

**VOTING FROM ABROAD:  
A SURVEY OF UOCAVA VOTERS**

**A United States Election Assistance Commission Study**

---

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>I. Introduction.....</b>	<b>3</b>
Executive Summary.....	3
Background.....	3
Why survey UOCAVA voters?.....	4
<b>II. Survey Design, Sample Selection, Sample Response, and Data Management.....</b>	<b>6</b>
Survey Design.....	6
Sample Selection.....	6
Sample Response.....	8
Data Categorization.....	10
Sample Demographics.....	10
<b>III. Discussion and Analysis.....</b>	<b>12</b>
Overview of discussion.....	12
Uniformed Service Members and Their Families Had Higher Voting Rates.....	12
Electronic Exchange of Voting Materials Assessed.....	17
Likelihood Would Use Same Transmission System for Next Ballot Return.....	24
Conclusion.....	25
<b>Appendix A: Survey Text.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Appendix B: Invitation to VAOs.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Appendix C: Multivariate Analysis.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Appendix D: Respondent’s Reported Voting Success by State or Territory.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Appendix E: Frequencies of all Variables.....</b>	<b>53</b>

# I. Introduction

---

## Executive Summary

This report presents the results of two surveys of voters covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Absentee Voter Act (UOCAVA), conducted for the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC). Both surveys asked respondents to answer an identical broad set of questions about their voting experiences during the United States 2006 midterm election. Both also included questions about respondent experiences with, and attitudes towards, online, email, and fax registration and voting. The Four States Survey (FSS) was designed to reveal how UOCAVA voters reacted to the electronic options offered in the four states analyzed in a companion case study report. The Supplemental Survey (SS) is a larger sample of overseas voters from all fifty states. There is no way of knowing whether this second sample, as impressively large as it is, is truly representative of UOCAVA voters, especially since there is no definitive information on the size and characteristics of the overseas voter population.

In the fall of 2006, Q<sup>2</sup> Data & Research, LLC, with the assistance of the Overseas Vote Foundation, designed a 55 question survey that was deployed in a period from December 2006 through April 2007. The Four States Sample (FSS) consists of 1,603 respondents and the Supplemental Sample (SS) of an additional 4,166 respondents for a total of 5,769, of whom 78.7% were U.S. civilians and 21.3% were U.S. military, including spouses and dependents. The data from both samples reveal substantial differences in the voting experiences of military as opposed to nonmilitary overseas citizens, and a positive experience with using various means of electronic transmission for receiving and casting ballots. Sixty-five percent of the FSS and 83% of the SS reported that they would feel comfortable with voting via electronic transmission in future elections---by email, fax or online---versus only 15% and 4% respectively who said they would not. Respondents were more pleased with their experiences receiving blank ballots via fax, email or online than sending in marked ballots via those methods. Respondents had only slightly higher privacy and security concerns about electronic transmission than regular mail and other means of ballot delivery. These and other results are discussed in the report that follows. In general, there appears to be strong support among UOCAVA voters for offering the option of electronic transmission of voting materials.

## Background

The survey and this report are part of a study commissioned by the United States Election Assistance Commission, to assist it in complying with Section 245 of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15385). This report examines the issues and challenges that overseas voters face trying to cast their ballots and assesses the experiences of voters who have used electronic technologies recently (e.g. Fax and Internet) to communicate with state and local elections officials.

The survey report complements the case studies report, “UOCAVA Voters and the Electronic Transmission of Voting Materials in Four States,” that examined local election jurisdictions in four different states that have developed and implemented systems for transmitting and/or receiving absentee ballots from uniformed and overseas voters. The results of this survey were presented at the EAC’s “Facilitating UOCAVA Voting” Conference in Washington DC on September 23, 2007. The EAC will submit a report on the results of the study to Congress, and make the report available online at [www.eac.gov](http://www.eac.gov).

In accordance with the information clearance process under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the EAC requested and received approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to carry out the survey. A copy of the data collection instrument used in this survey of U.S. military and overseas voters is attached as Appendix A.

### **Why Survey UOCAVA Voters?**

The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Voting Act of 1986 (UOCAVA) covers two main groups: 1) U.S. citizens that reside temporarily or permanently overseas and 2) active-duty military both within and outside of the U.S., along with their eligible, accompanying spouse and family members. While there are no reliable data available on the number of UOCAVA voters dispersed around the globe; some estimates hover around 4 million<sup>1</sup>. Active-duty military are estimated at 1.5 million and family of military another 1.5 million.

UOCAVA voters register and request absentee ballots in various ways. One method is to complete the “Federal Post Card Application” (FPCA) in either hard-copy or on-line form from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP). U.S. military often receive registration forms directly from their assigned Voting Assistance Officers. U.S. military and civilians may also request registration forms from their local registrars of voters, their states’ election authorities, consulates, embassies, political party organizations, and other, non-profit organizations.

UOCAVA voters receive different ballots depending on whether they have moved overseas permanently or whether they maintain a residence in a US State. It is their responsibility to notify local election officials of their status, by indicating that status on their state’s or the FPCA registration form.

Data collected on the transit time for mail ballots in the General Election of 2000 in five jurisdictions showed that it took an average of 22 days for an absentee ballot to travel to its intended recipient overseas<sup>2</sup>. The return of completed ballots into the United States is similarly problematic. For example in July of 2006, California election officials reported that they were still receiving hard copy UOCAVA ballots from the special election in November of 2005<sup>3</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> GAO report: GAO-06-521, April 2006

<sup>2</sup> Voting over the Internet Pilot Project Assessment Report; <http://www.fvap.gov/services/voireport.pdf> pp. 51, 52

<sup>3</sup> Interviews with Election Administrators as part of field work conducted by researchers of the Election Administration Research Center at UC Berkeley.

As a response to the uncertainties and delays of getting election materials to and from UOCAVA voters in a timely manner, some jurisdictions offer electronic communications options to UOCAVA voters. This fact allowed researchers to compare the experience and perceptions of those UOCAVA voters who utilized electronic options with those who did not.

## II. Survey Design, Sample Selection, Sample Response, and Data Management

---

### Survey Design

The survey project proposal provided for the development of an instrument with multiple response -“paths,” including separate lines of questions for those who used some form of electronic transmission of voting materials and those who did not. The survey also distinguished military from civilian respondents to facilitate comparison of those groups’ responses.

A 55 question survey instrument was developed that implemented these objectives. In preparation for question design, previous surveys of UOCAVA voters were reviewed<sup>4</sup>, and preliminary versions of the survey instrument were tested on multiple groups of volunteers with survey research and UOCAVA voting issue expertise. Prior to launching the survey, the instrument was posted on the EAC website to solicit public comments.

### Sample Selection

The initial sample (the Four State Sample or FSS) consists of UOCAVA voters from selected jurisdictions within four states that offer electronic forms of communication to overseas voters: Florida, Illinois, Montana and South Carolina. Subsequently, a second sample of UOCAVA voters was collected which included both, states with and without electronic options. Each sample is described in detail below.

The overarching goal of the FSS was to find a representative sample that that would allow for the study of “communications and Internet technologies in the Federal, State and local electoral process.” Not all states allow for the electronic transmission of voting materials, and of those states that do, not all have significant numbers of UOCAVA voters. To find appropriate jurisdictions, researchers reviewed the available literature, examined online resources, and consulted with state and local election administrators. Once the jurisdictions were chosen, and their participation was secured, they were asked to provide UOCAVA voter addresses to which survey invitations would be sent. The jurisdictions also agreed to participate in the case study research. This two-pronged research design---matching case study states with surveys of overseas citizens from those states-- provides a comprehensive assessment of UOCAVA voting from both the perspectives of the administrators and the voters themselves.

The following is an overview of the data and criteria that guided the selection of the sample jurisdictions:

- 1) Researchers gathered information on the policies of each state with respect to UOCAVA voters. This included state requirements for UOCAVA voter identification, notarization on

---

<sup>4</sup> OVF 2004 Post Election Survey

registration and ballots, state oath, acceptance of registration forms (the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) or other) by mail, fax, email, or website, sending ballots by mail, fax, email, or website, provision of downloadable ballots, acceptance of voted ballots by mail, fax, email or website.

2) Researchers identified variations in requirements for active-duty military versus civilian overseas electors, and for emergency voting for each state. Additional state requirements for UOCAVA voters, such as previous registration information (name, address, locality), were also assessed to develop a comprehensive understanding of each state's process for UOCAVA registration. In addition, statistics on the number of registered UOCAVA voters (both military and civilian) per state were collected, and to the extent possible, the number of those who successfully voted. These data were gathered to ascertain the relative experience states have with processing UOCAVA voters. Once this information was organized into a table for comparison, states were categorized based on whether they allow some type of electronic transmission and/or receipt of ballots. The states were selected because they had valuable variations in policies and procedures and experiences with respect to UOCAVA registration and voting.

3) This information was organized into a table for comparison. For this project, the most important states to study were those currently using a variety of electronic transmission methods; i.e. those that allow some emailing and some faxing of voting materials. Thus, states were categorized from 'most advanced' in terms of using electronic transmission (i.e. a 'most advanced' State allows for the electronic transmission of all voting materials) to the least advanced. Two states, Montana and South Carolina, were chosen from the category of allowing some emailing of voted ballots and two states, Florida and Illinois, from the category of allowing some emailing or uploading/downloading of blank ballots. Regional variation was also considered in the selection process.

Once the four states were chosen, researchers consulted with the EAC, and expanded the sample from the originally proposed total of four, state *or* local jurisdictions. Instead, three to five local jurisdictions were identified in *each* of the four states to capture some variation within the states and to gain greater representation of each state's practices. Some local jurisdictions were chosen because they had previously participated in one of the following electronic voting initiatives: Voting over the Internet (VOI), planning for the Secure Electronic Registration and Voting Experiment (SERVE) or the 2006 IVAS program<sup>5</sup>. Additional jurisdictions were selected based on their population of UOCAVA voters. In Illinois one jurisdiction was added due to the relatively high number of UOCAVA ballots sent and returned. In Florida an additional county was chosen because of its large military population. In South Carolina, all counties had participated in VOI and SERVE, and there were no obvious distinctions based on the application of state laws by county, so the top five counties in terms of UOCAVA ballots sent in 2006 were

---

<sup>5</sup> The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP), the federal agency dedicated to assisting UOCAVA voters, launched their IVAS programs in 2004 and 2006. IVAS stood for Interim Voting Assistance System in 2004 and then Integrated Voting Alternative Site in 2006. Local election jurisdictions 'participated' in the 2006 IVAS program by signing up with FVAP to use one of two electronic transmission 'tools' to transmit balloting materials to and from some UOCAVA voters.

added. In Montana, four counties that email and fax voting materials were added - two of the Montana counties had participated in IVAS 2006.

Two additional local jurisdictions were contacted for inclusion in the sample, but neither ultimately became part of it. One jurisdiction turned out not to have any registered UOCAVA voters, the other chose not to participate due to their lack of a fax machine and upcoming intra-departmental changes.

Representatives of each State's Election Authority signed agreements to participate in the research, including the case studies<sup>6</sup> and the survey. Election administrators in the local jurisdictions were subsequently contacted by telephone and email and invited to participate in the research.

Once the local jurisdictions agreed to participate, they were asked to provide the addresses of all UOCAVA voters registered for the 2006 election. Over a period of several months, the local jurisdictions provided the email and postal addresses to which surveys or invitations to take the survey online, were mailed or emailed. Many of the files came in piecemeal, i.e. multiple files were supplied for single jurisdictions in many instances.

Among the addresses provided were surprisingly few email addresses. This resulted in a number of changes to the survey implementation, including a larger than anticipated program for sending hardcopy surveys by regular mail.

During the process of sending surveys and invitations to potential respondents, it became clear that many addresses were inaccurate. Hundreds of surveys were returned as undeliverable and many are likely to have gone lost. The problem of 'bad' addresses is well known by election administrators and was confirmed by this study. In order to supplement the sample, a request was mailed out on March 1, 2007 to Voting Action Officers for the United States Department of State, Air Force, Army, Marines, Coast Guard, and Navy to send out survey invitations to UOCAVA eligible voters through their respective organizations' system of Voting Assistance Officers located around the world. While those Voting Action officers in the Armed Forces did not forward the invitation request, their civilian colleagues did. A sample of the request is attached as Appendix B.

## Sample Response

For the Four State Sample, all the UOCAVA voters registered for the 2006 General Election were contacted. Survey invitations were sent to 1,199 email addresses that had been provided by the local jurisdictions. Approximately 20% of this group took the survey online.

The hard-copy survey invitations were mailed to 12,752 addresses. Respondents had the option to either complete the survey on-line or to mail it back and pay for their own postage. About 12% responded by one of these two methods. In interviews for the case studies, researchers were told that up to 50 percent of addresses are inaccurate within one election cycle

---

<sup>6</sup> Please note that the case study report is separate from this report



due to the high mobility of UOCAVA voters and the fact that many do not think to re-register or update their addresses unless there is a presidential election. Over 13 percent of the mailed surveys were returned as undeliverable. It is also highly likely that in many countries, undeliverable mail is not returned to the sender.

As previously stated, the purpose of the Supplemental Survey was to gather opinions about registering and voting overseas from a wider selection of UOCAVA voters. The responses came from several sources. An online link to the survey on the EAC's website posted for public comment purposes resulted in 77 responses. The Voting Action Officers emailed notifications of the survey to their networks of Voting Assistance Officers, who then distributed the email invitations to UOCAVA voters, resulting in an additional 4261 online responses.

Only surveys received between December 13, 2006 and April 30, 2007 are included for purposes of this report. Incomplete online surveys were not included, but many partially completed paper surveys were. The reason for this is that non-completion meant different things for the on-line and hard copy surveys. Due to the design of the online survey, respondents could not skip around in the survey and answer questions they wanted to answer. Rather, they were held to a strict "path" from which they could not deviate. Some of those who were not interested in going through the entire process abandoned it rather early on. There is essentially very little to be learned from the partial online surveys. In contrast, respondents were able to skip and choose questions they wanted to answer, or felt were more important than others, in the hard copy surveys. Most of the partial hard-copy surveys are almost complete.

The overall response rate as calculated from the raw numbers for responses to the email invitations and the mailed survey was 13%. The response rate for the survey based on the online invitations alone was 20%. The response rate for the mailed invitations (including those that responded to the paper survey by completing the survey on-line) was 12%.

A variety of other factors in addition to those mentioned above may have negatively influenced the overall response rate to survey invitations sent to the UOCAVA addresses provided by the local jurisdictions in the four states. These likely include the following:

- The 2006 election was a non-presidential election.
- Even though respondents were asked to skip inapplicable questions, on first glance, the survey may have seemed too lengthy.
- Some of the addresses provided by the local jurisdictions had not been verified or updated since the 2004 election. These older addresses had a substantially higher "bad" address or "return" rate than the addresses from the 2006 election. Even some of the 2006 addresses were outdated already by the spring of 2007.

Whether or not the Supplemental Sample is representative of the UOCAVA population as a whole, it is at least geographically diverse, coming from 132 different countries and representing UOCAVA eligible voters from all 50 states

Generally, the combined 5769 responses which were analyzed for this report (4166 for the Supplemental Sample, 1603 for the Four States Sample)<sup>7</sup> represent a diverse population by state, country, age, and military/nonmilitary status, but there is no way of knowing whether it is representative of the entire UOCAVA population.

## Data Categorization

All responses were coded as follows: The multiple choice answers were assigned numerical characters based on the order in which they appeared in the question (e.g. Yes =1, No=2, Maybe =3). For many of the questions respondents had the option of writing in an alternative ‘other’ answer, and these responses required categorization and assigning of codes. The coding scheme followed an emergent and reiterative method. Using a sample of the first hundred responses, researchers went through each question and categorized the alternative answers. These categories were then assigned codes using sequential numbering, for example if the question provided 5 possible answers, then code 6 was assigned to ‘other’ (i.e. answers that were not categorized elsewhere) and codes 7, 8, 9 etc. were assigned to categories that emerged from the hand written/typed answers. Code 6 was only used if the hand written -typed answer did not fall into categories 7-9. While one researcher developed the categories, the four coders provided feedback on the codes and suggested new categories as they were encountered, and those were incorporated into the coding scheme. In cases in which text had already been entered without a code, it was recoded into the appropriate category later.

Coders were trained in the coding method and all completed coding was subjected to multiple checks for reliability.

## Sample Demographics

The following describes and compares the two samples of respondents. A complete listing of the frequencies can be found in Appendix D. In general, the FSS sample has more military voters and the SS sample has a higher share of overseas civilians. There was no significant difference in the age or education profiles between them.

### ☞ Civilian/Military

Civilians living outside the United States accounted for 39% of the FSS and 94% of the SS respondents. These figures represent both those who identify themselves as living outside of the United States temporarily (FSS 12%, SS 33%), and as those living outside the United States indefinitely or permanently (FSS 27%, SS 61%).

Uniformed service members and their spouses or dependents were 61% of the FSS and 6% of the SS respondents. 1.9% of the total number of respondents did not provide information for this portion of the survey, and the percentages above are out of the number that did answer this question.

---

<sup>7</sup> Only the cases with no missing data were analyzed for this report.

In short, the Four States Sample (FSS) had a much larger military component, and this helps to account for some of the differences between the samples in terms of voting experiences reported.

