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FEDERAL VOTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

2022 OVERSEAS CITIZEN POPULATION ANALYSIS (OCPA)

TECHNICAL REPORT

2023

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INTRODUCTION

The Overseas Citizen Population Analysis (OCPA) is an effort sponsored by the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) to learn more about the U.S. overseas citizen population and the ways in which they navigate the voting process.[1] FVAP is statutorily mandated to report on the registration and voting activities of the populations it serves—including U.S. citizens living overseas—after each federal general election. A four-step process is used to better understand this population:

1. Estimate the participation rate of the Overseas Citizen Voting-Age Population (OCVAP) in the 2022 General Election;
2. Compare the level of participation to that of the voting age population living in the United States;
3. Determine the degree to which estimated difference in participation between the two populations is due to voting obstacles unique to the OCVAP; and
4. Assess the extent to which policies designed to mitigate these obstacles are successful.

Overseas Citizens: Citizens of the United States who are living or located in another country.

OCVAP: The subset of overseas citizens who are at least 18 years of age. This constitutes the voting-eligible population for the purposes of this study.

Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP): The corresponding population of voting-age individuals living within the United States. This group serves as a comparison point for the OCVAP.

Participation Rate: The fraction of the voting-age population that submitted a ballot and had a vote recorded within state vote history records.

Estimating the voting participation rate of the OCVAP is difficult, because the nature of living abroad makes it hard to know how many overseas citizens there are, where they are located, and the number that are eligible to vote. Estimates produced by host country statistical agencies for the total U.S.-born or U.S.-citizen population

[1] The OCPA was first conducted for the 2014 General Election and was released in February 2016. Since then, FVAP has released an OCPA after every federal general election. The reports can be found here: https://www.fvap.gov/info/reports-surveys/overseas-citizen-population-analysis

are available from some countries for some years, but comprehensive estimates for any given election year are generally unavailable, and information on the more relevant subpopulation of U.S. citizens who are of voting age is even harder to obtain. The OCPA addresses this problem by using a statistical model averaging methodology to estimate the number of OCVAP individuals and their distribution across countries. This model has been used to generate estimates for 185 countries for each year from 2000–2022.

Using this method results in a 2022 estimate of approximately 2.8 million voting-age citizens living abroad. At the same time, there were an estimated 94,927 votes attributed to individuals with non-U.S. addresses identified in state and local government absentee ballot records. This yields an estimated 2022 OCVAP voting rate of 3.4 percent, as compared to a 2022 General Election voting rate of approximately 62.5 percent for the CVAP—implying a substantial difference in participation between the CVAP and the OCVAP.

How much of this voting gap is due to systemic obstacles that are unique to the OCVAP rather than individual factors such as differences in motivation? The answer lies, in part, in country-specific population estimates and vote totals derived from state and local absentee ballot request and voter files. In particular, by comparing the OCVAP voting rates between countries with different levels of international mailing-related obstacles to voting, the relationship between these obstacles and voting rates were estimated at the country level. These estimated relationships were used to generate a prediction for what the voting rate would have been without the OCVAP-specific obstacles for each country. These estimates are combined to create a predicted, obstacle-free OCVAP estimated participation rate of approximately 9.2 percent. The difference between the estimated predicted participation rate and the estimated actual OCVAP participation rate (5.8 percent) implies that only a fraction of the estimated 59 percentage-point voting gap between the CVAP and the OCVAP is due to obstacles to voting that are specific to the OCVAP.

The OCPA also relies heavily on data from the Overseas Citizen Population Survey (OCPS) to gain insight into how overseas citizens mitigate these obstacles—and thus, how policy changes might help this group. The OCPS is conducted as a part of FVAP's analysis of the overseas citizen population and was distributed to overseas citizens who requested an absentee ballot for the 2020 General Election. The OCPS asks respondents to share the means by which they requested and returned their absentee ballots. Data from the OCPS is analyzed in conjunction with overseas population estimations to reveal geographic patterns in obstacles to voting and to help better understand how various policies can affect voting from around the world. Survey results are discussed below, and full cross-tabulations can be found in Volume 2.

Analysis of the OCPS data reveals that absentee ballot requesters who are located in countries where mail or geography make receiving a physical ballot challenging are more likely to receive and return their ballots electronically. These findings suggest that policies permitting electronic ballot receipt and return can overcome issues of international mailing reliability. However, this still does not reflect the majority of overseas voters' experiences; many absentee ballot requesters did not receive their ballot electronically, and only a minority of voters with the option to return their ballot electronically actually did so. This suggests that knowledge about

electronic modes of absentee voting may be imperfect and also points to a potentially significant role that FVAP can play in reducing the voting gap.

VOLUME 1

POPULATION AND PARTICIPATION ESTIMATES AND FEATURES OF OVERSEAS BALLOT REQUESTERS

1.1 // Overseas Citizen Population Estimates

The estimates for the size of the Overseas Citizen Voting-Age Population (OCVAP) are derived using a model-averaging approach based on:[2]

- Foreign government estimates (FGE), or total counts of U.S. citizens living in non-U.S. countries produced by the country's government, typically available in 5- or 10-year increments for the 2000–2022 period; and
- U.S. administrative records and other data sources on subpopulations of overseas U.S. citizens.

These FGEs are modeled as functions of different features of the country or FGE, including:

- Which population was counted (e.g., U.S. born versus U.S. citizens);
- How the population was counted (e.g., a census or a migrant registry);
- Counts of particular subpopulations of U.S. citizens residing in the country (e.g., those who have declared foreign income to the Internal Revenue Service [IRS] or receive social security benefits); and
- Multiple sets of predictors of the size of the migrant population derived from the academic literature on migration (e.g., distance between the country and the United States or trade between the United States and the country).

These models are used to generate predictions of the number of U.S. citizens (including individuals with dual citizenship) that the foreign government would have counted in 2022 had it used a census.

For each region, predictions across models are averaged for each country to arrive at the final estimate of the size of the population of U.S. citizens residing in the country. A similar methodology is used to generate estimates of the fraction of the total population that is of voting age. Summing the resulting estimates of the Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP) for each country produces an estimate of the total 2022 OCVAP.[3]

[2] Modeled estimates are used instead of government census and registry estimates because: (1) the latter are not available for every country in 2022; (2) the latter may count U.S. born rather than U.S. citizens; and (3) among those which do count U.S. citizens, it is unclear whether they count dual citizens. See Chapter 1 of OCPA Volume 3 for more information about modeling methodology.

[3] More detailed information about the methodology used to produce this estimate, as well as validation of the estimate, is presented in Chapter 1 of Volume 3. See Chapter 2 of OCPA Volume 3 for comparisons to World Bank and U.S. Department of State (DoS) population estimates.

THE TOTAL OVERSEAS-CITIZEN POPULATION

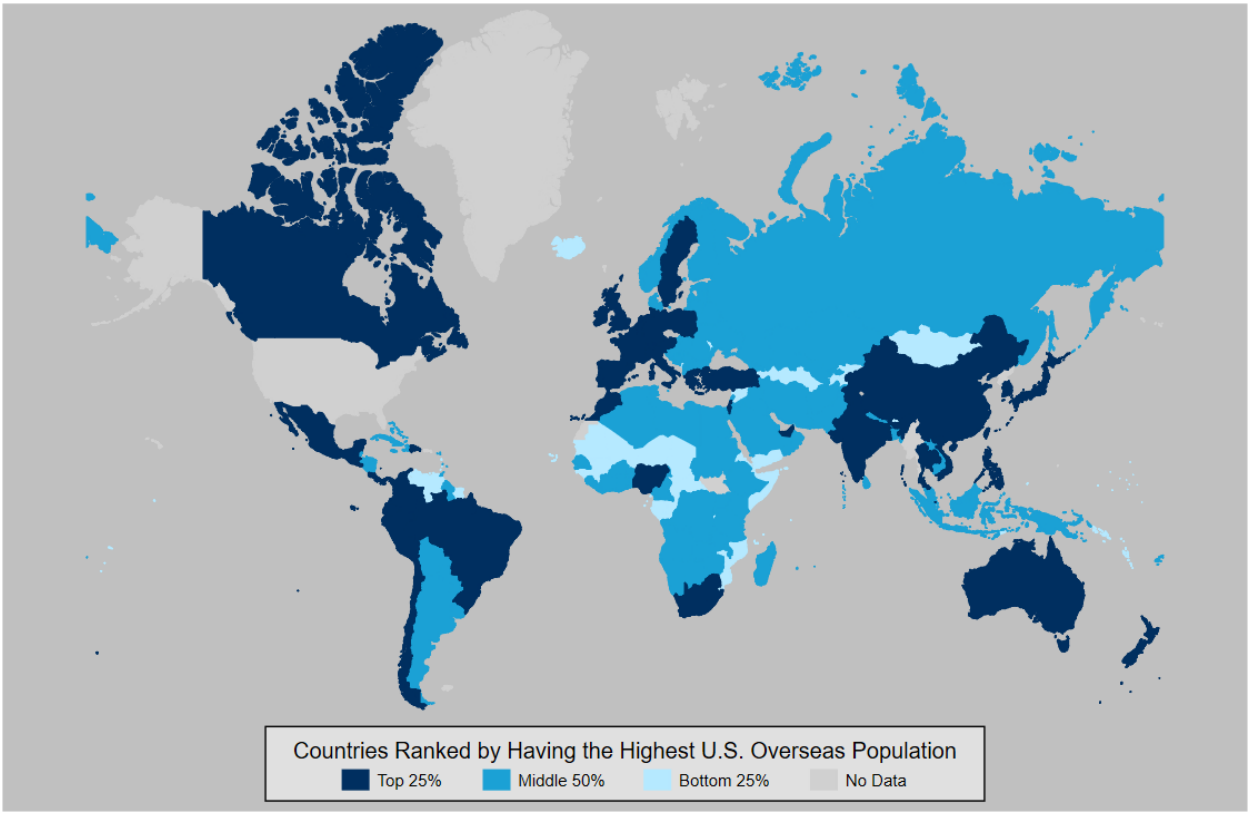
The Overseas Citizen Population Analysis (OCPA) estimated 4.4 million U.S. citizens living overseas in 2022. This represents an increase of slightly less than 1.3 million U.S. citizens (a 42 percent increase) since 2010. These citizens are distributed across 185 countries, with the largest populations in Europe and the Western Hemisphere, including Canada. The greatest population growth since 2010 has been in Oceania, which had an estimated population increase of 70 percent from 2010 to 2022. The population in the Middle East/North Africa also increased substantially, with the 2022 population estimated to be about 60 percent larger than in 2010.

Table 1. Total Overseas Citizen Population, by Region

Region	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	% Change, 2010–2022
North America	1,074,512	1,143,421	1,182,411	1,267,883	1,332,394	1,335,194	1,449,159	35%
South/Central America/Caribbean	344,442	374,241	387,614	379,222	396,597	392,372	429,674	25%
Europe	796,269	852,288	908,467	958,875	1,029,636	1,064,414	1,168,505	47%
Sub-Saharan Africa	65,947	73,750	75,283	76,395	85,482	88,899	102,974	56%
Middle East/North Africa	189,971	204,417	216,322	224,480	247,717	254,931	303,484	60%
North/Central/South Asia	100,325	105,604	110,192	116,399	121,232	120,879	132,960	33%
East Asia	324,143	367,999	388,775	405,054	431,612	441,133	485,228	50%
Southeast Asia	103,847	111,438	117,287	125,977	133,849	140,843	156,328	51%
Oceania	99,632	113,760	121,659	130,614	143,433	152,692	169,221	70%
Total	3,099,088	3,346,920	3,508,009	3,684,898	3,921,952	3,991,358	4,397,534	42%

Figure 1 shows the estimated 2022 overseas population by country. Mexico, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, and Israel have the largest total populations of overseas citizens. By far the largest populations were in countries that share a border with the United States—Canada had an estimated population of more than 910,000 U.S. citizens in 2022, followed by Mexico, with an overseas citizen population of about 539,000. The next-largest population was found in the United Kingdom, which was estimated to have about 343,000 U.S. citizens in 2022. France and Israel had estimated populations of about 192,000 and 159,000 U.S. citizens, respectively.

Figure 1. Total Overseas Citizen Population Estimates by Country, 2022



THE OCVAP

Not every individual in the overseas citizen population is 18 years of age or older and thus old enough to vote. Of the estimated 4.4 million overseas citizens in 2022, about 2.8 million were of voting age. Table 2 shows the estimated OCVAP from 2010 to 2022.

Table 2. Total OCVAP by Region

Region	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	% Change, 2010–2022
North America	523,493	570,259	594,827	582,005	616,924	623,797	696,703	33%
South/Central America/Caribbean	169,582	188,146	192,732	180,644	189,968	184,597	207,189	22%
Europe	632,152	677,892	724,013	759,887	821,939	855,199	947,860	50%
Sub-Saharan Africa	41,190	47,599	49,512	50,379	56,922	59,715	70,313	71%
Middle East/North Africa	156,467	169,487	180,482	187,095	207,663	214,414	258,112	65%
North/Central/South Asia	45,376	47,048	48,015	50,748	51,238	50,451	56,178	24%
East Asia	197,110	226,345	242,068	251,504	273,412	282,848	312,919	59%
Southeast Asia	54,773	60,732	64,981	70,403	75,997	80,675	91,617	67%
Oceania	87,481	100,336	108,225	116,166	128,058	137,378	153,668	76%
Total	1,907,624	2,087,843	2,204,857	2,248,832	2,422,122	2,489,074	2,794,558	46%

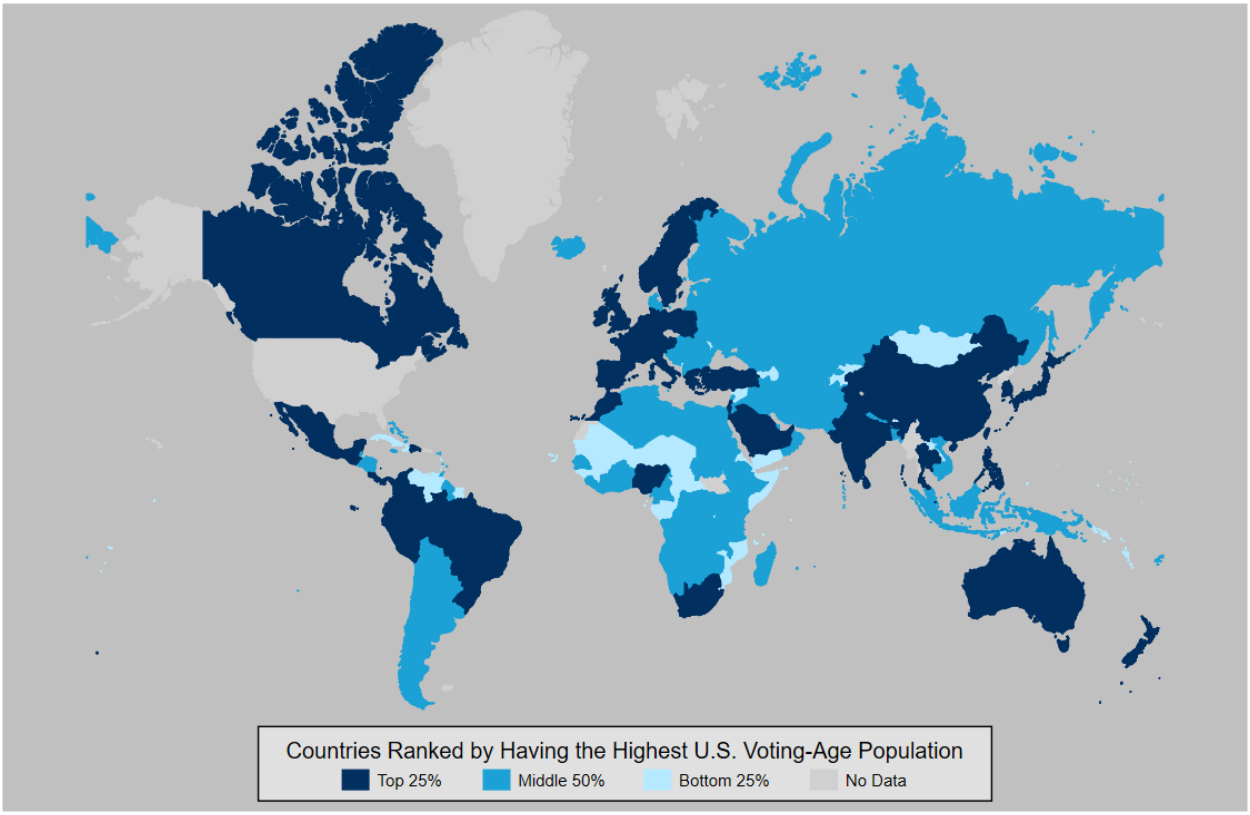
Demographic Characteristics of the OCVAP in 2022

- **Education:** The OCVAP is estimated to be highly educated compared to its domestic counterpart—68 percent of the OCVAP have obtained a bachelor's degree, compared to 34 percent of the Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP).
- **Age:** The OCVAP skews younger than the CVAP. Nine percent are of retirement age (65+), compared to 22 percent domestically. The proportion who are working age (25–65) is 74 percent, compared to 66 percent of the CVAP.
- **Sex:** The overseas voting age population is more male (66 percent), compared to 49 percent of the CVAP.

The OCVAP grew at a similar rate to the total U.S. population in recent years; the total overseas citizen population grew by 42 percent between 2010 and 2022 and the OCVAP grew 46 percent over the same period. However, the age distribution of the overseas citizen population is not uniform across countries. Only about 42 percent of the estimated 124,000 U.S. citizens living in North/Central/South Asia are of voting age, as compared to nearly 91 percent of U.S. citizens in the Oceania region. Europe, the region with one of the largest total overseas citizen populations, has an estimated OCVAP of just under 1 million. This translates to about 81 percent of the overseas citizen population in Europe being of voting age. By contrast, only about 48 percent of the U.S. citizens living in North America, the region with the highest overseas citizen population, are of voting age.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the estimated OCVAP in each country. Overall, the countries with the largest estimated overseas citizen populations are also among those with the largest estimated OCVAP. Despite having a relatively young overseas citizen population, Mexico is still among the countries with the largest OCVAP, with about 91,000 U.S. citizens 18 years or older.

Figure 2. Total OCVAP Estimates by Country, 2022



Knowing both the total population and its geographic distribution is important to policy assessments of the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act* (*UOCAVA*), which is designed to assist these voters. Not only do overseas citizens face challenges when trying to cast their ballots, but these challenges are likely to vary with respect to geographic location, with individuals located in certain areas experiencing greater challenges than others. As seen in the next section, assessing the overseas ballot request and voting rates, particularly in comparison to CVAP participation rates, can help better identify where in the voting process challenges might occur.

1.2 // 2022 Overseas Citizen Ballot Request and Voting Rates

In 2022, a total of 296,748 overseas citizens requested an official ballot from their local election officials (LEO), as indicated by unique absentee ballot requests with an overseas address identified in administrative records (see Volume 3 for technical details). This represents an overall absentee ballot request rate of 10.6 percent among the OCVAP across the 185 countries for which population estimates were available. In total, an estimated 94,927 votes were cast by overseas citizens in the 2022 General Election, which is equivalent to an OCVAP voting rate of 3.4 percent worldwide. For comparison, Table 3 below highlights the trends in the OCVAP participation rate since 2014 by region.

Table 3. OCVAP Participation Rate by Region[4]

Region	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	% Change, 2018–2022
North America	3.0%	6.5%	4.3%	7.4%	2.9%	-32.5%
South/Central America/Caribbean	2.9%	6.1%	3.3%	6.0%	2.3%	-31.1%
Europe	6.2%	13.3%	8.4%	12.2%	4.7%	-43.6%
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.4%	8.1%	4.0%	5.9%	3.3%	-18.1%
Middle East/North Africa	3.2%	7.0%	2.8%	6.7%	2.8%	1.0%
North/Central/South Asia	2.9%	7.0%	2.9%	6.2%	4.5%	53.2%
East Asia	2.7%	6.0%	3.5%	5.7%	1.6%	-55.0%
Southeast Asia	6.4%	11.5%	6.4%	10.5%	3.2%	-50.4%
Oceania	5.3%	12.3%	7.0%	11.2%	3.3%	-52.6%
Global	4.3%	9.2%	5.6%	9.0%	3.4%	-39.0%

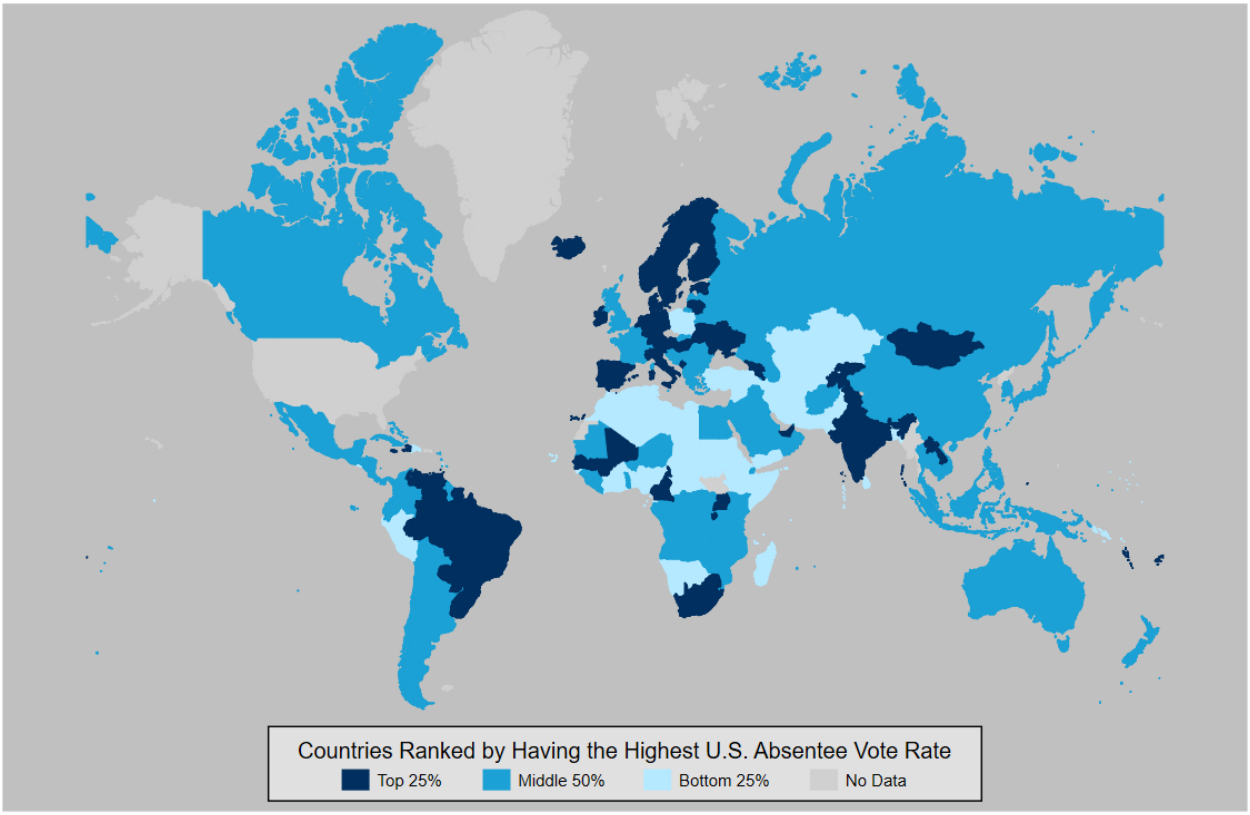
[4] These estimates incorporate updates to the size of the OCVAP in 2014–2020, and thus will not be consistent with 2014–2020 rates reported in prior OCPA reports.

The overseas ballot request rate was highest in North/Central/South Asia, where an estimated 21.0 percent of the OCVAP requested an absentee ballot. North/Central/South Asia had the second-highest voting rate among regions, with about 4.5 percent of the OCVAP living in this region returning an absentee ballot for the 2022 General Election. The highest regional voting rate was in Europe, where about 4.7 percent of the estimated 950,000 U.S. citizens of voting age who were living in these countries voted, according to administrative records. In 2022, the lowest voting rates were among overseas U.S. citizens in East Asia. In these countries, just 1.6 percent voted in the 2022 General Election.

Table 4. Overseas Absentee Ballot Request and Voting Rates, Overall and by Region

Region	Ballot Requesters	Ballot Request Rate	Votes Recorded	Voting Rate	CVAP Voting Rate Gap
North America	51,513	7.4%	20,285	2.9%	59.6%
South/Central America/Caribbean	19,676	9.5%	4,777	2.3%	60.2%
Europe	128,641	13.6%	44,834	4.7%	57.8%
Sub-Saharan Africa	9,136	13.0%	2,305	3.3%	59.2%
Middle East/North Africa	31,656	12.3%	7,316	2.8%	59.7%
North/Central/South Asia	11,808	21.0%	2,513	4.5%	58.1%
East Asia	15,890	5.1%	4,908	1.6%	61.0%
Southeast Asia	10,404	11.4%	2,919	3.2%	59.3%
Oceania	18,024	11.7%	5,072	3.3%	59.2%
Total	296,748	**10.6%**	94,927	**3.4%**	**59.1%**

Figure 3. Voting Rate Estimates by Country, 2022



By comparison, the voting rate among the CVAP was approximately 62.5 percent in the 2022 General Election.[5] The 59 percentage-point voting-rate gap between the OCVAP and the CVAP suggests that a citizen living within the United States is more than 18 times more likely to vote than a U.S. citizen living abroad.[6] The sizable voting-

[5] Note that the CVAP voting rate is calculated in a different manner here than in other reports for comparability with the overseas citizen population in this study. To obtain an estimate of the participation rate for the CVAP, this report uses data from the November supplement of the Census Bureau's current population survey (CPS), a monthly in-person survey of approximately 56,000 households. Although primarily intended as a survey about employment status, a subset of individuals who are of voting age and U.S. citizens were asked additional questions about voting behavior in the days following the 2022 General Election (November 13–19). Specifically, respondents were asked, "In any election, some people are not able to vote because they are sick or busy or have some other reason, and others do not want to vote. Did (you/name) vote in the election held on Tuesday, November 8, 2022?" Including only respondents who answered "yes" or "no" to this question produces an implied CVAP participation rate of approximately 62.5 percent. This differs from the Census Bureau estimated participation rate of 52.2 percent, which counts those answering "don't know," refusals, and nonresponses as non-voters. For comparability with the overseas citizen population, and because it is unknown whether individuals who refused this question voted or not, these responses are excluded in the CVAP voting rate used in this report. A description of the CPS data collection methodology and instrument can be found at: https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsnov16.pdf.

[6] It should be noted that although the CVAP voting rate is a survey-based estimate using self-reported voting, the OCVAP voting rate is an administrative measure of voting. Survey-based measures of voting turnout are typically higher than those based on administrative records (see: http://www.pewresearch.org/2018/02/15/political-data-in-voter-files/). As a result, comparison of these estimates will tend to produce a larger voting-rate gap than might be found using alternative measures. In addition, CPS does not include institutionalized individuals as part of the survey, but similarly ineligible voting-age overseas citizens are included in OCVAP voting-rate estimates. Some absentee ballot request records that did not include an address may have originated from overseas, but these were not included as part of the overseas vote count. In Appendix F, the sensitivity of the voting gap to the use of different measures of the overseas participation rate and an administrative CVAP participation rate is examined. Generally, the voting gap remains large regardless of which sets of overseas and domestic participation rates are used. Results for the decomposition analysis using this administrative voting proxy can be found in Appendix D.

rate gap suggests that living overseas has a negative effect on the likelihood of voting, either because there are obstacles that make voting more difficult or because an individual is less motivated to do it.[7]

Table 5. Registration and Voting in Locations with the 10 Largest Estimated Overseas Citizen and Voting Age Citizen Populations

	Overseas Citizen Population		OCVAP		Ballot Request Rate	Voting Rate
	Total	Rank	Total	Rank		
Canada	909,709	1	605,697	1	7.3%	2.9%
Mexico	539,450	2	91,006	7	8.2%	3.1%
United Kingdom	343,325	3	298,268	2	11.1%	3.8%
France	191,930	4	152,619	3	8.3%	3.3%
Israel	159,134	5	147,151	4	7.4%	1.5%
China	138,854	6	45,161	13	5.6%	1.3%
Australia	121,525	7	110,919	5	11.5%	3.1%
Japan	115,567	8	101,384	6	6.9%	2.6%
Germany	97,358	9	80,598	9	26.1%	9.8%
Switzerland	93,287	10	80,833	8	8.2%	2.9%
Hong Kong	80,628	11	51,266	12	3.6%	0.9%

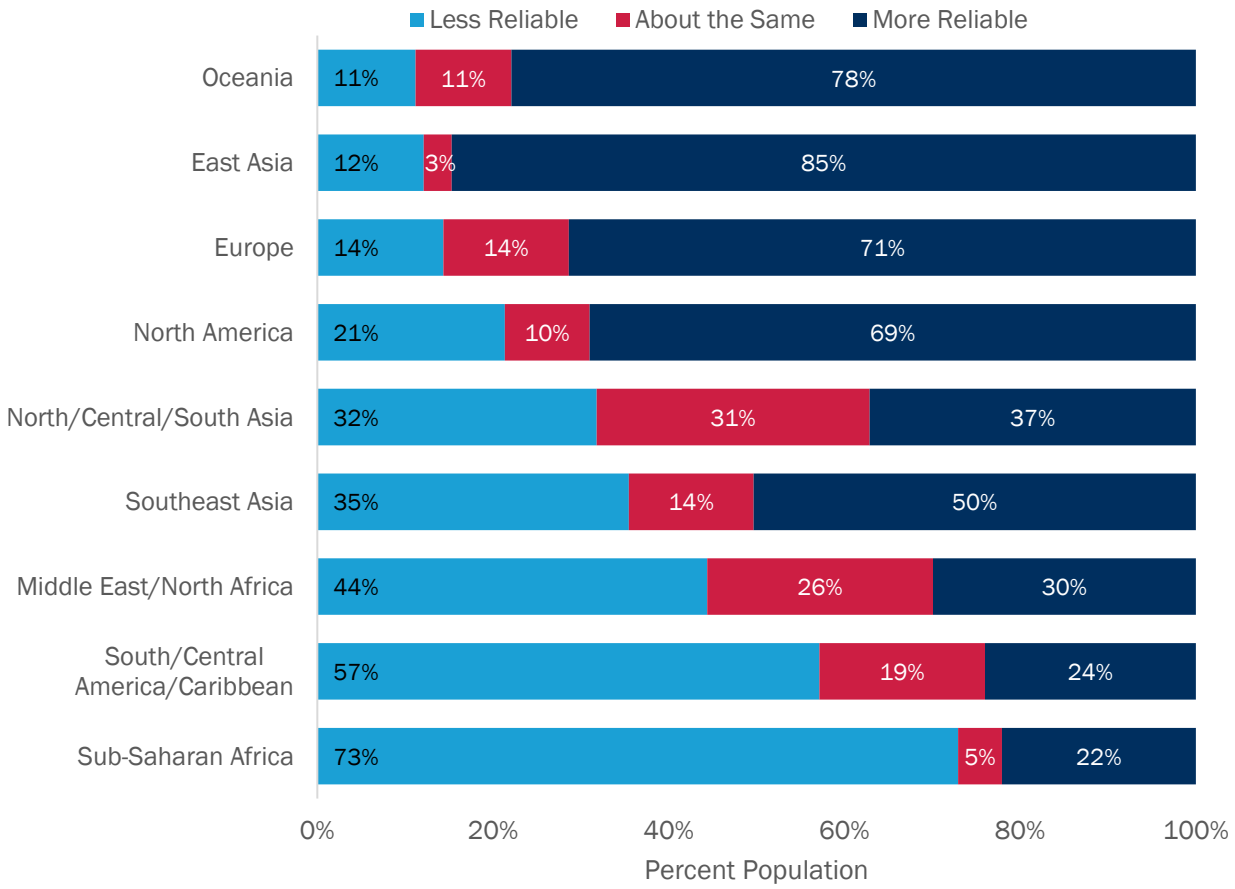
1.3 // Examining the CVAP–OCVAP Voting Gap

Opportunity, *motivation*, and *ability* are key factors that determine whether an individual will vote and can help conceptualize the potential drivers of the CVAP–OCVAP voting gap. In 1986, *UOCAVA* created the legal basis for the voting rights of U.S. citizens living overseas, guaranteeing that these citizens have the *opportunity* to vote in all federal elections. However, the uniqueness of overseas citizens' social environments and the absentee voting process may limit the *ability* of overseas citizens to exercise this right, even if they are *motivated* to do so. The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) provides information, tools, and resources to help overcome these challenges and ensure that overseas citizens are able to exercise their right to vote wherever they are.

The social context in which one lives strongly affects one's likelihood of voting (McClurg, 2003). Social connections can create a sense of shared community interest and civic responsibility and serve as a source of procedural information about when, where, and how to vote (Putnam, 2000; Stoker & Jennings, 1995; Gerber, Green, and Larimer, 2008; Verba, Schlozman, & Brady, 1995).

[7] A part of the residual gap may be due to differences in motivation that are, in turn, due to differences in the demographic composition between the OCVAP and CVAP. To understand what part of the residual gap would exist absent this difference in composition, voting rates for individual age-sex-education strata of the CVAP were derived from the CPS, and weighted average of these strata calculated, where the weights were determined by the fractions of the OCVAP in each strata. The result is an estimate of the voting rate of the CVAP population that is identical to the OCVAP with respect to observable demographic characteristics. This adjusted CVAP participation rate is 69 percent, implying a voting gap of 65 percentage points and a residual gap of 60 percentage points.

Figure 4. Perceived Postal Reliability Relative to the U.S. Postal Service by Region



In Figure 4 above, results from the 2022 Overseas Citizen Population Survey (OCPS)[8] demonstrate a common challenge that overseas citizens encounter when voting: mailing systems outside of the United States are often perceived as unreliable.[9] About one-fifth of respondents to the 2022 OCPS reported that the postal system in their country was somewhat or very unreliable. This percentage may even underestimate mail-related obstacles facing the OCVAP, given that even mail systems that are otherwise reliable may be unreliable with respect to international mail due to a variety of geographic and logistical factors. However, there are clear regional differences in perceived mail reliability, with respondents in Europe, Oceania, North America, and East Asia more likely to respond that their local mailing system is somewhat or very reliable. In the next section, it is shown that these regional differences in responses are associated with differences in mailing times to the United States and the level of development of the country—both factors that one would expect to be associated with obstacles to returning a completed absentee ballot to the United States.

Although differences in *motivation* may explain some of the gap in the voting rate between the CVAP and the OCVAP, regional patterns in the voting gap suggest that overseas citizens face obstacles that hinder their ability

[8] The survey reflects only a subset of the overseas citizen population.
[9] This reflects postal service reliability in overseas citizens' countries of residence and does not include military postal service.

to vote, and that these obstacles are greater for those in some countries and regions than in others. To what extent is the voting-rate gap between the CVAP and the OCVAP attributable to obstacles versus differences in motivation?

DEFINING THE CVAP–OCVAP VOTING GAP

To better understand the factors contributing to the difference in CVAP and OCVAP voting rates, the CVAP–OCVAP voting gap can be broken down into two component parts: the obstacles gap and the residual overseas gap. The obstacles gap is the portion of the voting gap that can be attributed to country-level infrastructure obstacles that hinder citizens' ability to vote from overseas. The residual overseas gap accounts for other factors—such as motivational differences, election salience, or connection to U.S. politics—that contribute to the difference in voting rates. There are several federal statutes that were created to help overseas citizens overcome the obstacles associated with overseas voting. These statutes make special provisions for U.S. citizens voting from overseas, and FVAP works to educate overseas citizens on these special provisions and the resources available to them to help them vote in the face of increased obstacles. Examining the obstacles gap and how it varies across countries will help FVAP understand where obstacles to voting are greatest, and more importantly, where obstacles are having the largest impact on voters' ability to vote.

Voting Gap = Obstacles Gap + Residual Overseas Gap

Obstacles Gap*: The part of the difference between the OCVAP and CVAP voting rates that is attributable to differences in ability to vote due to infrastructural obstacles[10] encountered when voting from overseas versus voting domestically*

Residual Overseas Gap: *The remaining difference between the OCVAP and CVAP voting rates that is due to other motivational and internal differences between overseas and domestic voting-age populations*

One major problem for overseas citizens attempting to vote in U.S. elections is the time it takes for election materials to travel between an overseas voter and their LEO. An overseas citizen must first send registration and ballot request forms to the LEO. The LEO then sends the voter a blank ballot, which must be completed and returned to the LEO by the statutory deadline for absentee ballot receipt in order for it to be counted. If each step is conducted by mail, this can become a lengthy process because of the ballot transit time involved. Over the last 2 decades, a number of federal laws and regulations have attempted to address the election materials transit-time problem and make it easier for overseas citizens to cast ballots in U.S. elections.

Among the key provisions of *UOCAVA* are the creation of the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) and the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB). The FPCA is accepted in all states and allows a citizen covered under *UOCAVA* to register to vote and request an absentee ballot using a single form. By standardizing this process, *UOCAVA* sought to reduce the barriers to voting caused by complex and inconsistent procedures across states

[10] The obstacles gap is calculated by comparing voting rates in countries with differing levels of mailing times and levels of infrastructure to the United States. Due to lack of data, it does not reflect differences in obstacles due to the demographics of the OCVAP in the country or absentee voting policies of the states of legal residence of the OCVAP in the country. See Appendix C for more information.

and local jurisdictions. The FWAB is a back-up ballot that citizens covered by *UOCAVA* may use to vote in any federal election if they do not receive their regular absentee ballot in time to return before statutory deadlines.

In 2009, Congress again acted to address the ballot transit time problem by passing the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (*MOVE) Act*, which is now part of *UOCAVA*. This law requires states to send absentee ballots to *UOCAVA* voters no later than 45 days before a federal election if the voter has submitted a valid ballot request by that date. Further, the *MOVE Act* requires U.S. states to offer an electronic method of receiving blank ballots. This is an important protection, especially for those in countries with unreliable mail systems. Research had shown that, before the *MOVE Act*, *UOCAVA* voters in 25 U.S. states and the District of Columbia did not have enough time to cast their ballots because these jurisdictions sent ballots out to voters too close to Election Day. The 45-day voting period was intended to address this problem by providing a lengthy period for voting, ensuring there would be enough time for ballot transit between the voter and LEO.

THE OBSTACLES GAP

To assess the extent to which overseas citizens vote at lower rates due to the obstacles associated with being overseas, the baseline voting gap is broken down into two parts:

- The part of the gap that is due to the obstacles, particularly those that affect one's ability to transmit and receive election-related materials in a timely manner; and
- The part of the gap attributable to motivation or other internal factors.

To frame it another way, the obstacles gap is the difference between the actual participation rate of the OCVAP and the participation rate expected if the obstacles they faced were similar to those faced by domestic voters.

The obstacles to voting encountered by the OCVAP are not consistent across the entire population. Using cross-country variation in OCVAP voting rates and observable indicators of obstacles to voting that are specific to the OCVAP, the impact of obstacles is assessed by: (1) estimating the effect of these obstacles on voting rates, and then (2) predicting what the participation rate would be in a hypothetical country if these obstacles were removed. The full methodology and model can be found in Appendix C.

