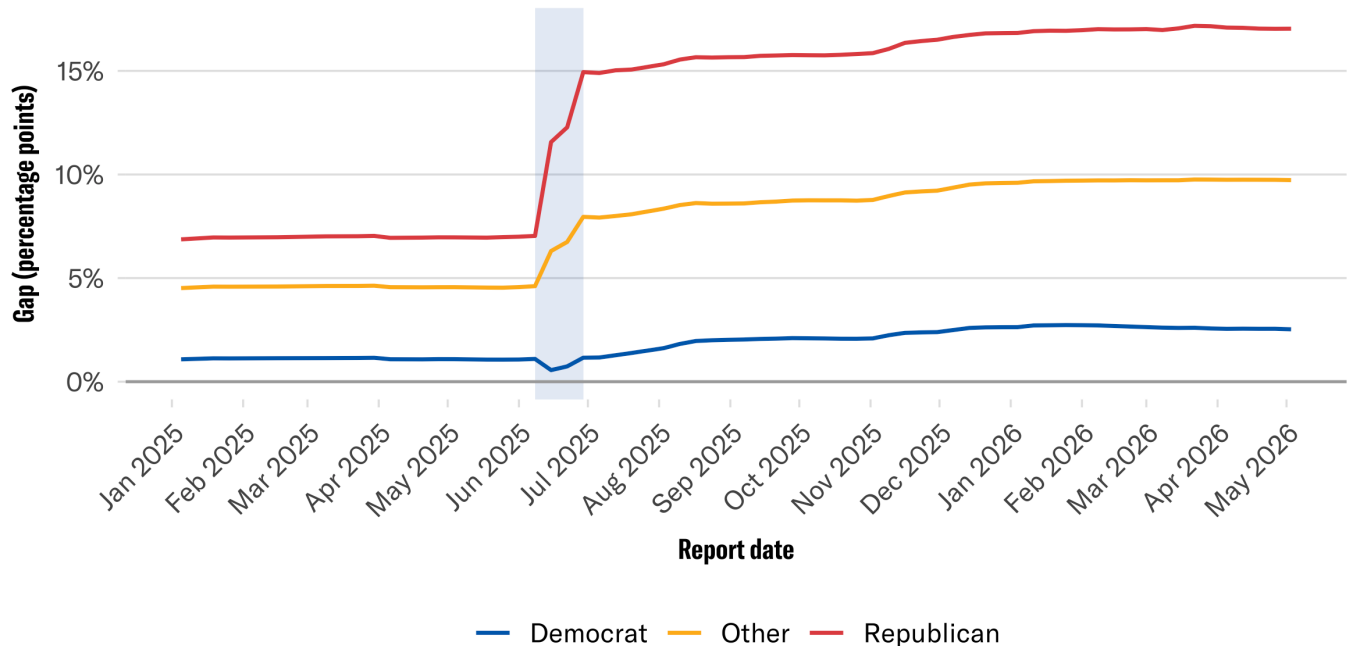
Before June 2025, the two gaps were both modest and similar in size — about 3.2 percentage points (pp) (racial) and 3.0 pp (partisan) — with their similarity likely reflecting the strong overlap between race and party in Louisiana. The June break widened both. The partisan gap grew more, peaking around 8.4 pp against the racial gap's 8.2 pp.

The June break widened the disparities in most parishes. The racial gap grew in 63 of 64 parishes and the partisan gap in 64 of 64. The widening was not uniform — the largest post-break gaps appear in the same parishes with the highest overall rates, with the racial gap peaking in East Carroll (21.8 pp) and the partisan gap in East Carroll (20.4 pp), while other parishes saw little change.

Each gap can also be decomposed by the other dimension. First, the racial gap (Black - White), computed separately within each party. If the gap persists inside every party, it isn't merely an artifact of Black and White registrants belonging to different parties.

Estimated Racial Inactivity Gap Over Time, Within Each Party

Black – White inactivity rate, computed within party



Estimates: registration denominators are linearly interpolated between monthly reports.

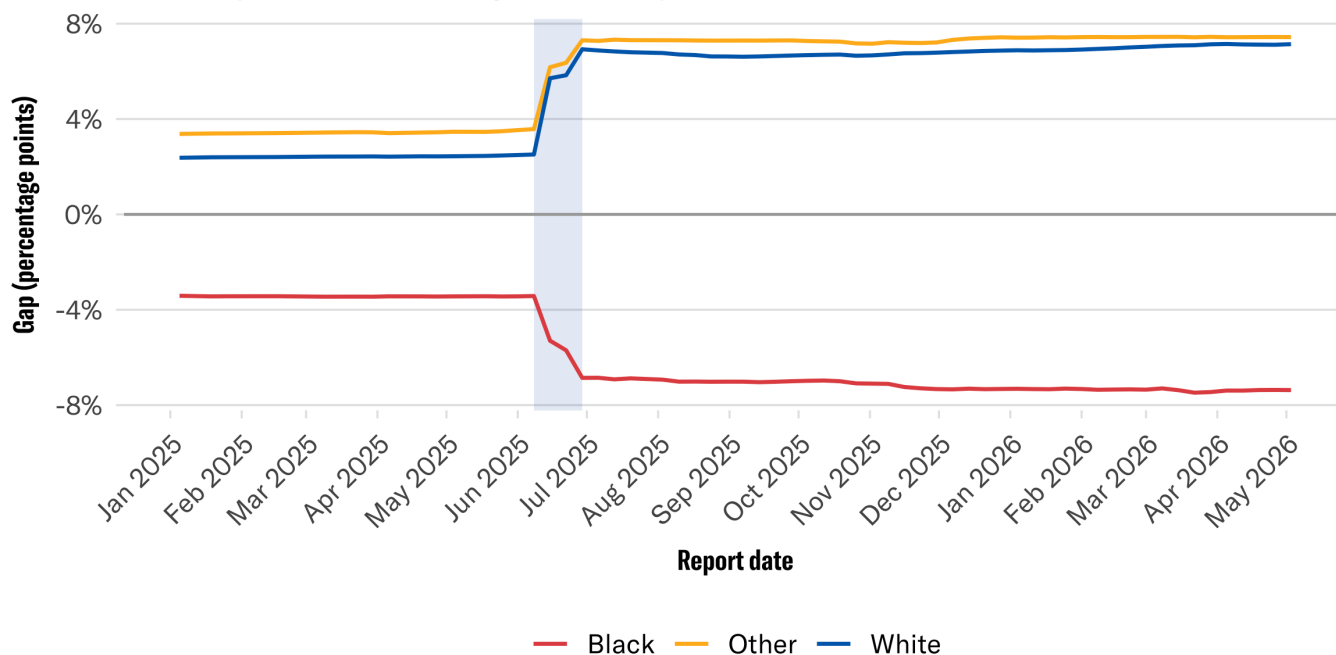
Figure 8: Estimated racial inactivity gap (Black – White) over time, within each party.

Within every party the racial gap remains positive. Among Democrats it runs 1.1% before the break and 2.3% after, among Republicans 7.0% then 16.3%, and among other-party registrants 4.6% then 9.2%. We see a much larger racial gap for Republicans than we do for Democrats, whose gap is minimal.