### ☞ Education

The education levels of respondents were very high in both samples. About a third of the total sample reported holding up to a Baccalaureate degree (FSS 31%, SS 33.5%) and almost half had graduate degrees (FSS 45.5%, SS 49%). Approximately 90% (FSS 87%, SS 92.5%) had daily internet access and approximately half (53%, 63%) of them had access to FAX. If this is in any way indicative of UOCAVA voters generally, it bodes well for potential use of electronic transmission of voting materials.

### ☞ Gender

Among the survey respondents, 61% of FSS and 59% of the SS identified themselves as male, and 39%, 41% as female. A small number gave no answer. Again, there was little difference between the samples.

### ☞ Location

On November 7, 2006, 48% of FSS but only 5% of SS respondents were active duty military within the United States. The combined sample contains residents from 132 countries. Respondents' home voting jurisdictions included all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the 4 U.S. territories. Because of the FSS design, Florida, Illinois, South Carolina, and Montana are overrepresented in the total sample.

### ☞ Age

The sample distribution across age groups is shown in Table 1. The FSS is slightly younger in distribution. But less than 10% in both samples fall into either the youngest (i.e. student age) or oldest (i.e. retirement age) categories.

Age Group	Percent (FSS,SS)
18-24	6, 7
25-34	24, 19
35-44	35, 25
45-54	18, 25
55-64	10, 17
65-74	5, 6
74+	2, 1
Total	100, 100

### III. Discussion and Analysis

---

#### Overview of discussion

In this section, the findings of the surveys are analyzed. In the discussion that follows, the ‘percentages of respondents’ refers to the percentage of those who actually answered the question(s) being discussed. Unless otherwise specified or required by the context, ‘voting via electronic transmission’ or simply ‘electronic transmission’ refers to online, email, and fax processes. Results from the four states sample are referred to as FSS, those from the supplemental sample as SS, and the combined sample as CS. Differences between samples are reported only when they are meaningful. The discussion of each subject will begin with the simple frequencies, and then expand to analysis based upon multivariate models that control for other factors. The details of these models are displayed and discussed in Appendix C of this report.

#### Uniformed Service Members and Their Families Had Higher Voting Rates

Table 2 clearly shows that uniformed service members and their families were more likely to have voted in the November 2006 U.S. Election than civilians living overseas. Uniformed service members in the combined survey reported an 82.6% voting participation rate. The spouses and dependents of uniformed service members reported an even higher voting participation rate of 92%. U.S. citizens who were not uniformed service members and who were living outside the United States permanently or indefinitely voted at a rate of 49.5%. U.S. citizens who were not uniformed service members and who were living outside the United States temporarily reported the lowest voting rate of 41.6%.

Since it is possible that at least some of the non-voters did not even try to vote, it is instructive to look at those who tried to vote but were unsuccessful. The respondents most likely to have attempted to vote without success were non-military U.S. citizens who were living outside the United States temporarily. They reported a 24% rate of attempting to vote without succeeding. Non-military U.S. citizens living outside the United States permanently or indefinitely reported a 20% rate of attempting to vote without succeeding. Only 6.% of the uniformed service members reported attempting to vote without succeeding. Even fewer of the spouses and dependents of the uniformed service members reported attempting to vote without succeeding (2.1%). The differences in reported voting success rates between the military and non-military survey respondents remain even when the survey responses are divided into the FSS and SS samples.

---

**Table 2: 2006 Voting Experience, by Voter Type**

---

Respondent Type:	Did you vote in 2006?			Total
	Yes	No	No, but tried	
Spouse/dependent of service member	92.0% 219	5.9% 14	2.1% 5	100.0% 238
Uniformed service member	82.6% 817	11.2% 111	6.2% 61	100.0% 989
U.S. citizen abroad permanently	49.5% 1,481	30.4% 908	20.1% 603	100.0% 2,992
U.S. citizen abroad temporarily	41.6% 642	34.4% 532	24.0% 371	100.0% 1,545
Total N	3,159	1,565	1,040	5,764

---

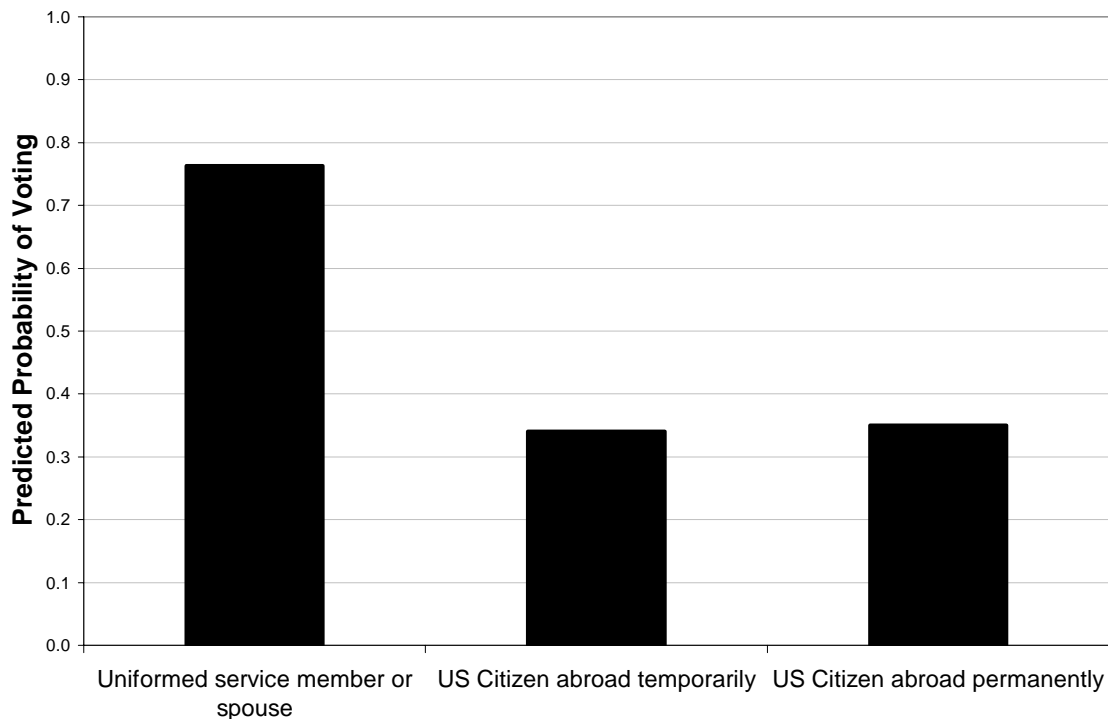
Researchers found that a small number (< 20) of respondents wrote in that they did not vote because they feared that maintaining a state residency would create state income tax liability and jury duties. More generally, when nonvoters were probed in open-ended questions for their reasons for not participating, about half reported problems with requesting registration and ballot materials, a quarter had difficulty with returning ballots and another quarter indicated that they were politically unmotivated. This suggests that facilitating the transmission of voting and registration materials between election offices and UOCAVA voters could substantially increase UOCAVA voting rates. For additional information on voting success rates by state, as reported by survey respondents, see state tables in Appendix D.

It is of course possible that the difference between military and non-military voters is actually the artifact of other characteristics—that military voters are older, or better educated, for instance. While researchers cannot control for all the possible explanations, they can control for many of the most likely competing factors. Using multivariate techniques (see Appendix C for details and tables with estimated coefficients), researchers computed the probability of a military versus overseas civilian citizen voting in the 2006 election while holding constant the effects of age, gender, level of education, amount of time spent abroad, whether the respondent lived in a developed country or not, and whether he or she had voted overseas before.

Researchers estimated the model with just the Four State and Supplemental Samples separately as well as with the Combined Sample, and in all instances the signs of the coefficients indicated that both permanent and temporary civilians were less likely to vote than the military and their families. In addition, it appears that the older, better educated voters and women, plus those who live in developed countries, who have voted before and who have lived overseas longer, all had a statistically significant higher probability of voting than the rest of the UOCAVA sample.

The size of the military versus nonmilitary effect is shown in Figure 1. When the researchers controlled for the other variables, they found the probability of a military citizen voting is more than twice the probability of a nonmilitary, overseas citizen voting in the election. As learned from the case studies, the process for helping the military vote is far more efficient than the one for the non-military overseas citizens, and additionally, many local election officials made it a point to ensure that those fighting for the country were given every opportunity to vote. It is important to add, however, that it is not possible to say precisely how much of the voting rate difference is due to the procedural differences as opposed to patriotism, civic duty, or other unmeasured characteristics, but it is reasonable to suspect, based on the case studies, that there is some procedural basis to this gap.

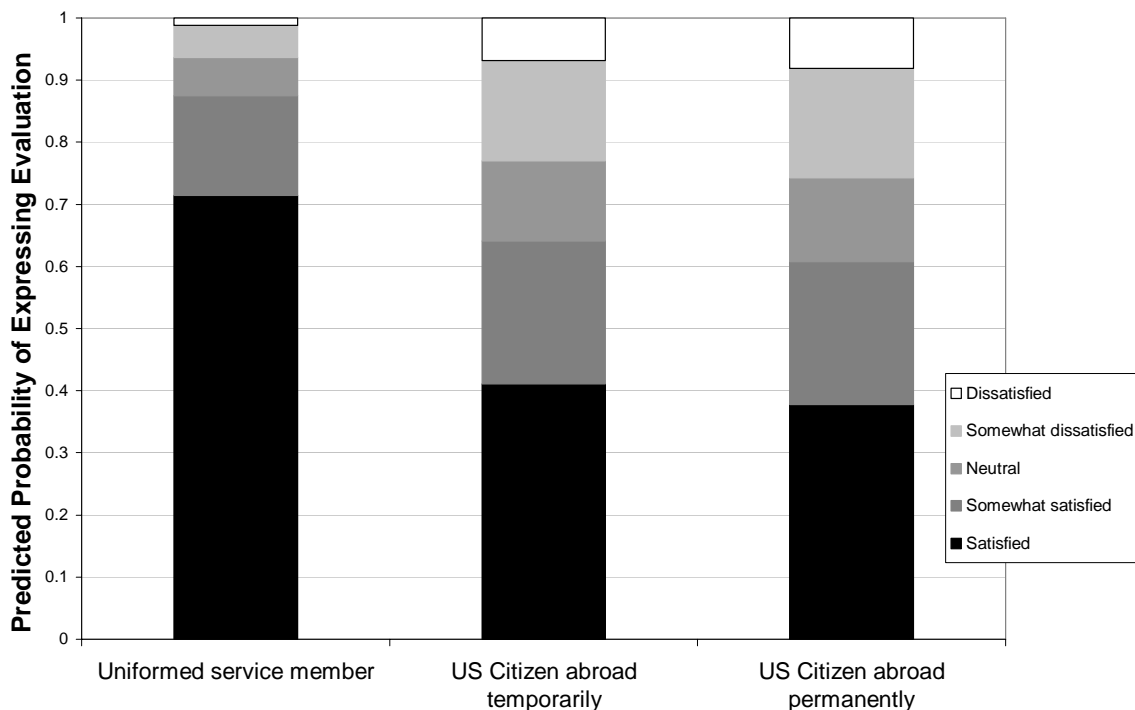
**Figure 1: Predicted Probability of Voting, by Voter Type**



Note: All other variables held at the sample average.

The point that military voters found the voting process easier than non-military voters did is reinforced by a second set of questions that asked respondents to rate the ease of obtaining and sending ballots, and to indicate their overall level of satisfaction with the voting process. In all instances, non-military overseas voters had a statistically higher likelihood of having difficulty or being dissatisfied with the voting process, controlling for age, gender, education etc as before. This is clearly illustrated in Figure 2, which displays the estimated level of satisfaction for different types of UOCAVA voters with other factors being held constant. It shows that military voters were clearly more likely to be satisfied with the voting process.

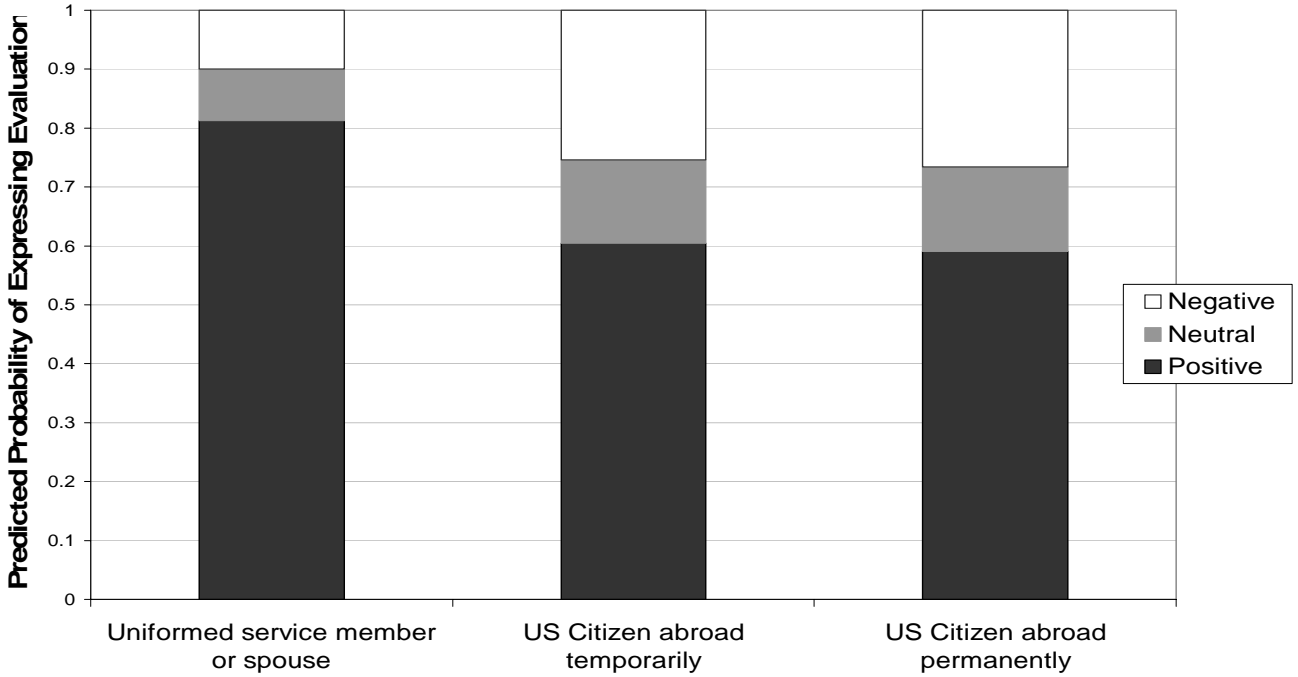
**Figure 2: Satisfaction with Voting Process, by Voter Type**



Note: All other variables held at the sample average.

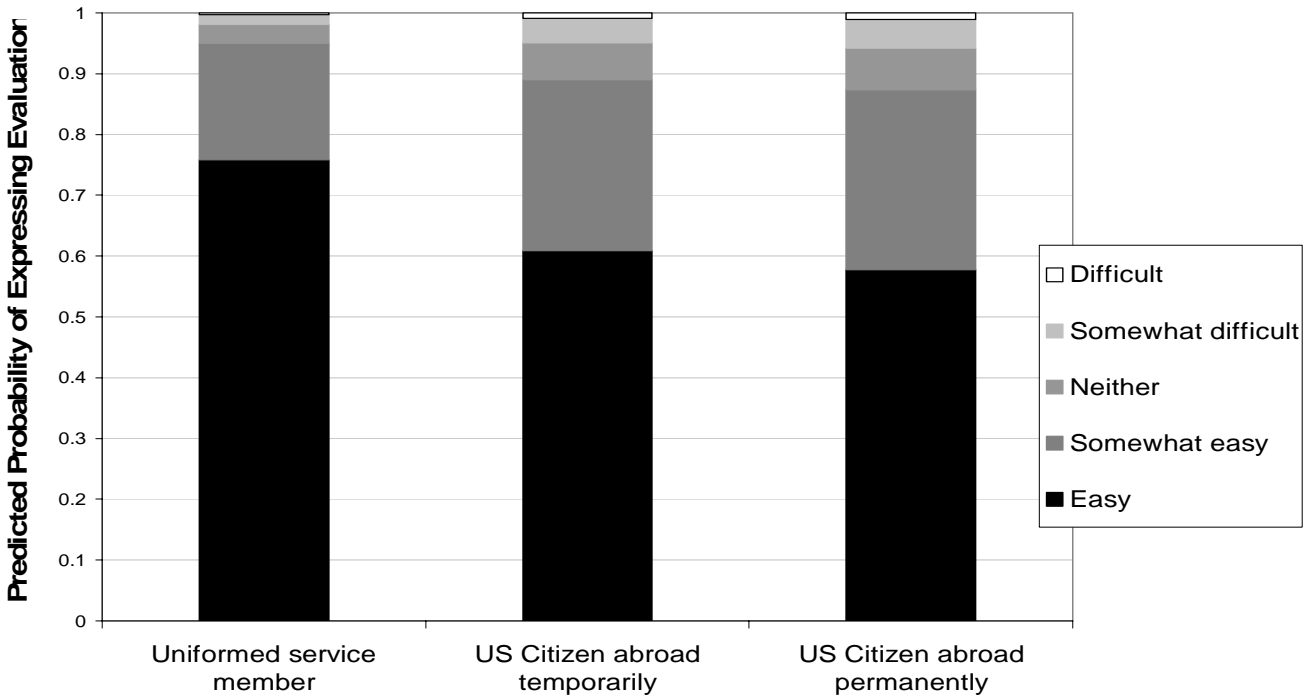
Breaking this down a little further, respondents were asked specifically about the ease of receiving a blank ballot. As Figure 3 shows, controlling for other factors, there is a fairly large difference in the experience of receiving the blank ballot for uniformed versus non-uniformed citizens, with military respondents 20 percent more likely to express satisfaction. Dissatisfaction was highest among the better educated and younger individuals. Controlling for other factors, they were more likely to find the process to be slow, difficult, impractical, etc. Those who got the ballot electronically were more satisfied with the process than those who did not, and the effect was statistically significant. There are similar patterns with respect to the ease of completing the ballot (see Figure 4) and of sending in the ballot (see Figure 5).