IMPACT OF VOTING OBSTACLES IN 2022

The estimated OCVAP voting rate in 2022 was 3.4 percent. As seen in Figure 5, if obstacles to voting from overseas were removed, the expected OCVAP voting rate would have been 9.2 percent, which is a difference of 5.8 percentage points. Absent obstacles, a substantial voting gap would still exist in the overall voting rate gap between the CVAP and the OCVAP, but the size of the gap would be reduced from 59.1 percentage points to 53.4 percentage points. In other words, elimination of obstacles to voting has only a small effect on the voting gap.

Figure 5. Decomposition of the Voting Gap

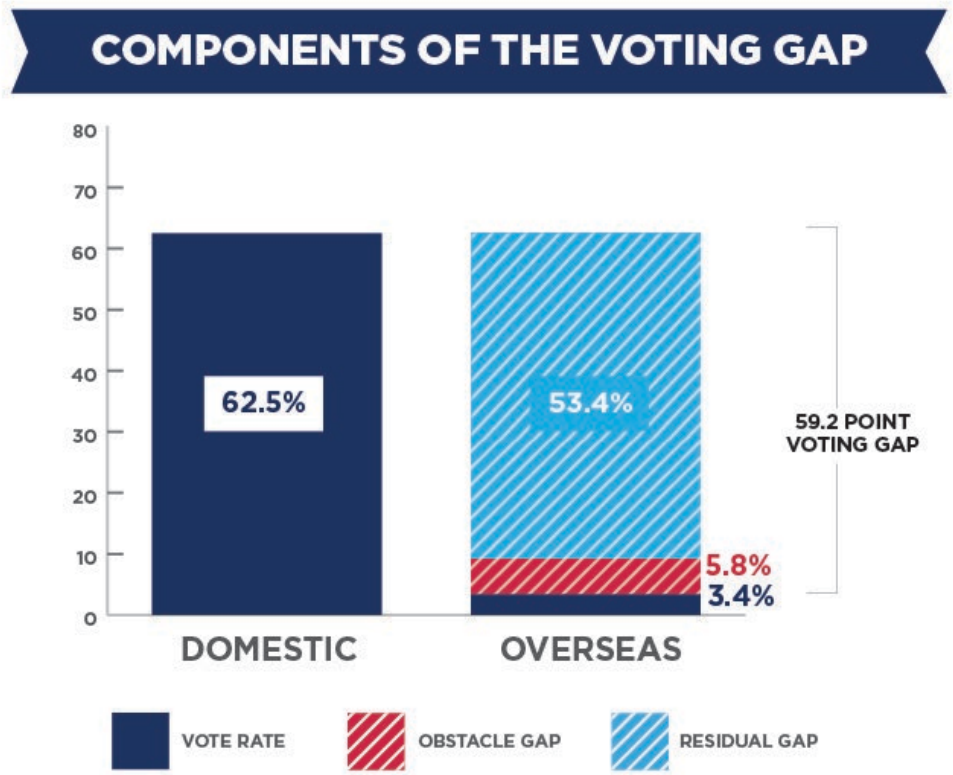
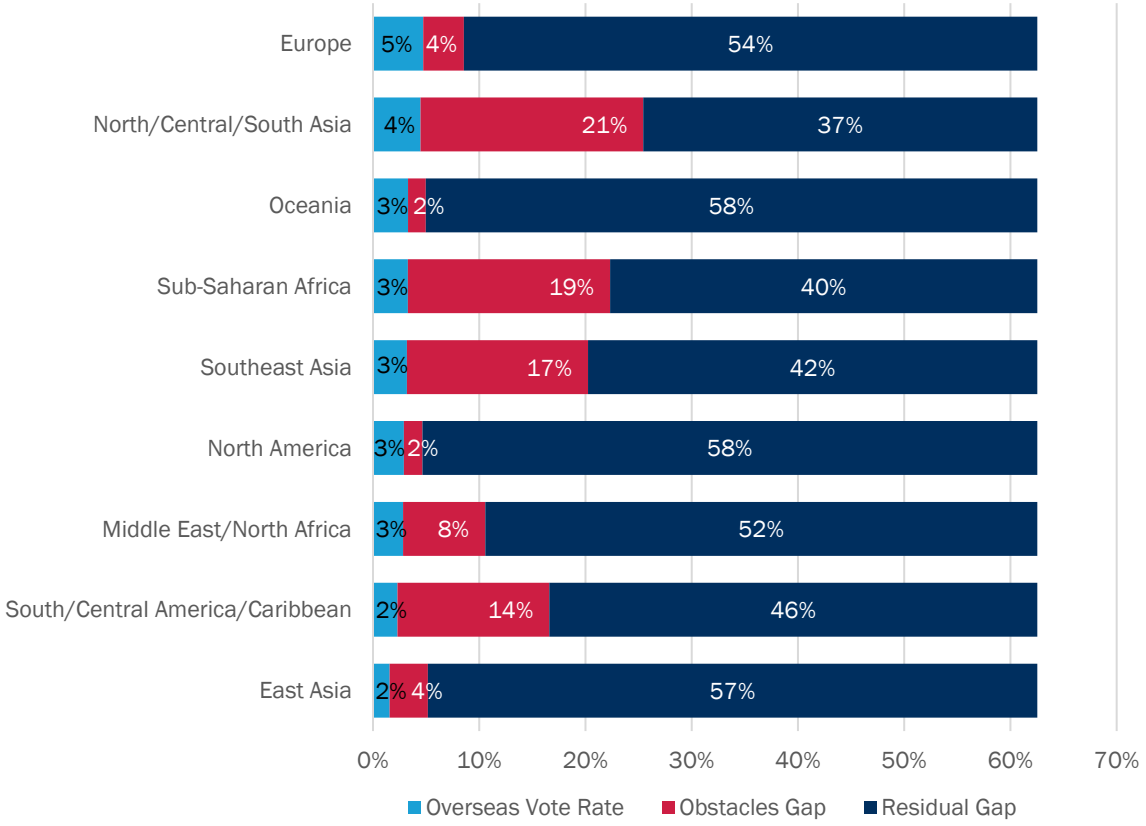


Figure 6 implies that obstacles to voting explain a relatively large fraction of the voting gap between the OCVAP residing in Sub-Saharan Africa, North/Central/South Asia, and Southeast Asia and the CVAP, whereas differences in the residual gap play more of a role in explaining the voting gap in North America and Oceania.

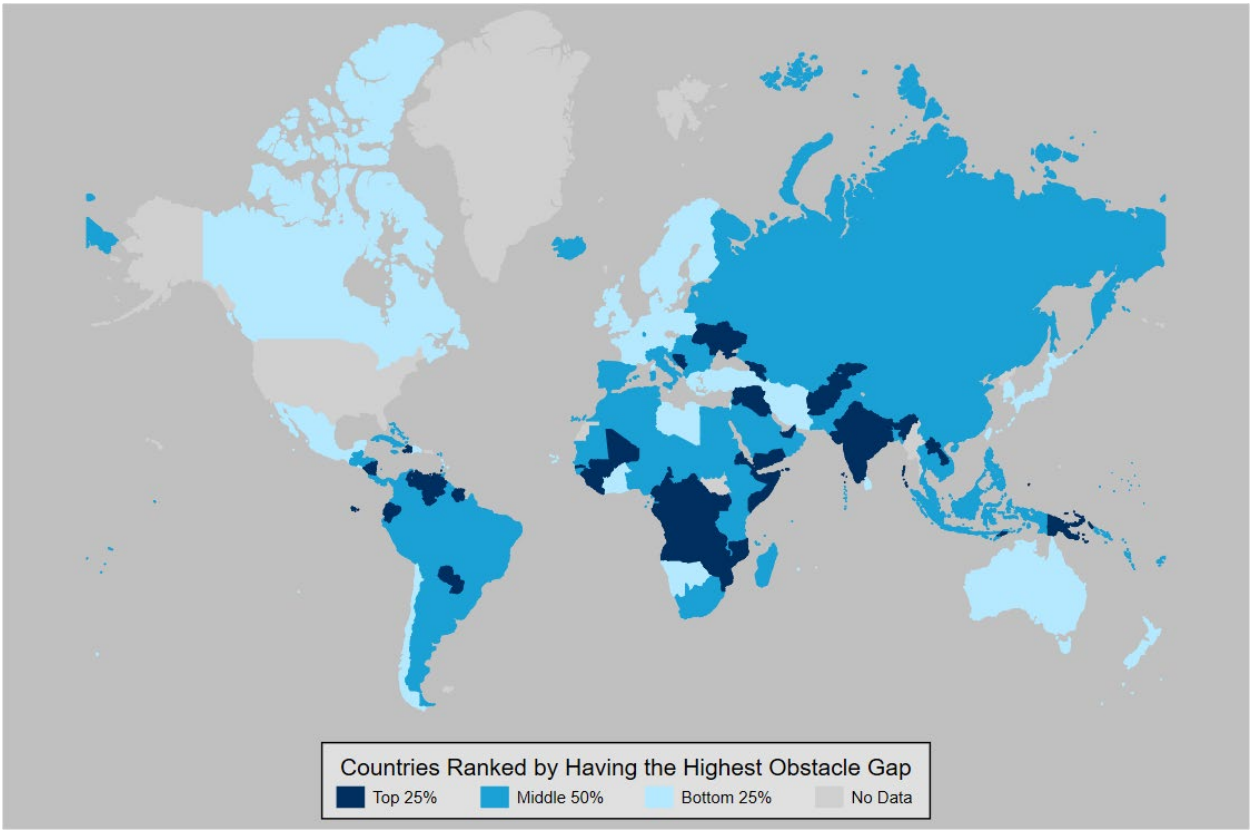
Figure 6. Decomposition of the Voting Gap by Region[11]



[11] Note that there is variance within world regions regarding the obstacles associated with each country. World regions are organized according to the geographic proximity and conventional groups—not by voting variables. In particular, although the obstacles gaps appear to be high overall in Sub-Saharan Africa and South and Central Asia regions, some countries—such as Algeria, Australia, and New Zealand—have much lower obstacles gaps than most other countries in their region. Additionally, some Sub-Saharan African and South and Central Asian countries have very small sample sizes of overseas citizens.

Country-specific obstacles gaps can be calculated by taking the differences in the observed voting rates by country and the estimated voting rate if obstacles were removed by country. As shown in Figure 7, high-obstacle countries are concentrated in Eastern Europe/Asia, South/Central America/Caribbean, and Africa—regions generally associated with low levels of development.

Figure 7. Obstacles Gap as Percentage of OCVAP by Country



Countries with similar obstacles may have substantially different obstacles gaps because obstacles only prevent individuals who would have otherwise voted from doing so. In other words, larger obstacles gaps may reflect differences in propensity to vote rather than differences in obstacles to vote between countries. To control for differences in propensity across regions, the regional obstacles gaps can be divided by the total fraction of OCVAP in the region that the model predicts would have voted absent obstacles. Using this adjusted obstacles gap reveals that overseas citizens in Central/South America/Caribbean are most negatively affected by obstacles, with obstacles preventing 86.1 percent of those who would have otherwise voted from doing so. However, even in Oceania—the region with the lowest adjusted obstacles gap—a substantial proportion (33.6 percent) of the OCVAP who are inclined to vote do not due to obstacles. Figure 8 presents the country-level estimates of this adjusted obstacles gap. These country-level estimates imply that participation rates by OCVAP residing in the Middle East and North Africa, North/Central/South Asia, and West Africa who otherwise would have voted are particularly negatively affected by OCVAP-specific obstacles to voting.

Figure 8. Number of Voters Impacted by Obstacle Effect

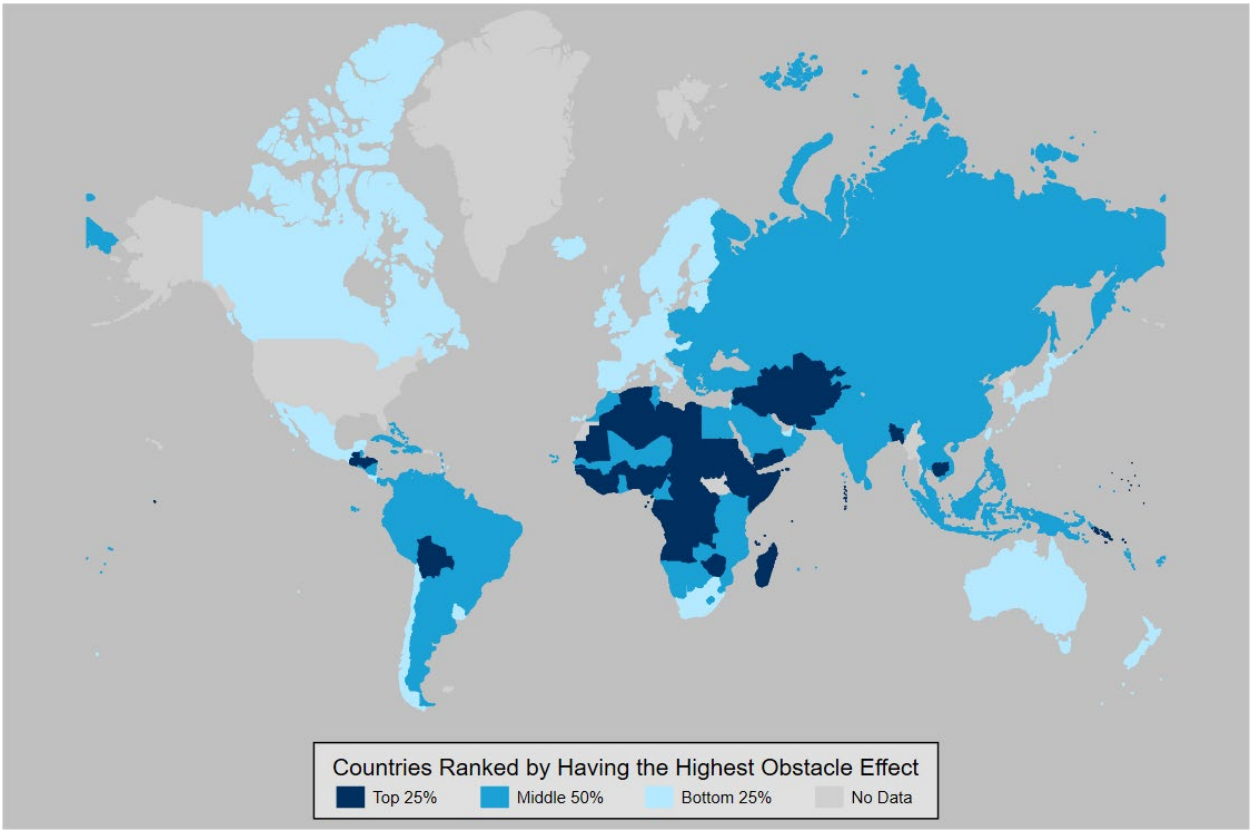
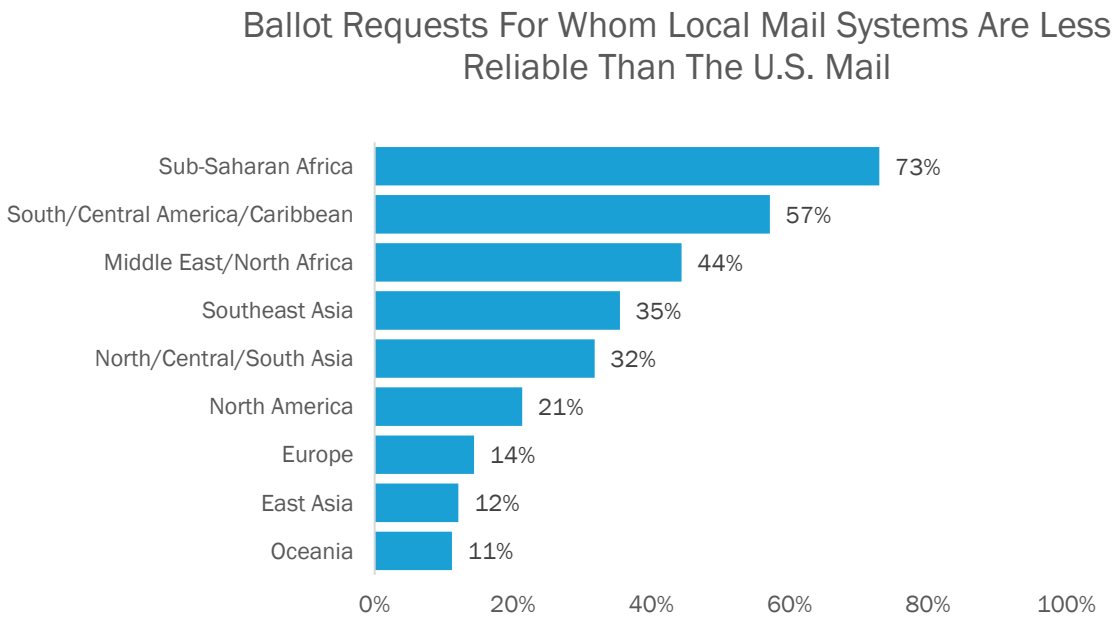
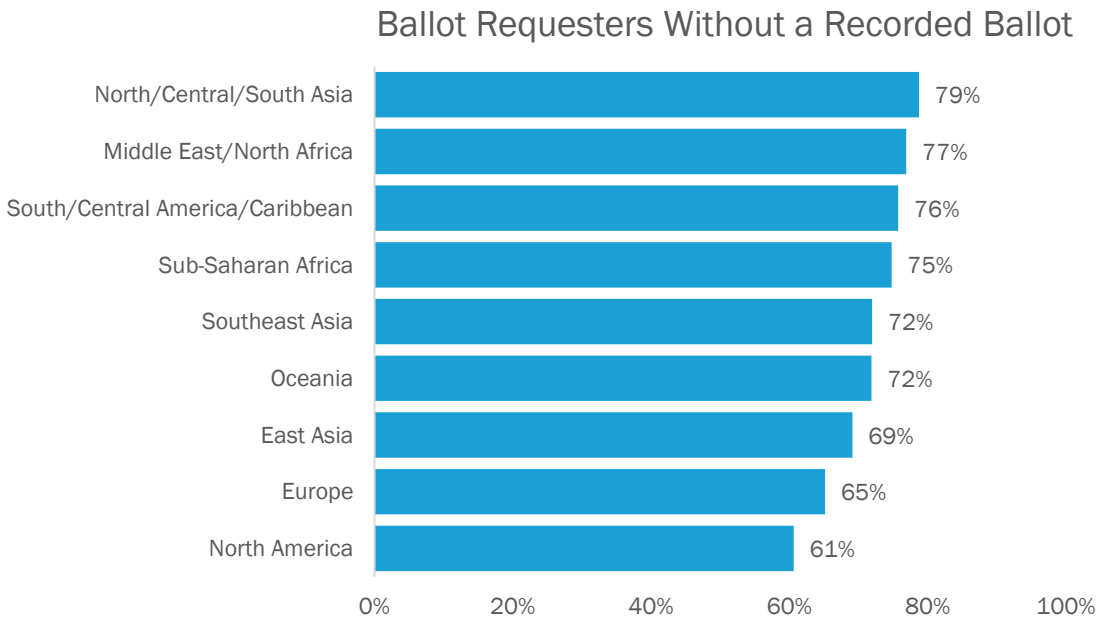


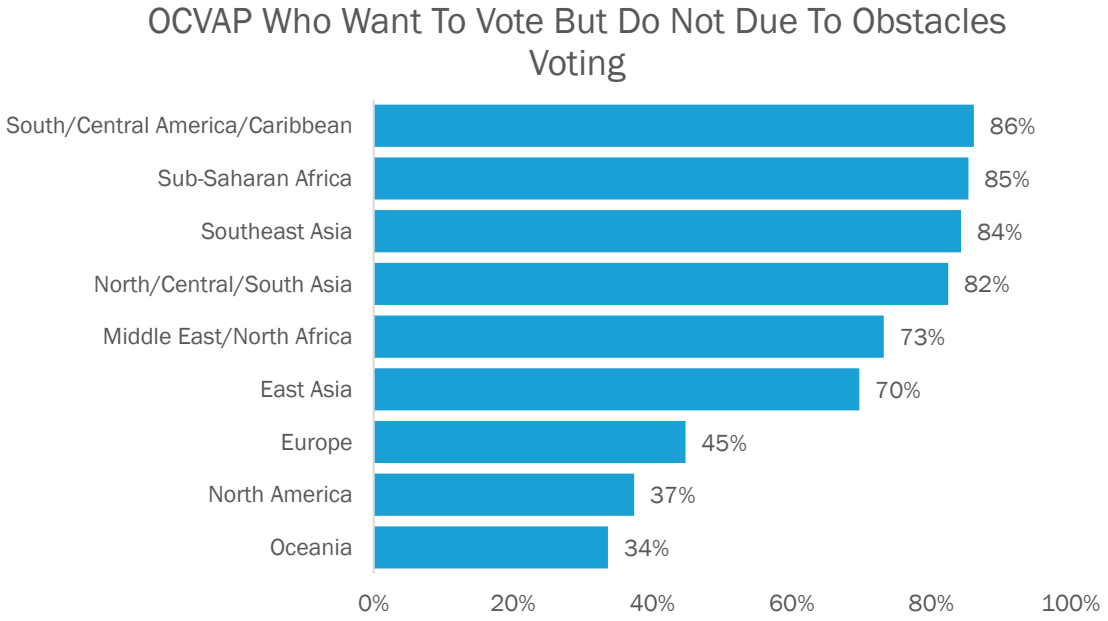
Figure 9 presents the obstacles gap as a percentage of likely OCVAP voters by region along with two other measures that may reflect obstacles to voting: the percentage of transmitted absentee ballots for which a vote is not recorded and the fraction of OCPS respondents who reported that the local mail system was "unreliable." It is apparent that regions where it is estimated that a relatively large fraction of likely voters do not vote due to obstacles to voting (South/Central America, Sub Saharan Africa, the Middle East/North Africa, and Central Asia) are also regions where a relatively large fraction of transmitted ballots are not returned, and/or where a relatively large fraction of OCPS respondents perceive their local mailing systems to be "unreliable." Although these other measures suffer from significant limitations,[12] this provides reassurance that the obstacles gap reflects actual obstacles to voting.

Figure 9. Obstacles Gap as Percentage of Likely OCVAP Voters by Region



[12] Specifically, because not every "likely" voter will request a ballot due to obstacles to ballot request and obstacles to voting more generally, the ballot non-return rate underestimates the fraction of individuals who do not vote due to obstacles to voting, and this underestimation is likely to vary across regions based on obstacles to voting. The fraction of OCPS respondents who report that their mail is unreliable does not necessarily reflect the unreliability of mail sent and received from the United States. And because OCPS respondents are also absentee ballot requesters, they may have more reliable mail service than the OCVAP in their respective countries/regions more generally.



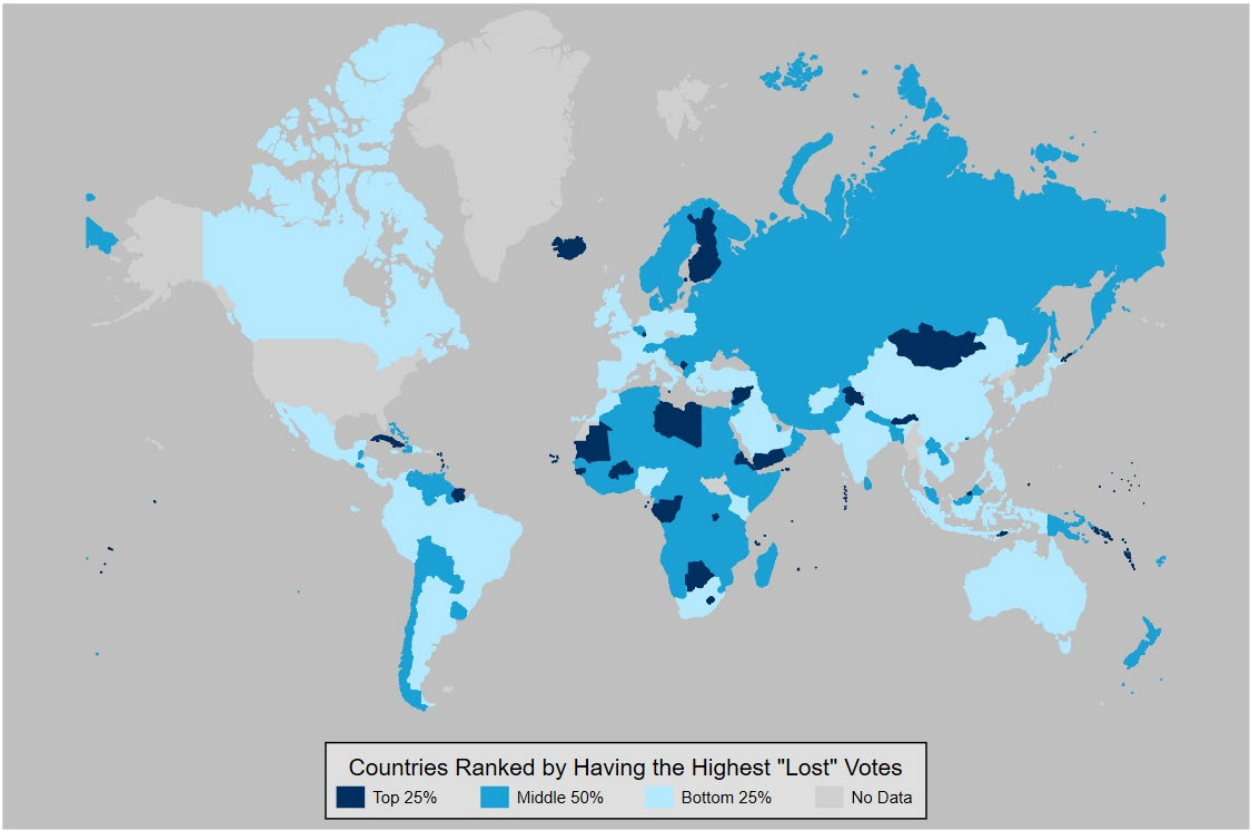


What implications does this have for the impact of obstacles on the overall number of votes coming from overseas citizens? A simple, more concrete way to conceptualize the impact of the obstacles gap is to calculate the number of votes "lost" from overseas citizens as a result of these obstacles to voting. Note that this does not

Estimated "lost" votes: The total number of votes that would have existed if obstacles to overseas voting were removed. This is a way of conceptualizing the magnitude of impact that obstacles to voting have on the overseas citizen vote count.

refer to ballots physically missing—rather, it is a way to conceptualize the number of votes that would have existed absent the obstacles to overseas voting that have been discussed.[13]

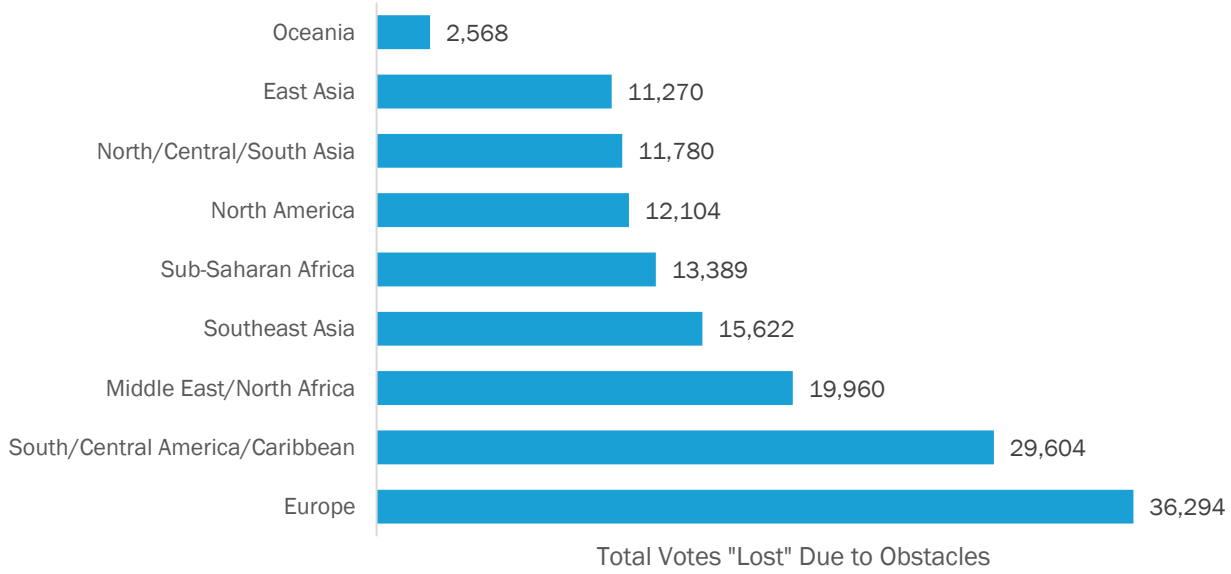
Figure 10. Estimated Total "Lost" Votes by Country



Multiplying the number of eligible OCVAP in a country by its obstacles gap gives the estimated number of votes "lost." Although figures 6, 7, and 8 demonstrate that obstacles to voting are generally greatest in less-developed areas, Figures 10 and 11 show that the magnitude of their impact is lower because of the smaller eligible populations. Although they are less prone to obstacles than less-developed regions, Europe has large numbers of "lost" votes due to their substantially larger voting-age populations. This again underscores the importance of addressing obstacles to voting even in more developed countries.

[13] Another issue with interpreting the estimated obstacles gap and "lost" votes is that measured obstacles to voting may be correlated with unobserved differences with respect to motivation to vote. For example, if obstacles lead someone to not vote in one election, the individual might not vote in subsequent elections even if obstacles to voting were removed in those future elections. This would be due to the individual no longer being in the "habit" of voting. This limitation should be kept in mind when interpreting these estimates.

Figure 11. Estimated "Lost" Votes Due to Obstacles by Region



1.4 // Impact of Changes in Ballot Delivery and Return Modes

Obstacles associated with sending and receiving voting materials still preclude substantial numbers of overseas citizens from exercising their right to vote. However, provisions in *UOCAVA* requiring each state to offer at least one electronic mode of ballot transmission are intended to mitigate these mailing obstacles by allowing overseas citizens to bypass the international mailing system and cut the overall transit time in half. Further, for potential overseas voters from some states, the availability of additional non-mail-based return modes may further mitigate the impact of mailing-related obstacles, but further analysis is required to determine how effective these options are for increasing voting rates.

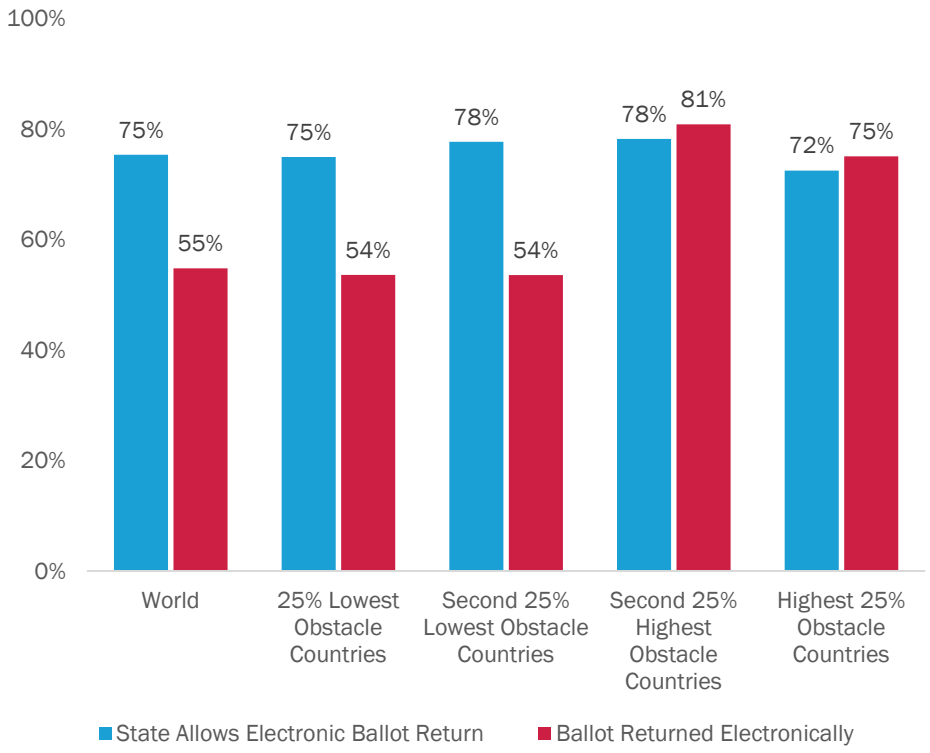
Although *UOCAVA* requires that all states offer some form of electronic blank ballot transmission to voters, some states also allow overseas voters to return their ballots electronically. In approximately 34 states, overseas voters are permitted to return their voted absentee ballot electronically—that is, through email, fax, or an online portal system.[14,15]

Evidence from this study supports that electronic ballot return minimized the effects of obstacles to voting in 2022. If electronic return mitigated obstacles to voting, one would expect to observe not only a higher volume of absentee ballots returned, but also a disproportionate number of absentee ballot requests originating in states that allowed electronic ballot return. This is because electronic return is hypothesized to increase the

[14] Federal Voting Assistance Program (2019). "2020–2021 Voting Assistance Guide."
[15] Some states have special requirements for being able to return a voted absentee ballot electronically, such as living in a hostile fire area or a disrupted USPS service area.

probability that a ballot is returned successfully, and thus individuals who can return their ballot electronically are more likely to perceive requesting an absentee ballot as worth the burdens associated with the request. Thus, holding the distribution of *UOCAVA* voters in a country across states of legal residence constant, one would expect a positive association between electronic ballot request and obstacles to voting. Overall, about 75 percent of ballot requesters who responded to the survey were from states that had electronic ballot return options available. There is little evidence that this fraction increases with obstacles to voting. Only 55 percent of ballot returners from states that allow electronic ballot return actually return their ballot electronically. The percentage of those using electronic return options, when voting in states where these options are available, increases as obstacles increase. In the lowest-obstacle countries, slightly more than half (54 percent) take advantage of electronic return options available in their state. In countries with the highest voting obstacles, the overwhelming majority (75 percent) use electronic return options allowed by their state.

Figure 12. State Ballot Return Policy and Electronic Return Use by Level of Obstacles to Voting



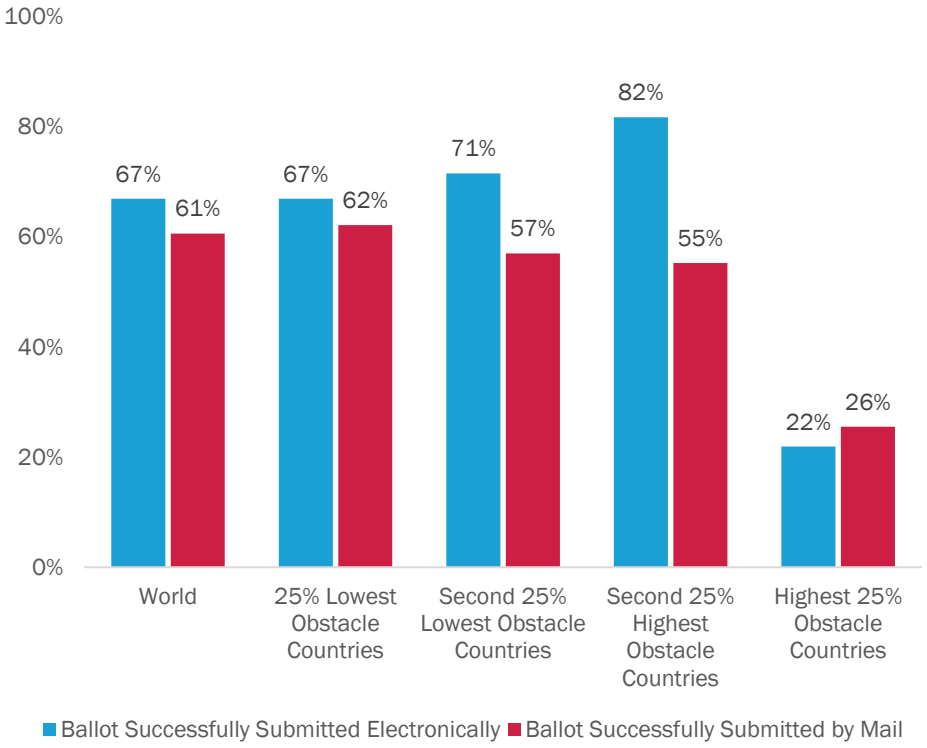
A key question is whether the ability to vote successfully relates to the voting options an individual has available. Prior FVAP research using transaction-level absentee voting data has found that many electronic ballots are returned later than mail ballots.[16] This could reflect later receipt of absentee ballots by the ballot requester, and thus higher obstacles to voting faced by electronic ballot requesters. On the other hand, it could simply reflect

[16] Federal Voting Assistance Program (2018). "Data Standardization and the Impact of Ballot Transmission timing and Mode on UOCAVA Voting." Available at https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/609-ResearchNote11_DataStd_FINAL.pdf

electronic ballot requesters choosing to wait longer to return their ballot because mail times are less of a concern, and thus the mode would have little effect on the probability that a vote was returned.

Globally, OCPS results indicate that those who reported returning their absentee ballot by mail were less likely to have a vote recorded than those who reported using an electronic method of ballot return, although this difference was not statistically significant. This is consistent with electronic ballot return increasing the probability of having a vote recorded.

Figure 13. Ballot Return Mode and Success by Level of Obstacles to Voting



The degree to which electronic ballot submission increased the probability of voting varied based on whether the respondent was in a high- or low-obstacle country. For OCPS respondents in the countries with the highest obstacles, the use of electronic return options is associated with a slightly lower probability of success. However, the difference in voting rates is not statistically significant, and the number of respondents from electronic ballot-return states residing in the highest-obstacle countries who reported returning their ballot by mail is extremely small (*n* = 11). Excluding the small number of respondents from the lowest-obstacle countries who submitted a ballot, there is a more apparent trend for electronic ballot return to be associated with higher probability of a recorded vote as obstacles increase. The probability of successfully voting for those who submitted their ballot electronically does not change much from the lowest-obstacle countries to the second-highest-obstacle countries. By contrast, for those respondents who submitted by mail, the probability of having a vote recorded decreases from 62 percent in the lowest-obstacle countries to 55 percent for respondents residing in the second 25 percent highest-obstacle countries.

It is notable that even among those in the OCVAP who returned a ballot and for whom the option to return their ballot electronically was available, more than 40 percent chose not to do so. This may imply that many *UOCAVA* voters, even those who are inclined to vote, are not aware of their options when it comes to modes of ballot return or may have other views on the relative success associated with electronic return. At a minimum, this research implies that procedural information is crucial. Voters need to know what options are available and understand the obstacles that they face in the country they reside in and the best way to overcome those obstacles. Further exploring this phenomenon requires transactional data showing the dates and modes of ballot request and return, like the data collected as part of the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) Section B Data Standard, referred to as the ESB Data Standard, which examines customer interactions with local election offices more directly using administrative records.[17]

1.5 // Conclusion and Implications

This report analyzes the size and level of participation in the 2022 General Election of non-military, voting-age U.S. citizens living abroad. FVAP is statutorily mandated to report on the overseas citizen absentee registration and voting rates, which has historically been difficult due to a lack of data on the size of the overseas voting population. This project is an effort to improve FVAP's mandatory reporting abilities and conduct additional, more detailed analyses of the OCVAP.