The partisan gap (Democrat – Republican) can also be computed separately within each race.

Estimated Partisan Inactivity Gap Over Time, Within Each Race

Democrat – Republican inactivity rate, computed within race



Estimates: registration denominators are linearly interpolated between monthly reports.

Figure 9: Estimated partisan inactivity gap (Democrat – Republican) over time, within each race. Because denominators are interpolated, these are estimates.

The partisan gap likewise holds within each race except for Black registrants. Among White registrants it is 2.4% before June 2025 and 6.8% after. Among other-race registrants 3.4% then 7.3%. However, among Black registrants it is -3.4% before and -7.2% after. This indicates that Black Republicans consistently exhibit higher inactivity rates than Black Democrats, and that this gap widened following June 2025.

3.2 Snapshot of the latest report

This section freezes the series at the most recent report (May 03, 2026). Pooled across all 64 parishes, the estimated statewide inactivity rate stands at 15.6%. Parish-level rates range from 4.7% (West Feliciana) to 33.1% (East Carroll), with a median of 13.3%.

Table 1: Estimated inactivity rate in the latest report by race and by party, pooled statewide.

Group	Estimated rate
Black	20.7%
White	12.5%
Other (race)	20.2%
Democrat	17.8%
Republican	9.4%

Group	Estimated rate
Other (party)	20.4%

The distribution of parish rates is roughly symmetric around its median of 13.3%. The spread within each race-and-party group is shown below.

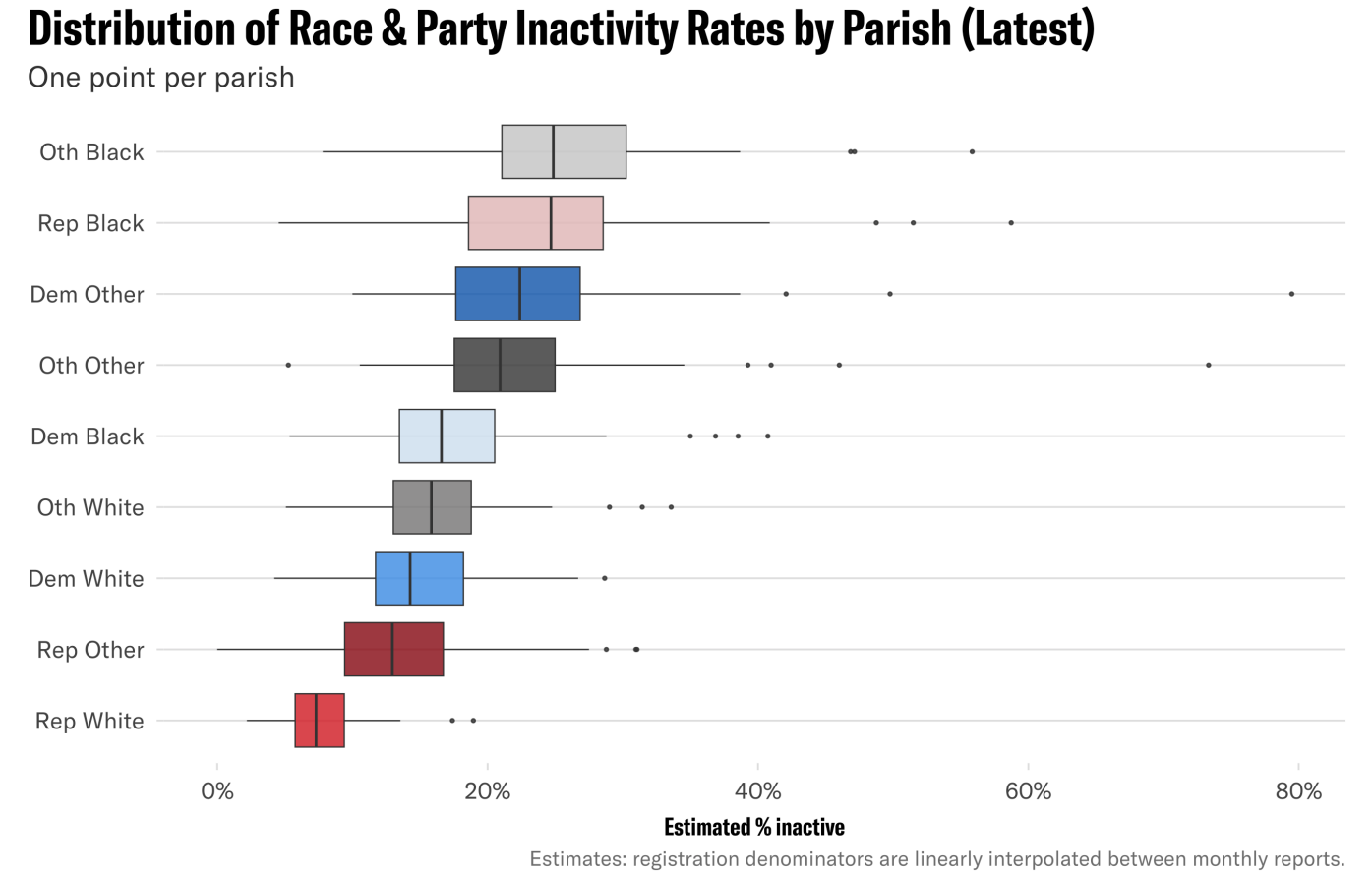


Figure 10: Distribution of estimated inactivity rates in the latest report, by race and party group. Each point is one parish.

The race-and-party cells order as the statewide series would predict. White Republicans have the lowest median parish rate, while Black other-party and Black Republican registrants sit highest. Within every party, the Black cell sits above the White cell, and long right tails in several groups show individual parishes reaching rates of 70% or more.²

3.2.1 Where Inactivity Concentrates

Inactivity concentrates in a distinct set of parishes.

Table 2: Parishes ranked by estimated overall inactivity rate in the latest report.

Parish	Rate	Democrat Rate	Republican Rate	White Rate	Black Rate
East Carroll	33.1%	35.5%	14.1%	16.6%	39.1%
Tangipahoa	30.5%	35.9%	19.8%	24.5%	44.9%
West Carroll	25.5%	33.5%	18.2%	22.4%	41.7%