**Figure 3: Experience of Receiving Blank Ballot, by Voter Type**



Note: All other variables held at the sample average.

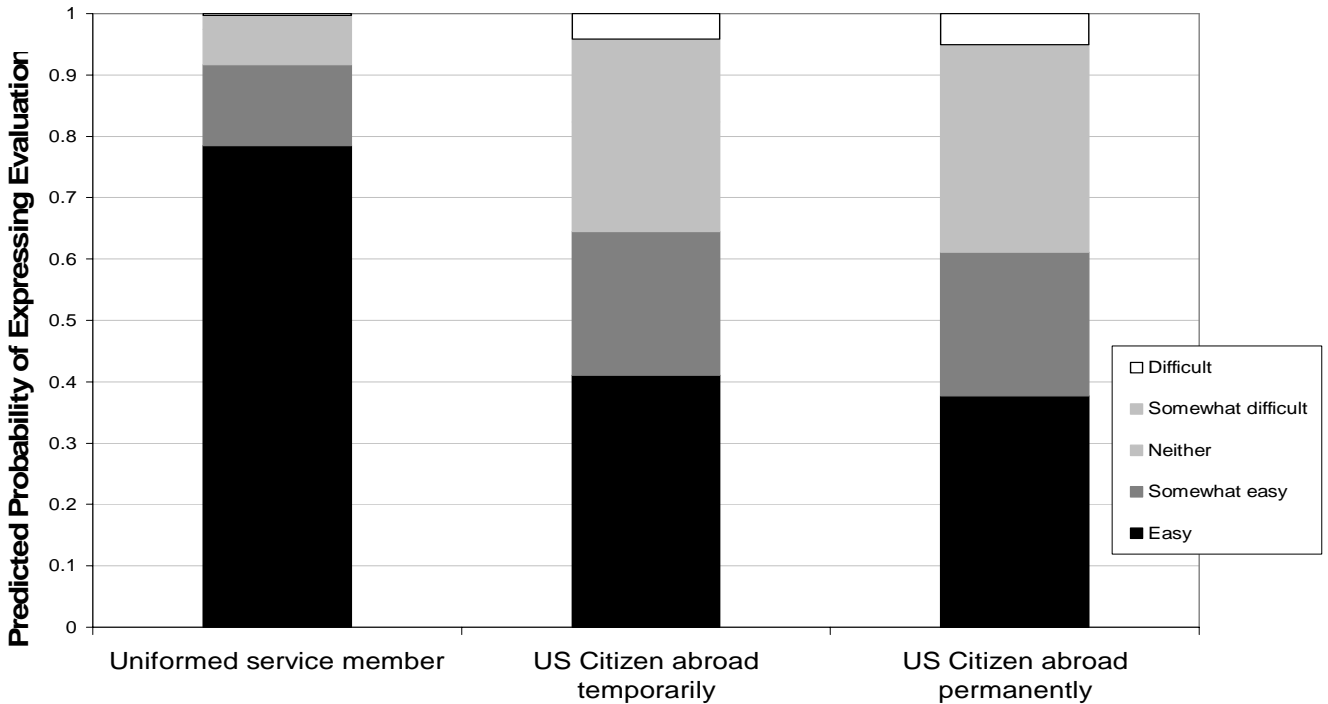
**Figure 4: Ease of Completing Ballot, by Voter Type**



Note: All other variables held at the sample average.



**Figure 5: Ease of Sending Voted Ballot, by Voter Type**



Note: All other variables held at the sample average.

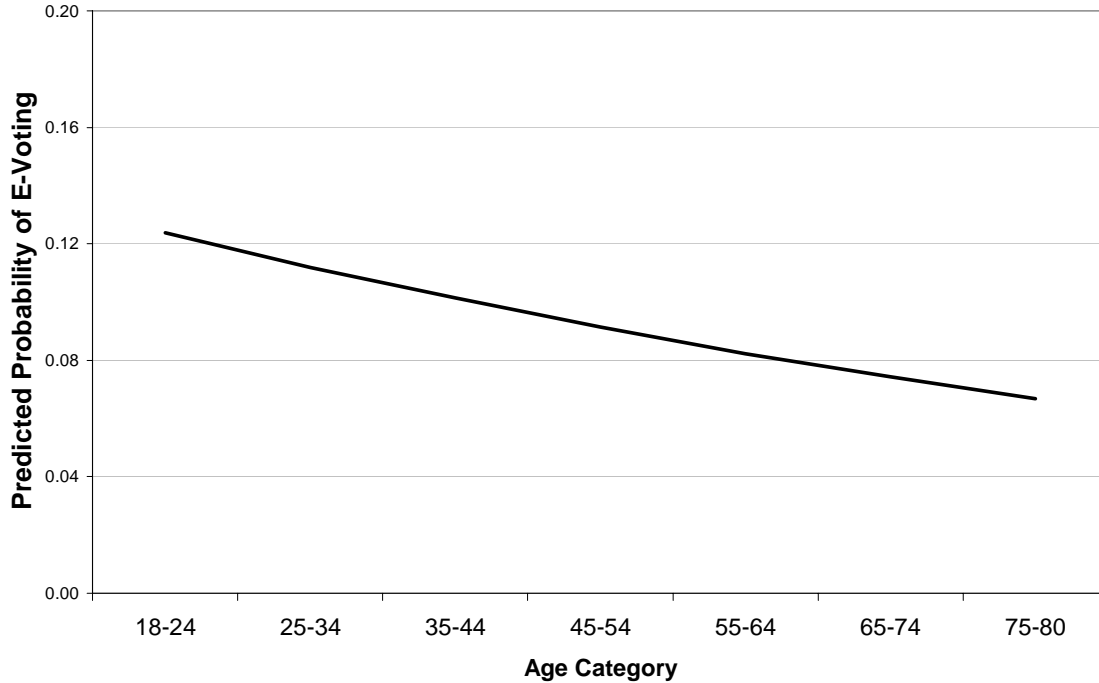
### Electronic Exchange of Voting Materials Assessed

The survey included a number of questions designed to gather information on the use of email, fax, and online services in voting. Even among the Four State Sample respondents, living in jurisdictions with electronic transmission options, the number who used fax, email or the internet was very small. For instance, 73% of the respondents from the four states requested their ballots/registration forms by regular mail and only 9% used email or FAX. Eighty-three percent of them received their ballots by regular mail and only 4% received them by FAX or email. And 79% sent their ballots by regular mail and only 3% by FAX or email. Needless to say, the percentages of electronic usage in the Supplemental Survey, which includes many jurisdictions that do not allow emailing or FAXing of materials, were even lower. Clearly, there is a lot of room for growth in this respect.

Testing for those most likely to use electronic transmission, researchers modeled the probability of e-voting as a function of age, education, time spent abroad, gender, military versus non-military status, whether they voted overseas in the past and living in an OECD country. The results, displayed in Appendix C show that younger voting age citizens, those who have spent less time abroad, males and those living in non-OECD countries were more inclined to use these methods. The age finding makes sense since in general younger people are generally more comfortable with electronic technology, and especially the internet. Still, the change in the probability of e-voting is not very large, even if significant, as you move from young to old (see

Figure 3), which suggests that there is a sizeable group of older overseas citizens who might utilize the option if provided to them

**Figure 6: Voting with Electronic Transmission, by Age Group**



Note: All other variables held at the sample average.

Even though the numbers who used electronic options were low, those respondents who availed themselves of electronic options reported a high level of satisfaction with them. Respondents were asked to rate the ease of and their satisfaction with using electronic transmission for returning ballots. The results are displayed in Tables 3 and 4. Although the responses from the Four State and Supplemental Surveys have been combined, the cell entries are quite small so caution must be exercised in interpreting the results. Even so, it is clear that the vast majority found both email and fax to be at least somewhat easy to use and to be at least somewhat satisfied with them. Email was ranked as the easiest method for returning the ballot, followed by fax, email plus original ballot, then fax plus original ballot. Clearly, requirements that the original ballot be sent as well as the Email or FAX significantly decrease the perceived ease of use somewhat.

**Table 3: Ease of Method, by Electronic Transmission of Voted Ballot**

Ballot delivery method:	How would you rate the ease-of-use of this way of sending in your voted ballot?					Total
	Easy	Somewhat Easy	Neither	Somewhat difficult	Difficult	
Email	71.4% 15	9.5% 2	14.3% 3	4.8% 1	0.0% 0	100.0% 21
FAX	57.1% 36	25.4% 16	8.0% 5	4.8% 3	4.8% 3	100.0% 63
Email & original ballot	35.0% 7	40.0% 8	15.0% 3	10.0% 2	0.0% 0	100.0% 20
FAX & original ballot	31.0% 13	26.2% 11	19.1% 8	23.8% 10	0.0% 0	100.0% 42

*Note: One person reported internet fax of a ballot and reported it as “somewhat difficult.” One person reported internet fax of a ballot + original ballot by mail and reported it as “easy.”*

Similarly, respondents returning ballots by some type of electronic transmission were most satisfied returning the ballot via email and FAX, but somewhat less satisfied when they had to return the ballot as well.

**Table 4: Satisfaction, by Electronic Transmission of Voted Ballot**

Ballot delivery method:	How would you rate the ease-of-use of this way of sending in your voted ballot?					Total
	Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Neutral	Somewhat dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	
Email	65.0% 13	20.0% 4	10.0% 2	0.0% 0	5.0% 1	100.0% 20
FAX	61.3% 38	12.9% 8	11.3% 7	9.7% 6	4.8% 3	100.0% 62
Email & original ballot	40.0% 8	30.0% 6	10.0% 2	15.0% 3	5.0% 1	100.0% 20
FAX & original ballot	26.8% 11	34.2% 14	14.6% 6	19.5% 8	4.9% 2	100.0% 41

*Note: One person reported sending ballot by internet fax and indicated they were “somewhat satisfied” with that method. One person reported sending ballot by internet fax & original by mail and indicated they were “satisfied” with that method.*

Given the myriad issues about the security of domestic balloting and the potential for materials getting lost in long distance transmission, the survey asked a number of questions about the security and privacy of the various options. Email was reported as the most secure method of blank ballot delivery. Military postal systems and courier or certified mail was reported to be close to the email level of security. The question asked only about the respondent's perception of security of the ballot delivery method. Respondents were not offered any technical information that might assist them in understanding details relating to potential security strengths and weaknesses of the security of the different methods.

**Table 5: Perception of Security, by Blank Ballot Delivery Method**

Ballot delivery method :	Was the way you received the ballot secure?					Total
	Very Secure	Secure	Neutral	Insecure	Very insecure	
Email	39.5% 47	40.3% 48	14.3% 17	3.4% 4	2.5% 3	100.0% 119
Courier, certified, express mail	38.0% 27	36.6% 26	17.0% 12	5.6% 4	2.8% 2	100.0% 71
Military Postal Service	25.1% 51	53.7% 109	16.3% 33	3.9% 8	1.0% 2	100.0% 203
Downloaded via DOD IVAS	21.7% 5	47.8% 11	21.7% 5	8.7% 2	0.0% 0	100.0% 23
Regular mail	16.7% 429	42.8% 1,100	27.7% 711	9.9% 255	3.0% 76	100.0% 2,571
FAX	0.0% 0	20.0% 1	40.0% 2	40.0% 2	0.0% 0	100.0% 5

Vote security concerns with respect to voted as opposed to blank ballots are somewhat greater as one might expect. This is true regardless of the ballot return method they used. Rates of concern are similar for electronic ballot transmission and physical ballot return systems.

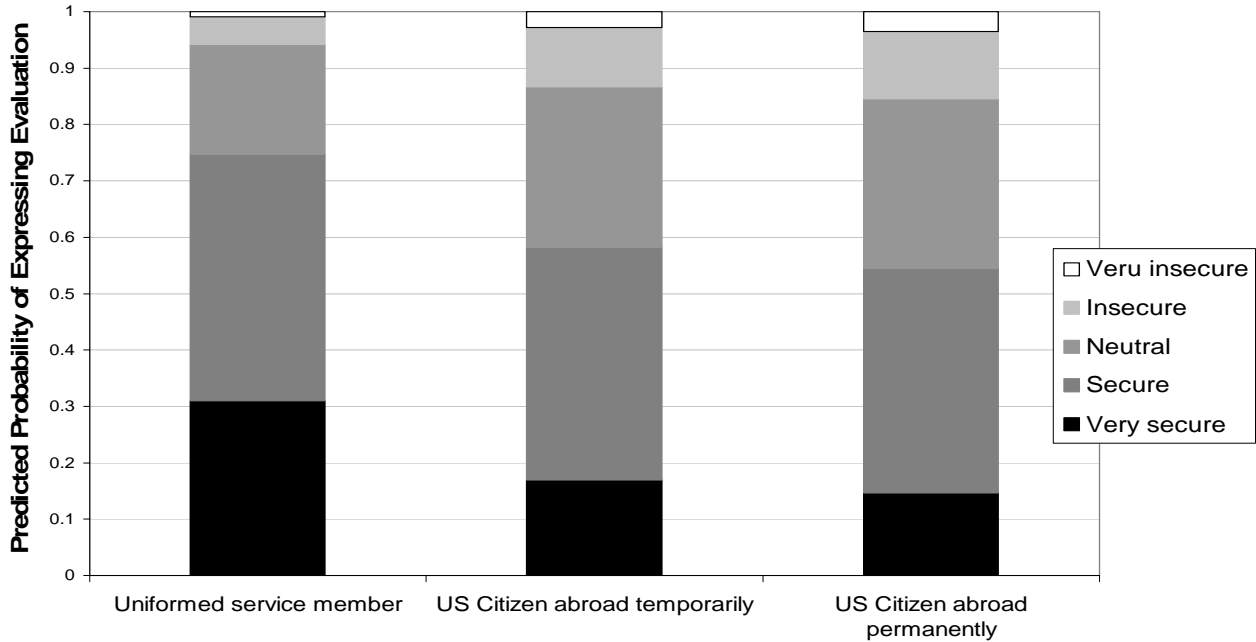
**Table 6: Security Concern by Method of Transmission of Voted Ballot**

Ballot delivery method:	How did you feel about security of your vote?						Total
	Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Neutral	Somewhat Unconcerned	Unconcerned	Don't Know	
Email	18.2% 4	22.7% 5	18.2% 4	13.6% 3	27.3% 6	0.0% 0	100.0% 22
Email & original ballot	4.6% 1	40.9% 9	22.7% 5	18.2% 4	13.6% 3	0.0% 0	100.0% 22
FAX	14.3% 9	17.5% 11	23.8% 15	15.9% 10	28.6% 18	0.0% 0	100.0% 63
FAX & original ballot	8.9% 4	33.3% 15	24.4% 11	15.6% 7	15.6% 7	2.2% 1	100.0% 45
Internet FAX	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	100.0% 1	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	100.0% 1
Internet FAX & original ballot	0.0% 0	100.0% 2	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	100.0% 2
Regular mail	7.9% 173	22.3% 491	19.8% 437	12.8% 283	36.3% 801	0.9% 20	100.0% 2,205
Courier, certified, express mail	13.3% 37	26.3% 73	20.1% 56	13.7% 38	24.8% 69	1.8% 5	100.0% 278
Military Postal Service	6.3% 13	16.0% 33	18.5% 38	12.6% 26	46.1% 95	0.5% 1	100.0% 206
Embassy, consulate mail pouch	9.1% 13	18.2% 26	19.6% 28	15.4% 22	35.7% 51	2.1% 3	100.0% 143
Dropped off or voted at local election office in the US	7.2% 7	7.2% 7	18.6% 18	9.3% 9	56.7% 55	1.0% 1	100.0% 97

With respect to security of receiving a ballot, these models reveal that younger people felt more secure, while nonmilitary and those living in developed countries felt more insecure. Importantly, those who received their ballots electronically were more likely to feel secure. But

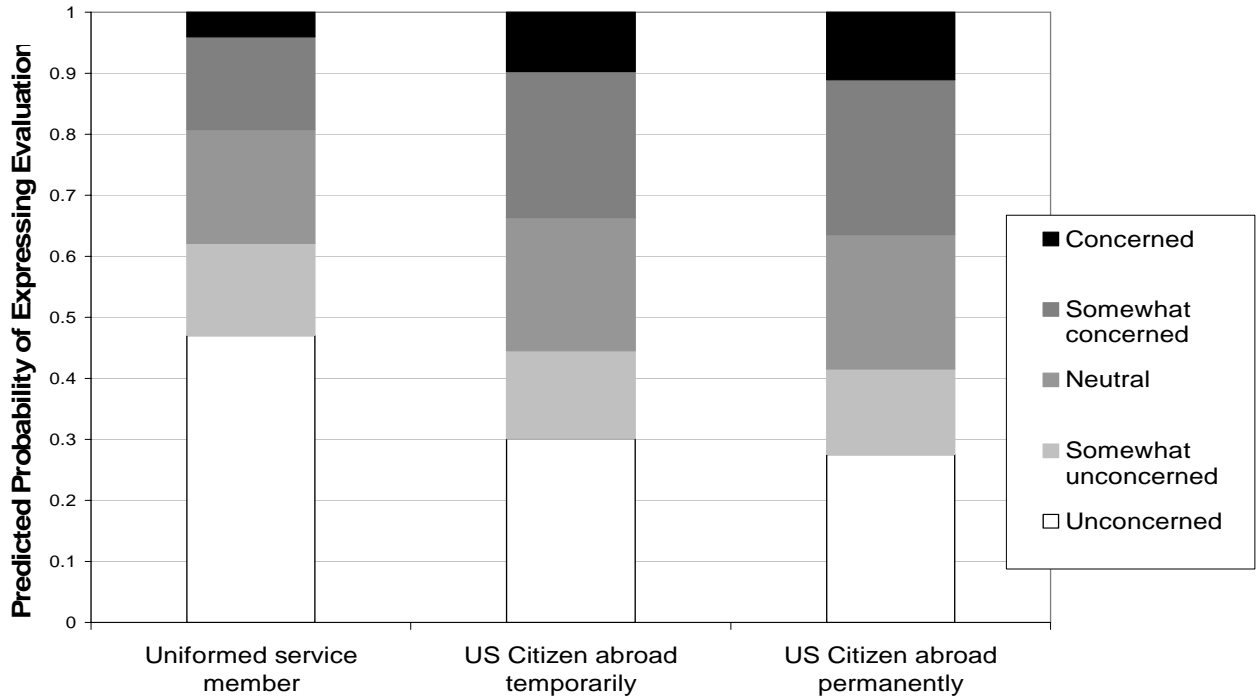
this result reverses with respect to sending the ballot: those who sent electronically felt less secure.