This study found that approximately 3.4 percent of the OCVAP voted in the 2022 General Election, versus approximately 62.5 percent of the CVAP. Based on the estimated relationship between proxies for mail reliability and OCVAP voting rates across countries, approximately 9.2 percent of the OCVAP would have voted if it were not for these obstacles to voting. This, in turn, implies that a relatively small fraction of the voting gap is due to OCVAP-specific obstacles to voting.

This report also found that absentee voters who returned their ballots electronically were disproportionately concentrated in high-obstacle countries, which is consistent with the theory that electronic modes of ballot return mitigate the effect of mailing-related obstacles to voting. However, more than 55 percent of voters who had the option to return their ballot electronically actually did so, with many still opting to return their ballot by mail. This speaks to a potential lack of awareness among absentee ballot returners concerning options for electronic modes of return—or larger concerns about electronic return. To the degree that those who lack awareness of effective modes of absent ballot request and return are less likely to even request an absentee ballot, a lack of procedural information among the broader OCVAP may explain at least part of the voting gap attributed to obstacles to voting. FVAP marketing efforts that target the broader OCVAP with information concerning options for modes of absentee ballot request, transmission, and return may mitigate this voting gap.

[17] Federal Voting Assistance Program (2018). "Data Standardization and the Impact of Ballot Transmission timing and Mode on *UOCAVA* Voting." Available at https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/609-ResearchNote11_DataStd_FINAL.pdf

NEXT STEPS

Given the findings from this study, the following research and outreach activities are recommended as next steps:

1. **Ensure that overseas citizens are aware of all voting-mode options available to them.** Obstacles associated with differences in postal system infrastructure around the world can create barriers to voting from overseas. For the subset of overseas voters who are aware of and make use of electronic voting options, these policies may help them overcome the obstacles. However, many overseas voters may not be aware of the availability of electronic options for navigating the absentee voting process and how these options might offer particular benefits to this at-risk population. FVAP and other elections stakeholders should ensure that overseas citizens are aware not only of their right to vote, but also of all the voting options available to *UOCAVA* voters in the state that they vote in.

2. **Promote use of the FPCA by overseas citizens as a means of registration and ballot request.** Awareness and use of the FPCA by *UOCAVA* voters can help guarantee that overseas citizens are granted full *UOCAVA* protections. Use of the FPCA ensures that *UOCAVA* ballots are transmitted to voters no later than 45 days before an election, allowing overseas citizens more time to navigate the voting process regardless of the voting mode they use. Additionally, use of the FPCA allows overseas voters to select from all available ballot delivery methods, reinforcing the first step.

3. **Assess overseas citizens' use of the FPCA versus state or other registration forms.** States differ in terms of the prerequisites for conveying *UOCAVA* protections. The extent to which states consistently classify overseas voters as *UOCAVA* voters if they use the state form to register instead of the FPCA has not been studied in detail. Future research should examine these processes and the types of forms overseas citizens are using to register in order to determine the impact that states' practices are having on the overseas vote to ensure the broadest level of awareness of benefits enacted since the passage of the *MOVE Act* of 2009.

1.6 // Features of Overseas Ballot Requesters: Evidence from the OCPS

Since 2014, the FVAP has fielded the OCPS after every federal general election, seeking to describe the voting experiences of registered U.S. citizens who live abroad and requested an absentee ballot.

The 2022 OCPS consisted of 95 open- and close-ended questions[18] asking respondents: (1) the country in which they were located; (2) the length of time they resided outside of the United States; (3) their absentee voting experiences and behavior leading up to the 2022 General Election; and (4) other relevant demographic

[18] Due to branching question series and response options, not all respondents viewed every possible item in the survey.

information. FVAP uses this survey to collect specific, accurate information on voting-relevant demographic variables to make comparisons between the overseas, domestic, and active duty military (ADM) populations that are important to FVAP's mission. The OCPS provides important information on voting-related behaviors that can help FVAP better understand one of the populations it serves and explain different voting patterns among individuals covered by *UOCAVA,* observed across and within other countries. The survey instrument was designed to parallel FVAP's Post-Election Voting Survey of ADM (PEVS-ADM) and the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS), facilitating FVAP's ability to compare the registration and voting behavior of the overseas U.S. citizen civilian population, CVAP, and ADM. Notable differences in the 2022 OCPS include a lower proportion of those who reported voting compared to 2020 but closer to 2018 levels, lower awareness of the FWAB across all age groups, and increased exposure to information regarding FVAP's services through the FVAP.gov website.

The 2022 OCPS was a push-to-web survey that mirrored the 2020 version. A number of new survey items were added to the 2022 survey to better capture the experiences of overseas citizens and align with FVAP surveys of other segments of the *UOCAVA* population. Like previous years, the 2022 OCPS was administered to a sample of 45,000 potential respondents.[19] The 2022 OCPS followed the data-collection timeline of the 2020 survey, which differed from previous years. Although previous surveys were fielded in the fall following an election year, the 2020 and 2022 surveys were fielded in spring following the general election to gather data about overseas citizens closer to the election.

Sample members received an initial mail contact directing them to a secure website to complete the online survey. Sample members who did not respond to the online survey were then sent up to seven reminders, including emails, postcards sent to their international address, and a postcard sent to their domestic address on file. This was implemented to increase the overall response rate, as the sample included individuals who had been overseas during the 2022 General Election but had since moved back to the United States. Reminder communications were sent approximately every 1 to 2 weeks. Those who had already completed the survey or who indicated they needed to be removed from the mailing list were cut from the mailing file before the fourth and sixth reminders were mailed. Respondents for whom a valid email address was provided received some reminder communications by email only, whereas some received mail-only reminders. Each sample member received up to eight total communications. Table 6 provides a schedule of the OCPS communications plan and mailing dates.

Table 6. OCPS Communications Schedule

3/15/23	3/27/23	4/6/23	4/21/23	5/3/23	5/5/23	5/24/215	6/5/23
Invitation	Postcard/ Email	Postcard	Letter	Domestic Postcard	Email	Postcard/ Email	Email

[19] Whereas the 2014 instrument was a multi-mode (i.e., print and web) survey and the 2016 web-only iteration had a "treatment" and a "control" version of the instrument, the surveys fielded in 2018 and after were web-only with no treatment conditions.

Of the total sample of 45,000 individuals, 6,648 had a jurisdiction-provided valid email address. Email communications used similar wording and design choices to corresponding postal mail reminders. Sample members whose email communications bounced back were added back to postal mail files for subsequent reminder communications. This mixed-mode design[20] has significant benefits over soliciting potential respondents by email, as email-only contact can increase the potential for higher nonresponse bias and lower response rates. A mixed-mode design ensures that all registered U.S. civilians living overseas have a known probability of being contacted and have the potential to participate, rather than just those with a listed email address. The mixed-mode design can also help reduce the impact of international mailing delays. For more information on survey sampling and weighting, see Volume 3.

WHO ARE OVERSEAS BALLOT REQUESTORS?

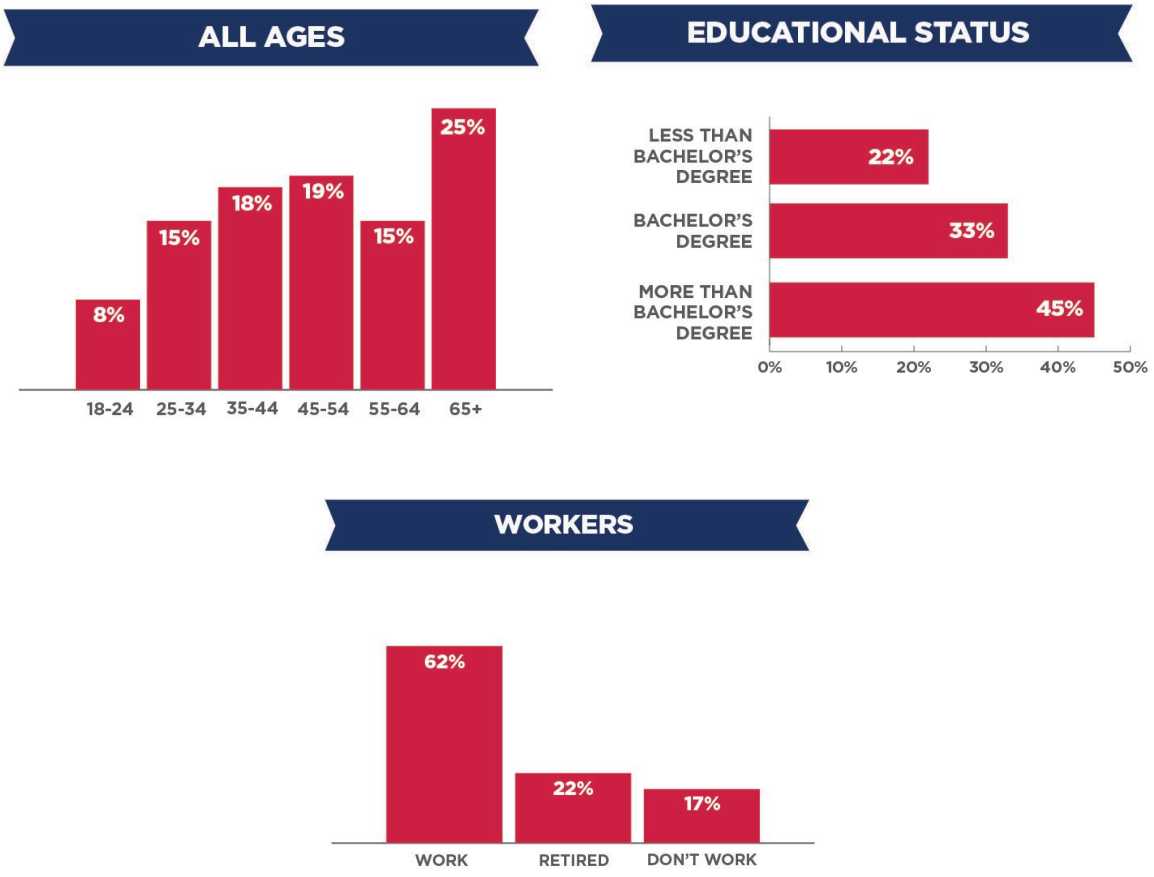
The OCPS included a series of demographic items (e.g., age, sex, race/ethnicity, and education) to describe the sample of 45,000 overseas citizens and for use in descriptive cross-tabulations. For a full breakdown of survey items by respondent demographics, see Volume 2.

[20] Lonna Rae Atkeson, Alex N. Adams, and R. Michael Alvarez, Nonresponse and Mode Effects in Self- and Interviewer-Administered Surveys, Political Analysis, published online May 28, 2014, doi: 10.1093/pan/mpt049.

Demographics

The population of overseas ballot requesters in 2022 was similar to that of previous election cycles. Survey results indicated that respondents were most commonly 65 years and older, with a median age of 49. Overall, respondents were most commonly married, employed, and highly educated. The next-largest age group was individuals between 45 and 54 (19 percent). Individuals between the ages of 18 and 24 were the smallest proportion of the sample (8 percent). Over half (64 percent) of respondents were married or separated, 24 percent had never been married, and 12 percent were either widowed or divorced. Almost half (45 percent) of respondents reported having a degree higher than a bachelor's degree, with a further 33 percent having obtained a bachelor's degree and 22 percent having less than a bachelor's degree.

Figure 14. Age, Education Level, and Employment



Employed or retired individuals comprised over three-quarters of all respondents; 62 percent reported working either full- or part-time jobs, and 22 percent were retired. Smaller proportions of respondents reported that they did not work due to caretaker responsibilities, disability, or being unable to work. A further 10 percent did not work for another unspecified reason. Of respondents who reported their income, 13 percent earned $19,999 or less, 40 percent earned between $20,000 and $74,999, and almost half (47 percent) earned over $75,000. Table 7 below provides a full demographic breakdown by region.

Key Characteristics by World Region										
	Overall	North America	South/Central America and Caribbean	Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East /North Africa	North/Central South Asia	East Asia	Southeast Asia	Oceania
Respondents	100%	19%	7%	46%	2%	7%	2%	7%	4%	7%
Age										
Age 18 to 24	8%	4%	5%	10%	10%	9%	9%	6%	5%	7%
Age 25 to 34	15%	13%	11%	16%	18%	13%	8%	27%	13%	10%
Age 35 to 44	18%	12%	14%	20%	22%	15%	24%	25%	12%	21%
Age 45 to 54	19%	17%	18%	20%	17%	16%	27%	18%	17%	22%
Age 55 to 64	15%	19%	15%	13%	16%	16%	16%	12%	19%	11%
Age 65 and up	25%	34%	37%	21%	17%	31%	17%	11%	34%	28%
Sex										
Male	47%	49%	48%	43%	41%	52%	56%	61%	64%	39%
Female	53%	51%	52%	57%	59%	48%	44%	39%	36%	61%
Income										
$0–$19,999	13%	6%	27%	12%	25%	19%	28%	12%	31%	6%
$20,000–$74,999	40%	37%	40%	45%	34%	31%	22%	51%	36%	28%
$75,000+	47%	57%	33%	43%	41%	50%	51%	37%	32%	65%
Race										
White	80%	88%	59%	84%	65%	93%	38%	61%	58%	92%
Black	2%	3%	5%	1%	27%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%
Hispanic	10%	6%	33%	12%	6%	4%	0%	5%	4%	2%
Other Race	8%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	61%	33%	36%	6%
Education										
Less Than Bachelor's	22%	28%	25%	22%	18%	20%	14%	14%	26%	18%
Bachelor's Degree	33%	35%	30%	31%	24%	31%	22%	48%	31%	39%
More Than Bachelor's	45%	37%	44%	47%	58%	49%	64%	38%	43%	43%
Marital Status										
Married	64%	68%	61%	62%	50%	71%	64%	60%	65%	69%
Never Married	24%	19%	16%	27%	42%	16%	23%	35%	23%	19%
Other	12%	12%	23%	12%	8%	12%	13%	6%	12%	12%

Living Abroad

The OCPS examined ballot requesters' lives outside of the United States by exploring the reasons they were abroad during the 2022 General Election, the amount of time they had spent living overseas, and the countries where those individuals held dual citizenship. Reasons for being overseas varied (e.g., dual citizenship, family-

related reasons, employment opportunities), and OCPS asked respondents to choose from a multiple-choice list.[21]

A common reason for 2022 respondents to live abroad was employment or volunteering; 38 percent of all respondents lived abroad due to employment or volunteer opportunities. Given the high level of employment (62 percent) among overseas citizens, it is not surprising to see work as one of the primary motivators for living abroad. About a third of respondents reported being overseas due to being born overseas or being a citizen of the destination country, to be with family, or for quality-of-life concerns (31 percent, 36 percent, and 36 percent, respectively). Less-frequently cited reasons for living abroad included education or research opportunities (14 percent), and retirement (14 percent). Additionally, data shows that 10 percent of respondents listed "other" reasons for living abroad.

As noted, a common reason for living abroad at the time of the survey was being born outside of the United States or being a citizen of a different country. Accordingly, 45 percent of respondents reported that they held citizenship in the country they were residing in during the 2022 General Election, and 8 percent said that they held citizenship in a country other than the United States or their country of residence. Of the 64 percent of respondents with spouses, 37 percent reported that their spouse held U.S. citizenship, 70 percent reported that their spouse held citizenship in their country of residence, and 15 percent said that their spouse held citizenship in a country other than the United States or their country of residence. Additionally, of the 56 percent of respondents who have children, 81 percent reported that their children had U.S. citizenship, 66 percent said that their children had citizenship in the country of residence, and 9 percent said their children had citizenship in a country other than the United States or their country of residence.

Respondents were also asked to report the length of time they had lived abroad and in their current country of residence. These questions were asked primarily to assess any relationship between time spent living overseas and the likelihood of successfully completing the absentee voting process. Thirty-one percent of respondents had lived in their country of residence for 6 years or less, 23 percent of respondents lived in their country of residence for 6 to 12 years, and 46 percent of respondents had lived in their country of residence for more than 12 years. Individuals over the age of 65 and those between the ages of 55 and 64 most often reported living in their country of residence for more than 12 years, and those ages 18 to 24 and 25 to 34 were the most likely to live in their country of residence for 6 years or less.

PARTICIPATION IN THE 2022 GENERAL ELECTION

Voting

In the previous OCPS conducted in 2020, 91 percent of respondents reported that they definitely voted in the election. Respondent voting rates were lower in 2022, dropping to 66 percent of respondents reporting they

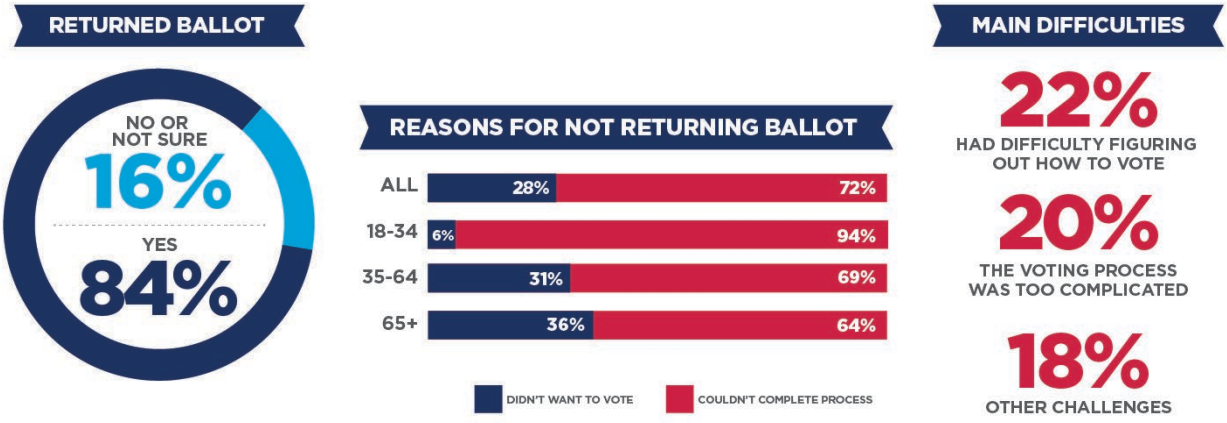
[21] Question 6 answer options were condensed into the seven categories reported in the Volume 2 tables. Although this was originally a single-select item in 2018, starting in 2020, respondents were able to choose multiple responses from the list. This change may affect the comparability of this item for 2020 and previous years.

voted, which is consistent with the expected decrease between a presidential and midterm election [22] and similar to the voting rate reported in 2018 (69 percent). The number of respondents that reported not being sure whether they voted was consistent between 2018 and 2022, with 9 percent not being sure in both years. The majority (87 percent) of 2022 respondents reported that they had planned to vote in the months leading up to the election.

Among survey respondents who received an absentee ballot, 84 percent reported that they had submitted an absentee ballot for the 2022 General Election. Of those who indicated that they voted and returned the ballot, 60 percent had a vote recorded in administrative vote history files. The rate of successful voting (i.e., the percentage of self-reported ballot returners identified as having cast a ballot in administrative records) varies across countries with differing obstacle levels.[23] Among those in countries with the lowest level of obstacles, approximately 61 percent of self-reported voters have a successful vote recorded, as compared to 24 percent from countries with the highest level of voting obstacles.

Of the subset of 2022 respondents who reported either not returning or being unsure if they returned their absentee ballot or FWAB, those who reported the reason being that they did not want to vote were most commonly between the ages of 45 and 54. In comparison, respondents between the ages of 18 and 34 most often reported trying or wanting to vote but not being able to complete the process. Additionally, a majority of respondents in the regions of Europe (85 percent), North/Central/South Asia (78 percent), Oceania (78 percent), East Asia (77 percent), and South/Central America/Caribbean (71 percent) reported that the reason they did not vote was because they were unable to complete the process.

Figure 15. Voting Overseas in the 2022 General Election



[22] Pew Research Center, (2014). "Voter Turnout Always Drops Off for Midterm Elections, but Why?" Available at https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/07/24/voter-turnout-always-drops-off-for-midterm-elections-but-why/

[23] This is based on the estimated fraction of likely OCVAP voters in the country who do not vote due to voting obstacles.

Most respondents (58 percent) reported being very interested in the 2022 General Election,[24] whereas 23 percent reported being somewhat interested. This is lower than the results following the 2020 presidential election and slightly lower than the results following the previous 2018 midterm election. Most respondents (58 percent) guessed that other U.S. citizens in their country of residence would be about as equally interested in the election as they were, whereas 22 percent said that other U.S. citizens were somewhat less interested. Additionally, most (57 percent) reported having a strong preference regarding the candidates in the election.

Regardless of interest, overseas citizens experience unique voting challenges that in-person voters do not. Respondents were asked to report whether they experienced voting obstacles, such as registration difficulties and ballot request and transmission issues, and were also asked to evaluate their knowledge of important voting deadlines. Overall, the youngest respondents (ages 18 to 24) more often reported difficulty figuring out how to vote, difficulty with the mailing system in their country of residence, and issues with their ballot not arriving at all compared to other age groups. FWAB and FPCA awareness was low overall (17 percent and 29 percent, respectively) and lower than the overall levels reported in 2020 and 2018. However, compared to 2020, one age group's FPCA awareness increased, as 44 percent of younger respondents (ages 18 to 24) reported knowing of FPCAs compared to 39 percent in 2020. Interestingly, the youngest age group reported the highest level of FPCA awareness in 2022 and 2020. Overall, more than 40 percent of respondents reported good or excellent knowledge of their states' deadlines for registration, ballot request, and ballot return.

Absentee Ballots

OCPS contains a series of questions about absentee ballot requests, transmissions, and returns, seeking to understand how overseas citizens engage with the materials required for overseas voting. Although the OCPS sample is drawn from overseas U.S. citizens whose state voter files indicate they requested an absentee ballot, respondents were asked to confirm whether they requested one. Overall, 65 percent of respondents reported requesting an absentee ballot for the 2022 General Election, a decrease from 91 percent of respondents in 2020.[25] A further 20 percent reported that they did not request an absentee ballot, and 15 percent reported being unsure. All respondents were then asked to report whether they had expected to receive an absentee ballot automatically from an election official, and just over half (53 percent) of respondents reported that they did. This is consistent with 2020, in which 51 percent of respondents reported expecting to receive their absentee ballot automatically. Similarly, 56 percent of 2018 OCPS respondents reported expecting to receive an absentee ballot automatically from an election official. Less respondents reported requesting an absentee ballot while living in their country of residence for the first time in 2022 (21 percent) than respondents did in 2020 (37 percent). Additionally, there was a notable decline in the percentage of 2022 respondents that obtained a FWAB (8 percent) compared to 2020 respondents (38 percent).

[24] Interest in voting among OCPS respondents may not reflect the attitudes of all overseas citizens, as the OCPS sample consists of absentee ballot requesters.
[25] For comparison, 72 percent of 2018 respondents reported requesting an absentee ballot.

For the first time in 2022, respondents were asked about the approximate timeframe when they requested their absentee ballots. Although 39 percent of respondents did not recall when they initially requested their ballot for the 2022 General Election, most respondents who did recall that information reported requesting their ballots before 2022 (15 percent), or between May–June (13 percent), with only 8 percent of respondents reporting that they requested their ballot in October or November before the election. Interestingly, 28 percent of the youngest respondents (ages 18–24) requested their ballot in the period closer to the election (October–November), compared to the rest of age groups, for which only 7 percent or less reported requesting their ballots so close to the election.

Overseas citizens can request absentee ballots through multiple modes. Most respondents requested their absentee ballots electronically (55 percent), including 44 percent that requested a ballot by email and 1 percent that requested by fax. There was a notable difference in terms of age groups in the proportion of respondents that requested their ballots by postal mail; 47 percent of the oldest respondents (aged 65 and up) used this method compared to only 23 percent of the youngest respondents (ages 18 to 24). Meanwhile, the opposite was true in terms of requesting their ballots through a website, with 20 percent of the youngest group and only 7 percent of the oldest respondents using this method. OCPS asked respondents the reason they chose to receive absentee ballots by the modes they reported; slightly less than half (40 percent) chose the ballot receipt mode due to its convenience, whereas 13 percent chose it due to its reliability and 22 percent reported using that method because they were not aware of other options. Less common reasons were the ease of use, speed, and choosing the ballot receipt mode out of habit.

In terms of ballot return, the majority of respondents (55 percent) reported returning their ballots in October of 2022, and 16 percent reported returning their ballots in November, right before the election. Among age groups, the youngest respondents (ages 18–24) were the group with the higher percentage of ballots being returned in November (26 percent) compared to only 9 percent among respondents of 55 to 64 years old. Respondents living in Sub-Saharan Africa reported returning their ballots closest to the election, with 57 percent of respondents reporting returning their ballot between late October and November before the election. Similar to previous elections, postal mail was the most common mode of ballot return, used by 56 percent of respondents in 2022. Among respondents living in Sub-Saharan Africa, North/Central/South Asia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia, electronic modes of ballot return were more popular than mail ballot return, with half of the respondents from Southeast Asia reporting returning their ballots by email.

These results align with the findings related to countries with different levels of obstacles to voting, with obstacles being mostly related to postal service reliability. Although 90 percent of all respondents who reported requesting an absentee ballot said that they received their ballot for the 2022 General Election, those from low-obstacle countries experienced fewer issues receiving their ballots, with 91 percent of those from the 25 percent lowest-obstacle countries reporting receiving their ballots compared to 86 percent in all other countries.

Among voters that reported using FWABs, 49 percent reported using them to vote in the 2022 General Election. The most common method to return the FWAB was by mail, which was used by 41 percent of the respondents

that used FWABs, whereas 38 percent returned them by email and 11 percent by fax. Fax was used mostly by respondents living in North America (30 percent) and Oceania (22 percent). Not surprisingly, as FWABs are a fail-safe mechanism to vote when the absentee ballot does not arrive on time, most respondents reported returning their FWABs close to election day, with 23 percent returning them in November before the election and another 23 percent returning them in late October.

Most overseas voters reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the overall absentee voting process (61 percent), though slight differences in age were observed between those who reported they were satisfied and those who reported they were very satisfied. Generally, the proportion of those who reported being satisfied decreased as age increased, whereas the proportion of those who reported being very satisfied increased as age increased. Satisfaction also varied slightly across world regions, with those in North America most often reporting being very satisfied with the overall absentee voting process (33 percent). In general, most voters reported that they felt that voting is an effective way to express their opinions on the issues in an election (88 percent) and to express their opinions on which candidates should win an election (92 percent), and over two thirds of the respondents (68 percent) reported feeling confident that their ballots were counted. Finally, voters were asked whether they would have liked to have the option to vote online in 2022, to which 59 percent of respondents replied that they strongly agreed and 21 percent agreed with that statement. Among those who reported a desire to vote online, the majority (56 percent) reported that they would not be concerned that their personal information would be revealed to the public if voting online, and that they would be confident that their vote would be accurately recorded if voting online (78 percent).

FVAP RESOURCES

The percentage of 2022 respondents who were aware of FVAP (39 percent) was lower than in 2020 (42 percent) but consistent with some previous years—36 percent in 2018, 39 percent in 2016, and 29 percent in 2014. Respondents in Sub-Saharan Africa, North/Central/South Asia, and South/Central America and the Caribbean were the most aware of FVAP, whereas respondents in Oceania and East Asia were the least aware. In addition to awareness, the 2022 OCPS asked whether respondents heard, saw, or received any messages from FVAP about the 2022 General Election. Thirty-two percent of respondents said they had received such messages. The percentages varied by world region but aligned with FVAP awareness results—the region with the lowest proportion of participants reporting hearing, seeing, or receiving FVAP messages was East Asia (24 percent). The 2022 survey asked whether respondents had seen a specific advertisement from FVAP (see Figure 16). Respondents most often reported recalling Advertisement 5 (14 percent).

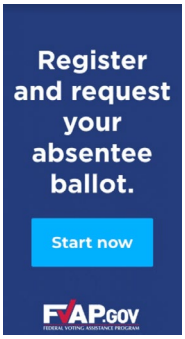
Figure 16. FVAP Advertisements

Advertisement 1

Advertisement 2

Advertisement 3

Advertisement 4



Advertisement 5

Individuals who visited the FVAP.gov website or used the FVAP Online Assistant Tool in anticipation of the 2022 General Election rated their satisfaction highly, which is consistent with 2020 and 2018 respondents. Overall, 2022 respondents reported using FVAP products and services before the election less than 2020 respondents did. In 2022, 55 percent reported using FVAP.gov compared to 72 percent in 2020 and 60 percent in 2018, 10 percent reported using the FVAP Online Assistant Tool in 2022 compared to 41 percent in 2020 and 33 percent in 2018, and 2 percent used FVAP staff support in 2022 compared to 9 percent in 2020 and 8 percent in 2018. In comparison, reported usage of state and local election office websites was also lower in 2022 (49 percent) compared to 2020 (69 percent).

Younger respondents tended to use FVAP.gov more than older respondents, whereas older respondents tended to use the FVAP online assistant tool more than younger respondents, as illustrated in Table 8. About one quarter to one third of respondents across all age groups reported using some other voting resource outside of FVAP, state or local election office websites, and U.S. Government resources.

Table 8. Use of Voting Resources by Age

	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and up
FVAP.gov	61%	76%	57%	47%	54%	44%
FVAP staff support	1%	0%	1%	4%	5%	3%
FVAP Online Assistant Tool	3%	9%	11%	8%	11%	16%
State or local election office website	44%	45%	52%	52%	48%	48%
U.S. Government resources	11%	17%	17%	11%	8%	12%
Other resource	23%	22%	24%	29%	31%	29%

SOURCES OF VOTING INFORMATION

In the months leading to the 2022 General Election, overseas citizens had the opportunity to access voting information through different channels and from different sources. The internet (not including social media) was among the most-used source of voting information among survey respondents (28 percent), and newspapers, magazines, television, and radio were among the least-popular sources of information, regardless of whether they were U.S. media sources (used by 10 percent of respondents) or non-U.S. media sources (used by 7 percent of respondents). When asked which sources overseas citizens used at least once a month to obtain news or new headlines about U.S. politics and elections, the most popular among the respondents were international news outlets (54 percent), web searches (49 percent), and U.S. national newspapers (42 percent).

Other popular sources of voting information among respondents were LEOs or state election officials (SEOs). When sending overseas ballots, SEOs and LEOs often include sample ballots or other supplementary voting information. Election offices also maintain websites or other online resources where voters can access more information about who and what is on their ballots. Forty-one percent of all survey respondents reported receiving information from these officials, with higher percentages among males (46 percent) and older adults (about half among those aged 55 and up). Notably, males and older individuals were among the respondents that reported receiving voting procedure information from SEOs or LEOs at higher rates in 2020, 2018, 2016, and 2014 (see Table 9).

Table 9. Percent of Respondents that Received Voting Information from SEOs/LEOs

Year	All Respondents	Female	Male	Age 18–24	Age 25–34	Age 35–44	Age 45–54	Age 55–64	Age 65+
2022	41%	36%	46%	27%	32%	36%	39%	51%	49%
2020	34%	32%	37%	26%	28%	31%	38%	36%	42%
2018	30%	26%	34%	25%	22%	26%	33%	34%	38%
2016	27%	24%	31%	17%	20%	25%	29%	34%	36%
2014	48%	46%	51%	28%	42%	47%	49%	56%	53%

The high and widespread use of the internet is accompanied by high reliance on online resources to obtain voter information. After SEOs and LEOs, the internet (not including social media) was the most common source of information among respondents in 2022. This was particularly true for younger respondents, who generally reported higher rates of internet usage than older participants in 2022 (20 percent to 39 percent among those age 44 or less, compared to 24 percent to 31 percent among those age 55 or more).

Interestingly, use of social media as a source of voting information was distributed fairly evenly across all age demographics. Among the 55–64 age group, use of social media for voting information was the highest (18 percent). The only age demographic that used social media as a source of voting information less than the 18–24 age group (12 percent) were respondents in the 65-or-older age group (8 percent). Participants were also asked about their social media use when sharing political stories, posting comments about political issues, and other actions related to politics. Generally, about one-third of respondents reported engaging in such activities on social media, with the most common action being “liking” or promoting material related to political or social issues that others posted (46 percent of respondents reported having done that). Female respondents were more engaged than males in the use of social media to share or discuss political issues. In particular, 52 percent of female respondents reported “liking” material related to politics or social issues compared to 39 percent of male respondents, and 39 percent of female respondents indicated that they had used social media to encourage other people to vote compared to 28 percent of male respondents.

In addition to online interactions, respondents were asked to estimate their number of social connections. For OCPS purposes, this meant the number of voting-age U.S. citizens that respondents knew in their country of residence. Over half of respondents reported knowing between one and 10 U.S. citizens, with only 8 percent of respondents reporting not knowing any. When respondents were asked to report how many U.S. citizens they discussed absentee voting with, the greatest proportion responded one or two (34 percent) or none (36 percent).

Although discussion with other U.S. citizens tended to be low, participants tended to be more open to discussing voting procedures with family members or friends. Seventeen percent of respondents reported receiving information on the absentee voting process from family or friends in their country of residence, and 17 percent reported receiving such information from family or friends outside of that country. Younger respondents reported receiving absentee voting information from family or friends at considerably higher rates than older respondents. For example, 35 percent of respondents between the ages of 18 and 24 reported receiving information from family or friends in their country of residence, compared to 14 percent of respondents between the ages of 35 and 44. This difference may be related to older respondents having more experience and knowledge of the absentee voting process and younger respondents requiring more assistance in this process from more experienced family members or friends.

Among other sources used to receive information about the absentee voting process overseas, organizations of U.S. citizens living abroad remained popular, as almost one in four respondents reported having received information from these types of organizations. Twelve percent of respondents reported receiving absentee information from candidates or parties, which is comparable with what was reported in 2020 (13 percent) and higher than both 2016 and 2018 (8 percent).

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APPENDIX A – Location Categories

The 186 locations[26] used in this study are from the U.S. Department of State's (DoS) official list of countries and areas.[27] Areas missing from this list may not be officially recognized by the DoS and thus were excluded from analysis due to challenges associated with collecting adequate data.

North America

Canada, Mexico

South/Central America/Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

Europe

Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Middle East/North Africa

Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Egypt, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

North/Central/South Asia

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

East Asia

China, Hong Kong, Japan, Macau, Mongolia, South Korea, Taiwan

Southeast Asia

Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam

Oceania

Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu

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[26] Areas without estimates were those without sufficient data to predict the citizen population. See the first chapter of Volume 3 for a list of country-level predictors.

[27] https://www.state.gov/misc/list/index.htm

Appendix B – Variables Used in the Model of Country-Level Voting Rates

Variable	Description	Source(s)
Dependent Variable		
Voting Rate	Number of votes counted in 2022 General Election originating from host country/number of voting-age eligible population residing in host country in 2018	Numerator is taken from Overseas Citizen Population Survey (OCPS) frame. See Chapter 3 of Volume 3; denominator is imputed using model averaging methodology. See Chapter 1 of Volume 3.
Proxies for Obstacles to Voting		
Worldwide Governance Indicators	Mean of 1996–2021 averages of World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators	World Bank. See Chapter 1 of Volume 3.
Ln(Minimum Time to Respond)	Natural log of number of days that passed between when invitations to participate in the OCPS were sent and the first survey start from a respondent in the country who was contacted by mail	Computed from the OCPS using start date. See text.
Control Variables		
Ln(Distance to the United States)	Natural log of minimum straight-line distance between U.S.–host country agglomeration pair. Agglomerations are taken from 2014 United Nations Urbanization Prospects	City agglomerations and their locations are taken from the United Nations Urbanization Prospects. See Chapter 1 of Volume 3.
Ln(GDP per capita), U.S. – Ln(GDP per capita), Host Country	Difference in natural log of GDP per capita of the host country and that of the United States in 2022	World Bank World Development Indicator and Penn World Tables. See Chapter 1 of Volume 3.
English	Indicator for whether English is a primary language in the country	Ethnologue. See Chapter 1 of Volume 3.
Spanish	Indicator for whether Spanish is a primary language in the country	Ethnologue. See Chapter 1 of Volume 3.
Region of the World	Indicators for the country's region of the world as defined by the U.S. Department of State (DoS)	Appendix A
Fraction of CVAP with Post-Secondary Education	Fraction of eligible population in the country with post-secondary educational attainment	Imputed as part of Overseas Citizen Population Analysis (OCPA). See Chapter 1 of Volume 3.
Fraction of CVAP that is Male	Fraction of eligible population in	Imputed as part of OCPA.

	the country that is male	See Chapter 1 of Volume 3.
Fraction of CVAP, Age 25–64	Fraction of eligible population in the country whose age is between 25–64	Imputed as part of OCPA. See Chapter 1 of Volume 3.
Fraction of CVAP, Age 65+	Fraction of eligible population in the country whose age is 65 or older	Imputed as part of OCPA. See Chapter 1 of Volume 3.
Ln(Eligible Population)	Natural log of number of voting-age eligible population residing in host country in 2022	Imputed using model-averaging methodology. See Chapter 1 of Volume 3.
Ln(Country Population)	Natural log of country's total population	Penn World Tables. See Chapter 1 of Volume 3.

APPENDIX C – Voting Gap Decomposition Methodology

This appendix presents the model used to generate predictions of the obstacles gap. The following model is fitted using fractional logistic regression:[28]

$$Voting\ Rate_i = \frac{e^{\beta_1 Ln(Min\ Mailing\ Time)_i + \beta_2 WGI_i + \beta_3 (Ln(Min\ Mailing\ Time)_i * WGI_i) + \beta X_i + constant}}{1 + e^{\beta_1 Ln(Min\ Mailing\ Time)_i + \beta_2 WGI_i + \beta_3 (Ln(Min\ Mailing\ Time)_i * WGI_i) + \beta X_i + constant}}$$

$Voting\ Rate_i$ is the 2022 voting rates of the Overseas Citizen Voting-Age Population (OCVAP) residing in country i. Obstacles are operationalized by two variables. The first, $Ln(Min\ Mailing\ Time)_i$, is the natural log of the minimum time it took a 2016 Overseas Citizen Population Survey (OCPS) respondent to respond to the survey after invitations to take the survey were mailed—a proxy for between-country mailing times.[29] This variable captures the influence of mailing times between the United States and the country of residence on the probability that someone votes. The second variable is the country's mean Worldwide Governance Indicator (WGI), which is an index of governance quality based on multiple surveys and expert opinions (see Volume 3). The WGI captures various institutional and infrastructural aspects of a country that may impact the probability that a blank requested ballot is received by a *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* voter once entering the country of residence or that a completed ballot successfully leaves the country of residence. These may include various aspects of mail reliability (e.g., road quality and mail transport time, mail theft, government censorship). Because between-country mailing times would conceivably only influence the probability that a ballot is received and returned on time if the ballot successfully navigates the mailing system of the country of residence, the effect of between-country mailing times is allowed to vary based on the country's WGI.