Parish	Rate	Democrat Rate	Republican Rate	White Rate	Black Rate
Madison	23.7%	25.9%	12.2%	14.4%	28.1%
Lincoln	22.2%	26.8%	13.8%	16.3%	31.5%
Ouachita	21.4%	25.8%	12.5%	15.9%	29.8%
Caddo	20.7%	22.0%	13.0%	16.0%	24.8%
Morehouse	20.6%	23.7%	11.3%	14.9%	26.4%
Vernon	20.5%	25.6%	13.1%	17.4%	31.1%
Concordia	18.2%	19.7%	12.2%	15.8%	21.4%
St. Bernard	17.8%	19.8%	11.8%	17.6%	17.8%
Rapides	17.7%	22.2%	10.3%	13.3%	26.6%
Richland	17.7%	21.2%	11.0%	13.0%	25.5%
East Baton Rouge	17.6%	18.9%	11.2%	14.0%	20.9%
Natchitoches	17.4%	19.4%	10.1%	12.6%	23.5%
Orleans	17.4%	16.4%	14.6%	17.2%	16.8%
Union	16.7%	24.3%	8.9%	12.3%	29.3%
Red River	16.1%	18.3%	10.1%	13.4%	19.4%
Calcasieu	16.0%	19.1%	9.1%	13.0%	23.1%
Franklin	15.8%	21.0%	8.6%	12.3%	23.2%
Bossier	15.6%	19.0%	10.6%	13.2%	21.4%
Terrebonne	15.6%	19.3%	8.5%	13.0%	23.3%
Jefferson	15.2%	17.0%	9.3%	12.2%	20.3%
Iberia	14.8%	18.0%	7.7%	11.5%	20.4%
Washington	14.7%	18.4%	8.7%	12.4%	19.5%
Avoyelles	14.6%	17.0%	8.3%	11.6%	21.6%
Vermilion	14.1%	19.5%	7.2%	11.8%	25.9%
Lafayette	14.0%	16.6%	8.8%	11.4%	20.4%
Plaquemines	13.7%	15.5%	9.3%	12.2%	16.0%
Iberville	13.5%	15.1%	6.4%	8.4%	18.3%
Winn	13.4%	18.0%	6.8%	10.2%	21.4%
Webster	13.3%	15.0%	9.0%	10.8%	17.9%
St. John The Baptist	13.3%	12.5%	9.3%	11.9%	13.6%
St. Tammany	13.0%	14.9%	9.6%	12.0%	17.1%
De Soto	12.9%	16.2%	7.4%	10.4%	17.0%
Assumption	12.9%	14.6%	7.6%	10.4%	17.6%
Evangeline	12.3%	14.7%	6.7%	10.0%	17.7%

Parish	Rate	Democrat Rate	Republican Rate	White Rate	Black Rate
St. Mary	12.2%	13.5%	6.6%	9.9%	15.5%
St. Helena	12.2%	12.5%	8.0%	10.5%	13.3%
Grant	12.1%	18.2%	7.6%	11.0%	21.6%
Allen	12.1%	13.7%	8.0%	10.8%	16.4%
St. Martin	11.9%	15.2%	6.2%	9.1%	17.7%
Acadia	11.8%	16.5%	5.7%	10.1%	20.0%
West Baton Rouge	11.8%	12.5%	7.5%	9.7%	14.2%
Ascension	11.8%	13.7%	7.4%	10.2%	15.1%
Jefferson Davis	11.4%	14.5%	6.4%	10.1%	16.7%
Claiborne	10.8%	12.8%	5.9%	7.1%	15.4%
Pointe Coupee	10.6%	12.2%	5.9%	7.9%	15.5%
Cameron	10.6%	13.0%	6.8%	10.1%	34.2%
St. Charles	10.2%	11.5%	6.8%	8.1%	15.3%
St. Landry	10.2%	11.8%	5.1%	7.9%	12.9%
Lafourche	9.7%	11.9%	6.1%	8.3%	16.9%
Beauregard	9.7%	14.7%	5.1%	8.1%	19.1%
Caldwell	9.5%	12.1%	6.0%	8.3%	16.0%
St. James	9.4%	10.5%	4.1%	5.8%	12.7%
Jackson	9.3%	12.2%	5.0%	7.3%	14.3%
Lasalle	9.3%	13.4%	6.0%	8.4%	18.2%
Sabine	9.1%	12.3%	5.7%	7.5%	17.0%
Bienville	9.0%	10.0%	5.3%	6.8%	11.7%
East Feliciana	8.8%	10.7%	5.3%	7.0%	10.9%
Livingston	8.1%	10.6%	5.8%	7.8%	10.0%
Catahoula	7.6%	10.1%	4.1%	5.8%	12.4%
Tensas	4.8%	5.2%	2.2%	3.6%	5.6%
West Feliciana	4.7%	6.3%	2.7%	3.7%	7.1%

The parishes with the highest inactivity rates are East Carroll, Tangipahoa, and West Carroll. The breakdown below shows who makes up each parish's inactive pool.

Inactive Pool Makeup by Parish (Latest)