**Figure 7: Perceived Security of Method for Receiving Blank Ballot, by Voter Type**



Note: All other variables held at the sample average.

**Figure 8: Perceived Security of Sending Vote, by Voter Type**



Note: All other variables held at the sample average.

Another area of potential concern is the privacy of the vote. The principle of a secret ballot is that a vote should remain anonymous and its content unknown except for the purpose of a tally. Faxing in particular requires that someone on the other end receive the ballot. That necessarily compromises the secrecy of the ballot. In some cases, overseas citizens are asked to waive their right to a private ballot. Table 8 shows how prevalent this waiving of privacy was among respondents who electronically transmitted their ballots. As one might expect, those who faxed in their ballots were most likely to report having been asked to give up the right to a private vote.

**Table 8: Waiving Privacy , by Electronic Transmission of Voted Ballot**

Ballot delivery method:	Were you asked to give up the right to a private vote?			Total
	Yes	No	I don't remember	
FAX	52.4% 33	46.0% 29	1.6% 1	100.0% 63
FAX + original ballot	37.5% 15	62.5% 25	0.0% 0	100.0% 40
Email	31.6% 6	63.2% 12	5.3% 1	100.0% 19
Email + original ballot	19.1% 4	80.9% 17	0.0% 0	100.0% 21

*Note: One person reported sending in their ballot by internet fax and indicated they were asked to give up the right to a private vote.*

## Likelihood Would Use Same Transmission System for Next Ballot Return

When all is said and done, a strong indicator of whether people are satisfied with a particular method of transmission is whether they would use the same method again. When those in the total sample were asked about their future votes, most reported that they were willing to use the same ballot transmission system the next time they return a ballot.

**Table 9: Future Method Use, by Method of Transmission of Voted Ballot**

Ballot delivery method:	Would you use the sending method again?		
	Yes	No	Total
Email	95.5% 21	4.5% 1	100.0% 22
Email & original ballot	95.5% 21	4.5% 1	100.0% 22
FAX	85.5% 53	14.5% 9	100.0% 62
FAX & original ballot	90.9% 40	9.1% 4	100.0% 44
Internet FAX	100.0% 1	0.0% 0	100.0% 1
Internet FAX & original ballot	100.0% 2	0.0% 0	100.0% 2
Regular mail	94.7% 2,081	5.2% 115	100.0% 2,196
Courier, certified, express mail	86.1% 241	13.9% 39	100.0% 280
Military Postal Service	96.1% 195	3.9% 8	100.0% 203
Embassy, consulate mail pouch	90.7% 127	9.3% 13	100.0% 140
Dropped off or voted in person	77.5% 69	22.5% 20	100.0% 89



## Conclusion

This report reveals several clear trends. First, non-military overseas citizens find the process of receiving materials and casting a vote more difficult than the military. As a consequence, their participation rates are lower. Secondly, usage of electronic options such as FAX or email, even in states that offer them, is low. However, those who did make use of electronic options for receiving and transmitting voting materials were overwhelmingly positive about their experiences. Security concerns are somewhat greater for sending in voted ballots than receiving voting materials. However, under an optional program overseas voters can choose to use traditional means of sending materials if the internet options do not appeal to them

## APPENDIX A

---

### Survey Text

PDF version available at:

[www.eac.gov/docs/2006%20EAC%20UOCAVA%20Voter%20Survey.pdf](http://www.eac.gov/docs/2006%20EAC%20UOCAVA%20Voter%20Survey.pdf)

Dear Voter,

**We are conducting a survey of overseas and uniformed services absentee voters and are inviting you to tell us about your experiences with the election process. The United States Congress has asked for this study because of the reports that uniformed services and overseas voters often have problems when trying to vote. We are working to make sure that your experiences and suggestions are being collected and forwarded to Congress. Your responses are confidential so please take 8-10 minutes to fill out this survey, and tell us about your voting experience in November of 2006. This is a great opportunity to help improve the system and your participation matters: we can not do a good job without your help!**

Thank you so much!

### **U.S. Election Assistance Commission 2006 Overseas and Military Voter Survey**

OMB Control No. 3265-0005 Expiration Date: 5/31/2007

Section 245 of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15301) requires the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to conduct a study of issues and challenges, including the potential for election fraud, that are presented by the incorporation of communications and Internet technologies in the Federal, State, and local electoral process. The EAC is required to submit a report on the results of the study to Congress. In addition, this information will be made publicly available on the EAC website at [www.eac.gov](http://www.eac.gov). Respondents to this survey are uniformed and overseas voters. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is OMB Control No. 3265-0005 (expires 5/31/2007). The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average .25 hours per response. This estimate includes the time for reviewing the instructions, gathering information, and completing the form. Comments regarding this burden estimate should be sent to the Program Manager - 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey, U.S. Election Assistance Commission, 1225 New York Ave, NW, Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20005.

**Please send your completed replies to:**

Q2 Data & Research, LLC  
Mail Services Office  
217 Bayview Street  
San Rafael, CA 94901 USA

Please Note:  
You are invited to take this same survey online.  
It's fast and there's no postage!

[Click here](#) to take the 2006 EAC UOCAVA Voter Survey online!

## 2006 EAC UOCAVA Voter Survey

### **Survey Instructions:**

Work your way through the survey following the numbered questions in order. Several of the questions instruct you to skip ahead to a specific question depending on how you answered the question. Please follow these skip instructions carefully. Make a heavy mark in the box next to your chosen answer or answers. Many of the questions allow for more than one response. Thanks again for your help with this important project.

### **1. Were you an overseas citizen or a member of the Uniformed Services, a spouse or dependent of a uniformed service member on November 7, 2006?**

U.S. citizen living outside the U.S. temporarily

U.S. citizen living outside the U.S. indefinitely/permanently

Uniformed service member

Spouse or dependent of a uniformed service member

### **2. On November 7th in which country were you living or serving?**

### **3. In which U.S. state or territory did you vote, or would you have voted, had you been in the U.S. on November 7, 2006.**

### **4. Describe your voting history: (check all that apply)**

This was or would have been my first time voting in my life as an overseas

citizen

This was or would have been my first time voting as an absentee military service member, spouse or dependent

Voted before as an overseas citizen

Voted before as an absentee military services member spouse or dependent.

Voted before locally in the US

Voted before as a domestic absentee in the US

I don't remember

**5. Did you vote in the November 7, 2006 election?**

Yes, I voted ***Skip to Q12!***

No, I did not vote or try to vote

No, I tried but was unable to complete the process

**6. Why didn't you vote?  
(check all that apply)**

My ballot did not arrive

My ballot was late

My ballot arrived while I was traveling

My ballot arrived while I was on duty somewhere else

I moved and my ballot was sent to my old address

I forgot to send my ballot

My voter registration/ballot request was denied

I missed the registration deadline

I thought I was registered, but wasn't

My address changed

I could not meet my state's notarization requirements

I could not meet my state's witness requirements

I did not know what I needed to do to register to vote

I didn't think my vote would matter

I found the process to complicated

I had no interest in voting

Other, please specify:

**7. If you had been in the U.S. on**

**November 7, 2006, Election Day,  
how likely is it that you would have  
voted?**

- Very likely
- Somewhat likely
- Neither likely or unlikely
- Somewhat likely
- Very unlikely

**8. Did you complete a form to register to  
vote and/or request an absentee  
ballot for the November 7, 2006  
election?**

- Yes
- No ***Skip to Q42!***
- I don't remember ***Skip to Q42!***

**9. How did you get your voter  
registration/ballot request form?**

- I downloaded the blank form from a  
website
- I filled-out the form online and printed it
- I received it from my state/local election  
office
- I picked it up at the US Embassy/  
Consulate
- I used the online IVAS system
- I registered and/or received a form in  
person
- I received it in the mail
- It was faxed to me
- I received it as an email attachment
- Other, please specify:

**10. When, in 2006, did you send in your  
voter registration/ballot request form?**

- Between January and July 2006
- August
- September
- First half of October
- Second half of October
- November
- I never sent the form
- I don't remember

**11. How did you SEND IN your voter**

**registration/ballot request form?**

FAX

FAX + original form by mail

Email

Email + original form by mail

I used the IVAS service for the DOD

Regular Mail

Courier/Certified or Express Mail

Military Postal Service (APO/FPO)

Sent through Consulate/Embassy mail

pouch

In person at my election office

I never sent the form

Other, please specify:

***Skip to Q42!***

**12. Did you complete a form to register to vote and/or request an absentee ballot for the November 7, 2006 election?**

Yes

No ***Skip to Q16!***

I don't remember. ***Skip to Q16!***

**13. How did you get your voter registration/ballot request form?**

I downloaded the blank form from a website

I filled-out the form online and printed it

I received it from my state/local election office

I picked it up at the US Embassy/Consulate

I used the online IVAS system

I registered and/or received a form in person

I received it in the mail

It was faxed to me

I received it as an email attachment

Other, please specify:

**14. When, in 2006, did you send in your voter registration/ballot request form?**

Between January and July 2006

August

September

First half of October  
Second half of October  
November  
I never sent the form  
I don't remember

**15. How did you send in your voter registration/ballot request form?**

FAX  
FAX + original form by mail  
Email  
Email + original form by mail  
I used the IVAS service for the DOD  
Regular Mail  
Courier / Certified or Express Mail  
Military Postal Service (APO/FPO)  
Sent through Consulate/Embassy mail  
pouch  
In person at my election office  
I never sent the form  
Other, please specify:

**16. When did you receive your blank ballot for the November 7, 2006 election?**

August  
September  
First half of October  
Second half of October  
The week before the election  
Election Day  
After Election Day  
I don't remember

**17. How was your blank ballot delivered to you?**

FAX  
Email  
Downloaded through DOD IVAS service  
Regular Mail  
Courier / Certified or Express Mail  
Military Postal Service (APO/FPO)  
Other, please specify:

**18. Had you ever received a blank ballot in this way before?**

Yes  
No

**19. How would you describe the way you received your blank ballot?  
(check all that apply)**

Fast  
Easy  
Practical  
Slow  
Difficult  
Impractical  
No opinion  
Other, please describe:

**20. Did you feel it was a secure way to receive your blank ballot?**

Very secure  
Secure  
Neutral  
Insecure  
Very insecure

**21. Was the ballot easy to complete?**

Easy  
Somewhat easy  
Neither  
Somewhat difficult  
Difficult  
Don't know

**22. What method did you use to SEND IN your VOTED ballot?**

Email  
Email + original ballot in mail  
FAX machine  
FAX machine + original ballot in mail  
Internet FAX transmission  
Internet FAX transmission + original ballot in mail  
Regular Mail  
Courier / Certified or Express Mail  
Military Postal Service (APO/FPO)  
Sent through Consulate/Embassy mail pouch  
I dropped it off or voted at my local



election office in the US

Other, please specify:

***If you chose any of the final six answers to this question, please complete Q23 - Q25 and then skip to Q35.***

***If you chose any of the top six answers to this question, please continue through the survey with no skips.***

**23. How would you rate the ease-of-use of this way of sending in your voted ballot?**

Easy

Somewhat easy

Neutral

Somewhat difficult

Difficult

**24. When did you send in your voted ballot for the November 7, 2006 election?**

September

First half of October

Second half of October

First week of November

Election Day

After Election Day

I can't remember

**25. How satisfied were you with the process of obtaining and casting a ballot in 2006?**

Satisfied

Somewhat satisfied

Neutral

Somewhat dissatisfied

Dissatisfied

**After completing the above questions 23 - 25, please return to Q22 to determine where to move to next.**

**If you chose any of the top 6 answers to Q22, please continue through all questions in the survey to the end.**

**If you chose any of the bottom 6 answers**

**to Q22, please skip to Q35 and complete the survey from that point.**

**26. How would you describe the electronic transmission method you used to RETURN your voted ballot? (check all that apply)**

- Practical
- User-friendly
- Logical
- Well-defined
- Fast
- Easy
- Slow
- Difficult
- Hard to understand
- Other, please describe:

**27. Did you ever use this electronic transmission method to send a voted ballot in any other election?**

- Yes
- No

**28. Please rate the ease-of-use of the electronic transmission method you used to send your voted ballot?**

- Easy
- Somewhat easy
- Neutral
- Somewhat difficult
- Difficult

**29. If you found this method easy to use, please tell us what contributed to that ease-of-use. (check all that apply)**

- Clear instructions
- Easy to understand
- Fast
- Handy
- Good format - easy to see
- Could use it from my location
- No travel required
- Not applicable; I found it difficult to use
- Other, please specify

**30. Why did you decide to send your**

**ballot in this way? (check all that apply)**

- It was easy
- It saved me time
- I didn't need to travel
- I thought it was required
- It was offered
- It was less expensive
- To get my ballot back faster
- It was suggested that I use this method
- I received an email telling me about it
- I thought it was safer than regular mail
- My blank ballot arrived late
- Other, please specify:

**31. Did you have any problems with the electronic transmission method of sending your voted ballot?  
(check all that apply)**

- There were too many steps
- I didn't understand the instructions
- I wasn't sure if I needed a witness
- I didn't understand what to do
- No, I did not have any problems
- Other, please specify

**32. How satisfied were you with the electronic method used to send in your voted ballot?**

- Satisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Neutral
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied

**33. Were you asked to waive (give up) the right to a private vote?**

- Yes
- No

Additional Comment:

**34. If you did waive your right to a private vote, how would you describe your feelings about that?**

- Concerned
- Somewhat concerned
- Neutral

Somewhat unconcerned  
Unconcerned  
Don't know  
Not Applicable

**35. Would you send in your voted ballot again in the future using the same method as you did in the election of November 7, 2006?**

Yes  
No

**36. How did you find out about the voting method you used? (check all that apply)**

Internet Search  
Got an Email  
Local Election Official  
Consulate/Embassy  
Voting Assistance Officer  
Federal Voter Assistance Program  
IVAS Website from DOD  
Newspaper  
Newsletter  
State Election Office web site  
Local Election Office web site  
Political party  
Voter organization  
Can't remember  
Other, please specify

**37. How did you feel about the security of your actual VOTE?**

Concerned  
Somewhat concerned  
Neutral  
Somewhat unconcerned  
Unconcerned  
Don't know  
Not Applicable

**38. What security concerns did you have in regard to your vote? (check all that apply)**

I was not sure my voted ballot actually arrived

I was concerned that my voted ballot could get lost

I was concerned that someone saw how I voted

I was concerned someone could change my vote

I had no concerns

Other, please specify

**39. Did you confirm that your ballot arrived?**

Yes, I checked through state or county online tracking tool

Yes, I contacted my election office

No, I did not confirm my ballot arrival

Other, please specify

**40. How much time would you estimate the entire process of voting took you from the time you started till the time you sent your voted ballot for November 7, 2006?**

**Include registration/ballot request, paperwork processing, phone calls or visits to official offices, as applicable to you.**

Less than 2 weeks

2 - 4 weeks

5 - 6 weeks

7 - 8 weeks

More than 8 weeks

I don't know

**41. What was the TOTAL cost to you to return your registration AND ballot materials, including postage and any other costs? (in \$USD)**

None

Under \$5

\$ 5 - \$10

\$10 - \$25

\$25 - \$50

\$50 - \$100+

Other, please specify

**42. If you were to send a FAX, what type**

**of FAX service would you use: (check all that apply)**

- FAX machine always available
- Pay-per-use FAX services
- Internet FAX program
- No FAX services available
- I don't use FAX services
- Other, please specify

**43. How often do you access the Internet?**

- Daily
- 2-3 times a week
- Once a week
- Sometimes
- Almost Never
- Never

**44. Where do you access the Internet? (check all that apply)**

- Home
- Work
- Internet Cafe
- Library
- Other, please specify

**45. What kind of Internet access location do you use: (check all that apply)**

- Public
- Private
- Business
- Other, please specify

**46. In a future election, would you be comfortable sending in a voted ballot electronically by email, FAX or voting online?**

- Yes
- No
- Not sure
- Other, please specify:

**47. What concerns would you have about sending in a voted ballot electronically by email, FAX or voting online? (check all that apply)**

I do not have any concerns about voting online

I do not have any concerns about voting by FAX

I do not have any concerns about voting by email

I have privacy concerns

I have security concerns

I don't trust the Internet

I don't want to share personal information on the Internet

I'm concerned that my election official will see how I voted

I'm afraid that people could see how I voted

Other, please specify

**48. How old were you on November 7, 2006?**

18 to 24 years

25 to 34 years

35 to 44 years

45 to 54 years

55 to 64 years

65 to 74 years

75 years and older

**49. Please indicate your gender.**

Male

Female

**50. When did you last live in the US?**

Less than 1 year ago

At least 1 year but less than 2 years ago

At least 2 years but less than 5 years ago

At least 5 year but less than 10 years ago

10 or more years ago

Does not apply - I am active duty / active duty family member in the US

**51. What is the highest level of formal education you have completed?**

Some high school

High school graduate or GED

Trade school  
College or associate's degree  
Bachelor's degree  
Advanced degree  
Other, please specify

**52. Did you have to go to the US Embassy or Consulate at any time in the voting process?**

Yes  
No

**53. How often do you go to the US Embassy or Consulate related to the voting process during an average election year?**

Never  
Once  
Twice  
Three times or more  
Other, please specify

**54. How long does it take to travel to the closest US Consulate/Embassy from where you live right now?**

Less than 1 hour  
2-3 hours  
4 or more hours

**55. Please provide other comments or suggestions that you may have here:**

2006 EAC UOCAVA Voter Survey

Thank you for participating in this EAC voter survey. Your feedback will contribute to the further development and improvement of voter services to overseas citizens and military absentee voters.