X_i are a set of control variables that might be related to differences in the perceived benefit of voting across countries. These include: *Ln(distance between the country and the U.S.)*; difference in *Ln(GDP per capita)* between host country and the United States; indicators for whether the country speaks English or Spanish; indicators for the region of the world that the country is in; the imputed fraction of the OCVAP with post-secondary education; the imputed fraction of the OCVAP that is male; and the imputed fractions of the population that are age 25–64 and 65+. Descriptions as sources for the predictor variables are reported in Appendix B.

Once the model is fitted, predictions are made for what each country's voting rate would have been if: (1) OCPS mailing times were only 6 days (the minimum mailing time observed in the data) for all countries; and (2) WGI for all countries was that of the country with the maximum WGI.[30] The estimate of obstacle-free OCVAP voting rate is the average of these predicted voting rates weighted by the size of the eligible population. In other words, the model is used to predict what participation would be if long mailing times or mail unreliability were not an obstacle to OCVAP voting.

[28] Model is fit using Stata's fracreg command. Countries are weighted by the size of their estimated OCVAP. The sample is weighted in order to mitigate the effect of sampling variability associated with low-population countries and obtain a representative estimate of the effect of obstacles to voting on vote rates.

[29] This variable is not available for countries for which there was not at least one 2016 OCPS respondent. For these countries, this variable was imputed through a linear regression model, where the predictor included: (logged) distance between the country and the United States; difference in (logged) GDP per capita between the country and the United States; mean WGI; and region of the world fixed effects. The 2016 OCPS is used rather than the 2018 or 2020 OCPS because more countries had at least one respondent in the 2016 OCPS, and the 2016 frame was more complete with respect to U.S. jurisdictional coverage.

[30] In practice, generating this prediction involves adjusting the log-odds of voting in the country for a change in obstacle variables. For countries with zero votes, the voting rate is zero and the log-odds are undefined. For these countries, the baseline (before adjustment) log-odds were set so that the implied voting rate was 1 percent.

APPENDIX D – Evidence for Obstacles to Voting Using Evidence from Around Time of Migration

This appendix presents evidence that the voting gap is at least partly explained by obstacles to voting and not just differences in motivation to vote. The methodology involves comparing voting rates from the 2018 General Election of individuals who had recently emigrated (recent migrants) from the United States, and were thus outside of the United States, to a group who had not yet emigrated but would soon do so (future migrants). Because individuals in both groups emigrated around the same time, differences in voting rates are less likely to be explained by pre-emigration differences in motivation to vote. And because individuals in the OCVAP group are comprised of recent migrants, it is unlikely that the overseas group's motivation to vote has been affected by spending a long period of time outside the United States. For these reasons, the differences in voting rates can be plausibly attributed to obstacles to voting associated with residing outside the United States.

Data used in this analysis is drawn from the Overseas Citizen Population Survey (OCPS) sample. A benefit of this survey is that it includes detailed questions about individuals' migration history, which allows for the determination of whether a respondent was residing within the United States or within their 2022 country of residence for each midterm and presidential election in the period of 2000–2020. In addition, voting history for the OCPS sample is available for many respondents for the period of 2000–2022, which allows one to account for any differences in voting history for each group in the period before migration. The OCPS subsample used for this analysis includes respondents who were residing in the United States during November 2016 and whose only post-2010 destination country was their 2022 country of residence. Within this sample, the 2018 voting rates of individuals who reported being in the United States during November 2018 is compared to those of individuals who resided in their 2022 country of residence during November 2018.

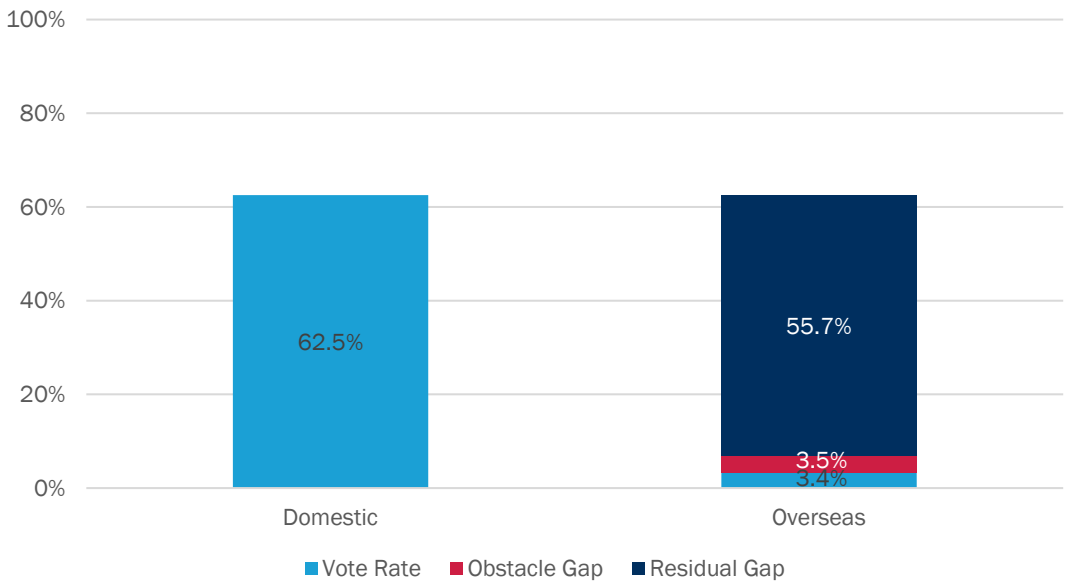
Specifically, the data for this subsample is used to fit the following logistic model:

$$P(Voted_{2018}|Overseas_{2016}=0) = \frac{e^{\beta_1 Overseas_{2018}+\beta_2 Voted_{2016}+\beta_3 Voted_{2014}+\beta_4 Voted_{2016}*Voted_{2014}+\beta X}}{1+e^{\beta_1 Overseas_{2018}+\beta_2 Voted_{2016}+\beta_3 Voted_{2014}+\beta_4 Voted_{2016}*Voted_{2014}+\beta X}}$$

Where *X* includes a set of demographic and geographic controls (age, age squared, sex, race/ethnicity, educational attainment, and 2022 state of legal residence). The estimation sample is weighted so that both the overseas and U.S. groups are representative of the 2022 total eligible population with respect to the Worldwide Governance Indicator (WGI), mailing time, and region of their 2022 country of residence.

The model is then used to generate predicted voting rates assuming the entire estimation sample overseas (38 percent) or in the United States (77 percent). The estimated voting rates imply that for every overseas voter, there were 2.02 (calculated as 77 percent/38 percent = 2.02) overseas residents who would have voted had they been in the United States. Given that the estimated participation rate of the Overseas Citizen Voting-Age Population (OCVAP) was 3.4 percent, this implies that if there were no obstacles specific to overseas voting, the participation rate would have been 6.9 percent. The implied obstacles gap is 3.5 percentage points, whereas the implied residual gap is 55.7 percentage points. This decomposition is also consistent with differences in motivation explaining the overwhelming majority of the voting gap between the OCVAP and non-*UOCAVA* Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP).

Figure D1. Decomposition of the Voting Gap using Migrant Sub-Sample



However, there is strong reason to believe that the obstacles gap is underestimated and the residual gap overestimated when using this methodology. The primary drawback of this methodology is that the OCPS sample is drawn from the population of overseas absentee ballot requesters in 2022. These are individuals who requested an absentee ballot in 2022, and thus might not be representative of the overseas eligible population with respect to obstacles to voting or motivation to vote. Specifically, because OCPS respondents attempted to vote and successfully requested an absentee ballot, the obstacles to voting associated with residing outside the U.S. for these individuals may be less likely to affect the voting rate than the general eligible population, because absentee ballot requesters perceived enough benefit in voting that they would attempt to vote regardless. This implies that the resulting obstacles gap is underestimated and the residual gap overestimated. A related concern is that because data on voting comes from the 2018 election, obstacles and motivation of the OCVAP in 2018 may not be representative of obstacles and motivation in 2022. Also, the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB), and other voting resources were not consistently available in languages other than English in elections prior to 2022,[31] and the survey was conducted only in English; therefore, obstacles related to support for limited-English-proficiency overseas voters may not be fully captured.

The primary benefit of this decomposition methodology over the methodology presented in the main body of the text, which compares voting rates among the OCVAP in countries with different levels of obstacles, is that it uses information about the actual voting behavior of a group residing in the United States that is comparable to the geographically representative overseas population. This means the counterfactual voting rate is independent of the overseas-specific obstacles to voting, unlike the counterfactual absentee ballot request rate generated from the cross-country model. This is because all of the data for the cross-country analysis comes from individuals who are residing outside of the United States, and probably still reflects obstacles to voting. In addition, although individuals residing in high- and low-obstacle countries may differ with respect to features associated with the motivation to vote, the two weighted samples compared in the migration analysis are similar with respect to the timing of their migration as well as features of their destination countries, and thus are less likely to differ with respect to motivation to vote.

[31] FPCAs and FWABs were available in the following languages for the 2022 General Election: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Korean, Portuguese and Vietnamese. https://www.fvap.gov/translated-materials

APPENDIX E – Administrative CVAP Voting Rate

As discussed in the main body of this report, our baseline *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP) participation rate is based on various administrative data, while our baseline CVAP participation rate is based on self-reported participation taken from survey data. This section presents alternative estimates of the participation rate based on an administrative-based estimate of the CVAP participation rate. To obtain an administrative-based estimate of the participation rate for the CVAP, this report uses data from the United States Elections Project (USEP).[32]

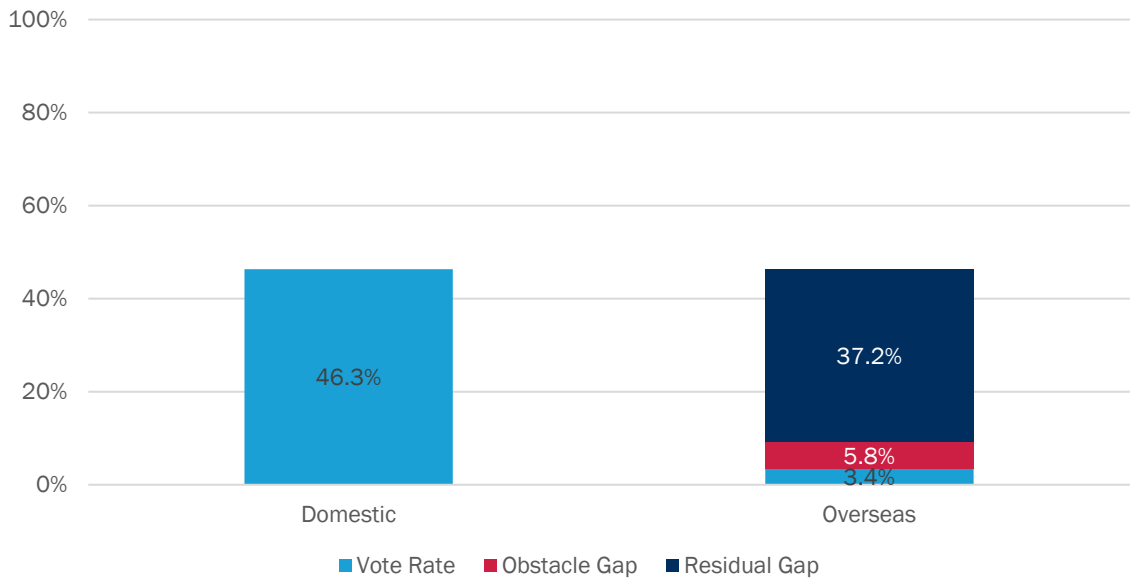
The starting point for the size of the CVAP is the domestic voting age population, which the USEP reports as being 261,673,203. Then, the approximately 7.5 percent of this population that are non-citizens are excluded. Because the comparison of interest is to the CVAP who have an option to vote non-absentee, this count is further reduced by excluding the domestic *UOCAVA* active duty military (ADM) population. This estimate of the domestic *UOCAVA* voters reported is obtained from the 2022 Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Dury Military (PEVS-ADM) and is approximately 952,425. This results in a total CVAP of approximately 241,095,288.

For the total number of votes attributable to this population, the starting point is the 112,030,874 votes counted in the 2022 General Election. From this total, the approximately 94,927 votes attributed to the Overseas Citizen Voting-Age Population (OCVAP) are subtracted. In addition, votes attributed to the *UOCAVA* ADM population are excluded. The number of votes attributable to the *UOCAVA* ADM population is taken from the 2022 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) report. As a result, an additional 257,657 votes are excluded, resulting in a final estimate of 111,678,290 votes originating from the CVAP.

To calculate the participation rate for the domestic population, the total 111,678,290 votes cast are divided by the estimated size of the domestic population. This results in an estimated domestic participation rate of approximately 46.3 percent. Figure E1 presents an alternative decomposition based on the baseline administrative CVAP participation rate. The primary difference between the decompositions using the survey and administrative CVAP participation rates is that a smaller fraction of the gap in the administrative-based decomposition is ascribed to differences in motivation between the two populations.

[32] Data available at http://www.electproject.org/2022g

Figure E1. Decomposition Using Administrative CVAP Participation Rate



APPENDIX F – Voting Gaps Under Alternative OCVAP Voting Rates

The baseline estimates for the participation rates for the Overseas Citizen Voting-Age Population (OCVAP) and the Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP) reveal a voting gap between the two populations of approximately 59 percentage points. Put another way, these initial estimates imply that the domestic population is approximately 18 times more likely to vote than the overseas population.

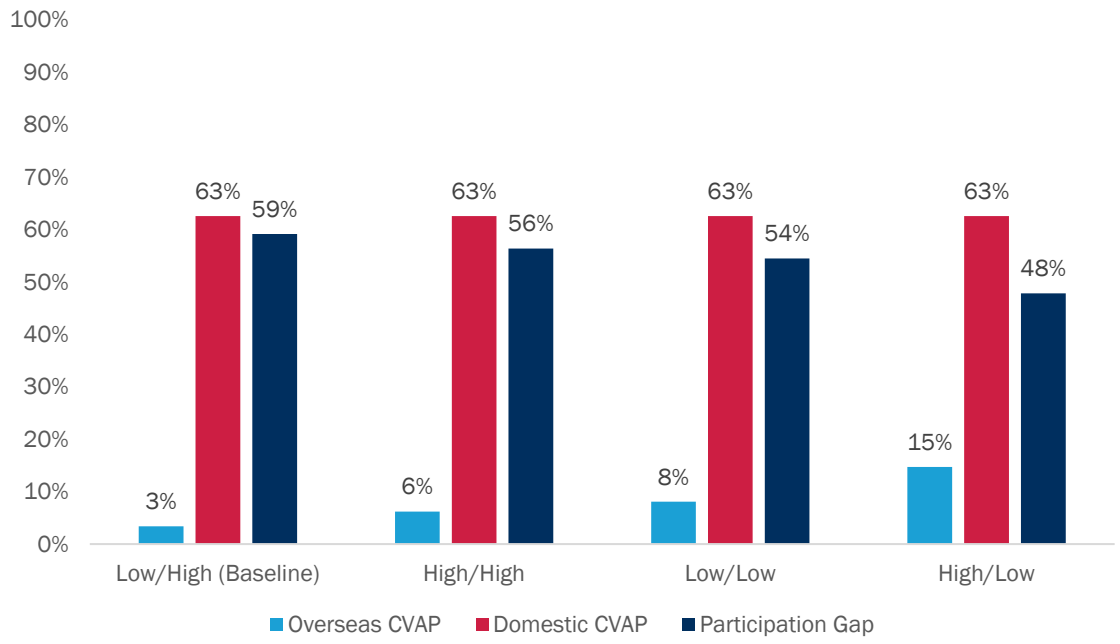
To test whether the magnitude of the estimated gap is sensitive to the choices concerning how to measure the participation rate, alternative measures of the numerator (number of votes) and denominator (size of the population) are employed. Specifically, the baseline numerator for the OCVAP participation rate is used as a "low" estimate, and the baseline denominator is defined as the "high" estimate. High and low estimates of the numerator and denominator, respectively, are then substituted into the OCVAP participation rate to observe how small the voting gap can conceivably be.

For the high estimate of the numerator, the count of returned and non-rejected regular absentee ballots and Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB) from the 2022 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS), conducted after each federal election cycle through a cooperative agreement between the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) and the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC), are used. This count is not used as the baseline numerator because it is likely inflated by: (1) the fact that it is unclear what criteria the state election officials (SEO) and local election officials (LEO) who responded to the survey used to identify civilian *UOCAVA*; and (2) there is some degree of double counting between different fields of the survey. These problems are less severe with the individual-level data used to generate the baseline numerator, although it is conceivable that the LEO survey count includes votes that were not identified in the search of absentee ballot request/return files.

For the low estimate of the denominator of the OCVAP participation rate, the total number of individuals who are estimated to have reported foreign income to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or individuals who claimed social security benefits from an overseas address (1,176,151 in 2022) is used. This is not used as a baseline estimate since it is almost surely an undercount that only includes individuals who are: (1) employed or retired; and (2) reside overseas for a long enough period of time to make their overseas address their permanent address.

Alternative participation rates for the OCVAP based on different combinations of high and low numerators and denominators are presented in Figure F1. Regardless of how the participation rate is measured, the voting gap between the OCVAP and CVAP remains considerable. Even under the highest estimate of the OCVAP participation rate, the CVAP is 25 percentage points higher in 2020 than the OCVAP. The estimates are thus consistent with the existence of a substantial difference in the level of participation between the two populations.

Figure F1. Voting Gap Under Different Assumptions



APPENDIX G – Communications

Initial Invitation – Letter

Dear first_name last_name,

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) is the federal program responsible for ensuring the right of overseas U.S. citizens to request, receive, and return absentee voting materials for federal offices. To ensure that all Americans abroad know of their right to vote and are able to successfully cast ballots, we are currently trying to learn more about your experiences during the absentee voting process. You were randomly selected because state voting records show that you were living at a foreign address during the November 2022 election, and that qualifies you to give us the feedback that is vital to our success.

As the director of the FVAP, **I personally invite you to participate in a short, 15-minute survey regarding your experience with the 2022 election, whether you voted or not.**

We invite you to complete the 2022 Overseas Citizen Population Survey online at:
https://www.OverseasCitizenSurvey.com

To access the survey, you will need to enter your personal **Ticket Number: code.**

The act of voting is one of the most fundamental rights associated with democracy, and many citizens consider it to be an important experience. You may be aware that Americans who live and work abroad have the right to vote in American elections, but difficulties exercising this right do occur—in fact, you might have directly experienced difficulty in trying to cast an absentee ballot from outside of the United States. The U.S. Government specifically established FVAP to ensure that all citizens living abroad are aware of their right to vote and have the tools to do so from anywhere in the world. We need your participation in this survey to help us make sure we are doing all we can to fulfill that mission. The information gathered in this survey will help us as we work to improve the absentee voting process for all U.S. citizens living abroad.

The survey is voluntary. It does not collect any information regarding your political party affiliation or other political choices, and your responses to the survey will be kept confidential and will not be associated with your name.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please send an email to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1877-772-8141. If you have any questions or suggestions about the survey, please visit our website at www.FVAP.gov/info/contact.

Thank you for your help as we work to ensure that all Americans abroad know of their right to vote and have all the information and tools necessary to exercise that right.

Sincerely,

Scott Wiedmann
Director, FVAP

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 10/31/2023

Second Letter

Dear first_name last_name,

About a week ago, you should have received a letter inviting you to participate in an important survey sponsored by the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP). FVAP is the federal office dedicated to ensuring that American citizens living outside the United States are aware of their right to vote and have the tools to do so. We asked for your feedback in order to learn more about the experiences of Americans living outside the United States so we can improve the services that we provide them. Our hope is that all citizens living abroad, like you, have the opportunity to cast their vote no matter where they are located around the world. Your participation in this survey will provide us with critical information to make this possible.

If you have already completed the online survey, we thank you for sharing your experiences. If you have not yet had the opportunity to complete the survey, we encourage you to do so today.

To complete the short, 15-minute 2022 Overseas Citizen Population Survey go to:
https://www.OverseasCitizenSurvey.com

To access the survey, you will need to enter your personal **Ticket Number: code**.

Although the survey is voluntary, we want to hear from everyone selected—voters and non-voters alike.
Our goal is to receive replies from as many different citizens as possible and to use those replies to better understand the needs of citizens of the United States residing in other nations. The survey does not collect any information regarding your political party affiliation or other political choices. Your responses to the survey will be kept confidential and will not be associated with your name.

Our Survey Help Desk is available to assist you with completing the survey or to answer any questions you may have. You may contact us by email at helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or by calling +1 877-772-8141.

If you have any additional questions or suggestions about the survey, please visit our website at www.FVAP.gov/info/contact.

Thank you for your help as we work to ensure that all Americans abroad know of their right to vote and have the information and tools to exercise that right from anywhere in the world.

Sincerely,

Scott Wiedmann
Director, FVAP

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 10/31/2023

Third Letter (or First Email)

Subject: Request for Information from the Federal Voting Assistance Program

Dear [first_name] [last_name],

You might have received a letter inviting you to participate in an important survey sponsored by the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP). FVAP is the federal office dedicated to ensuring that American citizens living outside the United States are aware of their right to vote and have the tools to do so. We asked for your feedback in order to learn more about the experiences of Americans living outside the United States so we can improve the services that we provide them.

If you have already completed the online survey, we thank you for sharing your experiences. If you have not yet had the opportunity to complete the survey, we encourage you to do so today.

To complete the short, 15-minute 2022 Overseas Citizen Population Survey, go to:
https://www.OverseasCitizenSurvey.com

To access the survey, you will need to enter your personal **Ticket Number: [PIN]**

The survey does not collect any information regarding your political party affiliation or other political choices. Your responses to the survey will be kept confidential and will not be associated with your name.

Our Survey Help Desk is available to assist you with completing the survey or to answer any questions you may have. You may contact us by email at helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or by calling +1 877-772-8141**.**

If you have any additional questions or suggestions about the survey, please visit our website at www.FVAP.gov/info/contact.

Thank you for your help as we work to ensure that all Americans abroad know of their right to vote and have the information and tools to exercise that right from anywhere in the world.

Sincerely,

Scott Wiedmann
Director, FVAP

If you have any difficulties accessing the survey via the link above, please try accessing the survey via your unique survey URL: [$PURL]

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 10/31/2023

First Postcard

Recently, you should have received an invitation to complete a survey about your experience as an American citizen living abroad. If you have already completed the survey, we thank you for your feedback. The information you provided will help us improve and support the absentee voting process for all citizens living outside of the United States.

If you have not yet completed the survey, please take a few moments to do so now by going to this website:
https://www.OverseasCitizenSurvey.com

To access the survey, enter your personal ticket number, which is located above your name on the other side of this postcard.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please send an email to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1877-772-8141.

Thank you for your time and participation!

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 10/31/2023

Second Email

Subject: Reminder: Request for Information from the Federal Voting Assistance Program

Dear [first_name] [last_name],

You might have received invitations to participate in an important survey sponsored by the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP). FVAP is the federal office dedicated to ensuring that American citizens living outside the United States are aware of their right to vote and have the tools to do so. We asked for your feedback in order to learn more about the experiences of Americans living outside the United States so we can improve the services that we provide them.

If you have already completed the online survey, we thank you for sharing your experiences. If you have not yet had the opportunity to complete the survey, we encourage you to do so today.

To complete the short, 15-minute 2022 Overseas Citizen Population Survey, go to:
https://www.OverseasCitizenSurvey.com

To access the survey, you will need to enter your personal **Ticket Number: [PIN]**

The survey does not collect any information regarding your political party affiliation or other political choices. Your responses to the survey will be kept confidential and will not be associated with your name.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please send an email to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1877-772-8141.

If you have any additional questions or suggestions about the survey, please visit our website at www.FVAP.gov/info/contact.

Thank you for your help as we work to ensure that all Americans abroad know of their right to vote and have the information and tools to exercise that right from anywhere in the world.

Sincerely,

Scott Wiedmann
Director, FVAP

If you have any difficulties accessing the survey via the link above, please try accessing the survey via your unique survey URL: [$PURL]

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 10/31/2023

Second Postcard

Recently, you should have received an invitation to complete a survey about your experience as an American citizen living abroad. If you have already completed the survey, we thank you for your feedback. The information you provided will help us improve and support the absentee voting process for all citizens living outside of the United States.

If you have not yet completed the survey, please take a few moments to do so now by going to this website: https://www.OverseasCitizenSurvey.com

To access the survey, enter your personal ticket number, which is located above your name on the other side of this postcard.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please send an email to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1877-772-8141.

Thank you for your time and participation!

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 10/31/2023

Third Postcard (Domestic Postcard)

Recently, you should have received an invitation to complete a survey about your experience as an American citizen living abroad. If you have already completed the survey, we thank you for your feedback. The information you provided will help us improve and support the absentee voting process for all citizens living outside of the United States.

If you have not yet completed the survey, please take a few moments to do so now by going to this website: https://www.OverseasCitizenSurvey.com

To access the survey, enter your personal ticket number, which is located above your name on the other side of this postcard.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please send an email to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1 877-772-8141.

Thank you for your time and participation!

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 10/31/2023

Fourth Postcard

Recently, you should have received an invitation to complete a survey about your experience as an American citizen living abroad. We understand that international mail can take some time, so you may have already completed the survey by the time you receive this notice. If this is the case, thank you for your time and effort. The information you provided will help us improve and support the absentee voting process for all citizens living outside of the United States.

If you have not yet completed the survey, please take a few moments to do so now by going to this website: https://www.OverseasCitizenSurvey.com

To access the survey, enter your personal ticket number, which is located above your name on the other side of this postcard.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please send an email to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1 877-772-8141.

Thank you for your time and participation!

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 10/31/2023

Fifth Postcard

Recently, you should have received an invitation to complete a survey about your experience as an American citizen living abroad. We

understand that international mail can take some time, so you may have already completed the survey by the time you receive this notice. If you have already completed the survey, we thank you for your feedback. If you have not completed the survey, we invite you to do so as soon as possible. The information you provided will help us improve and support the absentee voting process for all citizens living outside of the United States.

If you have not yet completed the survey, please take a few moments to do so now by going to this website:
https://www.OverseasCitizenSurvey.com

To access the survey, enter your personal ticket number, which is located above your name on the other side of this postcard.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please send an email to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1877-772-8141.

Thank you for your time and participation!

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 10/31/2023

Optional Emails

Subject: Reminder: Request for Information from the Federal Voting Assistance Program

Dear [first_name] [last_name],

You might have received invitations to participate in an important survey sponsored by the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP). FVAP is the federal office dedicated to ensuring that American citizens living outside the United States are aware of their right to vote and have the tools to do so. We asked for your feedback in order to learn more about the experiences of Americans living outside the United States so we can improve the services that we provide them.

If you have already completed the online survey, we thank you for sharing your experiences. If you have not yet had the opportunity to complete the survey, we encourage you to do so today.

To complete the short, 15-minute 2022 Overseas Citizen Population Survey, go to:
https://www.OverseasCitizenSurvey.com

To access the survey, you will need to enter your personal **Ticket Number: [PIN]**

The survey does not collect any information regarding your political party affiliation or other political choices. Your responses to the survey will be kept confidential and will not be associated with your name.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please send an email to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1 877-772-8141.

If you have any additional questions or suggestions about the survey, please visit our website at www.FVAP.gov/info/contact.

Thank you for your help as we work to ensure that all Americans abroad know of their right to vote and have the information and tools to exercise that right from anywhere in the world.

Sincerely,

Scott Wiedmann
Director, FVAP

If you have any difficulties accessing the survey via the link above, please try accessing the survey via your unique survey URL: [$PURL]

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 10/31/2023

VOLUME 2

TABULATION OF SURVEY RESULTS

2.1 // Tabulation of Survey Results

The 2022 Overseas Citizen Population Survey (OCPS) was distributed to 45,000 overseas citizens who requested an absentee ballot for the 2022 General Election. Conducted as a part of the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) analysis of the overseas citizen voting process, the OCPS asked respondents questions about: (1) the country in which they were located; (2) the length of time they had resided outside of the United States; (3) their absentee voting experiences and behaviors leading up to the 2022 General Election; and (4) other relevant demographic information. Results for key survey items are reported in this volume, broken down by demographic subpopulations based on age, sex, income, race, education, marital status, and world region. Sample sizes (*N*) are included for each question, and footnotes indicate which items were only shown to subsets of respondents. A full narrative of survey results is available in Volume 1 of this report.

Respondent Demographics[33] This table provides a breakdown of survey respondents by world region and key demographics. World regions: [*N* = 4,215][34]

Key Characteristics by World Region										
	Overall	North America	South/Central America and Caribbean	Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East/North Africa	North/Central South Asia	East Asia	Southeast Asia	Oceania
Respondents	100%	19%	7%	46%	2%	7%	2%	7%	4%	7%
Age										
Age 18 to 24	8%	4%	5%	10%	10%	9%	9%	6%	5%	7%
Age 25 to 34	15%	13%	11%	16%	18%	13%	8%	27%	13%	10%
Age 35 to 44	18%	12%	14%	20%	22%	15%	24%	25%	12%	21%
Age 45 to 54	19%	17%	18%	20%	17%	16%	27%	18%	17%	22%
Age 55 to 64	15%	19%	15%	13%	16%	16%	16%	12%	19%	11%
Age 65 and up	25%	34%	37%	21%	17%	31%	17%	11%	34%	28%
Sex										
Male	47%	49%	48%	43%	41%	52%	56%	61%	64%	39%
Female	53%	51%	52%	57%	59%	48%	44%	39%	36%	61%
Income										
$0–$19,999	13%	6%	27%	12%	25%	19%	28%	12%	31%	6%
$20,000–$74,999	40%	37%	40%	45%	34%	31%	22%	51%	36%	28%
$75,000+	47%	57%	33%	43%	41%	50%	51%	37%	32%	65%
Race										
White	80%	88%	59%	84%	65%	93%	38%	61%	58%	92%
Black	2%	3%	5%	1%	27%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%
Hispanic	10%	6%	33%	12%	6%	4%	0%	5%	4%	2%
Other Race	8%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	61%	33%	36%	6%
Education										
Less Than Bachelor's	22%	28%	25%	22%	18%	20%	14%	14%	26%	18%
Bachelor's Degree	33%	35%	30%	31%	24%	31%	22%	48%	31%	39%
More Than Bachelor's	45%	37%	44%	47%	58%	49%	64%	38%	43%	43%
Marital Status										
Married	64%	68%	61%	62%	50%	71%	64%	60%	65%	69%
Never Married	24%	19%	16%	27%	42%	16%	23%	35%	23%	19%
Other	12%	12%	23%	12%	8%	12%	13%	6%	12%	12%

[33] Information on age, sex, and country of residence was obtained from the survey frame. Other demographic variables were obtained from survey responses: race (Q47 and Q48), income (Q56), education (Q49), and marital status (Q52).
[34] There are 22 observations that are not assigned to any world region because they had an embassy or diplomatic address.

Q4. What was the last month and year in which your primary residence was in the United States? *Please estimate if you are unsure of the exact month and year.* [*N* =3,992]

Years Living Outside of the United States			
	6 years or less	6+ to 12 years	More than 12 years
Respondents	29%	21%	50%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	52%	9%	39%
Age 25 to 34	49%	34%	17%
Age 35 to 44	27%	33%	40%
Age 45 to 54	18%	21%	61%
Age 55 to 64	21%	12%	67%
Age 65 and up	24%	13%	63%
Sex			
Male	27%	19%	54%
Female	31%	22%	47%
Region			
North America	20%	24%	56%
South/Central America/Caribbean	36%	19%	45%
Europe	32%	19%	50%
Sub-Saharan Africa	57%	19%	25%
Middle East/North Africa	22%	20%	58%
North/Central/South Asia	28%	23%	49%
East Asia	33%	25%	42%
Southeast Asia	42%	17%	41%
Oceania	17%	24%	60%
Income			
$0–$19,999	36%	12%	53%
$20,000–$74,999	24%	25%	51%
$75,000+	28%	22%	50%
Race			
White	26%	22%	53%
Black	24%	42%	34%
Hispanic	38%	18%	44%
Other Race	37%	20%	43%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	27%	19%	53%
Bachelor's Degree	29%	21%	51%
More Than Bachelor's	25%	22%	52%
Marital Status			
Married	23%	23%	54%
Never Married	39%	21%	40%
Other	28%	13%	58%

Q5. In the 12 months before November 8, 2022, how many times had you traveled to the United States? [*N* = 4,159].

Number of Travels to the U.S. in Previous Year				
	None	One	Two	Three or more
Respondents	36%	32%	18%	14%
Age				
Age 18 to 24	37%	30%	25%	8%
Age 25 to 34	32%	43%	16%	9%
Age 35 to 44	35%	31%	19%	15%
Age 45 to 54	40%	32%	12%	16%
Age 55 to 64	31%	28%	23%	18%
Age 65 and up	40%	27%	19%	14%
Sex				
Male	39%	31%	18%	12%
Female	33%	32%	19%	15%
Region				
North America	23%	23%	28%	26%
South/Central America/Caribbean	28%	30%	18%	24%
Europe	37%	36%	18%	9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	32%	39%	12%	17%
Middle East/North Africa	34%	32%	14%	19%
North/Central/South Asia	38%	36%	13%	13%
East Asia	62%	25%	10%	4%
Southeast Asia	45%	28%	22%	5%
Oceania	47%	31%	7%	14%
Income				
$0–$19,999	51%	29%	10%	10%
$20,000–$74,999	44%	31%	14%	11%
$75,000+	27%	32%	22%	18%
Race				
White	36%	32%	18%	15%
Black	36%	43%	9%	12%
Hispanic	35%	37%	13%	15%
Other Race	50%	24%	17%	10%
Education				
Less Than Bachelor's	41%	32%	15%	13%
Bachelor's Degree	37%	33%	15%	15%
More Than Bachelor's	35%	31%	21%	14%
Marital Status				
Married	37%	30%	18%	14%
Never Married	36%	35%	16%	12%
Other	38%	33%	13%	16%

Q6. For what reason(s) were you in [COUNTRY] on November 8, 2022? *Mark all that apply.* (1) Was born overseas/citizen of destination country (2) Could be with family/Military spouse or dependent (3) Could retire (4) Employment/volunteer activities (5) Education or research opportunities (6) Quality of life (7) Other reason *Mark all that apply.* [*N* = 4,208][35]

Reason for Being Outside the United States							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Respondents	31%	36%	14%	38%	14%	36%	10%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	58%	33%	0%	13%	57%	19%	5%
Age 25 to 34	31%	33%	0%	57%	20%	39%	3%
Age 35 to 44	29%	40%	0%	54%	15%	45%	9%
Age 45 to 54	30%	39%	2%	45%	11%	38%	17%
Age 55 to 64	27%	41%	11%	38%	5%	29%	12%
Age 65 and up	30%	31%	47%	19%	4%	36%	10%
Sex							
Male	30%	33%	19%	40%	16%	37%	10%
Female	32%	38%	10%	36%	12%	36%	11%
Region							
North America	36%	37%	17%	34%	15%	37%	11%
South/Central America/Caribbean	22%	38%	28%	34%	11%	33%	11%
Europe	32%	37%	12%	37%	16%	38%	9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	10%	21%	5%	55%	12%	27%	29%
Middle East/North Africa	44%	38%	11%	30%	10%	25%	8%
North/Central/South Asia	13%	39%	9%	45%	23%	8%	18%
East Asia	14%	25%	5%	66%	10%	35%	12%
Southeast Asia	11%	27%	33%	46%	12%	31%	11%
Oceania	48%	37%	10%	34%	14%	48%	13%
Income							
$0–$19,999	38%	33%	19%	22%	25%	33%	13%
$20,000–$74,999	37%	37%	17%	34%	15%	36%	8%
$75,000+	26%	34%	10%	44%	11%	38%	11%
Race							
White	32%	33%	15%	37%	13%	38%	10%
Black	29%	42%	9%	41%	16%	54%	23%
Hispanic	35%	51%	8%	37%	21%	35%	7%
Other Race	31%	39%	14%	40%	20%	30%	16%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	43%	44%	18%	12%	17%	35%	9%
Bachelor's Degree	34%	34%	12%	38%	9%	35%	9%
More Than Bachelor's	25%	32%	14%	50%	17%	39%	11%
Marital Status							
Married	28%	39%	16%	38%	8%	38%	12%
Never Married	42%	24%	2%	39%	35%	30%	7%
Other	31%	39%	29%	33%	7%	40%	9%

[35] Percentages reflect respondents choosing each of the reasons for living abroad. Respondents could select as many reasons as appropriate in this question.