Share of each parish's inactive pool, race x party

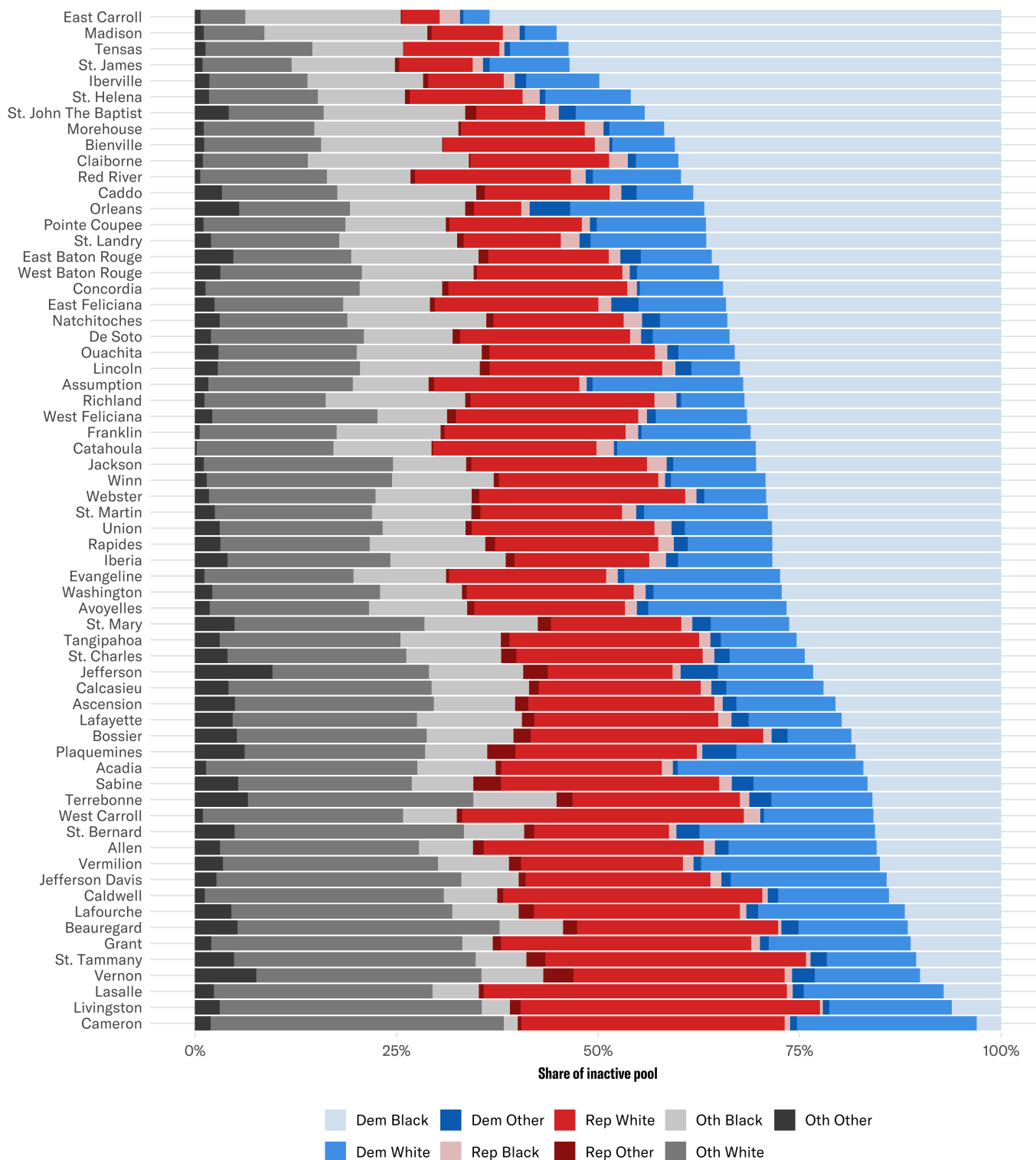


Figure 11: Composition of each parish's inactive voter pool broken down by race and party, shown as shares that sum to 100% within each parish

In most parishes, three cells dominate the inactive pool: Black Democrats, White Republicans, and White other-party registrants.

3.2.2 Comparing Across Parishes

The two statewide differences — Black versus White, and Democrat versus Republican — can be recomputed inside each parish to see whether they are statewide artifacts or hold locally.

Pooling all parishes, the estimated inactivity rate among Black registrants is 20.7%, compared with 12.5% among White registrants, a difference of 8.1 pp. Among Democratic registrants the rate is 17.8%, compared with 9.4% among Republican registrants, a difference of 8.4 pp.

These differences are not confined to a few large parishes. In the latest report, the Black rate exceeds the White rate in 63 of the 64 parishes with both groups present, and the Democratic rate exceeds the Republican rate in 64 of 64. The disparities are a pattern repeated locally across Louisiana rather than an artifact of statewide pooling.

3.3 Parish Case-Study: Tangipahoa

Tangipahoa has one of the highest rates of inactivity and a large gap between rates of inactivity for Democrat and Republican registered voters and Black and White registered voters.

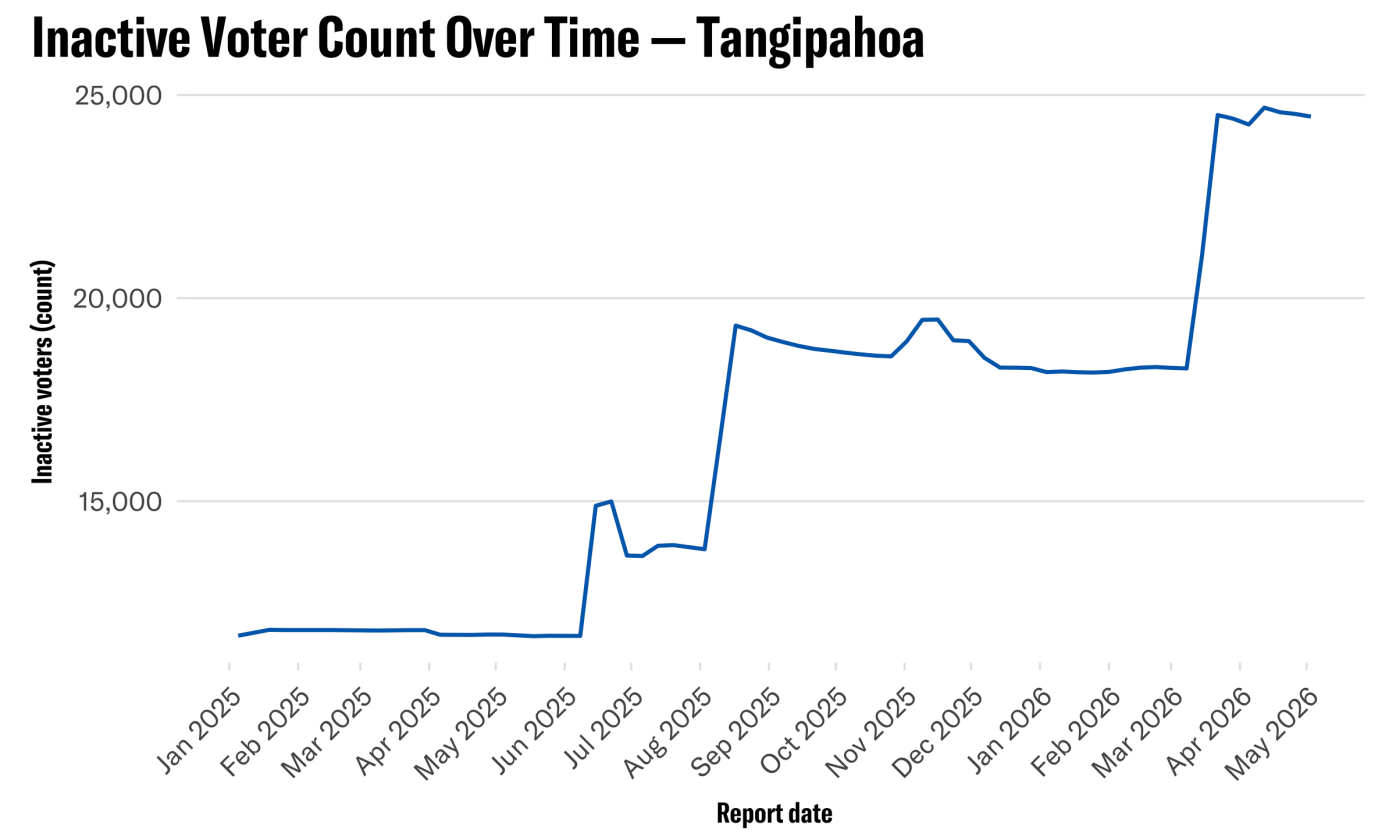
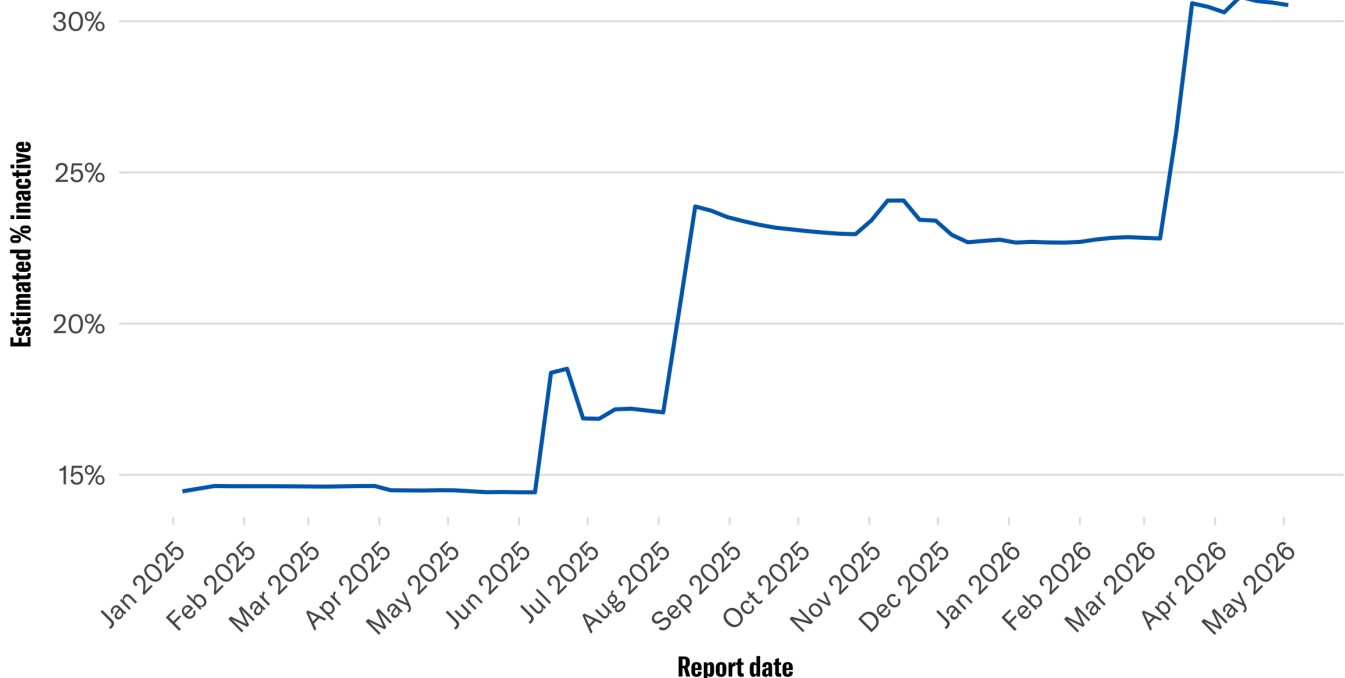