**Please send your completed replies to:**

Q2 Data & Research, LLC  
Mail Services Office  
217 Bayview Street  
San Rafael, CA 94901 USA

OMB Control No. 3265-0005 Expiration Date: 5/31/2007



## APPENDIX B

---

### Invitation to VAOs

Dear Chief Voting Assistance Officer:

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission has awarded a research contract to our combined team, Q2 Data & Research LLC and Overseas Vote Foundation, to conduct a study of military and overseas voting processes. One component of the study is a voter survey which asks voters about their experiences and preferences with respect to electronic (fax, email, online) transmission of voting materials.

We are contacting you today to ask you to help us increase the number of voters who respond to this important survey by forwarding the invitation (below), with the link to access the online survey, to the VAO's in your branch and request that they forward it to the service men and women in their units. This would help to increase the reach of the survey and the critical feedback from the voters themselves. The responses will be compiled into summary data, and contextualized with the use of the case studies to result in a report and recommendations to Congress, election administrators, and to the general public. The ultimate intent of the study is to improve the ability of military and overseas citizens to vote.

Below is the text of a survey invitation & survey link which can be “copied and pasted” into an email. The invitation is signed by Overseas Vote Foundation who is conducting the on-line survey. Attached is a reference copy of the survey for you only, it is not meant to be distributed, just the invitation below with the link to the online survey. We invite you to take the survey yourself.

Thanks in advance and please contact us if you have any questions or comments. Any input you have about our study is greatly appreciated!

Bonnie Glaser, Associate  
Q2 Data & Research LLC  
[contact information here]

---

Dear Voter:

We are conducting a survey of military and overseas absentee voters and are inviting you to tell us about your experience with voting or trying to vote in the November 2006 election. Please take 8-10 minutes to fill out this survey. Your responses are confidential and will be used to improve military and overseas voting programs.



## APPENDIX C

### Multivariate Analysis

**Table 1 : Voting**

	Email sample		State sample		State effects		Combined	
Age	0.82***	(0.16)	2.54***	(0.58)	2.07**	(0.60)	1.12***	(0.15)
Education	1.00***	(0.18)	1.07*	(0.46)	0.93	(0.49)	0.78***	(0.15)
Time abroad	0.38**	(0.11)	-1.19*	(0.46)	-1.38**	(0.49)	0.26*	(0.10)
Female	0.11	(0.07)	-0.17	(0.25)	-0.04	(0.27)	0.12	(0.06)
US Citizen, temporarily abroad	-0.48	(0.28)	-0.46	(0.37)	-0.12	(0.40)	-1.83***	(0.17)
US Citizen, permanently abroad	-0.41	(0.28)	-0.39	(0.37)	0.04	(0.41)	-1.79***	(0.17)
Developed country	0.56***	(0.07)	0.70*	(0.29)	0.62*	(0.31)	0.86***	(0.06)
Voted before	0.17*	(0.07)	0.51	(0.27)	0.46	(0.28)	0.26***	(0.07)
FL	----	----	----	----	2.20***	(0.44)	----	----
IL	----	----	----	----	1.71***	(0.38)	----	----
MT	----	----	----	----	2.29**	(0.79)	----	----
SC	----	----	----	----	0.65	(0.38)	----	----
Constant	-1.70***	(0.31)	0.72	(0.50)	-0.54	(0.58)	-0.14	(0.20)
N	3,834		757		757		4,591	

\*\*\* p<.001; \*\* p<.01; \* p<.05

Dependent variable coding: 1 = voted, 0 = did not vote.

**Table 2: Voting electronically**

	Email sample		State sample		State effects		Combined	
Age	-0.80	(0.42)	-0.34	(0.62)	-0.44	(0.63)	-0.68*	(0.34)
Education	-0.51	(0.45)	-0.05	(0.56)	0.01	(0.57)	-0.29	(0.35)
Time abroad	-0.36	(0.29)	-1.69**	(0.49)	-1.76***	(0.50)	-0.70**	(0.24)
Female	-0.26	(0.19)	-0.48	(0.30)	-0.46	(0.30)	-0.32*	(0.16)
US Citizen, temporarily abroad	1.12	(1.04)	0.42	(0.36)	0.56	(0.38)	0.22	(0.27)
US Citizen, permanently abroad	1.17	(1.04)	0.34	(0.40)	0.55	(0.43)	0.23	(0.28)
Developed country	-0.69***	(0.19)	0.03	(0.33)	-0.02	(0.34)	-0.50**	(0.15)
Voted before	-0.13	(0.19)	-0.31	(0.29)	-0.33	(0.29)	-0.19	(0.16)
FL	----	----	----	----	0.01	(0.55)	----	----
IL	----	----	----	----	-0.34	(0.56)	----	----
MT	----	----	----	----	0.89	(0.67)	----	----
SC	----	----	----	----	-0.72	(0.69)	----	----
Constant	-1.99*	(1.08)	-1.28*	(0.59)	-1.23	(0.75)	-1.11**	(0.39)
N	1,538		679		679		2,217	

\*\*\* p<.001; \*\* p<.01; \* p<.05

Dependent variable coding: 1 = voted electronically, 0 = voted, but not electronically.

**Table 3: Descriptions of method for receiving blank ballot**

	Email sample		State sample		State effects		Combined	
Age	-0.69***	(0.15)	-0.57*	(0.24)	-0.57*	(0.25)	-0.73***	(0.13)
Education	0.41*	(0.17)	0.12	(0.23)	0.12	(0.23)	0.41**	(0.14)
Time abroad	0.07	(0.11)	0.29	(0.20)	0.34	(0.20)	0.16	(0.09)
Female	0.06	(0.07)	0.13	(0.11)	0.09	(0.11)	0.07	(0.06)
US Citizen, temporarily abroad	0.69*	(0.28)	-0.10	(0.17)	-0.15	(0.17)	0.62***	(0.11)
US Citizen, permanently abroad	0.67*	(0.28)	0.23	(0.16)	0.14	(0.17)	0.66***	(0.11)
Developed country	-0.37***	(0.07)	-0.17	(0.14)	-0.21	(0.14)	-0.46***	(0.06)
Voted before	-0.26***	(0.07)	-0.22	(0.11)	-0.22*	(0.11)	-0.27***	(0.06)
Received ballot electronically	-1.03***	(0.18)	-0.25	(0.24)	-0.26	(0.24)	-0.85***	(0.14)
FL	----	----	----	----	-0.46*	(0.23)	----	----
IL	----	----	----	----	-0.25	(0.22)	----	----
MT	----	----	----	----	-0.51	(0.30)	----	----
SC	----	----	----	----	-0.39	(0.25)	----	----
/cut1	0.55	(0.31)	0.72	(0.25)	0.31	(0.32)	0.64	(0.16)
/cut2	0.93	(0.31)	1.23	(0.26)	0.82	(0.32)	1.03	(0.16)
N	1,454		675		675		2,129	

\*\*\* p<.001; \*\* p<.01; \* p<.05

Dependent variable coding: 0 = "positive" (fast, easy practical, etc.), .5 = "neutral" (no opinion, etc.), 1 = "negative" (slow, difficult, impractical, etc.)

**Table 4: Ease of completing ballot**

	Email sample		State sample		State effects		Combined	
Age	-0.78***	(0.15)	-0.27	(0.21)	-0.27	(0.22)	-0.63***	(0.12)
Education	0.12	(0.16)	-0.03	(0.20)	-0.02	(0.20)	0.07	(0.12)
Time abroad	0.15	(0.10)	-0.12	(0.18)	-0.11	(0.18)	0.11	(0.09)
Female	0.03	(0.06)	0.07	(0.10)	0.02	(0.10)	0.05	(0.05)
US Citizen, temporarily abroad	0.01	(0.25)	0.22	(0.15)	0.08	(0.15)	0.42***	(0.11)
US Citizen, permanently abroad	0.02	(0.25)	0.59***	(0.15)	0.34*	(0.16)	0.51***	(0.11)
Developed country	-0.02	(0.06)	0.16	(0.13)	0.13	(0.13)	-0.02	(0.05)
Voted before	0.04	(0.07)	-0.05	(0.10)	-0.06	(0.10)	0.00	(0.05)
Received ballot electronically	0.05	(0.14)	0.24	(0.19)	0.22	(0.19)	0.10	(0.11)
FL	----	----	----	----	-0.42	(0.22)	----	----
IL	----	----	----	----	0.15	(0.21)	----	----
MT	----	----	----	----	-0.12	(0.27)	----	----
SC	----	----	----	----	-0.14	(0.23)	----	----
/cut1	0.10	(0.28)	0.68	(0.23)	0.37	(0.30)	0.56	(0.15)
/cut2	0.99	(0.28)	1.83	(0.24)	1.54	(0.30)	1.51	(0.15)
/cut3	1.44	(0.28)	2.20	(0.24)	1.93	(0.31)	1.94	(0.15)
/cut4	2.16	(0.29)	2.86	(0.29)	2.61	(0.34)	2.65	(0.17)
N	1,482		671		671		2,153	

\*\*\* p<.001; \*\* p<.01; \* p<.05

High values of the dependent variable corresponded to feeling the ballot was difficult to complete, low values to

feeling it was easy.

**Table 5: Ease of sending ballot**

	Email sample		State sample		State effects		Combined	
Age	-0.83***	(0.13)	-0.73***	0.21	-0.70**	(0.21)	-0.88***	0.11
Education	0.23	(0.15)	0.27	0.19	0.28	(0.20)	0.34**	0.12
Time abroad	-0.03	(0.09)	-0.20	0.17	-0.19	(0.17)	-0.02	0.08
Female	0.01	(0.06)	-0.02	0.10	-0.06	(0.10)	-0.01	0.05
US Citizen, temporarily abroad	0.83**	(0.25)	0.58***	0.14	0.45**	(0.15)	0.97***	0.10
US Citizen, permanently abroad	0.89***	(0.25)	0.80***	0.14	0.59***	(0.15)	1.05***	0.10
Developed country	-0.26***	(0.06)	0.05	0.12	0.03	(0.12)	-0.31***	0.05
Voted before	-0.10	(0.06)	-0.09	0.09	-0.09	(0.10)	-0.12*	0.05
Sent ballot electronically	-0.26*	(0.11)	0.20	0.19	0.32	(0.20)	-0.14	0.10
FL	----	----	----	----	-0.30	(0.21)	----	----
IL	----	----	----	----	0.16	(0.20)	----	----
MT	----	----	----	----	-0.20	(0.27)	----	----
SC	----	----	----	----	0.04	(0.22)	----	----
/cut1	0.10	(0.28)	0.60	(0.22)	0.42	(0.28)	0.40	(0.14)
/cut2	0.69	(0.28)	1.26	(0.22)	1.09	(0.29)	1.00	(0.14)
/cut3	1.24	(0.28)	1.89	(0.23)	1.73	(0.29)	1.55	(0.14)
/cut4	2.06	(0.28)	2.76	(0.26)	2.58	(0.32)	2.35	(0.15)
N	1,522		672		672		2,194	

\*\*\* p<.001; \*\* p<.01; \* p<.05

High values of the dependent variable corresponded to feeling the way of sending the ballot was difficult, low values to feeling it was easy.

**Table 6: Satisfaction with process of getting and sending ballot**

	Email sample		State sample		State effects		Combined	
Age	-0.73***	(0.13)	-0.93***	(0.21)	-0.92***	(0.21)	-0.88***	(0.11)
Education	0.37*	(0.15)	0.16	(0.20)	0.16	(0.20)	0.41**	(0.12)
Time abroad	-0.09	(0.09)	-0.05	(0.17)	0.02	(0.18)	-0.04	(0.08)
Female	-0.06	(0.06)	-0.01	(0.10)	-0.06	(0.10)	-0.06	(0.05)
US Citizen, temporarily abroad	0.53*	(0.25)	0.26*	(0.14)	0.17	(0.15)	0.75***	(0.10)
US Citizen, permanently abroad	0.61*	(0.25)	0.48**	(0.14)	0.31*	(0.15)	0.85***	(0.10)
Developed country	-0.29***	(0.06)	-0.11	(0.12)	-0.16	(0.12)	-0.39***	(0.05)
Voted before	-0.17**	(0.06)	-0.10	(0.10)	-0.11	(0.10)	-0.17**	(0.05)
Received ballot electronically	-0.38**	(0.14)	-0.02	(0.21)	-0.07	(0.21)	-0.30*	(0.12)
Sent ballot electronically	-0.06	(0.13)	0.40	(0.22)	0.51*	(0.23)	0.07	(0.11)
FL	----	----	----	----	-0.54**	(0.21)	----	----
IL	----	----	----	----	-0.16	(0.20)	----	----
MT	----	----	----	----	-0.50	(0.27)	----	----
SC	----	----	----	----	-0.48*	(0.22)	----	----
/cut1	-0.18	(0.27)	0.22	(0.22)	-0.26	(0.28)	0.15	(0.14)
/cut2	0.42	(0.27)	0.86	(0.22)	0.39	(0.28)	0.74	(0.14)
/cut3	0.79	(0.27)	1.30	(0.22)	0.85	(0.28)	1.12	(0.14)

/cut4	1.58	(0.27)	1.96	(0.24)	1.51	(0.30)	1.86	(0.14)
N	1,495		671		671		2,166	

\*\*\* p<.001; \*\* p<.01; \* p<.05

High values of the dependent variable corresponded to feeling dissatisfied with the proces of getting and sending ballots, and low values to feeling satisfied.

**Table 7: Opinions on security of method for receiving ballot**

	Email sample		State sample		State effects		Combined	
Age	-1.10***	(0.13)	-0.65**	(0.19)	-0.63**	(0.19)	-0.99***	(0.11)
Education	0.10	(0.15)	-0.17	(0.17)	-0.16	(0.17)	0.01	(0.11)
Time abroad	0.12	(0.09)	0.22	(0.16)	0.25	(0.16)	0.17*	(0.08)
Female	-0.02	(0.06)	0.08	(0.09)	0.03	(0.09)	0.01	(0.05)
US Citizen, temporarily abroad	0.07	(0.23)	0.28*	(0.13)	0.19	(0.13)	0.46***	(0.09)
US Citizen, permanently abroad	0.15	(0.23)	0.43**	(0.13)	0.27*	(0.14)	0.55***	(0.09)
Developed country	-0.16**	(0.06)	0.05	(0.11)	0.03	(0.11)	-0.16**	(0.05)
Voted before	-0.05	(0.06)	-0.04	(0.09)	-0.04	(0.09)	-0.07	(0.05)
Received ballot electronically	-0.75***	(0.13)	-0.21	(0.17)	-0.22	(0.17)	-0.58***	(0.10)
FL	----	----	----	----	-0.42	(0.19)	----	----
IL	----	----	----	----	-0.12	(0.18)	----	----
MT	----	----	----	----	-0.18	(0.24)	----	----
SC	----	----	----	----	-0.19	(0.20)	----	----
/cut1	-1.38	(0.25)	-0.81	(0.20)	-1.15	(0.26)	-0.97	(0.13)
/cut2	-0.27	(0.25)	0.47	(0.20)	0.14	(0.26)	0.19	(0.13)
/cut3	0.61	(0.25)	1.53	(0.21)	1.21	(0.26)	1.10	(0.13)
/cut4	1.43	(0.26)	2.26	(0.23)	1.93	(0.28)	1.90	(0.14)
N	1,495		673		673		2,168	

\*\*\* p<.001; \*\* p<.01; \* p<.05

High values of the dependent variable corresponded to feeling very secure about the security of the receiving method, low values to feeling very insecure.