Q7. During the months leading up to the November 8, 2022 election, did you ever plan to vote in that election, or did you not plan to vote? [*N* = 4,196]

Voting Plans		
	Did plan to vote	Did not plan to vote
Respondents	87%	13%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	84%	16%
Age 25 to 34	88%	12%
Age 35 to 44	89%	11%
Age 45 to 54	85%	15%
Age 55 to 64	90%	10%
Age 65 and up	86%	14%
Sex		
Male	88%	12%
Female	87%	13%
Region		
North America	90%	10%
South/Central America/Caribbean	83%	17%
Europe	90%	10%
Sub-Saharan Africa	86%	14%
Middle East/North Africa	85%	15%
North/Central/South Asia	94%	6%
East Asia	76%	24%
Southeast Asia	83%	17%
Oceania	81%	19%
Income		
$0–$19,999	78%	22%
$20,000–$74,999	89%	11%
$75,000+	92%	8%
Race		
White	88%	12%
Black	86%	14%
Hispanic	90%	10%
Other Race	80%	20%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	89%	11%
Bachelor's Degree	86%	14%
More Than Bachelor's	89%	11%
Marital Status		
Married	89%	11%
Never Married	85%	15%
Other	93%	7%

Q8. In the November 8, 2022 election, did you definitely vote in person on Election Day; definitely complete an absentee ballot by mail, email, fax, or online on or before November 8, 2022; definitely not vote; or are you not completely sure whether you voted in that election? [*N* =4,203]

	Voted						
	Voted in person	Voted by mail	Voted by email	Voted online	Voted by fax	Did not vote	Not sure
Respondents	1%	35%	17%	8%	5%	25%	9%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	0%	20%	19%	14%	9%	32%	6%
Age 25 to 34	1%	44%	14%	8%	1%	24%	7%
Age 35 to 44	2%	27%	17%	6%	6%	28%	14%
Age 45 to 54	0%	35%	15%	9%	7%	25%	9%
Age 55 to 64	3%	33%	20%	7%	5%	23%	10%
Age 65 and up	1%	40%	16%	8%	3%	26%	6%
Sex							
Male	1%	35%	18%	7%	4%	26%	9%
Female	2%	35%	15%	9%	5%	26%	9%
Region							
North America	3%	41%	19%	6%	6%	18%	7%
South/Central America/Caribbean	2%	27%	19%	5%	6%	31%	10%
Europe	1%	39%	14%	10%	5%	21%	9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	7%	30%	20%	9%	3%	21%	11%
Middle East/North Africa	1%	24%	17%	5%	5%	40%	8%
North/Central/South Asia	3%	27%	23%	4%	7%	28%	8%
East Asia	1%	26%	16%	9%	4%	37%	8%
Southeast Asia	1%	22%	25%	7%	4%	33%	8%
Oceania	1%	26%	18%	6%	2%	37%	11%
Income							
$0–$19,999	2%	28%	10%	2%	4%	37%	17%
$20,000–$74,999	1%	37%	17%	8%	4%	23%	10%
$75,000+	2%	38%	19%	7%	7%	22%	6%
Race							
White	1%	36%	18%	8%	4%	24%	9%
Black	5%	39%	22%	4%	5%	9%	17%
Hispanic	1%	35%	13%	3%	15%	29%	5%
Other Race	1%	32%	14%	8%	4%	35%	6%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	3%	36%	11%	7%	7%	28%	9%
Bachelor's Degree	1%	34%	15%	10%	4%	27%	8%
More Than Bachelor's	1%	36%	21%	8%	5%	21%	9%
Marital Status							
Married	2%	35%	17%	8%	5%	27%	7%
Never Married	1%	35%	17%	9%	7%	21%	10%
Other	0%	43%	14%	4%	3%	20%	15%

Q9. Did you request an absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* =4,204]

Absentee Ballot Request			
	Yes	No	Not sure
Respondents	65%	20%	15%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	60%	30%	9%
Age 25 to 34	63%	16%	22%
Age 35 to 44	63%	19%	18%
Age 45 to 54	66%	19%	15%
Age 55 to 64	65%	21%	14%
Age 65 and up	65%	23%	12%
Sex			
Male	64%	21%	15%
Female	64%	21%	16%
Region			
North America	66%	19%	16%
South/Central America/Caribbean	58%	28%	14%
Europe	69%	16%	15%
Sub-Saharan Africa	61%	22%	18%
Middle East/North Africa	57%	25%	18%
North/Central/South Asia	66%	16%	18%
East Asia	57%	31%	12%
Southeast Asia	62%	21%	17%
Oceania	55%	32%	12%
Income			
$0–$19,999	47%	30%	23%
$20,000–$74,999	66%	19%	15%
$75,000+	71%	16%	13%
Race			
White	66%	19%	15%
Black	64%	20%	16%
Hispanic	61%	22%	17%
Other Race	60%	25%	14%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	62%	21%	17%
Bachelor's Degree	60%	22%	18%
More Than Bachelor's	72%	16%	12%
Marital Status			
Married	65%	20%	15%
Never Married	66%	20%	14%
Other	64%	16%	20%

Q9A. In what month did you first request your absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 2,858][36]

	Date of Ballot Request						
	Before 2022	Jan-April 2022	May-June 2022	August 2022	September 2022	Oct-Nov 2022	Do not recall
Respondents	15%	7%	13%	7%	11%	8%	39%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	15%	1%	8%	1%	18%	28%	30%
Age 25 to 34	13%	8%	9%	4%	12%	7%	48%
Age 35 to 44	22%	7%	9%	5%	6%	7%	43%
Age 45 to 54	16%	6%	18%	6%	8%	6%	40%
Age 55 to 64	13%	8%	15%	10%	11%	5%	36%
Age 65 and up	13%	9%	14%	8%	15%	6%	35%
Sex							
Male	14%	8%	14%	7%	11%	7%	39%
Female	15%	7%	12%	8%	12%	9%	37%
Region							
North America	9%	9%	9%	9%	10%	7%	46%
South/Central America/Caribbean	20%	8%	21%	4%	11%	9%	26%
Europe	17%	7%	14%	6%	11%	9%	36%
Sub-Saharan Africa	11%	5%	10%	14%	10%	14%	35%
Middle East/North Africa	15%	6%	18%	7%	11%	7%	36%
North/Central/South Asia	13%	3%	16%	7%	22%	6%	35%
East Asia	12%	4%	6%	9%	16%	8%	45%
Southeast Asia	18%	7%	14%	4%	8%	5%	44%
Oceania	16%	6%	14%	8%	10%	6%	40%
Income							
$0–$19,999	14%	3%	13%	4%	22%	6%	39%
$20,000–$74,999	17%	7%	16%	6%	12%	8%	35%
$75,000+	14%	6%	13%	9%	9%	8%	41%
Race							
White	14%	7%	12%	7%	12%	8%	40%
Black	28%	2%	19%	1%	9%	6%	35%
Hispanic	18%	7%	23%	7%	6%	8%	32%
Other Race	24%	4%	14%	4%	13%	6%	35%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	11%	6%	7%	7%	15%	8%	47%
Bachelor's Degree	15%	8%	17%	5%	10%	7%	38%
More Than Bachelor's	17%	6%	14%	9%	10%	8%	36%
Marital Status							
Married	14%	8%	14%	8%	10%	6%	40%
Never Married	18%	6%	11%	5%	14%	12%	35%
Other	16%	4%	16%	6%	12%	4%	42%

[36] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to whether they requested an absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q9).

Q9B. How did you obtain your absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 2,880][37]

Absentee Ballot Request Mode					
	Mail	Email	Website	Fax	I'm unsure how I submitted an absentee ballot request.
Respondents	40%	44%	10%	1%	6%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	23%	48%	20%	0%	8%
Age 25 to 34	39%	49%	9%	0%	3%
Age 35 to 44	39%	44%	11%	0%	5%
Age 45 to 54	39%	45%	7%	0%	8%
Age 55 to 64	38%	45%	10%	0%	6%
Age 65 and up	47%	39%	7%	2%	4%
Sex					
Male	41%	45%	9%	0%	5%
Female	38%	45%	11%	0%	6%
Region					
North America	48%	42%	4%	0%	6%
South/Central America/Caribbean	25%	63%	6%	0%	6%
Europe	43%	41%	11%	1%	4%
Sub-Saharan Africa	34%	46%	19%	0%	1%
Middle East/North Africa	34%	48%	12%	0%	6%
North/Central/South Asia	23%	62%	11%	1%	4%
East Asia	29%	43%	15%	0%	12%
Southeast Asia	26%	54%	14%	0%	6%
Oceania	33%	44%	11%	0%	13%
Income					
$0–$19,999	42%	39%	12%	0%	6%
$20,000–$74,999	42%	46%	9%	0%	2%
$75,000+	39%	44%	9%	0%	7%
Race					
White	39%	45%	10%	0%	5%
Black	40%	49%	8%	0%	3%
Hispanic	48%	38%	6%	0%	8%
Other Race	42%	43%	6%	0%	9%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	45%	43%	6%	0%	5%
Bachelor's Degree	40%	42%	12%	0%	6%
More Than Bachelor's	39%	46%	9%	1%	5%
Marital Status					
Married	41%	43%	10%	1%	5%
Never Married	37%	48%	10%	0%	5%
Other	41%	46%	5%	0%	8%

[37] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to whether they requested an absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q9).

Q9C. For which of the following reasons did you choose to receive your absentee ballot by [method selected in Q9B]? [*N* = 2,723][38]

Reason for Absentee Method Selection	Convenience	Reliability	Ease of use	Speed	Habit	Not aware of other options	Other
Respondents	40%	13%	11%	6%	5%	22%	4%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	45%	5%	18%	4%	2%	26%	0%
Age 25 to 34	46%	10%	5%	5%	7%	27%	1%
Age 35 to 44	35%	11%	8%	3%	10%	28%	5%
Age 45 to 54	41%	8%	10%	9%	3%	23%	5%
Age 55 to 64	32%	20%	17%	5%	3%	17%	5%
Age 65 and up	42%	16%	11%	6%	4%	18%	3%
Sex							
Male	43%	11%	10%	5%	5%	22%	4%
Female	38%	12%	12%	7%	6%	23%	3%
Region							
North America	42%	12%	12%	3%	7%	23%	1%
South/Central America/Caribbean	34%	18%	11%	10%	0%	22%	5%
Europe	38%	14%	10%	6%	7%	22%	4%
Sub-Saharan Africa	29%	12%	11%	14%	1%	31%	2%
Middle East/North Africa	37%	12%	16%	4%	2%	22%	8%
North/Central/South Asia	45%	9%	7%	5%	1%	18%	15%
East Asia	54%	5%	5%	6%	6%	18%	6%
Southeast Asia	40%	9%	22%	3%	3%	19%	4%
Oceania	38%	9%	10%	8%	2%	31%	4%
Income							
$0–$19,999	42%	6%	13%	7%	0%	28%	4%
$20,000–$74,999	40%	16%	8%	6%	7%	19%	3%
$75,000+	39%	12%	12%	5%	4%	22%	5%
Race							
White	41%	13%	10%	6%	5%	20%	4%
Black	41%	11%	6%	2%	1%	34%	5%
Hispanic	37%	15%	8%	2%	1%	33%	4%
Other Race	35%	12%	13%	7%	7%	24%	3%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	45%	9%	11%	5%	4%	21%	4%
Bachelor's Degree	34%	15%	14%	5%	4%	26%	2%
More Than Bachelor's	41%	13%	8%	7%	7%	19%	5%
Marital Status							
Married	38%	14%	11%	6%	4%	23%	4%
Never Married	44%	11%	10%	4%	9%	20%	2%
Other	42%	13%	11%	10%	1%	17%	6%

[38] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to whether they requested an absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q9) and that also responded "Mail," "Email," "Website," or "Fax" to the method they obtained their absentee ballot (Q9B)

Q10. Did you expect to receive an absentee ballot automatically from an election official for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 4,191]

Automatic Ballot			
	Yes	No	Not sure
Respondents	53%	32%	16%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	33%	52%	15%
Age 25 to 34	49%	28%	23%
Age 35 to 44	57%	25%	17%
Age 45 to 54	50%	33%	16%
Age 55 to 64	54%	32%	14%
Age 65 and up	60%	28%	12%
Sex			
Male	57%	29%	14%
Female	50%	33%	17%
Region			
North America	49%	37%	13%
South/Central America/Caribbean	48%	37%	14%
Europe	56%	27%	17%
Sub-Saharan Africa	48%	39%	13%
Middle East/North Africa	47%	33%	20%
North/Central/South Asia	66%	18%	15%
East Asia	46%	40%	14%
Southeast Asia	57%	26%	17%
Oceania	53%	33%	14%
Income			
$0–$19,999	47%	37%	16%
$20,000–$74,999	53%	29%	17%
$75,000+	56%	32%	12%
Race			
White	54%	32%	14%
Black	57%	23%	21%
Hispanic	50%	33%	16%
Other Race	54%	28%	18%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	49%	35%	16%
Bachelor's Degree	53%	31%	17%
More Than Bachelor's	56%	30%	14%
Marital Status			
Married	55%	29%	16%
Never Married	46%	41%	14%
Other	60%	28%	11%

Q10A. Was this the first time you requested an absentee ballot or expected to receive one automatically while living in [COUNTRY]? [*N* = 3,563][39]

Absentee Ballot Request Experience		
	Yes	No
Respondents	21%	79%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	56%	44%
Age 25 to 34	23%	77%
Age 35 to 44	14%	86%
Age 45 to 54	16%	84%
Age 55 to 64	14%	86%
Age 65 and up	20%	80%
Sex		
Male	22%	78%
Female	19%	81%
Region		
North America	18%	82%
South/Central America/Caribbean	25%	75%
Europe	20%	80%
Sub-Saharan Africa	46%	54%
Middle East/North Africa	26%	74%
North/Central/South Asia	29%	71%
East Asia	26%	74%
Southeast Asia	26%	74%
Oceania	12%	88%
Income		
$0–$19,999	27%	73%
$20,000–$74,999	17%	83%
$75,000+	18%	82%
Race		
White	18%	82%
Black	18%	82%
Hispanic	25%	75%
Other Race	28%	72%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	31%	69%
Bachelor's Degree	18%	82%
More Than Bachelor's	15%	85%
Marital Status		
Married	16%	84%
Never Married	29%	71%
Other	23%	77%

[39] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to whether they requested an absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q9) or respondents who answered "Yes" to whether the respondent expected to receive an absentee ballot (Q10)

Q11. Did you receive an absentee ballot from an election official for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 4,192]

Absentee Ballot Receipt			
	Yes	No	Not Sure
Respondents	60%	18%	22%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	44%	35%	21%
Age 25 to 34	55%	16%	29%
Age 35 to 44	55%	20%	24%
Age 45 to 54	62%	14%	23%
Age 55 to 64	61%	18%	21%
Age 65 and up	66%	16%	18%
Sex			
Male	60%	18%	22%
Female	59%	19%	22%
Region			
North America	70%	8%	22%
South/Central America/Caribbean	49%	24%	27%
Europe	63%	15%	22%
Sub-Saharan Africa	45%	23%	32%
Middle East/North Africa	49%	23%	27%
North/Central/South Asia	60%	18%	22%
East Asia	52%	34%	14%
Southeast Asia	56%	29%	16%
Oceania	53%	26%	21%
Income			
$0–$19,999	47%	27%	26%
$20,000–$74,999	59%	18%	22%
$75,000+	68%	14%	18%
Race			
White	64%	15%	20%
Black	34%	26%	40%
Hispanic	50%	23%	27%
Other Race	54%	31%	15%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	53%	23%	25%
Bachelor's Degree	63%	17%	21%
More Than Bachelor's	66%	14%	20%
Marital Status			
Married	64%	16%	20%
Never Married	55%	21%	24%
Other	60%	17%	23%

Q12. Did you obtain a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 4,198]

FWAB Receipt			
	Yes	No	Not sure
Respondents	8%	62%	30%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	2%	67%	32%
Age 25 to 34	5%	61%	34%
Age 35 to 44	8%	65%	27%
Age 45 to 54	9%	56%	35%
Age 55 to 64	7%	66%	27%
Age 65 and up	11%	60%	29%
Sex			
Male	6%	60%	34%
Female	9%	64%	27%
Region			
North America	5%	62%	33%
South/Central America/Caribbean	12%	55%	32%
Europe	8%	62%	29%
Sub-Saharan Africa	6%	58%	35%
Middle East/North Africa	11%	60%	29%
North/Central/South Asia	25%	44%	31%
East Asia	5%	65%	30%
Southeast Asia	9%	58%	33%
Oceania	5%	73%	22%
Income			
$0–$19,999	13%	58%	29%
$20,000–$74,999	10%	62%	29%
$75,000+	5%	67%	29%
Race			
White	7%	63%	30%
Black	12%	49%	39%
Hispanic	12%	63%	25%
Other Race	13%	62%	25%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	10%	58%	32%
Bachelor's Degree	7%	67%	27%
More Than Bachelor's	8%	63%	29%
Marital Status			
Married	9%	63%	28%
Never Married	6%	67%	28%
Other	11%	54%	35%

Q12A. How did you obtain a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 8, 2022 election? (1) Printable FWAB downloaded from FVAP.gov (2) Online assistant tool at FVAP.gov/Other contact with FVAP (3) From a state or local election official/From a U.S. embassy or consulate (4) Some other source (5) I'm unsure how I received an absentee ballot [*N* = 450][40]

FWAB Ballot Source					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Respondents	27%	11%	26%	3%	32%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	35%	12%	2%	2%	49%
Age 25 to 34	25%	15%	30%	14%	16%
Age 35 to 44	46%	6%	15%	0%	33%
Age 45 to 54	18%	9%	20%	4%	49%
Age 55 to 64	39%	14%	11%	2%	34%
Age 65 and up	21%	12%	39%	3%	26%
Sex					
Male	28%	8%	22%	2%	40%
Female	27%	12%	29%	4%	28%
Region					
North America	32%	32%	20%	10%	6%
South/Central America/Caribbean	31%	10%	39%	8%	12%
Europe	20%	6%	30%	2%	41%
Sub-Saharan Africa	48%	7%	11%	0%	34%
Middle East/North Africa	43%	11%	14%	2%	30%
North/Central/South Asia	51%	9%	4%	0%	36%
East Asia	25%	20%	31%	0%	24%
Southeast Asia	30%	15%	19%	4%	31%
Oceania	22%	9%	18%	3%	49%
Income					
$0–$19,999	19%	10%	45%	1%	26%
$20,000–$74,999	24%	7%	25%	7%	37%
$75,000+	33%	8%	23%	1%	35%
Race					
White	25%	11%	28%	5%	31%
Black	15%	9%	2%	1%	74%
Hispanic	37%	7%	35%	1%	20%
Other Race	20%	20%	21%	1%	37%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	26%	6%	38%	7%	23%
Bachelor's Degree	19%	21%	35%	1%	24%
More Than Bachelor's	29%	8%	15%	3%	45%
Marital Status					
Married	28%	10%	26%	2%	35%
Never Married	22%	12%	14%	8%	45%
Other	20%	12%	47%	7%	14%

[40] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to obtaining a FWAB for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q12).

Q12B. What was the MAIN REASON you used the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 301][41]

	Reason for Using FWAB				
	Absentee ballot did not arrive	Absentee ballot arrived too late	Concerned ballot would not be returned by deadline/counted	Forgot to request absentee ballot	Other Reason
Respondents	7%	11%	55%	10%	17%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	3%	0%	59%	24%	14%
Age 25 to 34	1%	6%	77%	17%	0%
Age 35 to 44	22%	1%	37%	17%	23%
Age 45 to 54	10%	10%	70%	6%	4%
Age 55 to 64	2%	7%	48%	16%	27%
Age 65 and up	2%	20%	50%	5%	22%
Sex					
Male	8%	7%	52%	11%	23%
Female	7%	13%	57%	9%	14%
Region					
North America	23%	5%	33%	16%	23%
South/Central America/Caribbean	3%	12%	69%	4%	13%
Europe	3%	14%	55%	8%	19%
Sub-Saharan Africa	14%	0%	48%	0%	38%
Middle East/North Africa	4%	11%	63%	10%	12%
North/Central/South Asia	1%	4%	79%	11%	4%
East Asia	0%	19%	62%	11%	8%
Southeast Asia	11%	10%	43%	28%	9%
Oceania	19%	6%	52%	7%	16%
Income					
$0–$19,999	1%	6%	62%	2%	29%
$20,000–$74,999	5%	19%	55%	14%	7%
$75,000+	6%	2%	69%	14%	9%
Race					
White	5%	13%	58%	9%	16%
Black	2%	0%	98%	0%	0%
Hispanic	26%	2%	58%	3%	11%
Other Race	1%	13%	53%	28%	5%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	14%	20%	28%	14%	23%
Bachelor's Degree	5%	7%	80%	5%	3%
More Than Bachelor's	5%	7%	62%	12%	14%
Marital Status					
Married	6%	6%	67%	12%	10%
Never Married	30%	8%	42%	17%	4%
Other	1%	26%	42%	4%	27%

[41] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to obtaining a FWAB for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q12) and reported how they obtained their FWAB (Q12A).

Q13. Did you return your absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 2,817][42]

Return of Absentee Ballot			
	Yes	No	Not sure
Respondents	84%	12%	4%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	85%	14%	2%
Age 25 to 34	86%	12%	2%
Age 35 to 44	75%	14%	11%
Age 45 to 54	86%	9%	5%
Age 55 to 64	91%	8%	1%
Age 65 and up	84%	15%	1%
Sex			
Male	84%	13%	3%
Female	84%	11%	5%
Region			
North America	90%	6%	3%
South/Central America/Caribbean	85%	14%	2%
Europe	84%	13%	4%
Sub-Saharan Africa	83%	15%	3%
Middle East/North Africa	75%	19%	5%
North/Central/South Asia	73%	22%	5%
East Asia	80%	13%	7%
Southeast Asia	83%	13%	4%
Oceania	82%	13%	5%
Income			
$0–$19,999	73%	24%	3%
$20,000–$74,999	83%	13%	5%
$75,000+	89%	9%	3%
Race			
White	84%	12%	3%
Black	100%	0%	0%
Hispanic	91%	7%	2%
Other Race	71%	23%	6%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	82%	16%	3%
Bachelor's Degree	84%	14%	2%
More Than Bachelor's	85%	10%	4%
Marital Status			
Married	84%	13%	4%
Never Married	84%	12%	3%
Other	85%	14%	2%

[42] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to receiving an absentee ballot from an election official for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q11).

Q13A. How did you return your absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 2,414][43]

Absentee Ballot Return Mode					
	Mail	Email	Website	Fax	Not sure
Respondents	56%	27%	8%	6%	2%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	36%	43%	15%	6%	0%
Age 25 to 34	70%	21%	7%	2%	0%
Age 35 to 44	46%	34%	9%	9%	3%
Age 45 to 54	53%	28%	9%	8%	2%
Age 55 to 64	53%	24%	11%	7%	5%
Age 65 and up	64%	25%	3%	6%	2%
Sex					
Male	57%	29%	6%	6%	3%
Female	57%	24%	11%	7%	2%
Region					
North America	59%	28%	6%	6%	1%
South/Central America/Caribbean	50%	37%	3%	10%	0%
Europe	60%	21%	10%	6%	3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	45%	34%	14%	6%	1%
Middle East/North Africa	51%	32%	5%	9%	3%
North/Central/South Asia	44%	43%	6%	6%	0%
East Asia	49%	35%	8%	8%	0%
Southeast Asia	36%	50%	5%	8%	2%
Oceania	52%	33%	8%	4%	2%
Income					
$0–$19,999	60%	23%	5%	9%	2%
$20,000–$74,999	61%	24%	8%	5%	2%
$75,000+	54%	29%	7%	7%	2%
Race					
White	57%	28%	7%	6%	2%
Black	54%	24%	11%	11%	0%
Hispanic	60%	23%	1%	14%	3%
Other Race	56%	24%	13%	7%	1%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	58%	24%	9%	8%	1%
Bachelor's Degree	59%	25%	7%	6%	3%
More Than Bachelor's	55%	28%	8%	7%	2%
Marital Status					
Married	56%	27%	8%	7%	2%
Never Married	55%	28%	9%	6%	1%
Other	61%	24%	7%	6%	3%

[43] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to returning their absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q13).

Q13B. When did you return your absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 2,409][44]

Date of Absentee Ballot Return								
	Nov. 2022	Late-Oct. 2022	Early Oct. 2022	Late Sept. 2022	Early Sept. 2022	Aug. 2022	Earlier than Aug. 2022	Do not recall
Respondents	16%	30%	25%	8%	2%	1%	0%	19%
Age								
Age 18 to 24	26%	31%	17%	10%	0%	0%	0%	15%
Age 25 to 34	13%	38%	13%	14%	0%	2%	1%	19%
Age 35 to 44	23%	26%	21%	8%	1%	3%	0%	18%
Age 45 to 54	17%	27%	29%	5%	2%	0%	1%	18%
Age 55 to 64	9%	35%	21%	11%	2%	0%	0%	22%
Age 65 and up	12%	30%	31%	6%	3%	0%	0%	17%
Sex								
Male	12%	31%	25%	12%	2%	1%	0%	18%
Female	17%	31%	25%	4%	2%	1%	0%	19%
Region								
North America	18%	26%	26%	5%	1%	0%	0%	24%
South/Central America/Caribbean	16%	26%	24%	5%	6%	4%	1%	17%
Europe	14%	35%	23%	9%	2%	1%	0%	16%
Sub-Saharan Africa	27%	30%	19%	3%	0%	0%	1%	21%
Middle East/North Africa	15%	26%	27%	12%	2%	0%	1%	17%
North/Central/South Asia	19%	20%	37%	6%	1%	1%	1%	16%
East Asia	12%	27%	30%	14%	1%	1%	0%	16%
Southeast Asia	13%	23%	20%	6%	2%	1%	1%	34%
Oceania	15%	27%	27%	7%	3%	1%	0%	18%
Income								
$0–$19,999	21%	22%	24%	6%	3%	0%	1%	22%
$20,000–$74,999	13%	34%	25%	11%	3%	0%	1%	13%
$75,000+	15%	30%	26%	8%	1%	1%	0%	18%
Race								
White	14%	31%	26%	8%	2%	0%	0%	18%
Black	20%	20%	17%	9%	11%	5%	1%	18%
Hispanic	19%	28%	22%	14%	1%	5%	1%	11%
Other Race	22%	27%	26%	8%	3%	1%	0%	14%
Education								
Less Than Bachelor's	10%	22%	24%	12%	3%	2%	1%	25%
Bachelor's Degree	18%	32%	25%	7%	1%	1%	0%	16%
More Than Bachelor's	16%	31%	25%	8%	2%	0%	0%	17%
Marital Status								
Married	16%	29%	26%	8%	2%	1%	0%	18%
Never Married	17%	35%	19%	10%	0%	0%	0%	18%
Other	12%	30%	31%	6%	3%	0%	1%	16%

[44] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to returning their absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q13).

Q14. Did you use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) to cast your vote for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 454][45]

Use of FWAB to Vote			
	Yes	No	Not sure
Respondents	49%	23%	28%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	52%	36%	12%
Age 25 to 34	25%	13%	62%
Age 35 to 44	43%	31%	26%
Age 45 to 54	50%	24%	26%
Age 55 to 64	54%	23%	23%
Age 65 and up	53%	21%	26%
Sex			
Male	45%	33%	22%
Female	51%	16%	32%
Region			
North America	71%	9%	20%
South/Central America/Caribbean	56%	31%	13%
Europe	41%	24%	35%
Sub-Saharan Africa	95%	3%	1%
Middle East/North Africa	46%	30%	24%
North/Central/South Asia	55%	24%	21%
East Asia	43%	24%	33%
Southeast Asia	55%	27%	18%
Oceania	57%	12%	31%
Income			
$0–$19,999	50%	36%	14%
$20,000–$74,999	42%	16%	43%
$75,000+	61%	22%	17%
Race			
White	48%	21%	31%
Black	20%	71%	9%
Hispanic	49%	13%	38%
Other Race	71%	17%	13%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	41%	27%	33%
Bachelor's Degree	55%	14%	31%
More Than Bachelor's	53%	22%	25%
Marital Status			
Married	54%	21%	25%
Never Married	43%	13%	43%
Other	42%	26%	32%

[45] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to obtaining a FWAB for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q12).

Q14A. How did you return your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 255][46]

FWAB Return Mode					
	Mail	Email	Website	Fax	Unsure
Respondents	41%	38%	6%	11%	4%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	49%	30%	0%	18%	3%
Age 25 to 34	75%	23%	2%	0%	0%
Age 35 to 44	26%	40%	3%	31%	0%
Age 45 to 54	30%	47%	8%	5%	9%
Age 55 to 64	29%	37%	19%	7%	7%
Age 65 and up	52%	33%	3%	9%	2%
Sex					
Male	45%	33%	11%	8%	3%
Female	39%	40%	4%	12%	4%
Region					
North America	22%	48%	0%	30%	0%
South/Central America/Caribbean	41%	39%	1%	14%	4%
Europe	45%	37%	12%	2%	4%
Sub-Saharan Africa	55%	45%	0%	0%	0%
Middle East/North Africa	61%	11%	8%	11%	9%
North/Central/South Asia	24%	75%	0%	1%	0%
East Asia	27%	40%	0%	15%	18%
Southeast Asia	49%	33%	10%	6%	2%
Oceania	50%	20%	6%	22%	3%
Income					
$0–$19,999	39%	50%	6%	4%	0%
$20,000–$74,999	52%	33%	5%	7%	3%
$75,000+	37%	36%	11%	7%	9%
Race					
White	37%	44%	7%	6%	6%
Black	71%	20%	0%	9%	0%
Hispanic	21%	23%	9%	48%	0%
Other Race	53%	39%	3%	5%	0%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	29%	23%	13%	33%	2%
Bachelor's Degree	40%	53%	2%	3%	2%
More Than Bachelor's	46%	35%	6%	6%	6%
Marital Status					
Married	39%	42%	7%	7%	5%
Never Married	54%	4%	2%	39%	0%
Other	32%	51%	9%	5%	4%

[46] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to casting their ballot using a FWAB for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q14).

Q14B. When did you return your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 252][47]

Date of FWAB Ballot Return							
	Nov. 2022	Late-Oct. 2022	Early Oct. 2022	Late Sept. 2022	Early Sept. 2022	Earlier than Sept. 2022	Do not recall
Respondents	23%	23%	16%	13%	5%	1%	19%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	15%	27%	0%	0%	3%	0%	55%
Age 25 to 34	13%	49%	10%	5%	0%	13%	9%
Age 35 to 44	2%	22%	42%	24%	1%	0%	10%
Age 45 to 54	41%	16%	11%	7%	0%	1%	25%
Age 55 to 64	25%	28%	14%	1%	2%	0%	29%
Age 65 and up	25%	20%	10%	18%	7%	1%	18%
Sex							
Male	21%	27%	17%	6%	7%	0%	22%
Female	25%	21%	16%	17%	4%	1%	17%
Region							
North America	22%	8%	30%	30%	0%	0%	10%
South/Central America/Caribbean	14%	26%	12%	3%	30%	6%	9%
Europe	32%	28%	15%	4%	0%	0%	21%
Sub-Saharan Africa	30%	26%	22%	0%	7%	0%	15%
Middle East/North Africa	23%	19%	6%	9%	6%	2%	36%
North/Central/South Asia	2%	19%	11%	68%	0%	0%	0%
East Asia	11%	16%	8%	18%	0%	0%	47%
Southeast Asia	12%	22%	26%	2%	0%	10%	29%
Oceania	13%	39%	8%	8%	7%	0%	25%
Income							
$0–$19,999	46%	10%	17%	0%	0%	4%	22%
$20,000–$74,999	26%	31%	10%	5%	11%	1%	15%
$75,000+	12%	32%	13%	18%	1%	1%	22%
Race							
White	31%	15%	14%	15%	3%	1%	22%
Black	20%	23%	33%	7%	0%	0%	17%
Hispanic	23%	6%	42%	1%	4%	6%	18%
Other Race	4%	58%	5%	10%	10%	0%	14%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	20%	16%	30%	2%	9%	2%	21%
Bachelor's Degree	31%	24%	14%	13%	3%	2%	13%
More Than Bachelor's	21%	26%	11%	15%	4%	1%	22%
Marital Status							
Married	31%	20%	11%	15%	2%	2%	19%
Never Married	7%	38%	45%	2%	2%	0%	5%
Other	2%	29%	12%	1%	21%	0%	35%

[47] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to casting their ballot using a FWAB for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q14).

Q14C. What type of mail service did you use to submit your FWAB? (1) National mail service owned or operated by the government (2) FedEx, UPS, DHL, or other private delivery carrier (3) Mail service provided by the U.S. Government in [pipe in Q3 response] (e.g., U.S. consulate, military bases) (4) Other [*N* = 129][48]

FWAB Mail Type				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Respondents	66%	10%	16%	8%
Age				
Age 18 to 24	77%	0%	23%	0%
Age 25 to 34	78%	8%	14%	0%
Age 35 to 44	80%	2%	18%	0%
Age 45 to 54	58%	22%	20%	0%
Age 55 to 64	78%	19%	2%	1%
Age 65 and up	68%	3%	12%	17%
Sex				
Male	74%	5%	20%	1%
Female	64%	9%	14%	13%
Region				
North America	30%	0%	34%	35%
South/Central America/Caribbean	61%	12%	24%	3%
Europe	82%	3%	6%	9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	62%	7%	32%	0%
Middle East/North Africa	71%	18%	6%	5%
North/Central/South Asia	14%	9%	77%	0%
East Asia	61%	39%	0%	0%
Southeast Asia	29%	44%	27%	0%
Oceania	70%	7%	23%	0%
Income				
$0–$19,999	50%	16%	31%	3%
$20,000–$74,999	74%	8%	11%	7%
$75,000+	52%	12%	20%	17%
Race				
White	69%	6%	11%	15%
Black	10%	53%	34%	3%
Hispanic	46%	8%	46%	0%
Other Race	57%	16%	27%	0%
Education				
Less Than Bachelor's	48%	13%	14%	24%
Bachelor's Degree	38%	10%	38%	14%
More Than Bachelor's	84%	10%	5%	1%
Marital Status				
Married	62%	10%	16%	12%
Never Married	86%	11%	3%	0%
Other	50%	11%	37%	2%

[48] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Mail" to how they returned their FWAB for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q14A).

Q15_1. How would you characterize the reliability of the national mail service owned or operated by the government of [COUNTRY] [*N* = 4,145]?

Reliability of National Mail Service					
	Very Unreliable	Unreliable	Neither Reliable nor Unreliable	Reliable	Very Reliable
Respondents	10%	12%	14%	37%	27%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	4%	10%	19%	38%	29%
Age 25 to 34	8%	12%	12%	45%	24%
Age 35 to 44	11%	13%	9%	33%	34%
Age 45 to 54	12%	11%	9%	45%	23%
Age 55 to 64	12%	13%	19%	32%	25%
Age 65 and up	11%	12%	16%	34%	26%
Sex					
Male	9%	11%	14%	34%	33%
Female	11%	13%	13%	41%	21%
Region					
North America	8%	13%	10%	39%	30%
South/Central America/Caribbean	36%	21%	19%	21%	3%
Europe	6%	9%	14%	40%	32%
Sub-Saharan Africa	47%	25%	7%	16%	6%
Middle East/North Africa	18%	27%	26%	25%	5%
North/Central/South Asia	11%	21%	31%	26%	11%
East Asia	5%	7%	3%	40%	45%
Southeast Asia	22%	14%	14%	37%	13%
Oceania	4%	7%	11%	49%	29%
Income					
$0–$19,999	11%	12%	16%	38%	23%
$20,000–$74,999	11%	13%	13%	35%	28%
$75,000+	9%	12%	13%	38%	28%
Race					
White	9%	12%	14%	38%	27%
Black	22%	4%	7%	42%	25%
Hispanic	18%	17%	6%	22%	37%
Other Race	9%	10%	16%	47%	18%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	8%	11%	12%	39%	29%
Bachelor's Degree	11%	12%	14%	37%	26%
More Than Bachelor's	11%	13%	13%	37%	27%
Marital Status					
Married	10%	13%	13%	37%	27%
Never Married	8%	11%	15%	38%	28%
Other	13%	12%	11%	39%	25%

Q15_2. How would you characterize the reliability of FedEx, UPS, DHL, or another private delivery carrier [*N* = 3,941]?

Reliability of Private Delivery Carriers					
	Very Unreliable	Unreliable	Neither Reliable nor Unreliable	Reliable	Very Reliable
Respondents	3%	3%	12%	48%	34%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	4%	9%	3%	50%	34%
Age 25 to 34	0%	5%	9%	58%	28%
Age 35 to 44	3%	2%	13%	46%	36%
Age 45 to 54	3%	2%	11%	48%	37%
Age 55 to 64	5%	2%	16%	38%	39%
Age 65 and up	4%	2%	15%	48%	31%
Sex					
Male	4%	2%	11%	43%	40%
Female	2%	3%	13%	52%	29%
Region					
North America	3%	2%	9%	44%	42%
South/Central America/Caribbean	5%	4%	7%	47%	36%
Europe	3%	2%	14%	50%	30%
Sub-Saharan Africa	4%	3%	9%	58%	27%
Middle East/North Africa	3%	2%	13%	42%	40%
North/Central/South Asia	2%	2%	9%	55%	32%
East Asia	3%	8%	9%	45%	35%
Southeast Asia	3%	2%	12%	45%	38%
Oceania	2%	3%	17%	49%	29%
Income					
$0–$19,999	2%	4%	18%	46%	30%
$20,000–$74,999	4%	3%	13%	50%	30%
$75,000+	3%	2%	11%	45%	39%
Race					
White	3%	2%	14%	48%	33%
Black	7%	6%	3%	62%	22%
Hispanic	2%	2%	4%	49%	43%
Other Race	3%	6%	13%	49%	29%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	3%	3%	12%	46%	36%
Bachelor's Degree	4%	3%	15%	50%	28%
More Than Bachelor's	3%	1%	11%	47%	37%
Marital Status					
Married	3%	2%	12%	46%	37%
Never Married	3%	4%	10%	56%	27%
Other	3%	2%	16%	43%	35%

Q15_3. How would you characterize the reliability of the mail service provided by the U.S. Government in [COUNTRY] (e.g., U.S. consulate, military base/APO/FPO/DPO) [*N* = 3,592]?

Reliability of U.S. Government-Provided Mail Services					
	Very Unreliable	Unreliable	Neither Reliable nor Unreliable	Reliable	Very Reliable
Respondents	4%	4%	34%	37%	20%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	2%	1%	27%	36%	34%
Age 25 to 34	3%	3%	35%	43%	15%
Age 35 to 44	4%	4%	31%	37%	25%
Age 45 to 54	4%	6%	31%	40%	19%
Age 55 to 64	4%	5%	40%	33%	18%
Age 65 and up	5%	5%	37%	35%	19%
Sex					
Male	4%	4%	30%	35%	27%
Female	3%	5%	38%	40%	14%
Region					
North America	3%	4%	29%	42%	22%
South/Central America/Caribbean	9%	7%	31%	31%	22%
Europe	3%	3%	36%	37%	20%
Sub-Saharan Africa	5%	5%	25%	38%	26%
Middle East/North Africa	4%	6%	39%	31%	20%
North/Central/South Asia	3%	3%	25%	38%	30%
East Asia	5%	7%	29%	40%	19%
Southeast Asia	2%	5%	38%	34%	21%
Oceania	3%	4%	43%	37%	13%
Income					
$0–$19,999	2%	3%	34%	36%	24%
$20,000–$74,999	5%	4%	36%	35%	20%
$75,000+	4%	4%	34%	35%	22%
Race					
White	4%	4%	37%	35%	21%
Black	11%	1%	13%	58%	17%
Hispanic	2%	4%	30%	32%	32%
Other Race	4%	8%	26%	47%	14%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	3%	3%	28%	36%	31%
Bachelor's Degree	4%	5%	38%	37%	16%
More Than Bachelor's	4%	4%	35%	37%	20%
Marital Status					
Married	4%	5%	35%	36%	20%
Never Married	3%	3%	33%	37%	24%
Other	3%	4%	32%	37%	23%

Q16. What was the main reason you did not vote in the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 352][49]

	Reason Did Not Vote	
	I wanted or tried to vote but did not or could not complete the process	I did not want to vote
Respondents	72%	28%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	95%	5%
Age 25 to 34	94%	6%
Age 35 to 44	81%	19%
Age 45 to 54	49%	51%
Age 55 to 64	67%	33%
Age 65 and up	64%	36%
Sex		
Male	67%	33%
Female	79%	21%
Region		
North America	26%	74%
South/Central America/Caribbean	71%	29%
Europe	85%	15%
Sub-Saharan Africa	64%	36%
Middle East/North Africa	61%	39%
North/Central/South Asia	78%	22%
East Asia	77%	23%
Southeast Asia	56%	44%
Oceania	78%	22%
Income		
$0–$19,999	80%	20%
$20,000–$74,999	83%	17%
$75,000+	62%	38%
Race		
White	73%	27%
Black	100%	0%
Hispanic	80%	20%
Other Race	68%	32%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	67%	33%
Bachelor's Degree	66%	34%
More Than Bachelor's	78%	22%
Marital Status		
Married	63%	37%
Never Married	93%	7%
Other	85%	15%

[49] This question was shown to respondents who answered "No" or "Not sure" to whether they returned their absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q13).