Figure 12: Inactive voter count over time in Tangipahoa.

Unlike many parishes, where the June 2025 canvass produces a single clean step, Tangipahoa rises through more than one distinct increase across the series. The same stepped pattern appears in the inactivity rate below.

Estimated Inactivity Rate Over Time – Tangipahoa



Estimates: registration denominators are linearly interpolated between monthly reports.

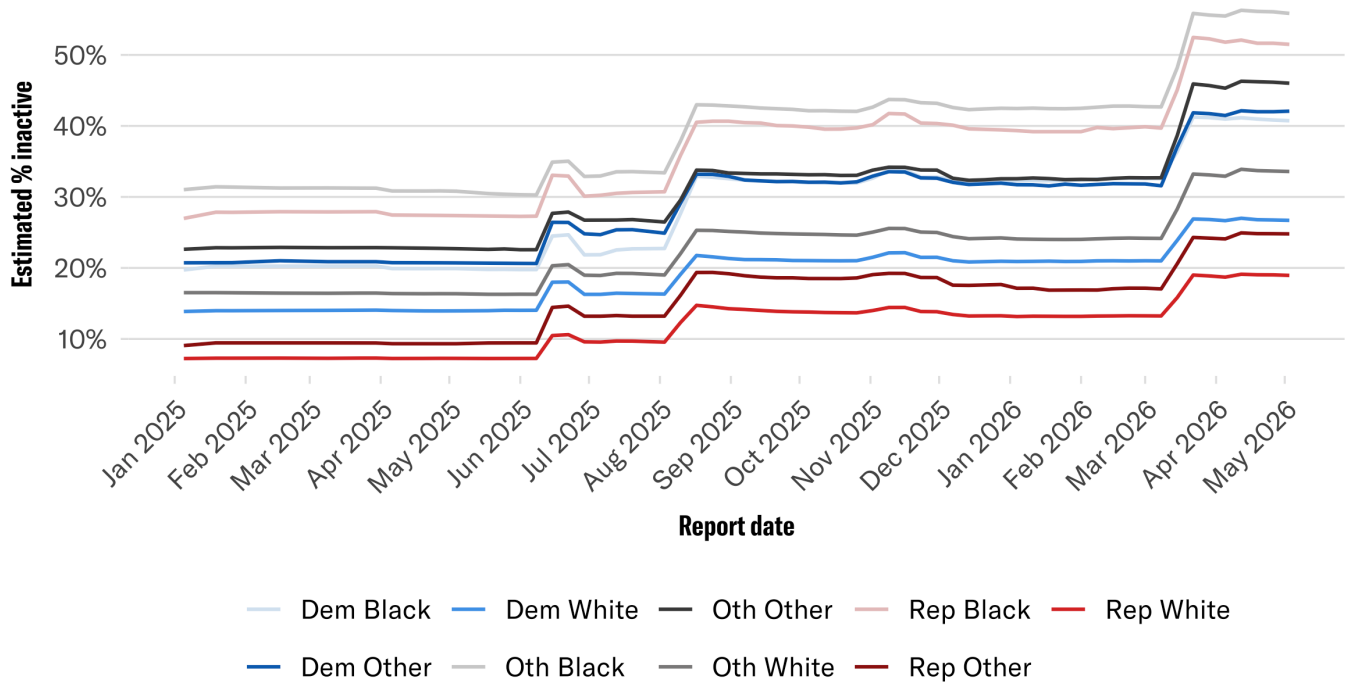
Figure 13: Estimated inactivity rate over time in Tangipahoa

Tangipahoa registers three primary steps in June 2025, August 2025, and March 2026.

3.3.1 Shift by Race and Party

Broken out by race-and-party cell, the same disparities appear within Tangipahoa.