**Table 8: Opinions on security of the actual vote**

	Email sample		State sample		State effects		Combined	
Age	-0.76***	(0.13)	-0.25	(0.19)	-0.22	(0.19)	-0.61***	(0.11)
Education	0.04	(0.15)	-0.43*	(0.17)	-0.44*	(0.18)	-0.15	(0.11)
Time abroad	0.06	(0.09)	0.18	(0.16)	0.20	(0.16)	0.09	(0.08)
Female	0.09	(0.06)	0.17	(0.09)	0.14	(0.09)	0.11*	(0.05)
US Citizen, temporarily abroad	0.12	(0.23)	0.40**	(0.13)	0.30*	(0.13)	0.45***	(0.09)
US Citizen, permanently abroad	0.23	(0.23)	0.34**	(0.13)	0.19	(0.14)	0.52***	(0.09)
Developed country	0.07	(0.06)	-0.05	(0.11)	-0.05	(0.11)	0.01	(0.05)
Voted before	-0.05	(0.06)	0.05	(0.09)	0.05	(0.09)	-0.03	(0.05)
Sent ballot electronically	0.09	(0.11)	0.33	(0.18)	0.43*	(0.18)	0.14	(0.09)
FL	----	----	----	----	-0.12	(0.20)	----	----
IL	----	----	----	----	0.17	(0.19)	----	----
MT	----	----	----	----	-0.22	(0.25)	----	----
SC	----	----	----	----	0.24	(0.21)	----	----

/cut1	-0.66	(0.26)	-0.31	(0.20)	-0.37	(0.27)	-0.37	(0.13)
/cut2	-0.23	(0.26)	-0.01	(0.20)	-0.06	(0.27)	0.01	(0.13)
/cut3	0.35	(0.26)	0.51	(0.20)	0.46	(0.27)	0.57	(0.13)
/cut4	1.22	(0.26)	1.43	(0.21)	1.39	(0.27)	1.45	(0.13)

N	1,495	666	666	2,161
---	-------	-----	-----	-------

\*\*\* p<.001; \*\* p<.01; \* p<.05

High values of the dependent variable corresponded to feeling unconcerned about the security of the vote, low values to feeling concerned.

Coding of the independent variables in multivariate analyses:

- Age:** 0 = ages 18-24;  
.17 = ages 25-34;  
.33 = ages 35-44;  
.50 = ages 45-54;  
.67 = ages 55-64;  
.83 = ages 65-74;  
1 = ages 75 and above;
- Education:** 0 = some high school;  
.2 = high school diploma or GED  
.4 = trade school  
.6 = some college or associate degree  
.8 = Bachelor's degree  
1 = advanced degree
- Time abroad:** 0 = less than 1 year;  
.25 = 1-2 years;  
.5 = 2-5 years;  
.75 = 5-10 years;  
1 = 10 or more years;
- Female:** 0 = male;  
1 = female
- US Citizen, temporarily abroad:** 0 = not a US citizen temporarily abroad;  
1 = a US citizen temporarily abroad
- US Citizen, permanently abroad:** 0 = not a US citizen permanently abroad;  
1 = a US citizen permanently abroad
- Developed country:** 0 = not in developed country;  
1 = in developed country
- Voted before:** 0 = has not voted in a previous election;  
1 = voted in a previous election
- Received ballot electronically:** 0 = did not receive ballot electronically;  
1 = did receive ballot electronically
- Sent ballot electronically:** 0 = did not send ballot electronically;  
1 = did send ballot electronically

## APPENDIX D

### Respondent's Reported Voting Success by State or Territory

Note: As discussed in more detail in the body of this report, military voters have higher success rates than non-military. Thus a portion of the difference in success rates between any two states will be a result of any differences in the percentage of their respective populations that are military.

Table C1, alphabetical. Table C2, by "yes." Table C3, by "no, but tried."

TABLE C1

State	Did you vote - 2006 (by %)			Total	no. of respondents
	yes	no	no but tried		
Alabama	41.38	24.14	34.48	100	29
Alaska	50	18.75	31.25	100	32
American Samoa	0	66.67	33.33	100	3
Arizona	32.91	30.38	36.71	100	79
Arkansas	31.25	25	43.75	100	16
California	38.73	34.18	27.09	100	550
Colorado	37.25	27.45	35.29	100	102
Connecticut	51.32	32.89	15.79	100	76
Delaware	35.71	35.71	28.57	100	14
District of Columbia	16.67	53.33	30	100	30
Florida	85.25	8.35	6.4	100	1078
Georgia	36.08	41.24	22.68	100	97
Guam	71.43	14.29	14.29	100	7
Hawaii	53.85	34.62	11.54	100	26
Idaho	38.89	44.44	16.67	100	18
Illinois	73.32	17.49	9.19	100	566
Indiana	42.59	33.33	24.07	100	54
Iowa	46.88	34.38	18.75	100	32
Kansas	32.35	52.94	14.71	100	34
Kentucky	43.48	39.13	17.39	100	23
Louisiana	29.27	46.34	24.39	100	41
Maine	50	27.78	22.22	100	18
Maryland	45.13	34.51	20.35	100	113
Massachusetts	38.39	40.18	21.43	100	112
Michigan	27.64	45.53	26.83	100	123
Minnesota	52.5	28.75	18.75	100	80
Mississippi	18.18	45.45	36.36	100	11
Missouri	47.69	32.31	20	100	65
Montana	79.49	10.26	10.26	100	78



Nebraska	46.15	30.77	23.08	100	13
Nevada	33.33	25.64	41.03	100	39
New Hampshire	51.72	31.03	17.24	100	29
New Jersey	35.04	41.61	23.36	100	137
New Mexico	40.74	14.81	44.44	100	27
New York	48.34	33.15	18.51	100	362
North Carolina	35.42	43.75	20.83	100	96
North Dakota	16.67	83.33	0	100	6
Ohio	36.92	37.69	25.38	100	130
Oklahoma	51.61	35.48	12.9	100	31
Oregon	52.54	28.81	18.64	100	59
Pennsylvania	43.83	37.65	18.52	100	162
Puerto Rico	14.29	71.43	14.29	100	7
Rhode Island	60	26.67	13.33	100	15
South Carolina	69.95	15.96	14.08	100	213
South Dakota	84.62	7.69	7.69	100	13
Tennessee	52.46	19.67	27.87	100	61
Texas	37.44	39.41	23.15	100	406
Utah	28.57	42.86	28.57	100	21
Vermont	62.5	18.75	18.75	100	16
Virgin Islands	0	50	50	100	2
Virginia	56	29.71	14.29	100	175
Washington	56.44	24.26	19.31	100	202
West Virginia	33.33	50	16.67	100	12
Wisconsin	40.22	39.13	20.65	100	92
Wyoming	28.57	14.29	57.14	100	14
Total	54.64	27.23	18.13	100	5847
	3195	1592	1060		

TABLE C2

State	Did you vote - 2006 (by %)			Total	no. of respondents
	Yes	no	no but tried		
Florida	85.25	8.35	6.4	100	1078
South Dakota	84.62	7.69	7.69	100	13
Montana	79.49	10.26	10.26	100	78
Illinois	73.32	17.49	9.19	100	566
Guam	71.43	14.29	14.29	100	7
South Carolina	69.95	15.96	14.08	100	213
Vermont	62.5	18.75	18.75	100	16
Rhode Island	60	26.67	13.33	100	15
Washington	56.44	24.26	19.31	100	202
Virginia	56	29.71	14.29	100	175
Hawaii	53.85	34.62	11.54	100	26
Oregon	52.54	28.81	18.64	100	59
Minnesota	52.5	28.75	18.75	100	80

Tennessee	52.46	19.67	27.87	100	61
New Hampshire	51.72	31.03	17.24	100	29
Oklahoma	51.61	35.48	12.9	100	31
Connecticut	51.32	32.89	15.79	100	76
Alaska	50	18.75	31.25	100	32
Maine	50	27.78	22.22	100	18
New York	48.34	33.15	18.51	100	362
Missouri	47.69	32.31	20	100	65
Iowa	46.88	34.38	18.75	100	32
Nebraska	46.15	30.77	23.08	100	13
Maryland	45.13	34.51	20.35	100	113
Pennsylvania	43.83	37.65	18.52	100	162
Kentucky	43.48	39.13	17.39	100	23
Indiana	42.59	33.33	24.07	100	54
Alabama	41.38	24.14	34.48	100	29
New Mexico	40.74	14.81	44.44	100	27
Wisconsin	40.22	39.13	20.65	100	92
Idaho	38.89	44.44	16.67	100	18
California	38.73	34.18	27.09	100	550
Massachusetts	38.39	40.18	21.43	100	112
Texas	37.44	39.41	23.15	100	406
Colorado	37.25	27.45	35.29	100	102
Ohio	36.92	37.69	25.38	100	130
Georgia	36.08	41.24	22.68	100	97
Delaware	35.71	35.71	28.57	100	14
North Carolina	35.42	43.75	20.83	100	96
New Jersey	35.04	41.61	23.36	100	137
Nevada	33.33	25.64	41.03	100	39
West Virginia	33.33	50	16.67	100	12
Arizona	32.91	30.38	36.71	100	79
Kansas	32.35	52.94	14.71	100	34
Arkansas	31.25	25	43.75	100	16
Louisiana	29.27	46.34	24.39	100	41
Utah	28.57	42.86	28.57	100	21
Wyoming	28.57	14.29	57.14	100	14
Michigan	27.64	45.53	26.83	100	123
Mississippi	18.18	45.45	36.36	100	11
District of Columbia	16.67	53.33	30	100	30
North Dakota	16.67	83.33	0	100	6
Puerto Rico	14.29	71.43	14.29	100	7
American Samoa	0	66.67	33.33	100	3
Virgin Islands	0	50	50	100	2
Total	54.64	27.23	18.13	100	5847
	3195	1592	1060		

TABLE C3

State	Did you vote - 2006 (by %)			Total	no. of Respondents
	Yes	no	no but tried		
Wyoming	28.57	14.29	57.14	100	14
Virgin Islands	0	50	50	100	2
New Mexico	40.74	14.81	44.44	100	27
Arkansas	31.25	25	43.75	100	16
Nevada	33.33	25.64	41.03	100	39
Arizona	32.91	30.38	36.71	100	79
Mississippi	18.18	45.45	36.36	100	11
Colorado	37.25	27.45	35.29	100	102
Alabama	41.38	24.14	34.48	100	29
American Samoa	0	66.67	33.33	100	3
Alaska	50	18.75	31.25	100	32
District of Columbia	16.67	53.33	30	100	30
Delaware	35.71	35.71	28.57	100	14
Utah	28.57	42.86	28.57	100	21
Tennessee	52.46	19.67	27.87	100	61
California	38.73	34.18	27.09	100	550
Michigan	27.64	45.53	26.83	100	123
Ohio	36.92	37.69	25.38	100	130
Louisiana	29.27	46.34	24.39	100	41
Indiana	42.59	33.33	24.07	100	54
New Jersey	35.04	41.61	23.36	100	137
Texas	37.44	39.41	23.15	100	406
Nebraska	46.15	30.77	23.08	100	13
Georgia	36.08	41.24	22.68	100	97
Maine	50	27.78	22.22	100	18
Massachusetts	38.39	40.18	21.43	100	112
North Carolina	35.42	43.75	20.83	100	96
Wisconsin	40.22	39.13	20.65	100	92
Maryland	45.13	34.51	20.35	100	113
Missouri	47.69	32.31	20	100	65
Washington	56.44	24.26	19.31	100	202
Vermont	62.5	18.75	18.75	100	16
Minnesota	52.5	28.75	18.75	100	80
Iowa	46.88	34.38	18.75	100	32
Oregon	52.54	28.81	18.64	100	59
Pennsylvania	43.83	37.65	18.52	100	162
New York	48.34	33.15	18.51	100	362
Kentucky	43.48	39.13	17.39	100	23
New Hampshire	51.72	31.03	17.24	100	29
Idaho	38.89	44.44	16.67	100	18
West Virginia	33.33	50	16.67	100	12
Connecticut	51.32	32.89	15.79	100	76
Kansas	32.35	52.94	14.71	100	34
Guam	71.43	14.29	14.29	100	7

Virginia	56	29.71	14.29	100	175
Puerto Rico	14.29	71.43	14.29	100	7
South Carolina	69.95	15.96	14.08	100	213
Rhode Island	60	26.67	13.33	100	15
Oklahoma	51.61	35.48	12.9	100	31
Hawaii	53.85	34.62	11.54	100	26
Montana	79.49	10.26	10.26	100	78
Illinois	73.32	17.49	9.19	100	566
South Dakota	84.62	7.69	7.69	100	13
Florida	85.25	8.35	6.4	100	1078
North Dakota	16.67	83.33	0	100	6
Total	54.64	27.23	18.13	100	5847
	3195	1592	1060		

## APPENDIX E

---

### Frequencies of all Variables

Were you an overseas citizen or a member of the Uniformed Services, a spouse or dependent of a uniformed service member on November 7, 2006?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	U.S. citizen outside the U.S. temp	1547	26.3	26.8	26.8
	U.S. citizen outside the U.S. prem	2993	50.9	51.9	78.7
	Uniformed service member	991	16.9	17.2	95.9
	Spouse/dep. or service member	238	4.0	4.1	100.0
	Total	5769	98.1	100.0	
Missing	999	112	1.9		
Total		5881	100.0		

**On November 7th, in which country were you living or serving?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Active duty in US	984	16.7	17.0	17.0
	Afghanistan	14	.2	.2	17.2
	Albania	1	.0	.0	17.2
	Algeria	1	.0	.0	17.2
	Angola	33	.6	.6	17.8
	Antigua and Barbuda	1	.0	.0	17.8
	Argentina	3	.1	.1	17.9
	Armenia	23	.4	.4	18.3
	Australia	67	1.1	1.2	19.4
	Austria	7	.1	.1	19.6
	Azerbaijan	39	.7	.7	20.2
	Bahamas	3	.1	.1	20.3
	Bahrain	49	.8	.8	21.1
	Belgium	15	.3	.3	21.4
	Belize	1	.0	.0	21.4
	Benin	5	.1	.1	21.5
	Bolivia	5	.1	.1	21.6
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	13	.2	.2	21.8
	Brazil	202	3.4	3.5	25.3
	Brunei Darussalam	6	.1	.1	25.4
	Bulgaria	5	.1	.1	25.5
	Burkina Faso	1	.0	.0	25.5
	Burundi	5	.1	.1	25.6
	Cambodia	2	.0	.0	25.6
	Cameroon	1	.0	.0	25.6
	Canada	137	2.3	2.4	28.0
	Chile	4	.1	.1	28.1
	China	481	8.2	8.3	36.4
	Columbia	4	.1	.1	36.4
	Congo Democratic Republic of	1	.0	.0	36.4
	Costa Rica	6	.1	.1	36.5
	Cote d'Ivoire	12	.2	.2	36.7
	Cuba	2	.0	.0	36.8
	Czech Republic	7	.1	.1	36.9
	Denmark	4	.1	.1	37.0
	Djibouti	2	.0	.0	37.0
	Dominican Republic	2	.0	.0	37.0
	East Timor	1	.0	.0	37.1
	Ecuador	5	.1	.1	37.1
	Egypt	4	.1	.1	37.2
	Equatorial Guinea	1	.0	.0	37.2
	Eritrea	4	.1	.1	37.3
	Ethiopia	2	.0	.0	37.3

Fiji	1	.0	.0	37.4
Finland	71	1.2	1.2	38.6
France	398	6.8	6.9	45.4
Georgia	2	.0	.0	45.5
Germany	300	5.1	5.2	50.6
Ghana	2	.0	.0	50.7
Greece	243	4.1	4.2	54.9
Grenada	1	.0	.0	54.9
Guatemala	3	.1	.1	54.9
Guinea	1	.0	.0	55.0
Guinea-Bissau	2	.0	.0	55.0
Honduras	1	.0	.0	55.0
Hungary	98	1.7	1.7	56.7
India	8	.1	.1	56.8
Indonesia	26	.4	.4	57.3
Iraq	42	.7	.7	58.0
Ireland	16	.3	.3	58.3
Israel	12	.2	.2	58.5
Italy	65	1.1	1.1	59.6
Japan	60	1.0	1.0	60.6
Jordan	59	1.0	1.0	61.7
Kazakhstan	32	.5	.6	62.2
Kenya	4	.1	.1	62.3
Kiribati	2	.0	.0	62.3
Korea, North	3	.1	.1	62.4
Korea, South	27	.5	.5	62.8
Kuwait	18	.3	.3	63.1
Kyrgyzstan	1	.0	.0	63.2
Laos	10	.2	.2	63.3
Lebanon	135	2.3	2.3	65.7
Lesotho	2	.0	.0	65.7
Liberia	1	.0	.0	65.7
Libya	1	.0	.0	65.7
Lithuania	25	.4	.4	66.2
Luxembourg	28	.5	.5	66.6
Macedonia	33	.6	.6	67.2
Madagascar	12	.2	.2	67.4
Malawi	5	.1	.1	67.5
Malaysia	132	2.2	2.3	69.8
Maldives	3	.1	.1	69.8
Malta	1	.0	.0	69.9
Marshall Islands	1	.0	.0	69.9
Mauritania	5	.1	.1	70.0
Mexico	69	1.2	1.2	71.2
Mongolia	19	.3	.3	71.5
Morocco	62	1.1	1.1	72.5
Mozambique	17	.3	.3	72.8