Q17. Did you experience any of the following situations leading up to the November 8, 2022 election? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.* (1) I had difficulty figuring out how to vote [*N* = 3,979] (2) I had difficulty registering to vote [*N* = 3,945] (3) I had difficulty requesting absentee ballot [*N* = 3,954] (4) My absentee ballot arrived late [*N* = 3,920] (5) I had difficulty returning ballot [*N* = 3,960] (6) I had difficulty with mailing system [*N* = 3,948] (7) I was unsure what U.S. address to use on my absentee ballot [*N* = 3,952] (8) I had difficulty accessing my state's election website [*N* = 3,930] (9) My absentee ballot did not arrive at all [*N* = 3,913] (10) The voting process was too complicated [*N* = 3,968] (11) Other challenge [*N* = 3,539].

	Difficulty Voting										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Respondents	22%	11%	15%	10%	17%	14%	17%	13%	13%	20%	18%
Age											
Age 18 to 24	33%	10%	20%	10%	16%	18%	20%	16%	22%	26%	15%
Age 25 to 34	27%	9%	16%	11%	20%	16%	24%	15%	13%	29%	13%
Age 35 to 44	24%	17%	20%	10%	23%	14%	20%	17%	18%	24%	23%
Age 45 to 54	23%	13%	20%	8%	16%	16%	19%	12%	14%	26%	21%
Age 55 to 64	21%	14%	11%	8%	14%	8%	14%	6%	9%	15%	15%
Age 65 and up	14%	7%	8%	9%	13%	14%	11%	13%	11%	11%	17%
Sex											
Male	20%	12%	15%	9%	15%	15%	17%	12%	14%	18%	16%
Female	23%	10%	16%	10%	18%	14%	17%	13%	13%	22%	20%
Region											
North America	23%	17%	17%	9%	11%	9%	17%	12%	8%	23%	12%
South/Central America/Caribbean	21%	18%	23%	17%	29%	35%	22%	18%	22%	25%	21%
Europe	18%	7%	11%	5%	14%	10%	16%	12%	10%	16%	20%
Sub-Saharan Africa	29%	10%	23%	29%	25%	23%	12%	15%	10%	20%	17%
Middle East/North Africa	31%	23%	24%	14%	29%	30%	21%	14%	22%	28%	22%
North/Central/South Asia	25%	12%	14%	18%	30%	24%	20%	10%	13%	17%	14%
East Asia	24%	7%	21%	8%	16%	15%	15%	11%	26%	30%	10%
Southeast Asia	33%	16%	15%	22%	22%	21%	20%	16%	22%	20%	17%
Oceania	28%	12%	19%	18%	21%	15%	16%	13%	19%	22%	23%
Income											
$0–$19,999	32%	16%	21%	18%	21%	25%	22%	19%	16%	27%	20%
$20,000–$74,999	20%	11%	12%	9%	18%	14%	18%	13%	13%	17%	18%
$75,000+	21%	11%	16%	7%	16%	12%	16%	11%	12%	21%	17%
Race											
White	19%	11%	14%	9%	14%	13%	16%	11%	11%	18%	18%
Black	24%	8%	12%	7%	34%	11%	14%	27%	12%	19%	6%
Hispanic	28%	11%	14%	12%	27%	21%	20%	25%	22%	22%	20%
Other Race	34%	12%	18%	10%	25%	20%	26%	12%	22%	32%	16%
Education											
Less Than Bachelor's	25%	13%	17%	8%	20%	15%	17%	14%	16%	22%	22%
Bachelor's Degree	21%	10%	14%	11%	17%	15%	16%	13%	13%	22%	12%
More Than Bachelor's	21%	12%	15%	9%	15%	14%	17%	12%	12%	18%	20%
Marital Status											
Married	19%	12%	14%	8%	15%	13%	16%	12%	13%	18%	17%
Never Married	28%	10%	16%	10%	20%	17%	19%	15%	14%	28%	16%
Other	21%	12%	17%	11%	21%	17%	15%	10%	13%	19%	24%

Q18_1. Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge of your state's deadline to register to vote. [*N* = 4,158]

Knowledge of Registration Deadline					
	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Excellent
Respondents	25%	9%	21%	27%	17%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	35%	7%	20%	26%	12%
Age 25 to 34	32%	14%	18%	28%	8%
Age 35 to 44	30%	10%	25%	21%	14%
Age 45 to 54	30%	8%	24%	21%	17%
Age 55 to 64	20%	8%	21%	33%	19%
Age 65 and up	17%	8%	19%	31%	24%
Sex					
Male	21%	9%	19%	31%	20%
Female	30%	10%	23%	24%	14%
Region					
North America	28%	9%	17%	24%	22%
South/Central America/Caribbean	17%	7%	18%	36%	23%
Europe	25%	8%	22%	29%	16%
Sub-Saharan Africa	19%	6%	22%	30%	23%
Middle East/North Africa	24%	15%	21%	26%	14%
North/Central/South Asia	16%	10%	32%	28%	13%
East Asia	33%	6%	22%	22%	17%
Southeast Asia	14%	10%	30%	30%	16%
Oceania	31%	17%	22%	19%	10%
Income					
$0–$19,999	37%	9%	14%	26%	15%
$20,000–$74,999	26%	10%	18%	29%	17%
$75,000+	21%	9%	25%	26%	19%
Race					
White	25%	9%	21%	29%	17%
Black	30%	4%	17%	28%	21%
Hispanic	26%	6%	23%	21%	24%
Other Race	32%	10%	23%	24%	10%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	27%	10%	19%	25%	19%
Bachelor's Degree	25%	10%	22%	29%	14%
More Than Bachelor's	24%	8%	21%	28%	19%
Marital Status					
Married	22%	10%	21%	28%	18%
Never Married	30%	9%	19%	27%	15%
Other	28%	6%	21%	27%	18%

Q18_2. Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge of your state's deadline to request an absentee ballot. [*N* = 4,121]

Knowledge of Ballot Request Deadline					
	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Excellent
Respondents	26%	11%	23%	26%	15%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	31%	12%	25%	19%	12%
Age 25 to 34	37%	12%	21%	23%	6%
Age 35 to 44	31%	11%	26%	21%	10%
Age 45 to 54	29%	9%	25%	20%	18%
Age 55 to 64	21%	10%	22%	30%	17%
Age 65 and up	17%	10%	20%	32%	21%
Sex					
Male	22%	10%	21%	29%	18%
Female	30%	11%	25%	22%	11%
Region					
North America	27%	12%	17%	26%	18%
South/Central America/Caribbean	18%	7%	28%	27%	20%
Europe	25%	9%	23%	28%	14%
Sub-Saharan Africa	24%	11%	22%	22%	22%
Middle East/North Africa	29%	14%	22%	22%	14%
North/Central/South Asia	19%	7%	35%	27%	13%
East Asia	32%	7%	24%	22%	15%
Southeast Asia	17%	17%	26%	25%	15%
Oceania	32%	17%	24%	18%	9%
Income					
$0–$19,999	33%	13%	20%	19%	14%
$20,000–$74,999	26%	11%	20%	27%	17%
$75,000+	22%	10%	27%	26%	15%
Race					
White	24%	11%	22%	28%	15%
Black	37%	7%	17%	19%	20%
Hispanic	26%	6%	29%	15%	24%
Other Race	32%	15%	20%	23%	10%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	25%	13%	19%	26%	17%
Bachelor's Degree	25%	11%	26%	23%	14%
More Than Bachelor's	25%	9%	22%	28%	17%
Marital Status					
Married	23%	11%	23%	26%	16%
Never Married	30%	12%	21%	23%	14%
Other	23%	7%	25%	30%	15%

Q18_3. Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge of your state's deadline to return an absentee ballot. [*N* = 4,123]

Knowledge of Ballot Return Deadline					
	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Excellent
Respondents	22%	9%	21%	29%	19%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	29%	7%	23%	25%	15%
Age 25 to 34	33%	14%	16%	25%	12%
Age 35 to 44	21%	11%	28%	26%	14%
Age 45 to 54	25%	7%	24%	24%	20%
Age 55 to 64	18%	7%	23%	32%	19%
Age 65 and up	16%	9%	17%	33%	25%
Sex					
Male	18%	9%	18%	32%	23%
Female	26%	9%	25%	26%	14%
Region					
North America	25%	10%	15%	26%	24%
South/Central America/Caribbean	19%	7%	23%	28%	23%
Europe	19%	9%	23%	32%	17%
Sub-Saharan Africa	20%	8%	21%	29%	23%
Middle East/North Africa	25%	14%	20%	25%	15%
North/Central/South Asia	16%	7%	30%	31%	15%
East Asia	30%	7%	20%	24%	20%
Southeast Asia	17%	10%	30%	26%	17%
Oceania	29%	11%	25%	23%	12%
Income					
$0–$19,999	25%	13%	16%	29%	16%
$20,000–$74,999	24%	8%	18%	30%	20%
$75,000+	17%	8%	26%	28%	21%
Race					
White	19%	9%	21%	31%	19%
Black	38%	7%	16%	18%	21%
Hispanic	25%	8%	26%	18%	23%
Other Race	30%	11%	22%	25%	13%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	22%	11%	17%	31%	20%
Bachelor's Degree	21%	10%	23%	29%	17%
More Than Bachelor's	20%	8%	22%	29%	21%
Marital Status					
Married	19%	9%	23%	29%	20%
Never Married	26%	11%	17%	29%	18%
Other	21%	7%	23%	32%	17%

Q19. Taking all things into consideration, how satisfied were you with the overall absentee voting process? [*N* = 4,170]

Satisfaction with Voting Process					
	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Respondents	6%	12%	22%	36%	25%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	2%	15%	28%	40%	16%
Age 25 to 34	6%	10%	26%	43%	15%
Age 35 to 44	7%	16%	22%	34%	21%
Age 45 to 54	8%	11%	26%	33%	22%
Age 55 to 64	8%	7%	19%	40%	27%
Age 65 and up	4%	11%	17%	32%	36%
Sex					
Male	5%	13%	20%	34%	28%
Female	7%	11%	24%	37%	21%
Region					
North America	8%	10%	18%	30%	33%
South/Central America/Caribbean	6%	12%	25%	28%	29%
Europe	4%	9%	21%	42%	24%
Sub-Saharan Africa	5%	9%	31%	32%	23%
Middle East/North Africa	7%	21%	20%	33%	19%
North/Central/South Asia	4%	9%	17%	45%	24%
East Asia	4%	15%	30%	27%	23%
Southeast Asia	9%	12%	26%	29%	24%
Oceania	14%	21%	23%	27%	15%
Income					
$0–$19,999	3%	14%	29%	39%	15%
$20,000–$74,999	6%	10%	24%	34%	25%
$75,000+	6%	12%	16%	35%	31%
Race					
White	6%	11%	19%	36%	27%
Black	5%	3%	34%	37%	22%
Hispanic	2%	11%	25%	39%	23%
Other Race	6%	11%	35%	29%	19%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	4%	15%	22%	39%	20%
Bachelor's Degree	8%	9%	23%	37%	22%
More Than Bachelor's	6%	12%	18%	33%	31%
Marital Status					
Married	6%	11%	20%	33%	29%
Never Married	5%	12%	23%	43%	17%
Other	6%	11%	18%	39%	27%

Q20_1. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Voting is an effective way to express my opinion on the issues in an election [*N* = 4,143].

Voting as an Effective Way to Express Opinions During an Election					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	2%	3%	6%	33%	55%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	5%	8%	4%	40%	44%
Age 25 to 34	4%	7%	10%	44%	36%
Age 35 to 44	1%	5%	9%	43%	42%
Age 45 to 54	2%	2%	7%	29%	60%
Age 55 to 64	3%	1%	3%	26%	67%
Age 65 and up	2%	1%	5%	27%	66%
Sex					
Male	3%	2%	7%	30%	58%
Female	2%	4%	6%	36%	52%
Region					
North America	3%	2%	6%	32%	56%
South/Central America/Caribbean	4%	3%	5%	23%	65%
Europe	2%	3%	6%	34%	55%
Sub-Saharan Africa	3%	7%	5%	26%	60%
Middle East/North Africa	0%	3%	10%	33%	54%
North/Central/South Asia	0%	1%	2%	34%	62%
East Asia	1%	8%	13%	37%	41%
Southeast Asia	4%	1%	7%	33%	56%
Oceania	3%	5%	2%	39%	51%
Income					
$0–$19,999	2%	4%	5%	33%	56%
$20,000–$74,999	3%	4%	8%	33%	53%
$75,000+	2%	3%	5%	33%	57%
Race					
White	2%	3%	6%	33%	56%
Black	0%	0%	7%	44%	49%
Hispanic	6%	6%	4%	33%	52%
Other Race	1%	7%	6%	38%	49%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	3%	3%	6%	27%	60%
Bachelor's Degree	3%	4%	6%	39%	49%
More Than Bachelor's	2%	3%	6%	32%	57%
Marital Status					
Married	2%	2%	6%	33%	56%
Never Married	3%	7%	5%	40%	45%
Other	0%	1%	6%	21%	72%

Q20_2. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Voting is an effective way to express my opinion on which candidates should win the election [*N* = 4,129].

Voting as an Effective Way to Express Opinions on Candidates					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	1%	3%	4%	34%	58%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	0%	3%	2%	47%	48%
Age 25 to 34	4%	6%	8%	38%	44%
Age 35 to 44	1%	4%	3%	46%	46%
Age 45 to 54	2%	2%	7%	29%	61%
Age 55 to 64	1%	1%	1%	27%	69%
Age 65 and up	1%	2%	5%	26%	66%
Sex					
Male	2%	2%	6%	28%	62%
Female	1%	3%	3%	38%	55%
Region					
North America	3%	2%	3%	33%	59%
South/Central America/Caribbean	4%	3%	3%	22%	68%
Europe	0%	3%	4%	35%	58%
Sub-Saharan Africa	1%	0%	2%	37%	61%
Middle East/North Africa	1%	1%	9%	31%	59%
North/Central/South Asia	0%	2%	2%	31%	65%
East Asia	1%	5%	8%	41%	45%
Southeast Asia	4%	0%	6%	31%	58%
Oceania	2%	4%	2%	36%	56%
Income					
$0–$19,999	2%	4%	7%	31%	57%
$20,000–$74,999	2%	4%	4%	35%	55%
$75,000+	1%	2%	3%	30%	64%
Race					
White	2%	3%	4%	31%	60%
Black	0%	0%	5%	49%	46%
Hispanic	2%	5%	3%	37%	54%
Other Race	1%	3%	4%	41%	52%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	2%	2%	4%	34%	59%
Bachelor's Degree	2%	4%	3%	38%	53%
More Than Bachelor's	1%	3%	5%	29%	62%
Marital Status					
Married	2%	2%	4%	33%	60%
Never Married	1%	6%	4%	40%	49%
Other	0%	1%	4%	23%	72%

Q20_3. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? If others found out I did not vote in this election, I would feel ashamed [*N* = 4,102].

Shame Feeling if Others Found Out I did not Vote					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	13%	18%	26%	26%	18%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	18%	27%	15%	19%	21%
Age 25 to 34	8%	20%	23%	31%	18%
Age 35 to 44	16%	16%	17%	29%	21%
Age 45 to 54	11%	15%	28%	26%	18%
Age 55 to 64	13%	15%	31%	27%	14%
Age 65 and up	13%	18%	33%	22%	15%
Sex					
Male	12%	18%	29%	25%	16%
Female	13%	18%	23%	27%	19%
Region					
North America	14%	15%	27%	24%	21%
South/Central America/Caribbean	15%	13%	28%	25%	19%
Europe	12%	17%	23%	27%	20%
Sub-Saharan Africa	20%	13%	20%	27%	21%
Middle East/North Africa	15%	25%	25%	21%	14%
North/Central/South Asia	9%	16%	29%	27%	20%
East Asia	9%	18%	34%	28%	10%
Southeast Asia	16%	18%	27%	24%	15%
Oceania	9%	26%	28%	26%	11%
Income					
$0–$19,999	13%	25%	29%	20%	13%
$20,000–$74,999	13%	15%	29%	28%	16%
$75,000+	12%	15%	22%	28%	23%
Race					
White	11%	18%	26%	27%	19%
Black	34%	12%	17%	23%	14%
Hispanic	24%	16%	18%	24%	18%
Other Race	9%	22%	30%	25%	15%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	21%	20%	24%	19%	15%
Bachelor's Degree	13%	18%	26%	29%	14%
More Than Bachelor's	7%	16%	25%	28%	24%
Marital Status					
Married	13%	16%	26%	27%	18%
Never Married	14%	19%	23%	23%	22%
Other	6%	21%	28%	31%	14%

Q20_4. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I was confident that my ballot would be counted [*N* = 4,109].

Confidence of Ballot Being Counted					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	5%	10%	17%	32%	36%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	1%	14%	37%	15%	33%
Age 25 to 34	8%	10%	20%	38%	25%
Age 35 to 44	2%	10%	16%	33%	40%
Age 45 to 54	6%	11%	18%	34%	32%
Age 55 to 64	8%	9%	10%	32%	41%
Age 65 and up	3%	7%	15%	34%	41%
Sex					
Male	5%	7%	17%	33%	38%
Female	4%	12%	18%	33%	34%
Region					
North America	5%	9%	19%	28%	39%
South/Central America/Caribbean	7%	9%	19%	26%	39%
Europe	3%	10%	16%	34%	37%
Sub-Saharan Africa	6%	3%	27%	32%	32%
Middle East/North Africa	12%	10%	19%	32%	27%
North/Central/South Asia	1%	11%	11%	22%	56%
East Asia	4%	10%	16%	41%	29%
Southeast Asia	4%	12%	22%	31%	32%
Oceania	5%	12%	14%	34%	35%
Income					
$0–$19,999	4%	12%	29%	24%	31%
$20,000–$74,999	4%	8%	16%	34%	38%
$75,000+	5%	10%	13%	33%	40%
Race					
White	4%	10%	16%	33%	38%
Black	2%	3%	31%	37%	26%
Hispanic	1%	17%	20%	27%	35%
Other Race	2%	8%	20%	38%	33%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	5%	10%	17%	27%	41%
Bachelor's Degree	4%	11%	19%	35%	31%
More Than Bachelor's	4%	9%	14%	34%	39%
Marital Status					
Married	5%	8%	15%	34%	38%
Never Married	3%	15%	22%	28%	32%
Other	6%	8%	10%	34%	42%

Q20_5. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would have liked the option to vote online [*N* = 4,100].

Would Prefer to Have the Option of Voting Online					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	3%	4%	14%	21%	59%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	3%	8%	5%	26%	58%
Age 25 to 34	4%	4%	8%	16%	68%
Age 35 to 44	2%	8%	13%	18%	59%
Age 45 to 54	2%	1%	12%	20%	66%
Age 55 to 64	3%	3%	13%	20%	62%
Age 65 and up	5%	3%	20%	26%	46%
Sex					
Male	4%	4%	15%	19%	59%
Female	2%	4%	13%	22%	59%
Region					
North America	6%	6%	16%	25%	47%
South/Central America/Caribbean	3%	3%	8%	11%	74%
Europe	3%	4%	16%	21%	56%
Sub-Saharan Africa	4%	2%	5%	18%	71%
Middle East/North Africa	1%	3%	7%	17%	72%
North/Central/South Asia	1%	1%	4%	15%	80%
East Asia	1%	4%	11%	23%	61%
Southeast Asia	1%	2%	12%	16%	68%
Oceania	2%	1%	13%	18%	66%
Income					
$0–$19,999	2%	3%	15%	23%	57%
$20,000–$74,999	4%	6%	14%	17%	58%
$75,000+	3%	2%	13%	21%	61%
Race					
White	3%	4%	15%	20%	59%
Black	0%	1%	10%	34%	55%
Hispanic	6%	6%	7%	17%	64%
Other Race	1%	2%	13%	25%	59%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	5%	4%	15%	22%	54%
Bachelor's Degree	2%	4%	12%	22%	59%
More Than Bachelor's	3%	4%	14%	18%	60%
Marital Status					
Married	3%	3%	15%	18%	60%
Never Married	4%	7%	8%	21%	60%
Other	3%	2%	15%	28%	52%

Q20A_1. You indicated you would have liked the option to vote online. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about online voting? I am concerned that voting online would reveal my personal information to the public [*N* = 3,308][50]

Concern Online Voting Reveals Identity					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	24%	32%	24%	14%	6%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	34%	29%	10%	26%	2%
Age 25 to 34	23%	30%	21%	18%	9%
Age 35 to 44	29%	32%	21%	12%	7%
Age 45 to 54	21%	41%	20%	12%	6%
Age 55 to 64	25%	27%	29%	11%	8%
Age 65 and up	21%	32%	33%	11%	3%
Sex					
Male	27%	31%	19%	16%	6%
Female	22%	34%	27%	12%	6%
Region					
North America	30%	25%	27%	12%	6%
South/Central America/Caribbean	28%	26%	30%	9%	7%
Europe	23%	34%	22%	14%	6%
Sub-Saharan Africa	36%	47%	12%	4%	1%
Middle East/North Africa	18%	35%	24%	13%	9%
North/Central/South Asia	30%	29%	23%	14%	5%
East Asia	18%	34%	20%	23%	5%
Southeast Asia	16%	34%	32%	13%	4%
Oceania	26%	39%	18%	14%	3%
Income					
$0–$19,999	22%	25%	25%	22%	7%
$20,000–$74,999	24%	30%	26%	13%	7%
$75,000+	24%	37%	22%	12%	5%
Race					
White	24%	35%	24%	13%	4%
Black	34%	21%	13%	12%	21%
Hispanic	23%	26%	28%	14%	10%
Other Race	15%	23%	31%	23%	8%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	22%	22%	25%	19%	12%
Bachelor's Degree	21%	33%	26%	15%	6%
More Than Bachelor's	24%	39%	22%	11%	4%
Marital Status					
Married	22%	35%	23%	13%	7%
Never Married	27%	31%	22%	17%	5%
Other	18%	29%	35%	14%	4%

[50] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Strongly agree" or "Agree" to whether they would have liked the option to vote online (Q25_5).

Q20A_2. You indicated you would have liked the option to vote online. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about online voting? I am concerned that voting online would allow my ballot to be tied to my identity [*N* = 3,305][51]

Concern Online Voting Ties Identity to Ballot					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	21%	30%	26%	15%	7%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	32%	28%	15%	23%	2%
Age 25 to 34	19%	30%	20%	20%	11%
Age 35 to 44	21%	35%	26%	12%	6%
Age 45 to 54	19%	34%	26%	15%	7%
Age 55 to 64	21%	25%	27%	17%	10%
Age 65 and up	20%	29%	35%	13%	3%
Sex					
Male	24%	31%	23%	16%	7%
Female	18%	31%	30%	14%	7%
Region					
North America	27%	23%	22%	23%	5%
South/Central America/Caribbean	26%	26%	26%	15%	7%
Europe	19%	31%	29%	14%	7%
Sub-Saharan Africa	28%	41%	15%	8%	8%
Middle East/North Africa	16%	35%	24%	13%	11%
North/Central/South Asia	16%	36%	23%	18%	8%
East Asia	15%	36%	23%	18%	8%
Southeast Asia	15%	34%	36%	11%	4%
Oceania	27%	34%	26%	9%	5%
Income					
$0–$19,999	19%	20%	27%	26%	8%
$20,000–$74,999	22%	29%	30%	12%	7%
$75,000+	21%	34%	24%	14%	6%
Race					
White	21%	32%	26%	16%	5%
Black	34%	15%	24%	6%	22%
Hispanic	22%	17%	38%	13%	10%
Other Race	8%	29%	30%	24%	9%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	17%	21%	30%	18%	13%
Bachelor's Degree	19%	32%	27%	16%	7%
More Than Bachelor's	21%	35%	26%	14%	4%
Marital Status					
Married	18%	32%	27%	14%	9%
Never Married	24%	30%	21%	20%	5%
Other	17%	26%	38%	15%	3%

[51] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Strongly agree" or "Agree" to whether they would have liked the option to vote online (Q25_5).

Q20A_3. You indicated you would have liked the option to vote online. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about online voting? I am confident that my ballot would be accurately recorded if I voted online [*N* = 3,314][52]

Confident Ballot Recorded Correctly if Voting Online					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	3%	3%	16%	41%	37%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	7%	5%	14%	42%	31%
Age 25 to 34	3%	3%	16%	42%	36%
Age 35 to 44	1%	2%	19%	38%	40%
Age 45 to 54	3%	2%	13%	42%	40%
Age 55 to 64	4%	6%	16%	40%	33%
Age 65 and up	2%	2%	16%	42%	38%
Sex					
Male	3%	2%	14%	38%	43%
Female	3%	4%	18%	45%	31%
Region					
North America	5%	3%	14%	36%	42%
South/Central America/Caribbean	2%	2%	13%	39%	45%
Europe	1%	2%	18%	45%	34%
Sub-Saharan Africa	6%	1%	13%	40%	40%
Middle East/North Africa	8%	5%	16%	35%	37%
North/Central/South Asia	0%	4%	14%	27%	54%
East Asia	2%	7%	13%	42%	36%
Southeast Asia	2%	4%	21%	42%	31%
Oceania	3%	4%	18%	42%	34%
Income					
$0–$19,999	2%	6%	16%	48%	28%
$20,000–$74,999	3%	2%	19%	37%	40%
$75,000+	4%	3%	13%	42%	38%
Race					
White	2%	3%	16%	43%	36%
Black	2%	0%	36%	28%	34%
Hispanic	5%	3%	19%	31%	41%
Other Race	1%	9%	14%	46%	30%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	6%	5%	18%	41%	29%
Bachelor's Degree	1%	4%	22%	42%	31%
More Than Bachelor's	2%	2%	11%	41%	44%
Marital Status					
Married	3%	3%	17%	40%	37%
Never Married	3%	4%	16%	44%	33%
Other	3%	2%	14%	43%	38%

[52] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Strongly agree" or "Agree" to whether they would have liked the option to vote online (Q25_5).

Q21. Before taking this survey, were you aware of the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) or its services? [*N* = 4,142]

FVAP Awareness		
	Yes	No
Respondents	39%	61%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	46%	54%
Age 25 to 34	39%	61%
Age 35 to 44	38%	62%
Age 45 to 54	38%	62%
Age 55 to 64	39%	61%
Age 65 and up	35%	65%
Sex		
Male	37%	63%
Female	38%	62%
Region		
North America	34%	66%
South/Central America/Caribbean	47%	53%
Europe	40%	60%
Sub-Saharan Africa	52%	48%
Middle East/North Africa	41%	59%
North/Central/South Asia	48%	52%
East Asia	27%	73%
Southeast Asia	43%	57%
Oceania	33%	67%
Income		
$0–$19,999	33%	67%
$20,000–$74,999	42%	58%
$75,000+	36%	64%
Race		
White	38%	62%
Black	55%	45%
Hispanic	39%	61%
Other Race	36%	64%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	39%	61%
Bachelor's Degree	37%	63%
More Than Bachelor's	40%	60%
Marital Status		
Married	38%	62%
Never Married	40%	60%
Other	38%	62%

Q22. Did you hear, see, or receive any messages from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) in the past year about the November 2022 election, such as through the web, social media, email, or an organization? [*N* = 4,084]

FVAP Messaging		
	Yes	No
Respondents	32%	68%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	29%	71%
Age 25 to 34	28%	72%
Age 35 to 44	31%	69%
Age 45 to 54	29%	71%
Age 55 to 64	38%	62%
Age 65 and up	32%	68%
Sex		
Male	30%	70%
Female	33%	67%
Region		
North America	27%	73%
South/Central America/Caribbean	37%	63%
Europe	34%	66%
Sub-Saharan Africa	47%	53%
Middle East/North Africa	33%	67%
North/Central/South Asia	54%	46%
East Asia	24%	76%
Southeast Asia	32%	68%
Oceania	25%	75%
Income		
$0–$19,999	31%	69%
$20,000–$74,999	32%	68%
$75,000+	30%	70%
Race		
White	30%	70%
Black	42%	58%
Hispanic	34%	66%
Other Race	31%	69%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	33%	67%
Bachelor's Degree	29%	71%
More Than Bachelor's	34%	66%
Marital Status		
Married	31%	69%
Never Married	31%	69%
Other	36%	64%

Q22A. Please specify where you heard, saw, or received messages from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP). (1) FVAP.gov or other FVAP communication (2) Social media (3) News stories (4) Word of mouth (5) Web search (6) Official U.S. government source (7) Work or school (8) Civic organization, political party, or organization for Americans living abroad (9) Other. [*N* =1,525][53]

	Specify FVAP Messaging								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Respondents	72%	13%	5%	7%	17%	21%	1%	17%	5%
Age									
Age 18 to 24	55%	13%	0%	13%	20%	10%	4%	9%	8%
Age 25 to 34	87%	15%	6%	7%	30%	26%	0%	21%	1%
Age 35 to 44	65%	16%	8%	11%	13%	33%	1%	19%	7%
Age 45 to 54	72%	10%	3%	4%	11%	29%	0%	15%	5%
Age 55 to 64	71%	12%	5%	3%	18%	17%	1%	12%	7%
Age 65 and up	77%	12%	6%	8%	17%	10%	2%	19%	6%
Sex									
Male	75%	10%	6%	3%	18%	21%	2%	13%	5%
Female	73%	15%	5%	7%	17%	23%	1%	20%	6%
Region									
North America	83%	8%	3%	0%	24%	10%	0%	19%	6%
South/Central America/Caribbean	75%	14%	4%	4%	14%	16%	1%	15%	3%
Europe	69%	16%	6%	11%	17%	23%	1%	18%	5%
Sub-Saharan Africa	78%	5%	3%	7%	8%	45%	3%	24%	2%
Middle East/North Africa	73%	14%	3%	5%	12%	26%	3%	11%	6%
North/Central/South Asia	86%	3%	4%	12%	17%	27%	1%	6%	23%
East Asia	61%	16%	7%	6%	18%	32%	0%	19%	1%
Southeast Asia	67%	16%	7%	6%	15%	21%	0%	11%	8%
Oceania	79%	10%	1%	3%	15%	13%	0%	14%	2%
Income									
$0–$19,999	78%	18%	2%	1%	10%	8%	0%	14%	11%
$20,000–$74,999	74%	13%	4%	7%	20%	21%	1%	19%	3%
$75,000+	72%	15%	8%	7%	13%	25%	1%	17%	5%
Race									
White	76%	15%	5%	5%	19%	20%	1%	18%	4%
Black	70%	0%	0%	1%	5%	31%	0%	17%	26%
Hispanic	50%	17%	8%	21%	7%	32%	0%	20%	9%
Other Race	71%	13%	7%	5%	15%	25%	0%	15%	8%
Education									
Less Than Bachelor's	69%	15%	3%	6%	23%	18%	1%	13%	9%
Bachelor's Degree	80%	13%	7%	9%	16%	17%	1%	20%	2%
More Than Bachelor's	70%	14%	5%	7%	13%	27%	1%	18%	6%
Marital Status									
Married	71%	12%	7%	9%	15%	22%	1%	17%	5%
Never Married	70%	16%	2%	8%	20%	24%	1%	16%	4%
Other	81%	21%	3%	2%	18%	12%	0%	22%	8%

[53] This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to receiving messages from FVAP (Q22).

Q23. Which, if any, of the following [advertisements] do you recall seeing, reading, or hearing from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)? *Mark all that apply.* [*N* = 4,208]

FVAP Advertisements					
	Ad 1	Ad 2	Ad 3	Ad 4	Ad 5
Respondents	3%	3%	1%	6%	14%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	1%	2%	0%	4%	15%
Age 25 to 34	5%	4%	0%	3%	16%
Age 35 to 44	1%	2%	0%	9%	13%
Age 45 to 54	3%	2%	1%	9%	16%
Age 55 to 64	1%	3%	2%	6%	12%
Age 65 and up	5%	5%	1%	6%	11%
Sex					
Male	3%	3%	1%	7%	14%
Female	3%	4%	1%	6%	14%
Region					
North America	1%	4%	2%	4%	9%
South/Central America/Caribbean	4%	3%	1%	8%	19%
Europe	3%	3%	1%	7%	17%
Sub-Saharan Africa	3%	2%	1%	5%	15%
Middle East/North Africa	4%	4%	2%	7%	14%
North/Central/South Asia	2%	4%	4%	14%	24%
East Asia	2%	2%	0%	7%	13%
Southeast Asia	4%	5%	1%	7%	15%
Oceania	2%	1%	1%	3%	6%
Income					
$0–$19,999	3%	3%	1%	6%	15%
$20,000–$74,999	3%	2%	0%	7%	17%
$75,000+	3%	4%	2%	7%	12%
Race					
White	3%	2%	1%	5%	12%
Black	1%	4%	1%	15%	21%
Hispanic	5%	4%	0%	11%	23%
Other Race	3%	2%	2%	7%	17%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	3%	4%	2%	5%	11%
Bachelor's Degree	3%	3%	2%	6%	13%
More Than Bachelor's	3%	2%	1%	7%	16%
Marital Status					
Married	3%	3%	1%	6%	12%
Never Married	3%	3%	1%	6%	17%
Other	4%	4%	3%	8%	15%

Q24. Please indicate which FVAP products or services you used for voting assistance for the November 8, 2022 election. *Mark all that apply.* (1) FVAP.gov [*N* = 1,855] (2) FVAP staff support [*N* = 1,855] (3) FVAP online assistant [*N* = 1,855] (4) Visited state or local election office website [*N* = 4,208] (5) Used U.S. government voting assistance resources in [COUNTRY] [*N* =4,208] (6) Other [*N* = 4,208] [54]

Voting Assistance Services Used[55]						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Respondents	55%	2%	10%	49%	13%	27%
Age						
Age 18 to 24	61%	1%	3%	44%	11%	23%
Age 25 to 34	76%	0%	9%	45%	17%	22%
Age 35 to 44	57%	1%	11%	52%	17%	24%
Age 45 to 54	47%	4%	8%	52%	11%	29%
Age 55 to 64	54%	5%	11%	48%	8%	31%
Age 65 and up	44%	3%	16%	48%	12%	29%
Sex						
Male	51%	2%	9%	51%	15%	24%
Female	56%	3%	11%	47%	11%	30%
Region						
North America	42%	1%	9%	59%	13%	24%
South/Central America/Caribbean	53%	2%	9%	47%	13%	25%
Europe	60%	3%	11%	48%	14%	25%
Sub-Saharan Africa	53%	1%	12%	55%	16%	22%
Middle East/North Africa	48%	2%	16%	38%	13%	34%
North/Central/South Asia	71%	2%	9%	42%	17%	17%
East Asia	53%	1%	9%	49%	14%	30%
Southeast Asia	56%	2%	8%	45%	12%	20%
Oceania	50%	2%	10%	45%	5%	40%
Income						
$0–$19,999	63%	1%	13%	39%	21%	31%
$20,000–$74,999	60%	2%	8%	54%	12%	26%
$75,000+	50%	2%	9%	55%	12%	27%
Race						
White	54%	2%	9%	53%	11%	28%
Black	58%	0%	10%	47%	40%	13%
Hispanic	57%	2%	12%	45%	24%	23%
Other Race	72%	3%	11%	48%	15%	25%
Education						
Less Than Bachelor's	56%	1%	11%	42%	17%	32%
Bachelor's Degree	55%	3%	9%	55%	13%	24%
More Than Bachelor's	57%	2%	11%	53%	12%	26%
Marital Status						
Married	52%	2%	13%	54%	12%	26%
Never Married	70%	2%	7%	50%	17%	23%
Other	47%	3%	6%	43%	10%	38%

[54] Items 1 to 3 were only shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to being aware of FVAP before responding to the survey (Q21).
[55] Percentages reflect respondents reporting "Yes" to using the following voting resources.

Q25. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the FVAP.gov website when you visited it in 2022 [*N* = 1,062][56]

Satisfaction with FVAP website					
	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Respondents	28%	49%	19%	3%	0%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	27%	53%	20%	0%	0%
Age 25 to 34	22%	60%	15%	3%	0%
Age 35 to 44	20%	42%	24%	12%	2%
Age 45 to 54	23%	59%	17%	1%	0%
Age 55 to 64	47%	36%	16%	0%	1%
Age 65 and up	34%	40%	25%	0%	0%
Sex					
Male	37%	45%	17%	2%	0%
Female	20%	52%	22%	5%	1%
Region					
North America	43%	42%	8%	6%	0%
South/Central America/Caribbean	39%	45%	14%	0%	2%
Europe	23%	50%	23%	3%	1%
Sub-Saharan Africa	40%	45%	14%	1%	0%
Middle East/North Africa	25%	47%	27%	1%	0%
North/Central/South Asia	24%	60%	10%	5%	0%
East Asia	22%	61%	15%	1%	0%
Southeast Asia	29%	41%	30%	1%	0%
Oceania	26%	57%	15%	2%	0%
Income					
$0–$19,999	32%	23%	43%	2%	0%
$20,000–$74,999	32%	50%	14%	3%	1%
$75,000+	25%	53%	20%	2%	0%
Race					
White	29%	47%	21%	3%	0%
Black	40%	52%	7%	1%	0%
Hispanic	30%	48%	11%	9%	1%
Other Race	18%	57%	23%	3%	0%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	34%	33%	26%	7%	0%
Bachelor's Degree	29%	51%	19%	1%	0%
More Than Bachelor's	23%	58%	15%	2%	1%
Marital Status					
Married	28%	48%	21%	3%	1%
Never Married	23%	58%	15%	4%	0%
Other	41%	30%	27%	0%	1%

[56] This question was shown to respondents who visited FVAP.gov or the FVAP Online Assistant tool (Q24).

Q26. What source led you to visit your state or local election office website when you visited in anticipation of the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 2,105][57]

Source of State/Local Website						
	FVAP.gov	Internet search	State or local election official	Family or friend	State Department or Consular Services	Other
Respondents	10%	46%	21%	9%	3%	10%
Age						
Age 18 to 24	11%	46%	15%	18%	5%	5%
Age 25 to 34	7%	59%	14%	10%	3%	7%
Age 35 to 44	7%	48%	19%	10%	4%	13%
Age 45 to 54	11%	48%	17%	7%	6%	11%
Age 55 to 64	15%	47%	22%	5%	1%	11%
Age 65 and up	12%	37%	31%	8%	2%	10%
Sex						
Male	10%	46%	23%	9%	2%	9%
Female	11%	46%	19%	8%	4%	11%
Region						
North America	6%	56%	21%	4%	3%	10%
South/Central America/Caribbean	15%	50%	20%	5%	2%	8%
Europe	11%	40%	24%	11%	3%	10%
Sub-Saharan Africa	23%	22%	9%	17%	2%	28%
Middle East/North Africa	15%	42%	16%	10%	2%	14%
North/Central/South Asia	16%	41%	10%	4%	24%	6%
East Asia	7%	47%	15%	15%	6%	9%
Southeast Asia	12%	54%	21%	5%	2%	6%
Oceania	7%	57%	19%	6%	2%	9%
Income						
$0–$19,999	10%	45%	17%	18%	6%	5%
$20,000–$74,999	10%	42%	25%	7%	4%	12%
$75,000+	12%	48%	21%	7%	2%	10%
Race						
White	10%	46%	21%	9%	3%	11%
Black	15%	24%	49%	9%	1%	1%
Hispanic	13%	50%	23%	3%	3%	9%
Other Race	13%	47%	21%	10%	4%	6%
Education						
Less Than Bachelor's	14%	42%	22%	9%	4%	9%
Bachelor's Degree	11%	49%	21%	11%	2%	7%
More Than Bachelor's	8%	46%	22%	6%	4%	13%
Marital Status						
Married	11%	47%	22%	6%	3%	11%
Never Married	9%	46%	21%	14%	4%	6%
Other	10%	44%	22%	11%	2%	11%

[57] This question was shown to respondents who visited a state or local election office website (Q24).