Estimated Inactivity Rate Over Time, by Race and Party – Tangipahoa



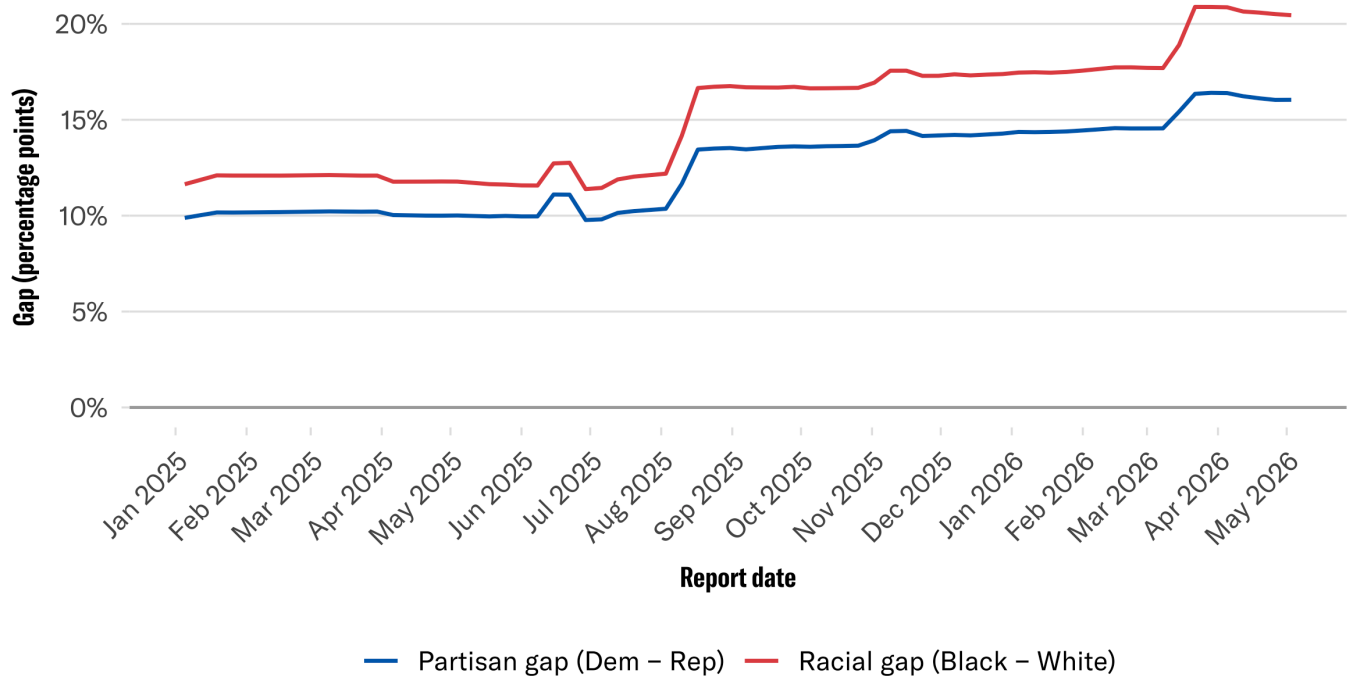
Estimates: registration denominators are linearly interpolated between monthly reports.

Figure 14: Estimated inactivity rate over time in Tangipahoa, by race and party cell

The race-and-party cells in Tangipahoa fan out in the same order as the statewide picture: Black and other-race cells sit above White cells within each party, and White Republicans anchor the bottom. The stepped pattern appears across all cells, indicating each increase drew from every group rather than targeting one.

3.3.2 Racial and Party Gaps

Estimated Inactivity Gaps Over Time – Tangipahoa



Estimates: registration denominators are linearly interpolated between monthly reports.

Figure 15: Estimated inactivity gaps over time in Tangipahoa. Racial gap = Black - White rate; partisan gap = Democrat - Republican rate.

Both gaps widen across the break and stay elevated. In the latest report, the racial gap in Tangipahoa stands at 20.5 pp and the partisan gap at 16.0 pp, among the larger parish-level disparities in the state and consistent with the parish's high overall rate.

3.3.3 Composition Over Time

The makeup of the inactive pool can also be tracked week to week.

Inactive Pool Composition Over Time — Tangipahoa

Share of each week's inactive pool, race and party

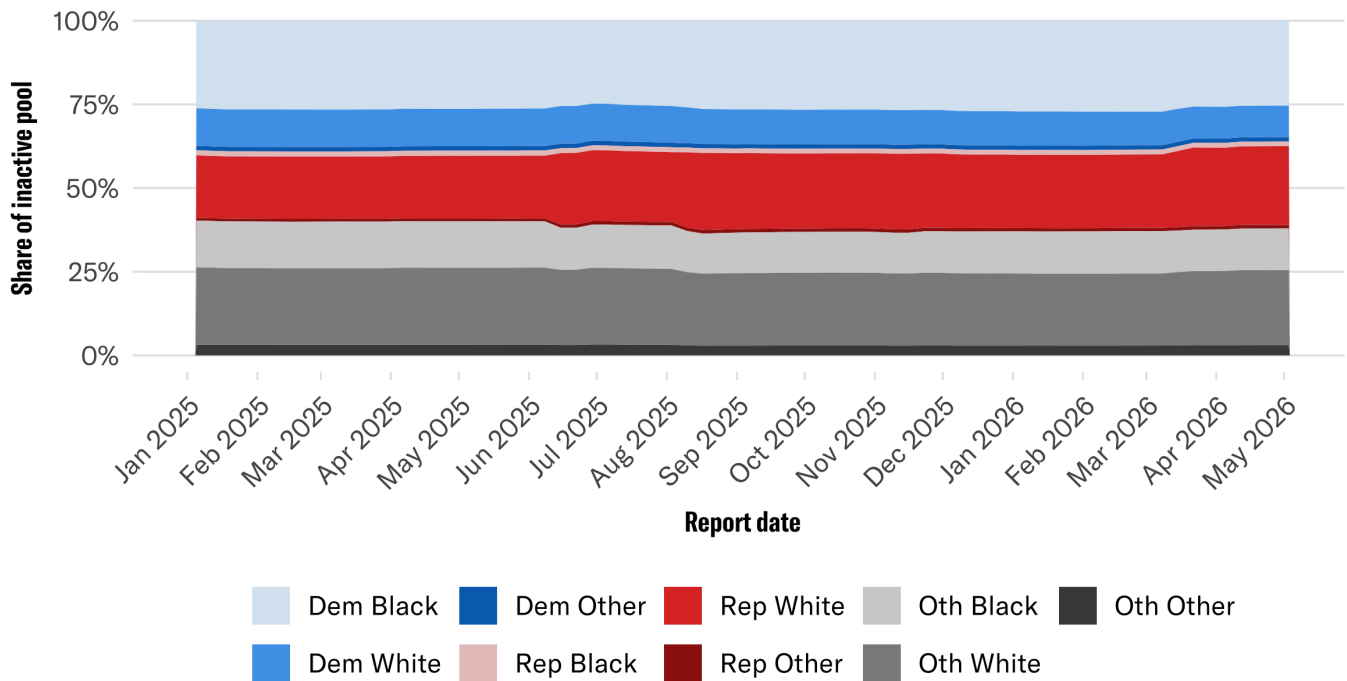


Figure 16: Composition of Tangipahoa's inactive voter pool over time, by race and party. Each band is a cell's share of that week's total inactive pool; shares sum to 100% within each week.

The composition is largely stable week to week: Dem Black registrants make up the largest share of Tangipahoa's inactive pool (about 25.4% in the latest report), followed by Rep White (about 23.5%). The bands hold roughly constant proportions even as the total climbs — the increases added inactive voters from every group in similar ratios rather than reshaping the pool.

4 Discussion

4.1 What the Data Show

Four findings hold up consistently across the analysis.

First, the **population of inactive voters in Louisiana more than doubled in June 2025, and never returned to its previous level**. The statewide count jumped from 183,478 to 419,665 across the month, and the post-break series settles at a durably higher (and slightly increasing) plateau — an average of about 442,998 inactive registrants after the break, against about 180,778 before it. In rate terms, estimated statewide inactivity moved from a pre-period mean of 6.1% to a post-period mean of 14.9%. This is not gradual drift. In the report's one departure from pure description, we believe the June 2025 jump is likely the result of 2024 House Bill No. 114, enrolled as Act 2, which directed the Department of State to identify registrants with no voter activity in the preceding ten years and move them to the inactive list ([Louisiana Legislature 2024](#)).