Netherlands	21	.4	.4	73.2
New Zealand	4	.1	.1	73.3
Nicaragua	2	.0	.0	73.3
Niger	1	.0	.0	73.3
Nigeria	1	.0	.0	73.3
Norway	7	.1	.1	73.5
Oman	42	.7	.7	74.2
Pakistan	19	.3	.3	74.5
Panama	62	1.1	1.1	75.6
Paraguay	1	.0	.0	75.6
Peru	6	.1	.1	75.7
Philippines	7	.1	.1	75.8
Poland	4	.1	.1	75.9
Portugal	10	.2	.2	76.1
Qatar	3	.1	.1	76.1
Romania	46	.8	.8	76.9
Russian Federation	83	1.4	1.4	78.3
Rwanda	5	.1	.1	78.4
Samoa	1	.0	.0	78.4
Saudi Arabia	12	.2	.2	78.7
Senegal	37	.6	.6	79.3
Serbia	26	.4	.4	79.7
Singapore	157	2.7	2.7	82.4
Slovakia	31	.5	.5	83.0
South Africa	26	.4	.4	83.4
Spain	210	3.6	3.6	87.0
Sweden	12	.2	.2	87.3
Switzerland	30	.5	.5	87.8
Syria	1	.0	.0	87.8
Taiwan	97	1.6	1.7	89.5
Tajikistan	12	.2	.2	89.7
Thailand	25	.4	.4	90.1
Trinidad and Tobago	1	.0	.0	90.1
Tunisia	18	.3	.3	90.4
Turkey	7	.1	.1	90.6
Uganda	34	.6	.6	91.1
Ukraine	4	.1	.1	91.2
United Arab Emirates	281	4.8	4.8	96.1
United Kingdom	138	2.3	2.4	98.4
Uzbekistan	7	.1	.1	98.6
Vietnam	1	.0	.0	98.6
Zambia	32	.5	.6	99.1
Zimbabwe	1	.0	.0	99.1
Other	50	.9	.9	100.0
Total	5799	98.6	100.0	
Missing	999	82	1.4	
Total	5881	100.0		



**In which U.S. state or territory did you vote, or would you have voted, had you been in the U.S. on November 7, 2006?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Alabama	29	.5	.5	.5
	Alaska	32	.5	.5	1.0
	American Samoa	4	.1	.1	1.1
	Arizona	80	1.4	1.4	2.5
	Arkansas	16	.3	.3	2.8
	California	550	9.4	9.4	12.1
	Colorado	102	1.7	1.7	13.9
	Connecticut	76	1.3	1.3	15.2
	Delaware	14	.2	.2	15.4
	District of Columbia	30	.5	.5	15.9
	Florida	1080	18.4	18.5	34.4
	Georgia	97	1.6	1.7	36.1
	Guam	7	.1	.1	36.2
	Hawaii	26	.4	.4	36.6
	Idaho	18	.3	.3	36.9
	Illinois	567	9.6	9.7	46.6
	Indiana	54	.9	.9	47.5
	Iowa	32	.5	.5	48.1
	Kansas	34	.6	.6	48.7
	Kentucky	23	.4	.4	49.1
	Louisiana	41	.7	.7	49.8
	Maine	18	.3	.3	50.1
	Maryland	113	1.9	1.9	52.0
	Massachusetts	112	1.9	1.9	53.9
	Michigan	123	2.1	2.1	56.0
	Minnesota	80	1.4	1.4	57.4
	Mississippi	11	.2	.2	57.6
	Missouri	65	1.1	1.1	58.7
	Montana	78	1.3	1.3	60.0
	Nebraska	13	.2	.2	60.2
	Nevada	39	.7	.7	60.9
	New Hampshire	29	.5	.5	61.4
	New Jersey	137	2.3	2.3	63.7
	New Mexico	27	.5	.5	64.2
	New York	362	6.2	6.2	70.4
	North Carolina	96	1.6	1.6	72.0
	North Dakota	6	.1	.1	72.1
	Ohio	130	2.2	2.2	74.4
	Oklahoma	31	.5	.5	74.9
	Oregon	59	1.0	1.0	75.9
	Pennsylvania	162	2.8	2.8	78.7
	Puerto Rico	7	.1	.1	78.8

	Rhode Island	15	.3	.3	79.0
	South Carolina	213	3.6	3.6	82.7
	South Dakota	13	.2	.2	82.9
	Tennessee	61	1.0	1.0	83.9
	Texas	406	6.9	6.9	90.9
	Utah	21	.4	.4	91.2
	Vermont	16	.3	.3	91.5
	Virgin Islands	2	.0	.0	91.5
	Virginia	175	3.0	3.0	94.5
	Washington	202	3.4	3.5	98.0
	West Virginia	12	.2	.2	98.2
	Wisconsin	92	1.6	1.6	99.8
	Wyoming	14	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	5852	99.5	100.0	
Missing	999	27	.5		
	System	2	.0		
	Total	29	.5		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Did you vote?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes, I voted	3220	54.8	54.8	54.8
	No, I did not vote or try	1594	27.1	27.1	82.0
	No, I tried but did not complete process	1060	18.0	18.0	100.0
	Total	5874	99.9	100.0	
Missing	999	7	.1		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Voted if had been in U.S.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very likely	1976	33.6	75.3	75.3
	Somewhat likely	377	6.4	14.4	89.6
	Neither likely nor unlikely	91	1.5	3.5	93.1
	Somewhat unlikely	51	.9	1.9	95.0
	Very unlikely	130	2.2	5.0	100.0
	Total	2625	44.6	100.0	
Missing	999	3256	55.4		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Nonvoters: complete form to register or request ballot?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	648	11.0	24.3	24.3
	No	1684	28.6	63.2	87.6
	I don't remember	331	5.6	12.4	100.0
	Total	2663	45.3	100.0	
Missing	999	3218	54.7		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Nonvoters: How did you get registration/ballot request?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1	.0	.2	.2
	I downloaded the blank form from a website	162	2.8	28.1	28.2
	I filled out the form online and printed it	81	1.4	14.0	42.3
	I received it from my state, local election office	21	.4	3.6	45.9
	I picked it up at the US embassy/consulate	91	1.5	15.8	61.7
	I used the online IVAS system	2	.0	.3	62.0
	I registered and/or received a form in person	39	.7	6.8	68.8
	I received it in the mail	111	1.9	19.2	88.0
	I received it as an email attachment	11	.2	1.9	89.9
	Other, please specify	47	.8	8.1	98.1
	From VAO,VAP,MVR	3	.1	.5	98.6
	From other military person or office	2	.0	.3	99.0
	From government office/program	4	.1	.7	99.7
	An organization registered me/gave me form	1	.0	.2	99.8
	I don't remember	1	.0	.2	100.0
	Total	577	9.8	100.0	
Missing	999	5304	90.2		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Nonvoters: When did you send in registration/ballot request?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Between January and July	110	1.9	17.9	17.9
	August	57	1.0	9.3	27.2
	September	69	1.2	11.2	38.4
	1st half of Oct	69	1.2	11.2	49.7
	2nd half of Oct	37	.6	6.0	55.7
	November	3	.1	.5	56.2
	I never sent form	71	1.2	11.6	67.8
	I don't remember	198	3.4	32.2	100.0
	Total	614	10.4	100.0	
Missing	999	5267	89.6		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Nonvoters: How did you send in registration/ballot request?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	FAX	4	.1	.8	.8
	FAX plus original from by mail	5	.1	1.0	1.8
	Email	1	.0	.2	2.0
	Email plus original form by mail	2	.0	.4	2.4
	I used IVAS service for the DOD	1	.0	.2	2.5
	Regular mail	286	4.9	56.1	58.6
	Courier, certified, or express mail	2	.0	.4	59.0
	Military Postal Service (APO,FPO)	13	.2	2.5	61.6
	In person at my election office	35	.6	6.9	68.4
	I never sent the form	103	1.8	20.2	88.6
	Other, please specify	51	.9	10.0	98.6
	Dropped off, left at govt. office	3	.1	.6	99.2
	Someone took it to election office for me	1	.0	.2	99.4
	I don't remember	3	.1	.6	100.0
	Total	510	8.7	100.0	
Missing	999	5371	91.3		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Voters: complete form to register or request ballot?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	2692	45.8	83.5	83.5
	No	387	6.6	12.0	95.5
	I don't remember	146	2.5	4.5	100.0
	Total	3225	54.8	100.0	
Missing	999	2656	45.2		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Voters: How did you get registration/ballot request?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	I downloaded the blank form from a website	362	6.2	13.6	13.6
	I filled out the form online and printed it	238	4.0	8.9	22.6
	I received it from my state, local election office	844	14.4	31.7	54.3
	I picked it up at the US embassy/consulate	112	1.9	4.2	58.5
	I used the online IVAS system	27	.5	1.0	59.5
	I registered and/or received a form in person	120	2.0	4.5	64.0
	I received it in the mail	736	12.5	27.7	91.7
	It was faxed to me	11	.2	.4	92.1
	I received it as an email attachment	57	1.0	2.1	94.2
	Other, please specify	81	1.4	3.0	97.3
	From VAO,VAP,MVR	31	.5	1.2	98.5
	From other military person or office	7	.1	.3	98.7
	From government office/program	4	.1	.2	98.9
	Completed and sent all online	3	.1	.1	99.0
	Wrote letter to election official	3	.1	.1	99.1
	Emailed election official	2	.0	.1	99.2
	Phoned election official	11	.2	.4	99.6
	Already registered in previous year and automatically get ballot	2	.0	.1	99.7
An organization registered me/gave me form	5	.1	.2	99.8	
I don't remember	4	.1	.2	100.0	
Total	2660	45.2	100.0		
Missing	999	3221	54.8		
Total	5881	100.0			

**Voters: When did you send in registration/ballot request?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Between January and July	593	10.1	22.4	22.4
	August	233	4.0	8.8	31.2
	September	351	6.0	13.3	44.5
	1st half of Oct	333	5.7	12.6	57.1
	2nd half of Oct	168	2.9	6.4	63.5
	November	60	1.0	2.3	65.7
	I never sent form	102	1.7	3.9	69.6
	I don't remember	804	13.7	30.4	100.0
	Total	2644	45.0	100.0	
Missing	999	3237	55.0		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Voters: How did you send in registration/ballot request?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1	.0	.0	.0
	FAX	16	.3	.6	.7
	FAX plus original from by mail	25	.4	1.0	1.7
	Email	90	1.5	3.6	5.3
	Email plus original form by mail	42	.7	1.7	6.9
	I used IVAS service for the DOD	12	.2	.5	7.4
	Regular mail	1716	29.2	68.3	75.7
	Courier, certified, or express mail	133	2.3	5.3	81.0
	Military Postal Service (APO,FPO)	159	2.7	6.3	87.3
	Sent through consulate/embassy mail pouch	107	1.8	4.3	91.6
	In person at my election office	136	2.3	5.4	97.0
	I never sent the form	64	1.1	2.5	99.5
	Other, please specify	5	.1	.2	99.7
	Dropped off, left at govt. office	5	.1	.2	99.9
	I don't remember	2	.0	.1	100.0
	Total	2513	42.7	100.0	
Missing	999	3263	55.5		
	System	105	1.8		
	Total	3368	57.3		
Total		5881	100.0		

**When did you receive blank ballot?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	2	.0	.1	.1
	Between January and July	114	1.9	3.6	3.7
	August	474	8.1	15.1	18.7
	September	886	15.1	28.2	46.9
	1st half of Oct	525	8.9	16.7	63.6
	2nd half of Oct	212	3.6	6.7	70.3
	November	27	.5	.9	71.2
	I never sent form	39	.7	1.2	72.4
	I don't remember	868	14.8	27.6	100.0
	Total	3147	53.5	100.0	
Missing	999	2734	46.5		
Total		5881	100.0		

**How was ballot delivered to you?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1	.0	.0	.0
	FAX	5	.1	.2	.2
	Email	120	2.0	3.8	4.0
	Downloaded regularly through DOD IVAS service	23	.4	.7	4.7
	Regular mail	2574	43.8	81.9	86.6
	Courier, certified, express mail	71	1.2	2.3	88.9
	Military Postal Service	203	3.5	6.5	95.3
	Other, please specify	107	1.8	3.4	98.7
	Received more than one ballot	2	.0	.1	98.8
	Picked up at local election office	20	.3	.6	99.4
	Voted locally, not absentee	11	.2	.3	99.8
	It never arrived	5	.1	.2	99.9
	I don't remember	2	.0	.1	100.0
	Total	3144	53.5	100.0	
Missing	999	2737	46.5		
Total		5881	100.0		



**Had you received ballot this way before?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	2448	41.6	77.9	77.9
	No	695	11.8	22.1	100.0
	7	1	.0	.0	100.0
	Total	3144	53.5	100.0	
Missing	999	2737	46.5		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Was the way you received ballot secure?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	very secure	613	10.4	19.4	19.4
	secure	1347	22.9	42.6	62.0
	neutral	820	13.9	25.9	87.9
	insecure	288	4.9	9.1	97.0
	very insecure	95	1.6	3.0	100.0
	Total	3163	53.8	100.0	
Missing	999	2716	46.2		
	System	2	.0		
	Total	2718	46.2		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Was ballot easy to complete?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	easy	2032	34.6	64.1	64.1
	somewhat easy	806	13.7	25.4	89.5
	neither	167	2.8	5.3	94.8
	somewhat difficult	110	1.9	3.5	98.2
	difficult	28	.5	.9	99.1
	don't know	28	.5	.9	100.0
	Total	3171	53.9	100.0	
Missing	999	2709	46.1		
	System	1	.0		
	Total	2710	46.1		
Total		5881	100.0		

**How did you send in your ballot?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Email	25	.4	.8	.8
	Email plus original ballot in mail	22	.4	.7	1.5
	FAX	65	1.1	2.0	3.5
	FAX plus original ballot in mail	45	.8	1.4	4.9
	Internet FAX	1	.0	.0	4.9
	Internet FAX plus original ballot in mail	2	.0	.1	5.0
	Regular mail	2226	37.9	69.1	74.1
	Courier, certified, express mail	282	4.8	8.8	82.9
	Military Postal Service	208	3.5	6.5	89.3
	Embassy, consulate mail pouch	144	2.4	4.5	93.8
	Dropped off or voted at local election office in US	112	1.9	3.5	97.3
	Other, please specify	76	1.3	2.4	99.6
	Another person took to US and mailed for me	4	.1	.1	99.8
	Sent through employer	1	.0	.0	99.8
	Never received blank ballot	1	.0	.0	99.8
	I never sent it	3	.1	.1	99.9
	Fax plus phone call verification	1	.0	.0	99.9
	1207	1	.0	.0	100.0
	20407	1	.0	.0	100.0
	Total	3220	54.8	100.0	
Missing	999	2661	45.2		
Total		5881	100.0		

**How easy was the way you sent ballot?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	easy	1665	28.3	52.6	52.6
	somewhat easy	632	10.7	20.0	72.6
	neither	429	7.3	13.6	86.1
	somewhat difficult	323	5.5	10.2	96.3
	difficult	117	2.0	3.7	100.0
	Total	3166	53.8	100.0	
Missing	999	2713	46.1		
	System	2	.0		
	Total	2715	46.2		
Total		5881	100.0		

**When did you send in your ballot?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	September	200	3.4	6.4	6.4
	1st half of Oct	593	10.1	19.0	25.4
	2nd half of Oct	1210	20.6	38.7	64.0
	1st week of Nov	432	7.3	13.8	77.8
	Election Day	72	1.2	2.3	80.1
	After Election Day	25	.4	.8	80.9
	I cant remember	596	10.1	19.1	100.0
	Total	3128	53.2	100.0	
Missing	999	2753	46.8		
Total		5881	100.0		

**How satisfied were you with process of obtaining and casting a ballot?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	satisfied	1648	28.0	51.9	51.9
	somewhat satisfied	618	10.5	19.5	71.4
	neutral	322	5.5	10.1	81.5
	somewhat dissatisfied	387	6.6	12.2	93.7
	dissatisfied	200	3.4	6.3	100.0
	Total	3175	54.0	100.0	
Missing	999	2706	46.0		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Used the electronic transmission method before?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	35	.6	15.6	15.6
	no	190	3.2	84.4	100.0
	Total	225	3.8	100.0	
Missing	999	5656	96.2		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Rate the ease of electronic transmission method**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	easy	81	1.4	43.8	43.8
	somewhat easy	40	.7	21.6	65.4
	neither	36	.6	19.5	84.9
	somewhat difficult	21	.4	11.4	96.2
	difficult	7	.1	3.8	100.0
	Total	185	3.1	100.0	
Missing	999	5696	96.9		
Total		5881	100.0		

**How satisfied with electronic transmission method?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	satisfied	77	1.3	43.0	43.0
	somewhat satisfied	39	.7	21.8	64.8
	neutral	33	.6	18.4	83.2
	somewhat dissatisfied	18	.3	10.1	93.3
	dissatisfied	12	.2	6.7	100.0
	Total	179	3.0	100.0	
Missing	999	5702	97.0		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Were you asked to give up right to private vote?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	62	1.1	30.5	30.5
	no	138	2.3	68.0	98.5
	I don't remember	3	.1	1.5	100.0
	Total	203	3.5	100.0	
Missing	999	5678	96.5		
Total		5881	100.0		

**If you waived right to private vote, how concerned are you about that?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	concerned	30	.5	19.5	19.5
	somewhat concerned	20	.3	13.0	32.5
	neutral	14	.2	9.1	41.6
	somewhat unconcerned	6	.1	3.9	45.5
	unconcerned	22	.4	14.3	59.7
	don't know	2	.0	1.3	61.0
	not applicable	60	1.0	39.0	100.0
	Total	154	2.6	100.0	
Missing	999	5727	97.4		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Would you use sending method again?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	2902	49.3	92.7	92.7
	no	229	3.9	7.3	100.0
	Total	3131	53.2	100.0	
Missing	999	2750	46.8		
Total		5881	100.0		

