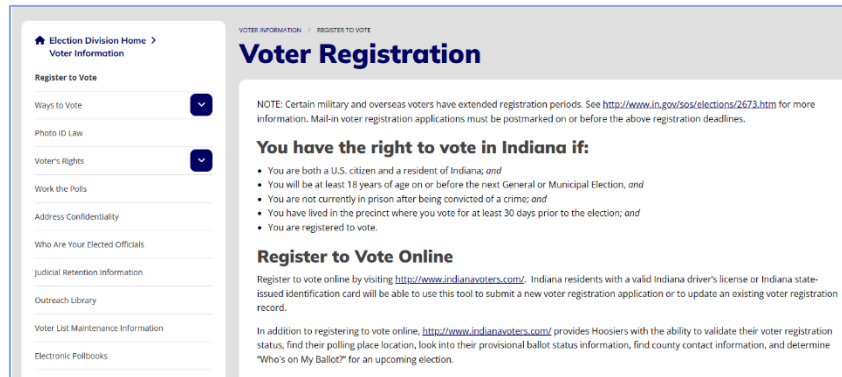


The Indiana primary (selects from candidates within the party to run in the general election) and general election (determines who wins the office) process for local, state, and national offices follows a standardized procedure, although there may be some variations based on the specific office or jurisdiction. Here is an overview of how the process typically works:

1. Voter Registration:

To participate in any election in Indiana, individuals must register to vote. Voter registration can be done online, by mail, or in person at various government offices. Procedures can be found on-line at [Secretary of State: Voter Information: Register to Vote](#).



2. Primary Elections:

Indiana holds primary elections to determine the candidates who will represent each political party in the general election. These primaries are typically held in May.

In a primary election, voters choose their preferred candidates from within their registered political party. This includes candidates running for local, state, and national offices.

The winners of each party's primary become the official nominees for the general election.

3. General Elections:

General elections in Indiana are typically held in November and determine the winners for various offices, including local, state, and national positions.

Voters can choose candidates from any political party or vote for independent candidates in the general election.

The candidate who receives the most votes in the general election for a specific office is declared the winner.

4. Presidential Elections:

In presidential election years, Indiana participates in the selection of the President and Vice President of the United States through the Electoral College system.

Indiana has 11 electoral votes, and the candidate who wins the popular vote in the state receives all of these electoral votes. During these years, the state convention elects the party's delegates to its national convention. The national convention delegates are required by law to cast their first ballot for the presidential candidate preferred by the majority of the party voters in their respective districts. In addition, the state convention

nominates the party's candidates for presidential electors (to the Electoral College). The delegates from each congressional district select one elector, with two more elected at large during the convention.

5. Local and State Offices:

The election process for local (e.g., mayor, city council, county commissioners) and state (e.g., governor, state legislators) offices follows a similar pattern as national offices.

Local elections may have different schedules, depending on the municipality or county.

6. Special Elections:

Special elections may be called to fill vacant positions or address specific issues. The process for special elections follows a similar structure to general elections.

7. Absentee and Early Voting:

Indiana offers absentee voting options for those who cannot vote in person on Election Day. This includes voting by mail or voting in-person at designated early voting locations.

8. Voter Identification:

Indiana has strict voter identification requirements, requiring voters to present a government-issued photo ID when voting in person. Voter identification requirements in Indiana can be found at [Secretary of State: Voter Information: Photo ID Law](#)

9. Voter Turnout:

Voter turnout in Indiana can vary depending on the election, with presidential elections typically having higher participation rates compared to midterm or local elections.

It's important to note that election procedures and regulations may change over time due to legislation or court rulings, so it's advisable for voters to check with their local election authorities or the Indiana Secretary of State's office for the most up-to-date information on registration, voting, and election dates.