Second, **inactivity does not fall evenly**. Black and other-race registrants carry materially higher inactivity rates than White registrants, and Democrats and other-party registrants carry higher rates than Republicans. In the latest report, the estimated rate is 20.7% for Black registrants against 12.5% for White, and 17.8% for Democrats against 9.4% for Republicans. White Republicans have by far the lowest rate of any race-by-party cell. The June 2025 canvass widened these gaps; the racial and partisan gaps each more than doubled across the break before reaching their elevated post-canvass levels.

Third, the **two disparities are not simply the same disparity viewed twice**. When the racial gap is computed *within* each party, it remains positive everywhere: Black registrants are more likely to be inactive than White registrants among Democrats, among Republicans, and among other-party registrants alike. The racial disparity is not merely an artifact of Black and White voters belonging to different parties. The partisan gap, by contrast, does not survive the same decomposition cleanly. Among White and other-race registrants, Democrats are more inactive than Republicans, as the statewide picture suggests — but among Black registrants the sign flips: Black Republicans are *more* likely to be inactive than Black Democrats, and this reversal grew after June 2025.

Fourth, **inactivity is geographically uneven**. The highest rates concentrate in the northeast and the Mississippi Delta. The five parishes with the highest estimated rates in the latest report are East Carroll (33.1%), Tangipahoa (30.5%), West Carroll (25.5%), Madison (23.7%), and Lincoln (22.2%). These are parishes with large Black registration shares and, in several cases, the widest race and party gaps in the state. Across most parishes, the inactive pool is built primarily from Black Democrats, White Republicans, and other-party White registrants. However, not every parish fits the statewide story. The Tangipahoa case study shows the parish rose through several distinct increases rather than the single June 2025 step, suggesting an additional process moving voters onto the inactive list.

4.2 Limitations

Several caveats bound these conclusions.

The rates in this report are estimates. Inactive counts are observed weekly, but registration denominators are observed only monthly and were linearly interpolated to weekly dates. Because registration totals move slowly, the interpolation should introduce little error, but every rate, and therefore every gap, inherits that approximation. The raw inactive counts and the monthly registration anchors are exact.

Most importantly, this analysis is descriptive. The report shows that inactivity rose sharply, that it falls disproportionately on Black, other-race, Democratic, and other-party registrants, and that it concentrates in particular parishes. It does not establish what produces these disparities. Many mechanisms could generate the same patterns, including differences across groups in residential mobility, in the frequency of address changes, in historical voting cadence, or in how local registrars conducted the canvass. The data here cannot separate these explanations, and nothing in this report should be read as attributing the disparities to any particular cause, including intent on the part of any official. The Secretary of State administers the inactive list as directed by Louisiana law. Documenting the disparate outcomes of that process is distinct from explaining them.

Finally, the “Other” race and “Other”/“No Party” party categories are residual buckets that pool heterogeneous populations. The consistently high inactivity of these residual groups is real but harder to interpret than the Black–White or Democrat–Republican contrasts.

5 Conclusion

Between January 2025 and May 2026, the number of Louisianans flagged as inactive voters more than doubled, with nearly all of the increase concentrated in June 2025, and it never returned to its previous level. The cause was almost certainly administrative, as the Act 2 canvass directed the Department of State to identify registrants with ten years of voter inactivity and move them onto the inactive list in a single step. Whatever its origin, the consequence of the reclassification is concrete. Roughly 262,220 more Louisianans now sit closer to having their registrations canceled altogether.

That burden is not shared evenly. Across every cut of the data — statewide, within each party, within each race, and parish by parish — Black and other-race registrants are flagged inactive at materially higher rates than White registrants, and Democrats and other-party registrants at higher rates than Republicans, with White Republicans consistently the least affected group in the state. The June canvass did not create these disparities, but it roughly doubled them, and the parish-level analysis shows they are a pattern repeated locally across Louisiana.

6 Appendix

6.1 Provisional Ballots

When voting, either early or on election day, if there is a question about a voter’s eligibility the person must vote by provisional ballot. This ballot requires a person to certify that they are a registered voter in the parish and eligible to vote in the federal election. Then election officials must verify the voter’s eligibility to count that provisional ballot. These have a high rate of rejection, particularly in certain Parishes ([Louisiana Secretary of State, n.d.-b](#)). According to provisional voting analysis reports published by the Louisiana Secretary of State, 70.3% of provisional ballots cast across the last four presidential general elections were rejected.

Table 3: Provisional ballots cast and rejected statewide, presidential general elections

Election	Parishes reporting	Provisional voters	Ballots counted	Ballots rejected	Rejection rate
Nov 3, 2020	64	2,582	656	1,914	74.1%
Nov 5, 2024	64	3,926	894	3,032	77.2%
Nov 6, 2012	64	6,862	2,609	4,253	62.0%
Nov 8, 2016	64	4,893	1,257	3,635	74.3%

Table 4: Provisional ballots rejected by parish (summed across elections): rejected / cast (rejection rate)

Parish	Rejected / Cast (Rate)
Allen	12 / 12 (100.0%)
Assumption	2 / 2 (100.0%)
Caldwell	5 / 5 (100.0%)
Catahoula	2 / 2 (100.0%)
Claiborne	1 / 1 (100.0%)
Concordia	11 / 11 (100.0%)
East Carroll	3 / 3 (100.0%)
East Feliciana	6 / 6 (100.0%)
Franklin	7 / 7 (100.0%)
Iberville	5 / 5 (100.0%)
Jackson	8 / 8 (100.0%)
Pointe Coupee	1 / 1 (100.0%)
St. Helena	2 / 2 (100.0%)
Washington	5 / 5 (100.0%)
West Carroll	2 / 2 (100.0%)
West Feliciana	1 / 1 (100.0%)
Lasalle	37 / 38 (97.4%)
Cameron	59 / 61 (96.7%)
Plaquemines	49 / 51 (96.1%)
Natchitoches	117 / 122 (95.9%)
St. Martin	22 / 23 (95.7%)
St. James	19 / 20 (95.0%)
Vernon	148 / 157 (94.3%)
Jefferson Davis	16 / 17 (94.1%)
Lincoln	314 / 339 (92.6%)
Morehouse	11 / 12 (91.7%)
Bienville	17 / 19 (89.5%)
St. Mary	111 / 125 (88.8%)
De Soto	82 / 94 (87.2%)
Grant	19 / 22 (86.4%)
Tangipahoa	805 / 941 (85.5%)
Union	10 / 12 (83.3%)
Bossier	266 / 332 (80.1%)
Vermilion	12 / 15 (80.0%)

Parish	Rejected / Cast (Rate)
St. Tammany	127 / 160 (79.4%)
Terrebonne	64 / 81 (79.0%)
Ouachita	312 / 395 (79.0%)
Livingston	273 / 349 (78.2%)
Avoyelles	20 / 26 (76.9%)
St. Landry	13 / 17 (76.5%)
East Baton Rouge	1952 / 2601 (75.0%)
Richland	3 / 4 (75.0%)
Lafayette	47 / 63 (74.6%)
Sabine	25 / 34 (73.5%)
Ascension	179 / 244 (73.4%)
West Baton Rouge	19 / 26 (73.1%)
Rapides	72 / 99 (72.7%)
St. Charles	13 / 18 (72.2%)
Iberia	16 / 24 (66.7%)
Orleans	2947 / 4470 (65.9%)
St. Bernard	55 / 85 (64.7%)
Jefferson	3052 / 4731 (64.5%)
Caddo	1317 / 2101 (62.7%)
St. John The Baptist	12 / 20 (60.0%)
Webster	12 / 21 (57.1%)
Lafourche	30 / 53 (56.6%)
Calcasieu	68 / 122 (55.7%)
Evangeline	10 / 19 (52.6%)
Winn	6 / 14 (42.9%)
Tensas	2 / 8 (25.0%)
Acadia	1 / 5 (20.0%)
Beauregard	0 / 0 (—)
Madison	0 / 0 (—)
Red River	0 / 0 (—)

6.2 Linear Interpolation of Monthly Registration Counts

Voter registration counts are recorded monthly for each parish, race, and party combination. To support the use of linear interpolation for months without a direct observation, we examine the month-to-month change in these counts. If changes were large or erratic, interpolation would risk misrepresenting the data between observed points.