**How did you feel about security of your vote?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	concerned	271	4.6	8.6	8.6
	somewhat concerned	686	11.7	21.7	30.2
	neutral	628	10.7	19.8	50.1
	somewhat unconcerned	413	7.0	13.0	63.1
	unconcerned	1132	19.2	35.8	98.9
	don't know	36	.6	1.1	100.0
	Total	3166	53.8	100.0	
	Missing	999	2702	45.9	
	System	13	.2		
	Total	2715	46.2		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Did you confirm that your ballot arrived?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	2	.0	.1	.1
	Yes, I checked through state or county online tracking tool	52	.9	1.7	1.7
	Yes, I contacted by election office	117	2.0	3.7	5.5
	3	2746	46.7	87.5	93.0
	4	126	2.1	4.0	97.0
	5	12	.2	.4	97.4
	6	2	.0	.1	97.4
	7	6	.1	.2	97.6
	8	3	.1	.1	97.7
	9	4	.1	.1	97.9
	10	38	.6	1.2	99.1
	11	9	.2	.3	99.4
	12	8	.1	.3	99.6
	16	1	.0	.0	99.6
	102	1	.0	.0	99.7
	310	4	.1	.1	99.8
	3010	3	.1	.1	99.9
	39173	1	.0	.0	99.9
	39180	1	.0	.0	100.0
	304010	1	.0	.0	100.0
	Total	3137	53.3	100.0	
Missing	999	2744	46.7		
Total		5881	100.0		

**How long was voting process?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than 2 wks	1107	18.8	35.3	35.3
	2-4 weeks	689	11.7	22.0	57.3
	5-6 weeks	327	5.6	10.4	67.8
	7-8 weeks	205	3.5	6.5	74.3
	more than 8 wks	383	6.5	12.2	86.5
	I don't know	422	7.2	13.5	100.0
	Total	3133	53.3	100.0	
Missing	999	2748	46.7		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Total cost of voting?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	none	1060	18.0	33.8	33.8
	under \$5	1367	23.2	43.6	77.4
	\$5-10	434	7.4	13.8	91.2
	\$10-25	156	2.7	5.0	96.2
	\$25-50	83	1.4	2.6	98.8
	\$50-100+	37	.6	1.2	100.0
	Total	3137	53.3	100.0	
Missing	999	2742	46.6		
	System	2	.0		
	Total	2744	46.7		
Total		5881	100.0		

**How often access internet?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	daily	5310	90.3	91.1	91.1
	2-3 times per week	323	5.5	5.5	96.6
	once a week	78	1.3	1.3	98.0
	sometimes	57	1.0	1.0	99.0
	almost never	30	.5	.5	99.5
	never	31	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	5829	99.1	100.0	
Missing	999	52	.9		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Would you feel comfortable sending in a voted ballot electronically by email, FAX or voting online? (Q46)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	4566	77.6	78.6	78.6
	no	424	7.2	7.3	85.9
	not sure	685	11.6	11.8	97.6
	other, please specify	111	1.9	1.9	99.6
	yes, by email	8	.1	.1	99.7
	yes, by fax	3	.1	.1	99.7
	yes, online voting	10	.2	.2	99.9
	no, by email	1	.0	.0	99.9
	no, on-line voting	1	.0	.0	99.9
	not sure about email	1	.0	.0	100.0
	not sure about online voting	2	.0	.0	100.0
	Total	5812	98.8	100.0	
	Missing	999	69	1.2	
Total		5881	100.0		

**Age**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-24	374	6.4	6.5	6.5
	25-34	1176	20.0	20.5	27.0
	35-44	1607	27.3	28.0	54.9
	45-54	1326	22.5	23.1	78.0
	55-64	859	14.6	14.9	92.9
	65-74	326	5.5	5.7	98.6
	74+	80	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	5748	97.7	100.0	
Missing	999	133	2.3		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Gender**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	3381	57.5	59.2	59.2
	Female	2330	39.6	40.8	100.0
	Total	5711	97.1	100.0	
Missing	999	170	2.9		
Total		5881	100.0		

**When last lived in the U.S.?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than 1 year ago	812	13.8	14.1	14.1
	1-2 years ago	578	9.8	10.1	24.2
	2-5 years ago	1124	19.1	19.6	43.8
	5-10 years ago	902	15.3	15.7	59.5
	10+ years ago	1377	23.4	24.0	83.5
	does not apply	950	16.2	16.5	100.0
	Total	5743	97.7	100.0	
Missing	999	137	2.3		
	System	1	.0		
	Total	138	2.3		
Total		5881	100.0		



**Education**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Some HS	5	.1	.1	.1
	HS or GED	360	6.1	6.3	6.4
	trade school	89	1.5	1.6	7.9
	college or ass. degree	650	11.1	11.3	19.3
	BA	1882	32.0	32.9	52.1
	Advanced degree	2741	46.6	47.9	100.0
	Total	5727	97.4	100.0	
Missing	999	139	2.4		
	System	15	.3		
	Total	154	2.6		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Did you have to visit consulate or embassy?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	709	12.1	12.7	12.7
	No	4858	82.6	87.3	100.0
	Total	5567	94.7	100.0	
Missing	999	314	5.3		
Total		5881	100.0		

**How often do you go to consulate or embassy for voting process matters?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	4678	79.5	82.9	82.9
	Once	596	10.1	10.6	93.4
	Twice	155	2.6	2.7	96.2
	Three times +	53	.9	.9	97.1
	other, please specify	153	2.6	2.7	99.8
	went during earlier election	1	.0	.0	99.8
	go regularly	5	.1	.1	99.9
	I don't know	4	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	5645	96.0	100.0	
Missing	999	236	4.0		
Total		5881	100.0		

**How long to consulate or embassy?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	21	.4	.4	.4
	Less than 1hr	3225	54.8	63.8	64.2
	2-3 hrs	1036	17.6	20.5	84.7
	4 hrs+	775	13.2	15.3	100.0
	Total	5057	86.0	100.0	
Missing	999	824	14.0		
Total		5881	100.0		

**Voting History (Q4)**

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	N
Q4(a) was, would have been first time voting as overseas citizen	1444	15.1%	24.7%
was, would have been first time voting as military, spouse, dep	180	1.9%	3.1%
voted before as overseas citizen	2618	27.4%	44.8%
voted before as military, spouse, dep	1140	11.9%	19.5%
voted before locally in US	3209	33.5%	54.9%
voted before as domestic absentee in US	883	9.2%	15.1%
I don't remember	94	1.0%	1.6%
Total	9568	100.0%	163.8%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

**Non-voters: Why didn't you vote? (Q6)**

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	N
Q6(a) my ballot did not arrive	362	8.8%	13.9%
my ballot was late	252	6.1%	9.7%
my ballot arrived while I was traveling	69	1.7%	2.6%
my ballot arrived while I was on duty somewhere else	21	.5%	.8%
I moved and my ballot was sent to my old address	55	1.3%	2.1%
I forgot to send my ballot	58	1.4%	2.2%

My voter registration/ballot request was denied	36	.9%	1.4%
I missed the registration deadline	542	13.2%	20.8%
I thought I was registered, but wasn't	214	5.2%	8.2%
My address changed	153	3.7%	5.9%
I could not meet my states notarization requirements	48	1.2%	1.8%
I could not meet my states witness requirements	17	.4%	.7%
I did not know what I needed to do to register and vote	748	18.2%	28.7%
I didn't think my vote would matter	177	4.3%	6.8%
I found the process too complicated	572	14.0%	22.0%
I lacked candidate information	361	8.8%	13.9%
I had no interest in voting	216	5.3%	8.3%
Other, please specify	1	.0%	.0%
Too difficult complete process (time)	43	1.0%	1.7%
I had no time or was busy/away/traveling	28	.7%	1.1%
I didn't know I needed to re-register	4	.1%	.2%
I could not register (afford, not online, no address)	43	1.0%	1.7%
county did not respond to my ballot request	6	.1%	.2%
I lacked information on issues	13	.3%	.5%
problem with ballot	8	.2%	.3%
I mailed ballot too late	6	.1%	.2%
I don't remember	2	.0%	.1%
Only vote in Pres. elections	28	.7%	1.1%
Only vote on federal elections	7	.2%	.3%
No interest in what was on Nov. ballot	9	.2%	.3%
Total	4099	100.0%	157.4%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

**How would you describe the way you received your blank ballot? (Q19)**

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	N
Q19(a ) Fast	910	17.4%	29.1%
Easy	1599	30.6%	51.2%
Practical	1471	28.1%	47.1%
Slow	537	10.3%	17.2%
Difficult	174	3.3%	5.6%
Impractical	253	4.8%	8.1%
No opinion	241	4.6%	7.7%
Other, please describe	3	.1%	.1%
Fine,okay,average	2	.0%	.1%
preferred mail ballot, more secure	3	.1%	.1%
upsetting	8	.2%	.3%
worried it wouldn't arrive in time	5	.1%	.2%
inefficient because detoured	3	.1%	.1%
prefer to get ballot through email or online OR regular mail, fax is antiquated	4	.1%	.1%
mailed ballot is insecure	1	.0%	.0%
emailed or faxed ballot was hard to read	1	.0%	.0%
blank ballot never arrived	7	.1%	.2%
voted locally, not absentee	7	.1%	.2%
Total	5229	100.0%	167.4%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

**How would you describe the electronic transmission method you used to RETURN your voted ballot? (Q26)**

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	N
Q26(a) practical	110	23.4%	61.1%
) user-friendly	73	15.5%	40.6%
logical	55	11.7%	30.6%
well-defined	38	8.1%	21.1%
fast	73	15.5%	40.6%
easy	74	15.7%	41.1%
slow	8	1.7%	4.4%
difficult	18	3.8%	10.0%
hard to understand	9	1.9%	5.0%
very good	1	.2%	.6%
would prefer emailing voted ballot to faxing	1	.2%	.6%
unsure of receipt	1	.2%	.6%
hard to read ballot	2	.4%	1.1%
didn't use electronic method	8	1.7%	4.4%
Total	471	100.0%	261.7%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

**If you found this method easy to use, please tell us what contributed to that ease-of-use (Q29)**

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	N
Q29(a) clear instructions	61	17.3%	43.0%
) easy to understand	53	15.0%	37.3%
fast	56	15.9%	39.4%
handy	41	11.6%	28.9%
good format - easy to see	20	5.7%	14.1%
could use it from my location	54	15.3%	38.0%
no travel required	54	15.3%	38.0%
not applicable, found difficult	11	3.1%	7.7%
I didn't use electronic method	3	.8%	2.1%
Total	353	100.0%	248.6%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

**Why did you decide to send your ballot in this way? (Q30)**

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	N
Q30(a) It was easy	64	16.6%	40.8%
) it saved my time	64	16.6%	40.8%
I didn't need to travel	53	13.8%	33.8%
I thought it was required	10	2.6%	6.4%
it was offered	47	12.2%	29.9%
it was less expensive	19	4.9%	12.1%
to get my ballot back faster	55	14.3%	35.0%
method was suggested	24	6.2%	15.3%
an email told me about it	8	2.1%	5.1%
safer than regular mail	8	2.1%	5.1%
blank ballot arrived late	21	5.5%	13.4%
my blank ballot never arrived	1	.3%	.6%
expediency, appropriate	1	.3%	.6%
practical, convenient	1	.3%	.6%
with this method waived another requirement	4	1.0%	2.5%
I didn't use electronic method	5	1.3%	3.2%
Total	385	100.0%	245.2%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

**Did you have any problems with the electronic transmission method of sending your voted ballot? (Q31)**

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	N
Q31(a) Too many steps	9	5.7%	5.9%
) Wasn't sure if needed a witness	7	4.4%	4.6%
Didn't understand what to do	5	3.1%	3.3%
No problems	51	32.1%	33.6%
other, please specify	81	50.9%	53.3%
method is insecure	1	.6%	.7%
hard to read ballot	1	.6%	.7%
didn't use electronic method	4	2.5%	2.6%
Total	159	100.0%	104.6%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

**How did you find out about the voting method you used? (Q36)**

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	N
Q36(a			
) Internet search	502	12.7%	16.9%
got an email	213	5.4%	7.2%
local election official	681	17.3%	23.0%
consulate/embassy	510	12.9%	17.2%
voting assistance officer	380	9.6%	12.8%
Federal Voter Assistance Program	172	4.4%	5.8%
IVAS website from DOD	38	1.0%	1.3%
newspaper	59	1.5%	2.0%
newsletter	48	1.2%	1.6%
State Election Office web site	254	6.4%	8.6%
Local Election Office web site	177	4.5%	6.0%
political party	160	4.1%	5.4%
voter organization	177	4.5%	6.0%
cant remember	393	10.0%	13.2%
other, please specify	6	.2%	.2%
already knew, common sense, general knowledge	64	1.6%	2.2%
ballot came unsolicited, automatically	19	.5%	.6%
I am, was a VAO	2	.1%	.1%
received notice, info in mail	15	.4%	.5%
sought info	10	.3%	.3%
heard on radio or tv	2	.1%	.1%
through family, friend	39	1.0%	1.3%
through other organization	9	.2%	.3%
through military, commanding officer	5	.1%	.2%
directions included with ballot	2	.1%	.1%
state election office, agency, official	3	.1%	.1%
Total	3940	100.0%	132.8%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

**What security concerns did you have in regard to your vote? (Q38)**

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	N
Q38(a ) not sure ballot arrived	1536	33.2%	50.0%
concerned ballot could get lost	1206	26.1%	39.2%
concerned someone saw how I voted	260	5.6%	8.5%
concerned someone could change my vote	370	8.0%	12.0%
no concerns	1136	24.6%	36.9%
other, pleas specify	18	.4%	.6%
concerned not counted	74	1.6%	2.4%
concerned about voter fraud	7	.2%	.2%
didn't like having personal info on envelope	2	.0%	.1%
concerned ballot opened en route	2	.0%	.1%
concerned based on reputation of location and officials	3	.1%	.1%
not sure if ballot would arrive on time	4	.1%	.1%
concern problem processing ballot	2	.0%	.1%
concern about security of fax line	1	.0%	.0%
Total	4621	100.0%	150.3%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.



**If you were to send a FAX, what type of FAX service would you use (Q42)**

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	N
Q42(a) FAX machine always available	2724	45.4%	49.2%
) pay-per-use FAX machine	725	12.1%	13.1%
Internet FAX services	636	10.6%	11.5%
no FAX services available	372	6.2%	6.7%
don't use FAX services	1493	24.9%	27.0%
other, please specify	2	.0%	.0%
fax through computer	5	.1%	.1%
home, personal FAX machine	7	.1%	.1%
work FAX machine	17	.3%	.3%
limited FAX availability	8	.1%	.1%
barrow FAX from friend or office	4	.1%	.1%
cant fax, don't know how	3	.0%	.1%
would not fax ballot	9	.1%	.2%
Total	6005	100.0%	108.5%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

**Where do you access the Internet? (Q44)**

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	N
Q44(a) home	5310	50.3%	91.6%
) work	4014	38.0%	69.3%
internet cafe	687	6.5%	11.9%
library	476	4.5%	8.2%
other, please specify	8	.1%	.1%
PDA or other mobile device	12	.1%	.2%
hotel, airport, business center	14	.1%	.2%
school, university	9	.1%	.2%
friends, family house, computer	18	.2%	.3%
wireless hotspot	4	.0%	.1%
office of specific organization	3	.0%	.1%
military internet	3	.0%	.1%
don't have internet access	6	.1%	.1%
Total	10564	100.0%	182.3%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

**What kind of Internet access location do you use (Q45)**

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	N
Q45(a public	1660	16.5%	28.8%
) private	5133	51.2%	89.0%
business	3229	32.2%	56.0%
other, please specify	12	.1%	.2%
Total	10034	100.0%	174.0%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

**Case Summary for Q47 (next page)**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
\$Q47(a)	5599	95.2%	282	4.8%	5881	100.0%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

**What concerns would you have about sending in a voted ballot electronically by email, FAX or voting online?  
(Q47)**

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	N
Q47(a ) do not have concerns about voting online	3180	27.2%	56.8%
do not have concerns about voting by FAX	1092	9.3%	19.5%
do not have concerns about voting by email	1670	14.3%	29.8%
I have privacy concerns	1430	12.2%	25.5%
I have security concerns	1977	16.9%	35.3%
I don't trust the internet	425	3.6%	7.6%
I don't want to share personal info on internet	862	7.4%	15.4%
concerned my election official will see how I voted	411	3.5%	7.3%
afraid people could see how I voted	518	4.4%	9.3%
other, please specify	4	.0%	.1%
concerns about voting online	22	.2%	.4%
concerns about voting by fax	15	.1%	.3%
concerns about voting by email	10	.1%	.2%
OK if can assure privacy of vote	1	.0%	.0%
OK if can resolve security issues	26	.2%	.5%
concern about vote being received OR ok with verification	40	.3%	.7%
conditional support of voting online	4	.0%	.1%
conditional support of voting by fax	1	.0%	.0%
conditional support of voting by email	1	.0%	.0%
access to online	10	.1%	.2%
access to fax	1	.0%	.0%
access to email	5	.0%	.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11705</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>209.1%</b>

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.