Q27. Were you aware that you could use the FPCA to register to vote and request an absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 4,077]

FPCA Awareness		
	Yes	No
Respondents	29%	71%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	44%	56%
Age 25 to 34	31%	69%
Age 35 to 44	23%	77%
Age 45 to 54	26%	74%
Age 55 to 64	30%	70%
Age 65 and up	28%	72%
Sex		
Male	28%	72%
Female	27%	73%
Region		
North America	24%	76%
South/Central America/Caribbean	35%	65%
Europe	30%	70%
Sub-Saharan Africa	30%	70%
Middle East/North Africa	32%	68%
North/Central/South Asia	46%	54%
East Asia	28%	72%
Southeast Asia	36%	64%
Oceania	21%	79%
Income		
$0–$19,999	32%	68%
$20,000–$74,999	31%	69%
$75,000+	26%	74%
Race		
White	28%	72%
Black	25%	75%
Hispanic	37%	63%
Other Race	30%	70%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	32%	68%
Bachelor's Degree	27%	73%
More Than Bachelor's	29%	71%
Marital Status		
Married	27%	73%
Never Married	36%	64%
Other	27%	73%

Q27A. Did you use the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) to request your absentee ballot or did you use another method for the November 8, 2022 election? (1) Yes, I used an FPCA to request an absentee ballot. (2) No, I used a state or local form to request an absentee ballot. (3) No, I used a non-government website (e.g., Rock the Vote [RTV], Overseas Vote Foundation [OVF]) to request an absentee ballot. (4) No, I used another method [*N* = 1,055][58]

	Used FPCA			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Respondents	50%	35%	4%	11%
Age				
Age 18 to 24	75%	5%	3%	17%
Age 25 to 34	58%	36%	0%	6%
Age 35 to 44	47%	45%	0%	8%
Age 45 to 54	42%	39%	8%	10%
Age 55 to 64	39%	43%	4%	14%
Age 65 and up	54%	35%	5%	6%
Sex				
Male	51%	37%	5%	7%
Female	49%	34%	3%	14%
Region				
North America	59%	35%	5%	1%
South/Central America/Caribbean	59%	31%	4%	6%
Europe	48%	35%	2%	15%
Sub-Saharan Africa	28%	48%	6%	18%
Middle East/North Africa	62%	25%	8%	6%
North/Central/South Asia	62%	25%	0%	13%
East Asia	37%	46%	4%	14%
Southeast Asia	47%	40%	1%	12%
Oceania	40%	41%	12%	8%
Income				
$0–$19,999	65%	19%	4%	12%
$20,000–$74,999	51%	38%	3%	8%
$75,000+	43%	39%	4%	14%
Race				
White	49%	37%	4%	10%
Black	45%	51%	2%	2%
Hispanic	41%	38%	0%	21%
Other Race	66%	21%	0%	13%
Education				
Less Than Bachelor's	57%	28%	4%	11%
Bachelor's Degree	50%	35%	3%	12%
More Than Bachelor's	48%	38%	3%	10%
Marital Status				
Married	43%	41%	3%	12%
Never Married	64%	24%	3%	10%
Other	53%	33%	6%	8%

[58] This question was shown to respondents who requested an absentee ballot and were aware that they could use an FPCA to register to vote and request an absentee ballot (Q9, Q27).

Q27B. For which of the following reasons did you use a state or local form to request an absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022 election? *Mark all that apply*. (1) I have always used a state or local form (2) I did not know about the FPCA (3) I just used the form sent to me by the election official (4) I just used the form provided (5) Other [*N* = 399][59]

Reasons for Using a State or Local Form for Absentee Ballot Requests					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Respondents	56%	6%	34%	15%	15%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	71%	8%	30%	43%	0%
Age 25 to 34	47%	0%	49%	23%	0%
Age 35 to 44	66%	8%	22%	12%	23%
Age 45 to 54	33%	14%	36%	11%	19%
Age 55 to 64	52%	6%	19%	6%	31%
Age 65 and up	76%	2%	47%	22%	2%
Sex					
Male	62%	5%	39%	14%	10%
Female	48%	8%	33%	16%	21%
Region					
North America	39%	11%	48%	18%	14%
South/Central America/Caribbean	71%	4%	16%	18%	7%
Europe	54%	4%	34%	7%	24%
Sub-Saharan Africa	21%	0%	69%	78%	5%
Middle East/North Africa	66%	9%	34%	19%	4%
North/Central/South Asia	77%	34%	53%	0%	5%
East Asia	75%	7%	23%	19%	1%
Southeast Asia	69%	4%	29%	4%	3%
Oceania	62%	5%	30%	38%	2%
Income					
$0–$19,999	51%	11%	41%	27%	19%
$20,000–$74,999	48%	6%	32%	6%	21%
$75,000+	64%	6%	37%	21%	8%
Race					
White	54%	5%	37%	16%	19%
Black	42%	29%	39%	4%	4%
Hispanic	64%	1%	27%	13%	0%
Other Race	81%	16%	18%	1%	1%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	61%	6%	57%	23%	4%
Bachelor's Degree	51%	9%	25%	11%	32%
More Than Bachelor's	58%	5%	33%	13%	10%
Marital Status					
Married	56%	6%	31%	13%	16%
Never Married	57%	1%	48%	22%	16%
Other	58%	15%	36%	11%	3%

[59] This question was shown to respondents who reported using a state or local form to request their absentee ballot (Q22A).

Q27C. How did you obtain your Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) for the November 8, 2022 election? (1) Printable FPCA downloaded from FVAP.gov (2) Online assistant tool at FVAP.gov that guides voters in completing an FPCA (3) From some other contact with FVAP (4) From a U.S. embassy or consulate (5) From a State or local election official (6) From a non-FVAP website (7) Some other source [*N* = 502][60]

Method FPCA Was Obtained							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Respondents	50%	23%	3%	1%	13%	2%	7%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	47%	11%	1%	0%	12%	0%	29%
Age 25 to 34	59%	25%	4%	0%	12%	0%	0%
Age 35 to 44	41%	38%	1%	1%	19%	1%	0%
Age 45 to 54	46%	26%	1%	1%	2%	6%	18%
Age 55 to 64	59%	16%	0%	4%	19%	1%	1%
Age 65 and up	50%	20%	6%	2%	16%	1%	3%
Sex							
Male	49%	21%	2%	2%	14%	1%	10%
Female	57%	16%	4%	0%	15%	2%	6%
Region							
North America	62%	9%	3%	0%	23%	0%	2%
South/Central America/Caribbean	54%	20%	8%	1%	13%	0%	3%
Europe	47%	28%	1%	1%	10%	4%	9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	57%	11%	0%	11%	21%	0%	0%
Middle East/North Africa	53%	20%	1%	2%	7%	2%	16%
North/Central/South Asia	35%	10%	0%	15%	15%	0%	25%
East Asia	42%	39%	2%	0%	10%	4%	2%
Southeast Asia	37%	42%	5%	2%	10%	1%	2%
Oceania	35%	24%	5%	0%	26%	2%	7%
Income							
$0–$19,999	66%	13%	1%	0%	7%	8%	5%
$20,000–$74,999	59%	14%	2%	1%	13%	0%	10%
$75,000+	38%	29%	3%	2%	19%	3%	5%
Race							
White	53%	19%	1%	2%	14%	3%	9%
Black	11%	55%	0%	0%	34%	0%	0%
Hispanic	40%	35%	9%	0%	16%	0%	0%
Other Race	60%	18%	2%	1%	10%	0%	8%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	70%	6%	1%	0%	6%	0%	17%
Bachelor's Degree	41%	35%	6%	2%	12%	3%	2%
More Than Bachelor's	44%	26%	2%	2%	18%	3%	5%
Marital Status							
Married	48%	27%	2%	1%	16%	2%	4%
Never Married	51%	23%	2%	0%	11%	3%	10%
Other	53%	9%	7%	5%	10%	0%	16%

[60] This question was shown to respondents who reported using an FPCA to request their absentee ballot (Q22A).

Q28. Were you aware that you could use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) as a backup way to vote in case your requested absentee ballot does not arrive in time to vote? [*N* = 3,615][61]

FWAB Awareness		
	Yes	No
Respondents	17%	83%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	14%	86%
Age 25 to 34	24%	76%
Age 35 to 44	16%	84%
Age 45 to 54	14%	86%
Age 55 to 64	17%	83%
Age 65 and up	16%	84%
Sex		
Male	16%	84%
Female	16%	84%
Region		
North America	16%	84%
South/Central America/Caribbean	24%	76%
Europe	16%	84%
Sub-Saharan Africa	18%	82%
Middle East/North Africa	16%	84%
North/Central/South Asia	27%	73%
East Asia	15%	85%
Southeast Asia	21%	79%
Oceania	13%	87%
Income		
$0–$19,999	14%	86%
$20,000–$74,999	21%	79%
$75,000+	15%	85%
Race		
White	16%	84%
Black	12%	88%
Hispanic	22%	78%
Other Race	19%	81%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	17%	83%
Bachelor's Degree	15%	85%
More Than Bachelor's	18%	82%
Marital Status		
Married	17%	83%
Never Married	16%	84%
Other	16%	84%

[61] This question was shown to respondents who answered "No" or "Not sure" to whether they obtained a FWAB for the November 8, 2022, General Election (Q12).

Q29. Did you receive information about the absentee voting process from any of the following sources in 2022? (1) State or local election official [*N* = 3,772] (2) U.S. newspapers, magazines, radio, or TV [*N* = 3,672] (3) International newspapers, magazines, radio, or TV [*N* = 3,656] (4) Family or friends living outside of [COUNTRY] [*N* = 3,666] (5) Family or friends living in [COUNTRY] [*N* = 3,691] (6) Internet other than social media [*N* = 3,706] (7) Social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, blogs) [*N* = 3,671] (8) Directly from candidates/parties [*N* = 3,679] (9) Employer/HR department [*N* = 3,634] (10) An organization for Americans living abroad [*N* = 3,769] (11) FVAP [*N* = 3,708] (12) Other [*N* = 3,149]

Procedural Information[62]												
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Respondents	41%	10%	7%	17%	17%	28%	14%	12%	1%	22%	27%	4%
Age												
Age 18 to 24	27%	12%	7%	33%	35%	25%	12%	10%	1%	19%	39%	6%
Age 25 to 34	32%	9%	8%	24%	24%	39%	17%	3%	1%	18%	24%	3%
Age 35 to 44	36%	7%	6%	16%	14%	20%	13%	13%	1%	21%	23%	4%
Age 45 to 54	39%	9%	5%	13%	12%	28%	16%	9%	2%	24%	25%	4%
Age 55 to 64	51%	12%	8%	16%	16%	31%	18%	19%	0%	24%	29%	5%
Age 65 and up	49%	12%	9%	12%	14%	24%	8%	16%	0%	22%	26%	4%
Sex												
Male	46%	11%	8%	18%	18%	28%	11%	13%	1%	22%	26%	4%
Female	36%	9%	6%	16%	17%	27%	16%	10%	1%	22%	26%	5%
Region												
North America	44%	9%	7%	15%	14%	23%	10%	20%	1%	21%	21%	3%
South/Central America/Caribbean	37%	13%	8%	16%	14%	40%	14%	12%	3%	23%	32%	4%
Europe	45%	9%	6%	18%	18%	27%	15%	11%	0%	24%	28%	3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	38%	12%	2%	16%	18%	19%	14%	5%	7%	20%	42%	18%
Middle East/North Africa	30%	17%	13%	18%	34%	32%	16%	8%	3%	29%	32%	8%
North/Central/South Asia	25%	11%	10%	15%	29%	29%	12%	9%	15%	13%	45%	8%
East Asia	37%	7%	7%	21%	15%	31%	21%	5%	0%	19%	21%	5%
Southeast Asia	38%	12%	9%	19%	15%	33%	14%	10%	0%	17%	31%	8%
Oceania	33%	7%	6%	12%	11%	22%	10%	9%	0%	12%	21%	4%
Income												
$0–$19,999	30%	11%	6%	24%	19%	28%	17%	8%	1%	16%	36%	6%
$20,000–$74,999	41%	10%	9%	17%	17%	30%	14%	14%	1%	24%	27%	5%
$75,000+	45%	10%	6%	14%	17%	27%	13%	12%	1%	22%	24%	4%
Race												
White	43%	9%	6%	16%	17%	27%	12%	11%	1%	23%	26%	4%
Black	33%	6%	18%	12%	16%	18%	17%	18%	0%	11%	34%	3%
Hispanic	33%	12%	4%	21%	14%	32%	21%	18%	2%	14%	29%	3%
Other Race	30%	15%	12%	17%	16%	30%	17%	9%	0%	20%	32%	9%
Education												
Less Than Bachelor's	36%	13%	11%	23%	26%	28%	16%	12%	0%	17%	31%	5%
Bachelor's Degree	40%	8%	7%	16%	15%	26%	15%	10%	0%	20%	25%	4%
More Than Bachelor's	45%	9%	6%	14%	15%	28%	12%	13%	2%	25%	26%	4%
Marital Status												
Married	44%	9%	8%	13%	13%	27%	14%	12%	1%	22%	24%	4%
Never Married	35%	12%	7%	26%	26%	30%	14%	11%	1%	21%	33%	6%
Other	39%	6%	5%	17%	17%	24%	14%	13%	2%	25%	30%	2%

[62] Percentages reflect respondents reporting "Yes" to receiving absentee voting information from the following sources.

Q30. Which of the following do you use at least once a month to get news or news headlines about U.S. politics and/or elections? (1) U.S. national TV news (2) Local TV news in country of residence (3) Local newspaper in country of residence (4) U.S. national newspapers (5) Print or online news magazines (6) Online-only news websites (7) U.S. public radio stations (8) International news outlets (9) Web search (10) Other. [*N* = 4,208]

	News About Politics[63]									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Respondents	39%	38%	29%	42%	23%	29%	25%	54%	49%	12%
Age										
Age 18 to 24	19%	34%	27%	40%	19%	31%	10%	43%	65%	11%
Age 25 to 34	28%	36%	26%	39%	17%	25%	21%	61%	43%	20%
Age 35 to 44	29%	34%	31%	47%	26%	35%	30%	62%	52%	14%
Age 45 to 54	41%	40%	32%	45%	25%	30%	29%	56%	45%	12%
Age 55 to 64	49%	37%	27%	41%	27%	32%	25%	52%	47%	9%
Age 65 and up	51%	40%	31%	37%	19%	24%	22%	46%	46%	7%
Sex										
Male	43%	37%	33%	47%	28%	36%	25%	59%	53%	10%
Female	35%	39%	26%	37%	18%	21%	25%	49%	45%	13%
Region										
North America	50%	37%	24%	46%	32%	29%	30%	55%	48%	8%
South/Central America/Caribbean	46%	23%	13%	44%	18%	31%	23%	41%	54%	7%
Europe	35%	43%	33%	42%	20%	24%	26%	57%	47%	13%
Sub-Saharan Africa	43%	12%	6%	46%	23%	31%	27%	41%	42%	28%
Middle East/North Africa	43%	33%	39%	42%	20%	26%	23%	51%	46%	12%
North/Central/South Asia	28%	13%	22%	29%	18%	27%	21%	50%	54%	14%
East Asia	37%	34%	20%	38%	26%	48%	21%	54%	56%	14%
Southeast Asia	45%	15%	16%	34%	19%	33%	17%	45%	48%	9%
Oceania	28%	56%	39%	37%	21%	35%	20%	57%	49%	16%
Income										
$0–$19,999	30%	40%	31%	34%	22%	32%	20%	45%	57%	12%
$20,000–$74,999	43%	39%	28%	40%	21%	27%	20%	60%	51%	13%
$75,000+	42%	39%	33%	54%	28%	35%	34%	59%	51%	11%
Race										
White	40%	39%	32%	46%	26%	31%	26%	57%	50%	11%
Black	68%	45%	23%	31%	29%	37%	28%	58%	63%	13%
Hispanic	36%	44%	21%	44%	16%	26%	29%	54%	56%	16%
Other Race	38%	30%	20%	33%	17%	36%	19%	52%	54%	12%
Education										
Less Than Bachelor's	41%	41%	24%	33%	18%	28%	15%	44%	56%	15%
Bachelor's Degree	39%	41%	27%	42%	26%	35%	24%	55%	50%	13%
More Than Bachelor's	41%	38%	36%	52%	25%	29%	33%	64%	49%	10%
Marital Status										
Married	44%	40%	32%	45%	26%	31%	31%	57%	49%	12%
Never Married	30%	36%	29%	47%	22%	31%	16%	59%	59%	14%
Other	46%	40%	24%	41%	19%	28%	16%	54%	46%	6%

[63] Percentages reflect respondents reporting "Yes" to using these sources monthly to obtain information about U.S. politics/elections.

Q31. In the months leading up to the November 8, 2022 election, did you have reliable access to the following? Internet [*N* = 4,031], Fax Machine [*N* = 3,866], Printer [*N* = 3,985],Scanner [*N* = 3,960], Cell phone service [*N* = 4,003].

Access to Resources					
	Internet	Fax	Printer	Scanner	Cell Phone Service
Respondents	98%	20%	85%	78%	95%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	100%	15%	89%	69%	98%
Age 25 to 34	100%	9%	75%	68%	96%
Age 35 to 44	96%	15%	80%	76%	94%
Age 45 to 54	99%	25%	87%	82%	99%
Age 55 to 64	99%	23%	92%	90%	95%
Age 65 and up	97%	27%	88%	77%	92%
Sex					
Male	99%	26%	86%	78%	95%
Female	98%	16%	85%	77%	96%
Region					
North America	97%	26%	91%	76%	93%
South/Central America/Caribbean	97%	18%	84%	75%	92%
Europe	98%	15%	82%	78%	98%
Sub-Saharan Africa	93%	18%	71%	71%	84%
Middle East/North Africa	97%	32%	91%	85%	96%
North/Central/South Asia	100%	19%	87%	84%	98%
East Asia	99%	31%	88%	75%	93%
Southeast Asia	100%	27%	84%	73%	94%
Oceania	99%	21%	87%	84%	97%
Income					
$0–$19,999	95%	17%	77%	73%	92%
$20,000–$74,999	98%	17%	85%	78%	95%
$75,000+	99%	22%	89%	80%	98%
Race					
White	99%	19%	86%	80%	96%
Black	80%	25%	59%	56%	76%
Hispanic	99%	19%	82%	73%	98%
Other Race	98%	24%	85%	72%	94%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	96%	24%	81%	72%	92%
Bachelor's Degree	99%	19%	88%	78%	96%
More Than Bachelor's	98%	18%	86%	81%	97%
Marital Status					
Married	98%	21%	88%	81%	95%
Never Married	99%	14%	81%	71%	96%
Other	97%	23%	81%	76%	95%

Q32. How would you characterize the reliability of internet access in [COUNTRY]? [*N* = 4,043]

Internet Reliability					
	Very unreliable	Unreliable	Neither reliable nor unreliable	Reliable	Very reliable
Respondents	10%	2%	5%	34%	49%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	6%	2%	7%	32%	53%
Age 25 to 34	6%	1%	4%	26%	63%
Age 35 to 44	10%	2%	5%	32%	51%
Age 45 to 54	12%	1%	7%	30%	50%
Age 55 to 64	13%	2%	2%	29%	54%
Age 65 and up	11%	2%	6%	44%	37%
Sex					
Male	10%	2%	5%	26%	57%
Female	10%	1%	6%	40%	43%
Region					
North America	11%	2%	3%	29%	54%
South/Central America/Caribbean	7%	4%	16%	49%	23%
Europe	10%	1%	4%	32%	54%
Sub-Saharan Africa	11%	5%	21%	49%	15%
Middle East/North Africa	8%	1%	3%	37%	51%
North/Central/South Asia	13%	3%	19%	41%	25%
East Asia	12%	3%	4%	26%	55%
Southeast Asia	15%	6%	8%	35%	36%
Oceania	10%	1%	2%	42%	45%
Income					
$0–$19,999	11%	4%	6%	42%	37%
$20,000–$74,999	12%	1%	6%	32%	48%
$75,000+	9%	2%	4%	29%	56%
Race					
White	10%	1%	4%	33%	51%
Black	21%	8%	10%	36%	25%
Hispanic	5%	1%	9%	37%	47%
Other Race	12%	6%	8%	37%	38%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	10%	3%	7%	35%	45%
Bachelor's Degree	12%	2%	3%	34%	49%
More Than Bachelor's	8%	2%	6%	34%	51%
Marital Status					
Married	10%	2%	5%	35%	49%
Never Married	9%	2%	4%	30%	55%
Other	13%	3%	8%	36%	40%

Q33. How interested or uninterested were you in the November 8, 2022 election? [*N*= 4,014]

Interest in Election					
	Very interested	Somewhat interested	Neither interested nor uninterested	Somewhat uninterested	Very uninterested
Respondents	58%	23%	7%	6%	5%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	36%	32%	5%	20%	7%
Age 25 to 34	42%	32%	11%	6%	9%
Age 35 to 44	51%	26%	11%	7%	5%
Age 45 to 54	63%	17%	7%	7%	6%
Age 55 to 64	70%	18%	3%	3%	5%
Age 65 and up	68%	20%	6%	5%	2%
Sex					
Male	60%	21%	8%	7%	4%
Female	57%	24%	7%	6%	6%
Region					
North America	65%	17%	8%	5%	6%
South/Central America/Caribbean	67%	17%	10%	4%	2%
Europe	58%	24%	7%	7%	5%
Sub-Saharan Africa	61%	28%	3%	6%	2%
Middle East/North Africa	47%	30%	8%	8%	7%
North/Central/South Asia	61%	21%	12%	5%	2%
East Asia	43%	31%	6%	11%	9%
Southeast Asia	56%	23%	12%	3%	6%
Oceania	61%	26%	4%	7%	2%
Income					
$0–$19,999	49%	21%	15%	13%	3%
$20,000–$74,999	58%	23%	8%	6%	4%
$75,000+	63%	22%	5%	5%	5%
Race					
White	61%	22%	6%	6%	5%
Black	49%	26%	17%	4%	5%
Hispanic	53%	16%	15%	12%	5%
Other Race	44%	31%	12%	8%	5%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	54%	26%	7%	7%	5%
Bachelor's Degree	58%	21%	7%	8%	6%
More Than Bachelor's	63%	22%	7%	5%	4%
Marital Status					
Married	61%	22%	6%	6%	4%
Never Married	49%	26%	8%	9%	8%
Other	68%	18%	9%	2%	3%

Q34. Did you have any preferences regarding the candidates in the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 4,020]

Candidate Preference				
	No preference	Weak preference	Moderate preference	Strong preference
Respondents	11%	9%	23%	57%
Age				
Age 18 to 24	15%	10%	27%	47%
Age 25 to 34	13%	13%	25%	50%
Age 35 to 44	10%	16%	27%	48%
Age 45 to 54	10%	9%	25%	56%
Age 55 to 64	6%	5%	21%	68%
Age 65 and up	13%	5%	18%	64%
Sex				
Male	12%	8%	22%	57%
Female	10%	10%	24%	56%
Region				
North America	5%	6%	27%	63%
South/Central America/Caribbean	11%	9%	23%	57%
Europe	11%	9%	22%	58%
Sub-Saharan Africa	16%	5%	23%	56%
Middle East/North Africa	14%	15%	25%	46%
North/Central/South Asia	21%	12%	21%	45%
East Asia	17%	15%	21%	47%
Southeast Asia	14%	8%	30%	47%
Oceania	7%	11%	20%	62%
Income				
$0–$19,999	23%	8%	27%	42%
$20,000–$74,999	10%	9%	23%	58%
$75,000+	6%	10%	22%	63%
Race				
White	10%	8%	22%	60%
Black	15%	4%	33%	48%
Hispanic	9%	12%	24%	54%
Other Race	21%	15%	26%	38%
Education				
Less Than Bachelor's	14%	8%	25%	53%
Bachelor's Degree	11%	11%	20%	58%
More Than Bachelor's	8%	8%	24%	59%
Marital Status				
Married	9%	10%	24%	58%
Never Married	14%	9%	24%	54%
Other	12%	5%	19%	63%

Q35. How much attention did you pay in October 2022 to news about U.S. politics and the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 4,028]

Attention to Election News					
	A great deal	A lot	A moderate amount	A little	None at all
Respondents	37%	20%	25%	14%	4%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	17%	21%	30%	25%	8%
Age 25 to 34	26%	16%	35%	19%	4%
Age 35 to 44	32%	16%	33%	16%	3%
Age 45 to 54	40%	19%	22%	14%	6%
Age 55 to 64	44%	24%	20%	8%	4%
Age 65 and up	45%	22%	20%	11%	3%
Sex					
Male	43%	20%	22%	13%	2%
Female	32%	19%	28%	15%	5%
Region					
North America	47%	15%	24%	13%	2%
South/Central America/Caribbean	40%	18%	28%	13%	1%
Europe	36%	20%	23%	15%	5%
Sub-Saharan Africa	26%	21%	35%	9%	9%
Middle East/North Africa	26%	30%	29%	12%	3%
North/Central/South Asia	22%	23%	23%	29%	2%
East Asia	31%	21%	29%	12%	7%
Southeast Asia	33%	19%	28%	13%	7%
Oceania	33%	20%	30%	14%	4%
Income					
$0–$19,999	26%	15%	33%	17%	8%
$20,000–$74,999	38%	19%	25%	15%	3%
$75,000+	41%	22%	24%	12%	2%
Race					
White	39%	20%	23%	13%	4%
Black	44%	10%	34%	3%	9%
Hispanic	28%	15%	41%	15%	0%
Other Race	24%	15%	29%	21%	10%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	34%	18%	28%	16%	4%
Bachelor's Degree	34%	22%	25%	15%	5%
More Than Bachelor's	41%	19%	25%	12%	3%
Marital Status					
Married	41%	20%	23%	13%	3%
Never Married	27%	17%	32%	18%	6%
Other	40%	21%	24%	11%	4%

Q36. Do you use any of the following social networking sites or apps at least once a month? (1) Facebook [*N* = 3,908] (2) Instagram [*N* = 3,728] (3) Twitter [*N* = 3,672] (4) LinkedIn [*N* = 3,700] (5) Pinterest [*N* = 3,599] (6) Tumblr [*N* = 3,558] (7) Reddit [*N* = 3,582] (8) Snapchat [*N* = 3,553] (9) YouTube [*N* = 3,885] (10) Periscope [*N* = 3,532] (11) WhatsApp [*N* = 3,874] (12) TikTok [*N* = 3,565] (13) Other [*N* = 3,071]

Use of Social Networks[64]													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Respondents	62%	47%	28%	36%	14%	3%	19%	7%	79%	0%	73%	12%	10%
Age													
Age 18 to 24	58%	67%	37%	37%	18%	11%	34%	30%	94%	0%	83%	32%	7%
Age 25 to 34	66%	72%	32%	47%	16%	7%	36%	13%	89%	1%	71%	16%	6%
Age 35 to 44	57%	54%	27%	40%	14%	1%	28%	5%	79%	0%	73%	13%	13%
Age 45 to 54	71%	49%	37%	50%	16%	4%	20%	4%	80%	0%	82%	7%	11%
Age 55 to 64	61%	39%	29%	35%	12%	1%	5%	1%	77%	0%	70%	11%	8%
Age 65 and up	58%	19%	15%	15%	10%	0%	3%	2%	68%	0%	65%	5%	9%
Sex													
Male	57%	39%	33%	44%	9%	5%	24%	6%	81%	0%	70%	13%	11%
Female	66%	54%	23%	30%	19%	2%	14%	8%	76%	0%	76%	11%	9%
Region													
North America	61%	47%	39%	27%	9%	7%	25%	7%	80%	0%	57%	15%	10%
South/Central America/Caribbean	63%	53%	29%	36%	17%	2%	14%	4%	86%	0%	91%	18%	7%
Europe	58%	45%	24%	39%	15%	2%	17%	8%	76%	0%	81%	11%	10%
Sub-Saharan Africa	68%	43%	27%	45%	14%	0%	15%	6%	67%	0%	96%	11%	7%
Middle East/North Africa	58%	41%	20%	44%	21%	3%	11%	2%	83%	0%	91%	12%	6%
North/Central/South Asia	68%	66%	34%	57%	13%	1%	11%	9%	80%	0%	92%	6%	7%
East Asia	69%	54%	27%	36%	11%	4%	30%	8%	86%	0%	32%	10%	23%
Southeast Asia	75%	43%	32%	35%	16%	6%	22%	5%	81%	4%	61%	13%	19%
Oceania	75%	48%	28%	32%	13%	2%	15%	10%	74%	0%	59%	10%	5%
Income													
$0–$19,999	68%	55%	30%	29%	23%	5%	19%	11%	82%	1%	77%	19%	15%
$20,000–$74,999	63%	44%	27%	31%	13%	3%	17%	5%	81%	0%	67%	14%	11%
$75,000+	61%	48%	29%	46%	13%	3%	20%	7%	75%	0%	75%	10%	9%
Race													
White	63%	45%	27%	36%	12%	4%	18%	7%	76%	0%	71%	12%	9%
Black	77%	72%	54%	48%	39%	2%	26%	4%	95%	0%	92%	40%	41%
Hispanic	55%	51%	36%	38%	24%	1%	22%	6%	90%	0%	89%	12%	11%
Other Race	62%	62%	27%	38%	16%	4%	24%	12%	81%	2%	58%	11%	17%
Education													
Less Than Bachelor's	67%	51%	33%	19%	22%	4%	18%	15%	84%	0%	67%	25%	9%
Bachelor's Degree	60%	50%	27%	36%	15%	4%	21%	5%	80%	0%	67%	9%	9%
More Than Bachelor's	60%	42%	27%	45%	10%	3%	17%	5%	76%	0%	80%	9%	13%
Marital Status													
Married	62%	43%	28%	38%	14%	2%	16%	4%	76%	0%	71%	8%	10%
Never Married	58%	62%	32%	38%	16%	7%	31%	18%	87%	1%	73%	21%	11%
Other	69%	37%	23%	24%	13%	0%	7%	4%	74%	0%	81%	14%	8%

[64] Percentages reflect respondents reporting "Yes" to using each social media platform monthly.

Q37. Do you ever use social networking sites like Facebook, Instagram or Twitter to do any of the following? (1) Post links to political stories or articles for others to read [*N* = 3,952] (2) Post your own thoughts or comments on political or social issues [*N* = 3,960] (3) Encourage other people to take action on a political or social issue that is important to you [*N* = 3,945] (4) Encourage other people to vote [*N* = 3,954] (5) Repost content related to political or social issues that was originally posted by someone else [*N* = 3,944] (6) "Like" or promote material related to political or social issues that others have posted [*N* = 3,956]

Social Network Activity[65]						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Respondents	31%	32%	34%	34%	32%	46%
Age						
Age 18 to 24	19%	22%	29%	28%	23%	54%
Age 25 to 34	35%	35%	39%	39%	40%	57%
Age 35 to 44	30%	33%	33%	31%	30%	48%
Age 45 to 54	32%	33%	33%	32%	34%	47%
Age 55 to 64	35%	36%	40%	38%	35%	48%
Age 65 and up	28%	28%	28%	30%	28%	35%
Sex						
Male	27%	30%	28%	28%	27%	39%
Female	35%	33%	37%	39%	36%	52%
Region						
North America	34%	36%	39%	37%	40%	49%
South/Central America/Caribbean	36%	38%	41%	40%	39%	50%
Europe	31%	29%	32%	32%	29%	45%
Sub-Saharan Africa	16%	21%	20%	28%	19%	39%
Middle East/North Africa	33%	30%	33%	33%	35%	44%
North/Central/South Asia	23%	25%	23%	27%	20%	33%
East Asia	26%	28%	26%	26%	27%	46%
Southeast Asia	30%	35%	30%	39%	30%	45%
Oceania	32%	38%	38%	36%	37%	51%
Income						
$0–$19,999	34%	37%	37%	33%	38%	54%
$20,000–$74,999	36%	36%	37%	37%	36%	51%
$75,000+	29%	30%	33%	33%	30%	45%
Race						
White	32%	32%	33%	33%	32%	46%
Black	51%	51%	48%	35%	50%	44%
Hispanic	29%	34%	36%	37%	34%	55%
Other Race	29%	32%	32%	36%	34%	49%
Education						
Less Than Bachelor's	37%	37%	39%	41%	36%	54%
Bachelor's Degree	31%	33%	33%	35%	36%	49%
More Than Bachelor's	29%	29%	32%	29%	29%	42%
Marital Status						
Married	32%	33%	34%	33%	32%	45%
Never Married	29%	32%	36%	34%	32%	55%
Other	38%	29%	33%	41%	36%	46%

[65] Percentages reflect respondents reporting "Yes" to using social networking sites to do any of the following.

Q38. In the past year, which of the following groups or organizations of Americans living abroad have you engaged with? *Mark all that apply.* (1) Political party-based organization(s) (2) American Citizens Abroad (3) Expat Exchange (4) Association of Americans Resident Overseas (5) American Women's Club (6) Overseas Vote Foundation (7) Other [*N* = 4,208]

Organizations Abroad Engagement[66]							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Respondents	13%	13%	2%	1%	2%	3%	10%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	10%	11%	0%	0%	0%	8%	5%
Age 25 to 34	16%	11%	1%	1%	0%	1%	9%
Age 35 to 44	9%	15%	1%	1%	2%	3%	10%
Age 45 to 54	13%	15%	1%	1%	4%	4%	13%
Age 55 to 64	14%	10%	4%	1%	1%	6%	9%
Age 65 and up	12%	13%	2%	1%	1%	2%	12%
Sex							
Male	11%	13%	1%	1%	0%	4%	10%
Female	13%	11%	2%	1%	3%	3%	11%
Region							
North America	19%	9%	0%	0%	0%	3%	9%
South/Central America/Caribbean	9%	18%	6%	3%	1%	2%	13%
Europe	14%	14%	1%	1%	2%	4%	9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	4%	9%	4%	0%	2%	2%	20%
Middle East/North Africa	8%	12%	2%	2%	3%	3%	14%
North/Central/South Asia	4%	25%	0%	3%	2%	5%	11%
East Asia	10%	13%	1%	1%	0%	2%	16%
Southeast Asia	8%	13%	5%	5%	1%	2%	15%
Oceania	9%	9%	1%	0%	0%	4%	6%
Income							
$0–$19,999	9%	12%	2%	2%	1%	4%	13%
$20,000–$74,999	15%	15%	2%	1%	1%	5%	14%
$75,000+	16%	13%	1%	1%	3%	2%	8%
Race							
White	15%	12%	1%	1%	2%	4%	11%
Black	6%	17%	2%	2%	0%	2%	52%
Hispanic	11%	18%	4%	1%	2%	1%	5%
Other Race	8%	17%	2%	3%	1%	6%	11%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	10%	13%	2%	1%	1%	6%	15%
Bachelor's Degree	14%	11%	2%	1%	1%	4%	8%
More Than Bachelor's	15%	16%	1%	1%	3%	2%	11%
Marital Status							
Married	14%	12%	2%	1%	2%	3%	11%
Never Married	13%	14%	0%	1%	1%	5%	10%
Other	14%	19%	3%	2%	2%	4%	15%

[66] Percentages reflect respondents reporting "Yes" to engaging with any of the groups or organizations.

Q39. How many U.S. citizens, aged 18 and older, would you estimate you know who resided in [COUNTRY] on November 8, 2022? [*N* = 3,766]

Social Connections in Country of Residence							
	None	1-2	3-4	5-10	11-20	21-50	51+
Respondents	8%	15%	15%	29%	10%	8%	14%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	6%	14%	13%	38%	9%	13%	7%
Age 25 to 34	9%	5%	26%	34%	9%	6%	11%
Age 35 to 44	5%	18%	19%	24%	8%	10%	15%
Age 45 to 54	7%	13%	13%	32%	10%	11%	16%
Age 55 to 64	10%	19%	10%	29%	10%	6%	15%
Age 65 and up	11%	16%	11%	27%	15%	6%	14%
Sex							
Male	9%	15%	12%	31%	11%	8%	15%
Female	8%	14%	19%	28%	10%	8%	14%
Region							
North America	6%	16%	23%	27%	11%	8%	10%
South/Central America/Caribbean	12%	13%	8%	16%	10%	13%	27%
Europe	9%	17%	16%	35%	9%	4%	10%
Sub-Saharan Africa	7%	6%	14%	20%	11%	15%	27%
Middle East/North Africa	2%	8%	4%	19%	11%	18%	38%
North/Central/South Asia	7%	9%	6%	26%	12%	11%	29%
East Asia	11%	9%	9%	25%	12%	16%	18%
Southeast Asia	15%	12%	7%	23%	14%	10%	18%
Oceania	6%	15%	20%	30%	14%	7%	8%
Income							
$0–$19,999	12%	15%	14%	30%	13%	7%	10%
$20,000–$74,999	9%	18%	19%	26%	8%	9%	12%
$75,000+	4%	14%	13%	32%	12%	8%	18%
Race							
White	8%	15%	16%	29%	11%	8%	14%
Black	2%	0%	20%	25%	25%	9%	19%
Hispanic	7%	17%	15%	30%	7%	13%	12%
Other Race	15%	16%	12%	30%	7%	8%	12%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	13%	18%	16%	27%	8%	7%	11%
Bachelor's Degree	8%	17%	15%	27%	13%	7%	14%
More Than Bachelor's	5%	12%	15%	32%	10%	10%	16%
Marital Status							
Married	6%	16%	15%	29%	11%	8%	16%
Never Married	8%	14%	17%	32%	10%	10%	10%
Other	17%	11%	11%	26%	11%	8%	16%

Q39A. How many U.S. citizens in [COUNTRY] that you know would you estimate you talked to about absentee voting procedures? [*N* = 3,445][67]

Discuss Absentee Voting with Social Connections in Country of Residence							
	None	1-2	3-4	5-10	11-20	21-50	51+
Respondents	36%	34%	11%	12%	3%	2%	1%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	38%	33%	18%	9%	2%	1%	0%
Age 25 to 34	32%	42%	12%	11%	2%	0%	1%
Age 35 to 44	42%	36%	7%	9%	2%	1%	2%
Age 45 to 54	35%	34%	11%	13%	4%	1%	3%
Age 55 to 64	33%	33%	10%	16%	2%	5%	0%
Age 65 and up	37%	29%	12%	14%	4%	2%	1%
Sex							
Male	39%	31%	12%	14%	2%	2%	0%
Female	35%	35%	11%	11%	3%	3%	2%
Region							
North America	32%	39%	14%	9%	2%	3%	0%
South/Central America/Caribbean	38%	23%	9%	18%	6%	5%	1%
Europe	37%	37%	10%	10%	2%	2%	2%
Sub-Saharan Africa	42%	25%	12%	11%	5%	4%	2%
Middle East/North Africa	22%	26%	9%	34%	6%	2%	2%
North/Central/South Asia	34%	32%	12%	10%	7%	2%	3%
East Asia	49%	28%	8%	11%	1%	2%	1%
Southeast Asia	41%	26%	9%	16%	5%	2%	1%
Oceania	37%	34%	20%	8%	1%	0%	0%
Income							
$0–$19,999	42%	37%	11%	9%	1%	1%	0%
$20,000–$74,999	39%	34%	10%	11%	2%	2%	2%
$75,000+	33%	35%	12%	14%	3%	3%	1%
Race							
White	35%	35%	12%	12%	2%	2%	2%
Black	66%	17%	5%	7%	1%	3%	0%
Hispanic	42%	31%	9%	14%	2%	2%	0%
Other Race	43%	34%	7%	9%	5%	0%	1%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	39%	30%	13%	13%	2%	3%	1%
Bachelor's Degree	37%	36%	11%	12%	3%	1%	1%
More Than Bachelor's	34%	34%	11%	13%	3%	3%	2%
Marital Status							
Married	38%	33%	10%	12%	3%	2%	1%
Never Married	36%	34%	14%	12%	2%	1%	2%
Other	26%	42%	10%	14%	2%	6%	1%

[67] This question was shown to respondents who reported knowing one or more U.S. citizens aged 18 or older in their country of residence (Q39).