Distribution of Month-to-Month Change in Voter Counts

Changes are concentrated near zero across all parishes and groups

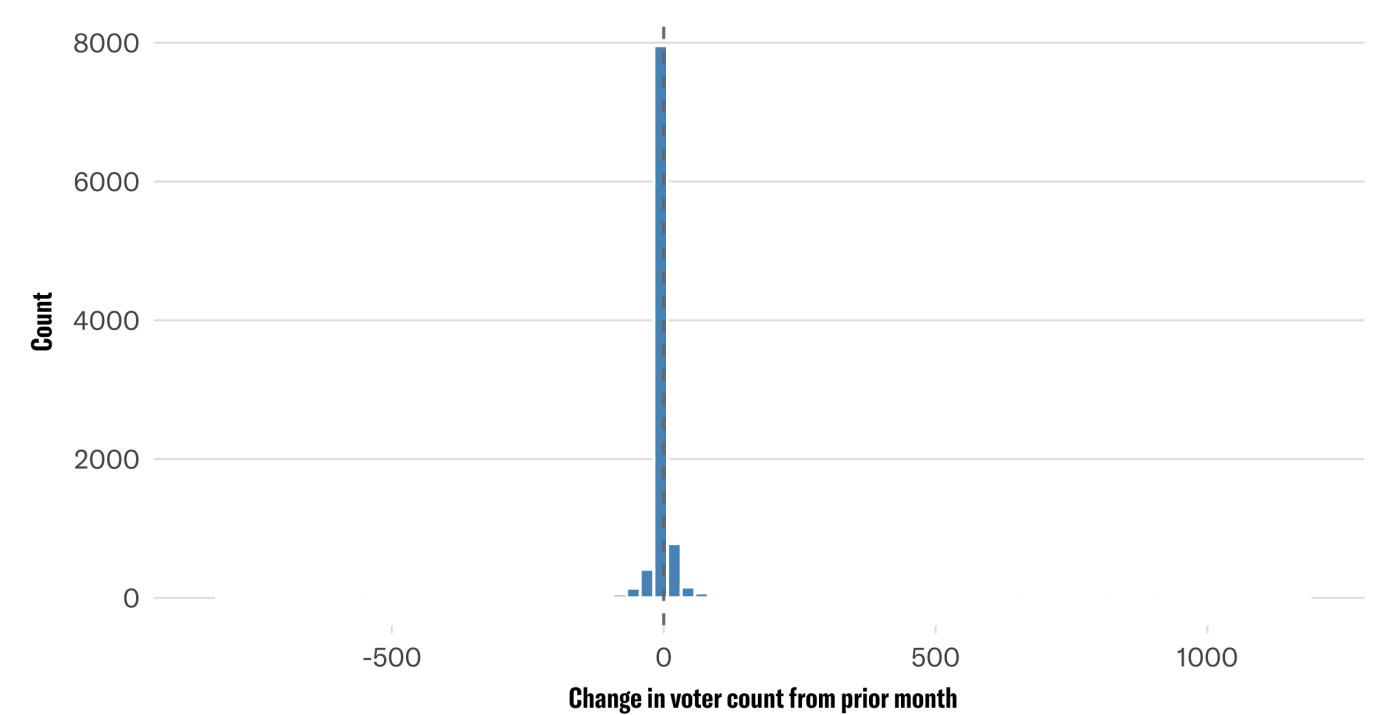


Figure 17: Distribution of month-to-month change in voter registration counts, pooled across all parishes and race & party groups.

As [Figure 17](#) shows, the overwhelming majority of month-to-month changes cluster tightly around zero. [Table 5](#) lists the twenty largest observed changes in absolute terms. Even these are modest relative to overall registration counts, and in most cases correspond to small subgroups where a shift of a few voters produces a large percentage change. This supports the use of linear interpolation between monthly observations throughout the report.

Table 5: Twenty largest month-to-month changes in voter registration counts, by absolute value.

Parish	Group	Month	Voter Count	Change	% Change
Orleans	Oth White	Jun 2026	34861	1176	3.5
Orleans	Oth White	Apr 2026	33663	865	2.6
Orleans	Dem White	Jun 2026	42100	-810	-1.9
Jefferson	Dem White	Jun 2026	31323	-809	-2.5
Orleans	Dem White	Apr 2026	42921	-771	-1.8
St. Tammany	Rep White	Jun 2026	87441	574	0.7
Jefferson	Oth White	Jun 2026	48916	439	0.9

Parish	Group	Month	Voter Count	Change	% Change
East Baton Rouge	Dem White	Jun 2026	25013	-419	-1.6
East Baton Rouge	Dem White	Dec 2025	26328	-415	-1.6
Lafourche	Dem White	Jun 2026	9354	-375	-3.9
East Baton Rouge	Oth White	Jun 2026	41448	373	0.9
Livingston	Rep White	Aug 2025	45497	-372	-0.8
Calcasieu	Rep White	Jun 2026	47018	370	0.8
Lafayette	Rep White	Jun 2026	63252	363	0.6
St. Tammany	Dem White	Jun 2026	19416	-348	-1.8
Livingston	Oth White	Aug 2025	21817	-344	-1.6
East Baton Rouge	Dem White	Apr 2026	25443	-336	-1.3
Tangipahoa	Dem White	Jun 2026	8305	-332	-3.8
Jefferson	Dem White	Oct 2025	33479	-324	-1.0
Jefferson	Dem White	Nov 2025	33156	-323	-1.0

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www.sos.la.gov/elections-voting/ways-to-vote#vote-provisionally.

Footnotes

1. Please visit this project's [GitHub](#) for more information on our methodology and to replicate the analysis. ↩
2. Parish-level rates for smaller subgroups, particularly the "Other" race and "Other" party categories, and any race-by-party cell in low-population parishes, are based on small registrant counts and can swing sharply on a handful of voters. A shift of five inactive voters in a cell of fifty registrants moves the rate by ten percentage points, while the same shift in a cell of five thousand is imperceptible. These extreme values are more likely to reflect that volatility than a uniquely severe local pattern. Statewide and pooled figures, which aggregate across many more voters, are not subject to this concern. ↩