Q39B. Of the U.S. citizens aged 18 and older who you knew in [COUNTRY] on November 8, 2022, how many of them would you estimate requested an absentee ballot or had an absentee ballot sent to them for the November 8, 2022 election? [*N* = 2,175] [68]

Estimated Social Connections in Country of Residence that Receive Ballot							
	None	1-2	3-4	5-10	11-20	21-50	51+
Respondents	12%	51%	16%	14%	2%	3%	2%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	23%	39%	21%	16%	0%	1%	0%
Age 25 to 34	12%	61%	15%	12%	0%	0%	0%
Age 35 to 44	10%	56%	18%	7%	3%	2%	4%
Age 45 to 54	9%	54%	17%	12%	3%	2%	4%
Age 55 to 64	7%	52%	12%	20%	4%	5%	1%
Age 65 and up	15%	42%	17%	20%	2%	3%	1%
Sex							
Male	11%	51%	19%	15%	2%	2%	0%
Female	12%	50%	15%	14%	3%	3%	3%
Region							
North America	7%	63%	16%	7%	2%	4%	1%
South/Central America/Caribbean	11%	38%	21%	20%	4%	3%	2%
Europe	13%	55%	13%	13%	2%	2%	3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	4%	33%	19%	22%	9%	8%	4%
Middle East/North Africa	11%	29%	23%	30%	4%	1%	2%
North/Central/South Asia	11%	48%	11%	12%	12%	1%	4%
East Asia	18%	50%	9%	18%	1%	3%	1%
Southeast Asia	17%	38%	10%	28%	4%	2%	1%
Oceania	13%	47%	32%	7%	1%	0%	0%
Income							
$0–$19,999	35%	41%	10%	12%	2%	1%	0%
$20,000–$74,999	9%	57%	14%	13%	2%	2%	3%
$75,000+	8%	50%	19%	15%	3%	4%	1%
Race							
White	11%	51%	16%	15%	2%	2%	2%
Black	17%	42%	18%	18%	2%	2%	0%
Hispanic	4%	57%	25%	10%	2%	3%	0%
Other Race	16%	59%	5%	15%	3%	1%	1%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	17%	44%	18%	16%	0%	4%	1%
Bachelor's Degree	10%	55%	16%	14%	3%	1%	1%
More Than Bachelor's	9%	52%	16%	14%	2%	3%	3%
Marital Status							
Married	10%	53%	15%	15%	3%	3%	2%
Never Married	14%	49%	20%	12%	1%	1%	3%
Other	12%	50%	12%	17%	2%	6%	2%

[68] This question was shown to respondents who reported knowing one or more U.S. citizens aged 18 or older in their country of residence (Q39).

Q39C. How many U.S. citizens aged 18 and older resided at your primary address in [COUNTRY] on November 8, 2022? [*N* = 2,305][69]

Number of U.S. Citizens Ages 18+ Living in Current Address				
	None	One	Two	Three or more
Respondents	14%	51%	27%	9%
Age				
Age 18 to 24	20%	23%	38%	19%
Age 25 to 34	17%	58%	16%	9%
Age 35 to 44	12%	61%	21%	6%
Age 45 to 54	11%	54%	23%	12%
Age 55 to 64	11%	46%	33%	10%
Age 65 and up	15%	47%	35%	3%
Sex				
Male	13%	48%	29%	10%
Female	15%	52%	25%	8%
Region				
North America	9%	56%	30%	5%
South/Central America/Caribbean	20%	41%	24%	16%
Europe	17%	52%	24%	6%
Sub-Saharan Africa	23%	39%	35%	3%
Middle East/North Africa	9%	36%	35%	21%
North/Central/South Asia	12%	56%	24%	9%
East Asia	11%	68%	18%	3%
Southeast Asia	16%	51%	26%	7%
Oceania	7%	51%	28%	14%
Income				
$0–$19,999	26%	43%	26%	6%
$20,000–$74,999	18%	56%	17%	9%
$75,000+	8%	49%	34%	9%
Race				
White	13%	53%	26%	8%
Black	21%	42%	27%	9%
Hispanic	21%	38%	30%	11%
Other Race	20%	48%	26%	7%
Education				
Less Than Bachelor's	16%	43%	29%	11%
Bachelor's Degree	10%	53%	30%	7%
More Than Bachelor's	15%	53%	24%	8%
Marital Status				
Married	11%	48%	34%	8%
Never Married	19%	50%	19%	12%
Other	16%	70%	8%	6%

[69] This question was shown to respondents who reported knowing one or more U.S. citizens aged 18 or older in their country of residence (Q39).

Q40. Thinking about the other U.S. citizens you know in [COUNTRY], would you say they are more or less interested in U.S. elections than you are? [*N* = 3,779]

Citizen Interest in Election					
	Much more interested	Somewhat more interested	About equally as interested	Somewhat less interested	Much less interested
Respondents	3%	10%	58%	22%	7%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	7%	17%	30%	38%	8%
Age 25 to 34	3%	11%	59%	22%	6%
Age 35 to 44	3%	9%	60%	22%	6%
Age 45 to 54	4%	8%	63%	19%	6%
Age 55 to 64	2%	11%	60%	20%	7%
Age 65 and up	3%	10%	58%	19%	10%
Sex					
Male	3%	9%	55%	27%	6%
Female	3%	11%	62%	16%	8%
Region					
North America	3%	8%	62%	21%	5%
South/Central America/Caribbean	4%	7%	54%	23%	13%
Europe	4%	11%	58%	20%	7%
Sub-Saharan Africa	1%	13%	66%	15%	5%
Middle East/North Africa	6%	14%	58%	17%	5%
North/Central/South Asia	6%	7%	64%	12%	11%
East Asia	1%	8%	52%	31%	8%
Southeast Asia	2%	8%	57%	24%	9%
Oceania	2%	8%	57%	25%	7%
Income					
$0–$19,999	2%	16%	44%	29%	8%
$20,000–$74,999	4%	9%	57%	21%	10%
$75,000+	3%	9%	61%	22%	5%
Race					
White	3%	9%	59%	22%	7%
Black	4%	11%	74%	7%	3%
Hispanic	7%	11%	51%	24%	7%
Other Race	5%	15%	48%	22%	10%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	5%	11%	54%	21%	9%
Bachelor's Degree	5%	12%	52%	23%	8%
More Than Bachelor's	2%	8%	64%	21%	5%
Marital Status					
Married	4%	9%	62%	20%	6%
Never Married	3%	14%	45%	29%	9%
Other	2%	10%	56%	21%	11%

Q41. Do you speak a language other than English at home [*N* = 4,003]?

Speak Non-English Language at Home		
	Yes	No
Respondents	45%	55%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	57%	43%
Age 25 to 34	50%	50%
Age 35 to 44	47%	53%
Age 45 to 54	40%	60%
Age 55 to 64	45%	55%
Age 65 and up	40%	60%
Sex		
Male	46%	54%
Female	44%	56%
Region		
North America	14%	86%
South/Central America/Caribbean	67%	33%
Europe	55%	45%
Sub-Saharan Africa	44%	56%
Middle East/North Africa	56%	44%
North/Central/South Asia	67%	33%
East Asia	67%	33%
Southeast Asia	52%	48%
Oceania	9%	91%
Income		
$0–$19,999	70%	30%
$20,000–$74,999	51%	49%
$75,000+	33%	67%
Race		
White	39%	61%
Black	44%	56%
Hispanic	77%	23%
Other Race	67%	33%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	45%	55%
Bachelor's Degree	46%	54%
More Than Bachelor's	45%	55%
Marital Status		
Married	41%	59%
Never Married	55%	45%
Other	49%	51%

Q41A. Please specify which language other than English you speak at home from the list below. [*N* = 1,839][70]

Non-English Languages Spoken at Home											
	Spanish	Mandarin Chinese	French	Tagalog	Vietnamese	Cantonese	Korean	Arabic	A Native American Language	German	Other
Respondents	19%	3%	9%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	19%	46%
Age											
Age 18 to 24	8%	0%	9%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	24%	55%
Age 25 to 34	14%	4%	6%	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	22%	48%
Age 35 to 44	25%	4%	10%	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	16%	40%
Age 45 to 54	18%	5%	10%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	15%	49%
Age 55 to 64	25%	2%	9%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	17%	45%
Age 65 and up	19%	1%	10%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	17%	48%
Sex											
Male	17%	4%	12%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	13%	50%
Female	21%	2%	7%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	24%	43%
Region											
North America	61%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	12%
South/Central America/Caribbean	75%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%
Europe	12%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	43%
Sub-Saharan Africa	8%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	64%
Middle East/North Africa	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	1%	84%
North/Central/South Asia	5%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	91%
East Asia	1%	26%	0%	0%	0%	3%	10%	0%	0%	0%	60%
Southeast Asia	3%	2%	2%	39%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	48%
Oceania	11%	4%	9%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	45%	27%
Income											
$0–$19,999	20%	1%	10%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	18%	45%
$20,000–$74,999	22%	4%	9%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	14%	47%
$75,000+	15%	3%	11%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	20%	48%
Race											
White	11%	1%	12%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	21%	53%
Black	4%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	5%	62%
Hispanic	68%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	11%
Other Race	2%	17%	1%	13%	0%	3%	4%	0%	0%	8%	52%
Education											
Less Than Bachelor's	17%	3%	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	44%
Bachelor's Degree	17%	3%	10%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	14%	51%
More Than Bachelor's	21%	3%	12%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	18%	43%
Marital Status											
Married	20%	3%	8%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	17%	48%
Never Married	16%	3%	10%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	21%	45%
Other	23%	3%	12%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	41%

[70] This question was shown to respondents who reported speaking a language other than English at home (Q41).

Q42. How well do you speak English? [*N* = 4,002]

English Proficiency				
	Very Well	Well	Not Well	Not at All
Respondents	94%	5%	0%	N/A
Age				
Age 18 to 24	98%	2%	0%	N/A
Age 25 to 34	92%	8%	0%	N/A
Age 35 to 44	97%	3%	0%	N/A
Age 45 to 54	95%	5%	0%	N/A
Age 55 to 64	95%	4%	0%	N/A
Age 65 and up	92%	6%	2%	N/A
Sex				
Male	95%	5%	1%	N/A
Female	94%	5%	0%	N/A
Region				
North America	99%	1%	0%	N/A
South/Central America/Caribbean	89%	9%	1%	N/A
Europe	94%	5%	0%	N/A
Sub-Saharan Africa	99%	1%	0%	N/A
Middle East/North Africa	95%	5%	0%	N/A
North/Central/South Asia	87%	11%	1%	N/A
East Asia	90%	9%	1%	N/A
Southeast Asia	87%	12%	1%	N/A
Oceania	98%	2%	0%	N/A
Income				
$0–$19,999	83%	14%	3%	N/A
$20,000–$74,999	93%	6%	0%	N/A
$75,000+	98%	2%	0%	N/A
Race				
White	96%	4%	0%	N/A
Black	96%	4%	0%	N/A
Hispanic	90%	8%	2%	N/A
Other Race	81%	18%	1%	
Education				
Less Than Bachelor's	88%	10%	2%	N/A
Bachelor's Degree	94%	6%	0%	N/A
More Than Bachelor's	98%	2%	0%	N/A
Marital Status				
Married	96%	4%	0%	N/A
Never Married	93%	7%	0%	N/A
Other	90%	8%	3%	N/A

Q43. Did you live outside of the United States during the following dates? (1) November 2000 [*N* = 2,572] (2) November 2002 [*N* = 2,455] (3) November 2004 [*N* = 2,327] (4) November 2006 [*N* = 2,150] (5) November 2008 [*N* = 1,951] (6) November 2010 [*N* = 1,763] (7) November 2012 [*N* = 1,534] (8) November 2014 [*N* = 1,290] (9) November 2016 [*N* = 1,035] (10) November 2018 [*N* = 745] (11) November 2020 [*N* = 455].[71]

Primary Residence Out of the United States in Previous Elections[72]											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Respondents	22%	20%	20%	19%	21%	19%	18%	19%	24%	30%	41%
Age											
Age 18 to 24	19%	19%	18%	6%	7%	9%	10%	10%	12%	5%	29%
Age 25 to 34	15%	11%	11%	12%	15%	14%	13%	18%	24%	29%	41%
Age 35 to 44	21%	19%	18%	23%	25%	17%	15%	12%	15%	19%	30%
Age 45 to 54	25%	22%	22%	20%	24%	22%	21%	18%	24%	34%	53%
Age 55 to 64	26%	27%	25%	20%	20%	24%	21%	22%	20%	29%	42%
Age 65 and up	25%	23%	25%	22%	22%	23%	24%	30%	36%	47%	47%
Sex											
Male	22%	21%	20%	17%	19%	20%	22%	25%	30%	34%	45%
Female	22%	20%	20%	20%	21%	17%	15%	16%	20%	27%	38%
Region											
North America	17%	17%	18%	10%	11%	12%	10%	7%	15%	23%	25%
South/Central America/Caribbean	28%	23%	20%	23%	22%	21%	31%	33%	34%	46%	54%
Europe	22%	20%	20%	21%	21%	19%	13%	15%	18%	23%	40%
Sub-Saharan Africa	22%	23%	14%	30%	27%	32%	38%	47%	54%	44%	25%
Middle East/North Africa	23%	19%	18%	19%	22%	18%	17%	23%	26%	37%	29%
North/Central/South Asia	33%	26%	23%	18%	27%	36%	32%	25%	38%	35%	47%
East Asia	20%	19%	19%	14%	14%	13%	23%	28%	39%	35%	49%
Southeast Asia	39%	39%	28%	28%	31%	33%	32%	37%	42%	54%	56%
Oceania	22%	21%	20%	18%	29%	21%	24%	20%	14%	23%	42%
Income											
$0–$19,999	26%	24%	20%	22%	25%	20%	24%	23%	32%	34%	44%
$20,000–$74,999	21%	19%	19%	20%	19%	16%	14%	18%	21%	30%	43%
$75,000+	21%	20%	19%	17%	21%	21%	18%	20%	25%	29%	35%
Race											
White	21%	20%	20%	19%	20%	18%	17%	18%	22%	30%	35%
Black	12%	12%	5%	15%	23%	13%	28%	42%	58%	65%	32%
Hispanic	32%	26%	22%	22%	25%	26%	17%	18%	20%	27%	56%
Other Race	28%	25%	23%	17%	17%	19%	22%	26%	38%	34%	67%
Education											
Less Than Bachelor's	23%	18%	17%	17%	17%	18%	16%	20%	22%	32%	48%
Bachelor's Degree	17%	16%	18%	16%	19%	16%	14%	14%	17%	23%	24%
More Than Bachelor's	25%	25%	22%	23%	23%	22%	22%	24%	32%	37%	48%
Marital Status											
Married	22%	19%	19%	18%	22%	19%	16%	17%	22%	32%	37%
Never Married	22%	21%	17%	17%	15%	13%	13%	18%	22%	19%	29%
Other	22%	22%	26%	28%	29%	33%	39%	37%	40%	56%	82%

[71] This question was shown to participants that reported moving out of the U.S. on or after November 2000 in Q4. Participants were only asked about the years before they reported moving out of the U.S. in Q4.
[72] Percentages reflect respondents reporting "Yes" to living outside of the United States.

Q44. In which month and year did you *last* move to [COUNTRY]? *Please estimate if you are unsure of the exact month and year.* [*N* = 3,734]

Years in Country of Residence			
	6 years or less	6+ to 12 years	More than 12 years
Respondents	31%	23%	46%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	53%	14%	33%
Age 25 to 34	52%	36%	12%
Age 35 to 44	37%	31%	31%
Age 45 to 54	22%	24%	54%
Age 55 to 64	18%	16%	67%
Age 65 and up	22%	16%	62%
Sex			
Male	30%	23%	47%
Female	32%	22%	45%
Region			
North America	22%	26%	52%
South/Central America/Caribbean	41%	19%	40%
Europe	35%	21%	44%
Sub-Saharan Africa	57%	20%	22%
Middle East/North Africa	26%	20%	54%
North/Central/South Asia	34%	24%	42%
East Asia	33%	26%	41%
Southeast Asia	34%	26%	40%
Oceania	19%	24%	57%
Income			
$0–$19,999	37%	19%	44%
$20,000–$74,999	30%	24%	47%
$75,000+	31%	25%	44%
Race			
White	30%	23%	47%
Black	28%	38%	34%
Hispanic	43%	20%	37%
Other Race	33%	23%	44%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	29%	22%	49%
Bachelor's Degree	33%	22%	46%
More Than Bachelor's	31%	24%	45%
Marital Status			
Married	26%	25%	49%
Never Married	47%	24%	29%
Other	26%	14%	60%

Q45. Did you live in [COUNTRY] during the following dates? (1) November 2000 [*N* = 739] (2) November 2002 [*N* = 698] (3) November 2004 [*N* = 612] (4) November 2006 [*N* = 580] (5) November 2008 [*N* = 556] (6) November 2010 [*N* = 523] (7) November 2012 [*N* = 495] (8) November 2014 [*N* = 474] (9) November 2016 [*N* = 418] (10) November 2018 [*N* = 347] (11) November 2020 [*N* = 226].[73]

Primary Residence in Current Country During Previous Elections[74]											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Respondents	51%	50%	48%	51%	46%	42%	42%	35%	39%	36%	47%
Age											
Age 18 to 24	45%	45%	45%	11%	7%	7%	20%	19%	17%	60%	32%
Age 25 to 34	71%	75%	73%	69%	56%	60%	51%	43%	47%	56%	72%
Age 35 to 44	57%	52%	62%	69%	60%	44%	40%	32%	32%	19%	29%
Age 45 to 54	53%	54%	33%	38%	38%	36%	37%	28%	37%	15%	35%
Age 55 to 64	24%	25%	26%	23%	17%	27%	33%	29%	30%	26%	32%
Age 65 and up	49%	50%	47%	45%	46%	47%	52%	50%	50%	52%	80%
Sex											
Male	52%	51%	51%	49%	44%	39%	48%	42%	49%	52%	59%
Female	47%	47%	42%	50%	45%	43%	34%	26%	26%	22%	37%
Region											
North America	52%	52%	45%	41%	45%	48%	63%	81%	53%	50%	63%
South/Central America/Caribbean	39%	32%	37%	30%	33%	29%	39%	36%	41%	38%	74%
Europe	50%	53%	50%	56%	44%	43%	32%	28%	32%	29%	38%
Sub-Saharan Africa	45%	50%	23%	44%	42%	19%	36%	24%	34%	47%	44%
Middle East/North Africa	59%	54%	53%	48%	41%	30%	40%	39%	33%	31%	26%
North/Central/South Asia	32%	33%	33%	40%	51%	45%	59%	52%	48%	61%	66%
East Asia	63%	48%	49%	46%	40%	39%	49%	39%	55%	49%	80%
Southeast Asia	52%	53%	50%	48%	49%	49%	57%	56%	62%	46%	38%
Oceania	58%	56%	62%	63%	73%	58%	59%	30%	28%	33%	31%
Income											
$0–$19,999	51%	56%	49%	55%	58%	43%	56%	57%	57%	43%	41%
$20,000–$74,999	61%	63%	65%	65%	55%	52%	47%	38%	41%	45%	63%
$75,000+	40%	37%	36%	37%	36%	33%	32%	27%	32%	28%	39%
Race											
White	46%	46%	44%	46%	41%	37%	39%	29%	32%	33%	44%
Black	39%	61%	27%	44%	31%	6%	35%	29%	54%	76%	58%
Hispanic	64%	65%	67%	77%	73%	66%	43%	53%	49%	32%	55%
Other Race	63%	64%	57%	61%	59%	56%	67%	62%	71%	59%	74%
Education											
Less Than Bachelor's	47%	48%	46%	47%	41%	39%	61%	52%	59%	59%	77%
Bachelor's Degree	48%	45%	46%	42%	45%	47%	37%	26%	31%	32%	30%
More Than Bachelor's	51%	52%	52%	56%	47%	40%	39%	35%	37%	29%	43%
Marital Status											
Married	47%	45%	44%	44%	42%	40%	37%	33%	38%	36%	47%
Never Married	60%	65%	67%	67%	53%	44%	50%	40%	42%	46%	45%
Other	40%	36%	39%	46%	49%	46%	44%	31%	34%	21%	53%

[73] Participants were only asked about the years following their move to the current country (Q44) and when they reported living outside of the United States. (Q43).
[74] Percentages reflect respondents reporting "Yes" to living in current country of residence.

Q46. In which month and year did you *most recently* move to your current address in [COUNTRY]? *Please estimate if you are unsure of the exact month and year.* [*N* = 3,640]

Years at Current Address			
	6 years or less	6+ to 12 years	More than 12 years
Respondents	49%	21%	29%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	73%	5%	22%
Age 25 to 34	79%	11%	10%
Age 35 to 44	62%	26%	12%
Age 45 to 54	41%	30%	29%
Age 55 to 64	31%	21%	48%
Age 65 and up	34%	22%	44%
Sex			
Male	48%	20%	31%
Female	51%	22%	28%
Region			
North America	43%	24%	32%
South/Central America/Caribbean	49%	22%	30%
Europe	51%	19%	30%
Sub-Saharan Africa	76%	16%	8%
Middle East/North Africa	38%	23%	39%
North/Central/South Asia	39%	19%	42%
East Asia	63%	15%	21%
Southeast Asia	47%	26%	26%
Oceania	47%	29%	25%
Income			
$0–$19,999	48%	23%	29%
$20,000–$74,999	50%	21%	29%
$75,000+	51%	21%	28%
Race			
White	49%	22%	29%
Black	54%	33%	12%
Hispanic	59%	17%	24%
Other Race	46%	22%	33%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	41%	23%	36%
Bachelor's Degree	50%	20%	30%
More Than Bachelor's	53%	21%	26%
Marital Status			
Married	45%	24%	30%
Never Married	68%	13%	19%
Other	39%	22%	39%

Q46A. Did you also live at your current address during the following dates? (1) November 2000 [*N* = 2,723] (2) November 2002 [*N* = 2,644] (3) November 2004 [*N* = 2,589] (4) November 2006 [*N* = 2,469] (5) November 2008 [*N* = 2,320] (6) November 2010 [*N* = 2,155] (7) November 2012 [*N* = 1,963] (8) November 2014 [*N* = 1,739] (9) November 2016 [*N* = 1,470] (10) November 2018 [*N* = 1,138] (11) November 2020 [*N* =692].[75]

Primary Residence at Current Address During Previous Elections[76]											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Respondents	30%	30%	31%	34%	36%	38%	40%	45%	52%	63%	68%
Age											
Age 18 to 24	16%	16%	15%	7%	9%	19%	34%	35%	34%	41%	43%
Age 25 to 34	20%	16%	16%	17%	16%	17%	21%	34%	48%	67%	74%
Age 35 to 44	18%	18%	22%	30%	35%	36%	41%	47%	53%	69%	76%
Age 45 to 54	33%	33%	38%	42%	46%	49%	50%	51%	60%	68%	77%
Age 55 to 64	40%	44%	46%	43%	49%	49%	49%	48%	50%	59%	63%
Age 65 and up	45%	44%	43%	46%	47%	49%	52%	58%	60%	67%	67%
Sex											
Male	31%	31%	31%	33%	36%	40%	44%	50%	57%	65%	71%
Female	29%	28%	30%	34%	36%	36%	38%	42%	48%	62%	64%
Region											
North America	29%	29%	33%	32%	34%	37%	37%	40%	56%	63%	61%
South/Central America/Caribbean	22%	19%	20%	21%	22%	24%	37%	42%	39%	58%	71%
Europe	32%	32%	34%	37%	39%	38%	38%	44%	47%	62%	69%
Sub-Saharan Africa	25%	31%	22%	34%	31%	31%	39%	39%	40%	47%	43%
Middle East/North Africa	32%	31%	31%	33%	40%	41%	41%	46%	55%	66%	60%
North/Central/South Asia	22%	21%	19%	23%	27%	25%	36%	36%	41%	55%	42%
East Asia	26%	24%	24%	24%	25%	34%	42%	53%	65%	69%	81%
Southeast Asia	33%	33%	24%	28%	33%	42%	47%	53%	53%	60%	60%
Oceania	29%	31%	37%	40%	51%	53%	59%	59%	66%	71%	85%
Income											
$0–$19,999	35%	33%	31%	33%	38%	35%	43%	48%	44%	51%	63%
$20,000–$74,999	36%	35%	37%	42%	42%	40%	42%	47%	56%	69%	81%
$75,000+	23%	24%	27%	28%	33%	36%	39%	45%	52%	59%	57%
Race											
White	30%	30%	32%	35%	37%	40%	42%	46%	54%	65%	66%
Black	12%	21%	14%	20%	28%	23%	31%	49%	65%	56%	64%
Hispanic	35%	31%	34%	37%	39%	37%	39%	45%	41%	52%	75%
Other Race	27%	27%	25%	24%	24%	27%	34%	41%	51%	46%	75%
Education											
Less Than Bachelor's	27%	24%	26%	28%	30%	32%	41%	43%	44%	53%	66%
Bachelor's Degree	28%	28%	30%	30%	35%	36%	36%	39%	47%	60%	65%
More Than Bachelor's	32%	34%	35%	39%	40%	42%	44%	52%	60%	68%	71%
Marital Status											
Married	29%	29%	32%	34%	39%	40%	43%	49%	55%	65%	67%
Never Married	28%	27%	26%	27%	26%	26%	31%	38%	47%	58%	65%
Other	37%	38%	42%	47%	47%	53%	55%	48%	53%	63%	86%

[75] Participants were only asked about the years following their move to their current address (Q46) and when they reported living in the current country (Q45).
[76] Percentages reflect respondents reporting "Yes" to living in current address.

Q50. As of November 8, 2022, in which country or countries did you hold citizenship? *Mark all that apply*. [*N* = 4,208]

	Citizenship		
	United States	Country of Residence	Other
Respondents	92%	45%	8%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	89%	63%	12%
Age 25 to 34	90%	32%	9%
Age 35 to 44	95%	40%	10%
Age 45 to 54	91%	44%	7%
Age 55 to 64	92%	47%	6%
Age 65 and up	90%	50%	5%
Sex			
Male	93%	45%	7%
Female	90%	43%	8%
Region			
North America	92%	58%	3%
South/Central America/Caribbean	90%	39%	6%
Europe	92%	43%	11%
Sub-Saharan Africa	90%	29%	16%
Middle East/North Africa	90%	64%	6%
North/Central/South Asia	95%	9%	7%
East Asia	93%	11%	2%
Southeast Asia	83%	14%	4%
Oceania	97%	68%	11%
Income			
$0–$19,999	97%	57%	8%
$20,000–$74,999	99%	50%	7%
$75,000+	99%	46%	9%
Race			
White	99%	47%	8%
Black	96%	49%	8%
Hispanic	98%	62%	15%
Other Race	99%	33%	6%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	97%	60%	6%
Bachelor's Degree	99%	48%	10%
More Than Bachelor's	98%	42%	9%
Marital Status			
Married	99%	44%	8%
Never Married	100%	55%	9%
Other	94%	53%	7%

Q51. In the week before November 8, 2022, did you work either full-time or part-time? [*N* = 3,934]

Employment Status						
	Yes	No, I was retired	No, I was disabled	No, I was unable to work	No, I was a caretaker or stay-at-home parent	No, other
Respondents	62%	22%	2%	1%	4%	10%
Age						
Age 18 to 24	43%	0%	0%	3%	0%	53%
Age 25 to 34	86%	0%	0%	1%	3%	10%
Age 35 to 44	83%	0%	4%	1%	7%	4%
Age 45 to 54	79%	2%	2%	1%	8%	8%
Age 55 to 64	72%	15%	1%	3%	3%	6%
Age 65 and up	19%	75%	1%	0%	0%	4%
Sex						
Male	63%	24%	1%	2%	2%	9%
Female	61%	19%	2%	1%	6%	10%
Region						
North America	67%	26%	1%	0%	3%	4%
South/Central America/Caribbean	47%	33%	2%	3%	6%	10%
Europe	59%	20%	2%	1%	5%	14%
Sub-Saharan Africa	66%	15%	4%	5%	3%	6%
Middle East/North Africa	61%	21%	2%	2%	3%	11%
North/Central/South Asia	64%	14%	0%	2%	6%	14%
East Asia	80%	7%	1%	2%	2%	7%
Southeast Asia	44%	36%	2%	1%	5%	11%
Oceania	71%	23%	0%	1%	3%	2%
Income						
$0–$19,999	44%	27%	1%	3%	6%	20%
$20,000–$74,999	59%	25%	3%	2%	3%	8%
$75,000+	71%	17%	1%	1%	4%	7%
Race						
White	62%	24%	2%	1%	4%	8%
Black	51%	15%	4%	1%	15%	14%
Hispanic	62%	10%	1%	1%	6%	19%
Other Race	57%	18%	2%	1%	4%	18%
Education						
Less Than Bachelor's	41%	28%	5%	2%	6%	18%
Bachelor's Degree	62%	22%	1%	1%	4%	10%
More Than Bachelor's	72%	18%	0%	1%	3%	5%
Marital Status						
Married	62%	25%	2%	1%	6%	5%
Never Married	68%	3%	1%	2%	1%	25%
Other	48%	42%	2%	2%	2%	5%

Q53. Do you have children? [*N* = 3,916]

Children		
	Yes	No
Respondents	56%	44%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	2%	98%
Age 25 to 34	24%	76%
Age 35 to 44	52%	48%
Age 45 to 54	70%	30%
Age 55 to 64	67%	33%
Age 65 and up	77%	23%
Sex		
Male	59%	41%
Female	55%	45%
Region		
North America	57%	43%
South/Central America/Caribbean	63%	37%
Europe	54%	46%
Sub-Saharan Africa	43%	57%
Middle East/North Africa	73%	27%
North/Central/South Asia	64%	36%
East Asia	43%	57%
Southeast Asia	57%	43%
Oceania	59%	41%
Income		
$0–$19,999	43%	57%
$20,000–$74,999	51%	49%
$75,000+	65%	35%
Race		
White	57%	43%
Black	65%	35%
Hispanic	56%	44%
Other Race	43%	57%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	51%	49%
Bachelor's Degree	54%	46%
More Than Bachelor's	61%	39%
Marital Status		
Married	73%	27%
Never Married	7%	93%
Other	64%	36%

Q54. As of November 8, 2022, in which country or countries did your spouse hold citizenship? *Mark all that apply*. [*N* = 2,666][77]

Spouse Citizenship			
	United States	Country of Residence	Other
Respondents	37%	70%	15%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	17%	100%	8%
Age 25 to 34	21%	83%	14%
Age 35 to 44	31%	68%	18%
Age 45 to 54	32%	65%	19%
Age 55 to 64	33%	71%	18%
Age 65 and up	53%	71%	11%
Sex			
Male	40%	69%	15%
Female	35%	72%	17%
Region			
North America	40%	80%	12%
South/Central America/Caribbean	47%	60%	8%
Europe	31%	66%	21%
Sub-Saharan Africa	51%	33%	27%
Middle East/North Africa	61%	79%	15%
North/Central/South Asia	47%	53%	4%
East Asia	27%	71%	4%
Southeast Asia	41%	57%	10%
Oceania	40%	82%	14%
Income			
$0–$19,999	33%	85%	9%
$20,000–$74,999	31%	78%	13%
$75,000+	42%	66%	17%
Race			
White	37%	70%	16%
Black	26%	56%	19%
Hispanic	39%	72%	21%
Other Race	38%	65%	7%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	32%	78%	10%
Bachelor's Degree	37%	71%	17%
More Than Bachelor's	40%	66%	16%
Marital Status			
Married	37%	70%	15%
Never Married	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A

[77] This question was shown to respondents who indicated that they were married (Q52).

Q55. As of November 8, 2022, in which country or countries did your children hold citizenship? *Mark all that apply*. [*N* = 2,554][78]

Children Citizenship			
	United States	Country of Residence	Other
Respondents	81%	66%	9%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	77%	87%	13%
Age 25 to 34	64%	92%	11%
Age 35 to 44	75%	78%	12%
Age 45 to 54	85%	69%	9%
Age 55 to 64	82%	65%	9%
Age 65 and up	83%	55%	6%
Sex			
Male	78%	60%	9%
Female	84%	73%	9%
Region			
North America	70%	76%	2%
South/Central America/Caribbean	84%	49%	7%
Europe	83%	67%	13%
Sub-Saharan Africa	94%	34%	14%
Middle East/North Africa	92%	74%	7%
North/Central/South Asia	88%	41%	4%
East Asia	88%	59%	7%
Southeast Asia	84%	27%	12%
Oceania	71%	83%	10%
Income			
$0–$19,999	82%	68%	8%
$20,000–$74,999	81%	66%	7%
$75,000+	82%	69%	11%
Race			
White	80%	68%	10%
Black	97%	59%	9%
Hispanic	89%	68%	8%
Other Race	79%	48%	8%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	76%	70%	5%
Bachelor's Degree	83%	68%	10%
More Than Bachelor's	82%	64%	11%
Marital Status			
Married	82%	68%	9%
Never Married	45%	62%	14%
Other	86%	59%	7%

[78] This question was shown to respondents who indicated that they had children (Q53).

APPENDIX A – Margin of Error

This survey has a margin of error (MOE) of plus or minus 3.30 percentage points at a 95 percent confidence level.[79] For questions asked of all respondents, it can be reasonably asserted that the true population value will be within 3.30 percentage points of an estimated proportion, ignoring non-sampling errors.[80] For instance, if the survey were conducted 100 times, the population value for a proportion would be expected to be within the MOE of the point estimate 95 times. Note that precision will be lower for questions not asked of all respondents. Subpopulation MOEs are provided in Table A.1 below.

Table A.1. Margin of Error by Subgroup

Subgroup	Margin of Error
Overall	3.30%
Age	
Age 18 to 24	15.09%
Age 25 to 34	9.81%
Age 35 to 44	8.15%
Age 45 to 54	7.60%
Age 55 to 64	8.16%
Age 65 and up	5.57%
Sex	
Male	4.67%
Female	4.66%
Region	
North America	9.00%
South/Central America/Caribbean	8.06%
Europe	5.54%
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.06%
Middle East/North Africa	7.09%
North/Central/South Asia	13.30%
East Asia	8.73%
Southeast Asia	11.00%
Oceania	8.72%
Income	
$0–$19,999	9.82%
$20,000–$74,999	5.67%
$75,000+	4.97%
Race	
White	3.83%
Black	21.42%
Hispanic	12.13%
Other Race	9.21%

[79] For more information on MOE, see the weighting section of Volume 3.

[80] The margin of error only reflects sampling error, which arises due to not interviewing the entire population. Nearly every survey has the potential for non-sampling errors (e.g., nonresponse and measurement errors), although the study design aimed to minimize such errors.

Table A.1. Margin of Error by Subgroup	
Subgroup	**Margin of Error**
Education	
Less Than Bachelor's	7.83%
Bachelor's Degree	5.95%
More Than Bachelor's	4.72%
Marital Status	
Married	4.06%
Never Married	7.75%
Other	9.16%

APPENDIX B – Survey Instrument

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FVAP 2022 Overseas Citizen Population Survey
Please enter your personal Ticket Number:

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CAREFULLY. IT EXPLAINS THE PURPOSE OF THE *2022 OVERSEAS CITIZEN POPULATION SURVEY* AND HOW THE FINDINGS OF THIS SURVEY WILL BE USED.

This survey is being conducted by the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP), which works to ensure that all Service members, their eligible family members and overseas citizens are aware of their right to vote and have the tools to do so—from anywhere in the world. This survey will provide FVAP with critical data to help improve the services and information available to voters residing outside of the United States. Data from this survey will be used in reports to the president and Congress; the Department of Defense is required to conduct this survey to meet its reporting requirements under the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act* (*UOCAVA*). Some findings from this survey may also be published in professional journals or presented at conferences.

Completing this survey is voluntary. Most people can complete the survey in 15 minutes. This survey does not collect or use personally identifiable information (PII) and is not retrieved by personal identifier. There is no penalty if you choose not to respond. However, we strongly encourage you to participate so that the data will be complete and representative. Your responses will be treated as confidential. Identifying information will not be collected in this survey or delivered to FVAP.

[Page Break]

Additional Information

Survey Eligibility and Potential Benefits:

A sample of registered voters requesting absentee ballots to be sent to an international address was selected to participate in the survey. There is no direct benefit for your individual participation; however, your responses, when combined with the responses from other overseas citizens, will ***make a difference*** in helping identify absentee voting difficulties that arise and areas where FVAP's products and services can be improved.

Statement of Risk:

The data collection procedures do not involve any substantial risk of disclosure of data.

If you experience any difficulties completing the survey, please contact the Survey Processing Center by sending an email to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com. If you have concerns about your rights as a research participant, please contact the OUSD (P&R) Research Regulatory Oversight Office at 703-681-6522/703-681-8320 or e-mail RDHA.R2O2.PR@mail.mil.

Once you start answering the survey, if you desire to withdraw your answers, please notify the Survey Processing Center before June 17, 2023. Please include in the email or phone message your name and ticket number. Unless withdrawn, partially completed survey data may be used after that date.

[Page Break]

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Executive Services Directorate, Directives Division, Office of Information Management, 4800 Mark Center Drive, East Tower, Suite 03F09, Alexandria, VA 22350-3100 (0704-0539). Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display

a currently valid OMB control number.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

Thank you for participating in our survey. It is only by hearing from everyone that we can be sure that the results are truly representative. Your participation is voluntary and you may choose not to answer specific questions.

INTRO AND SCREENER QUESTIONS

Q1. Are you a citizen of the United States? //HARD PROMPT: Please provide a response.//

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

//If Q1 = 0, go to Q1 TERM screen.//

Q2. Were you serving in the military on November 8, 2022? //HARD PROMPT: Please provide a response.//

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

//If Q2 = 1, go to Q2 TERM screen.//

Q3. On November 8, 2022, where was your country of residence? //HARD PROMPT: Please provide a response.// [Drop Down Menu]

Value	Value Label
XX	Country of Residence
-99	Refused

//If Q3 = United States, only allow dates on and after November, 2022.//

Q4. What was the last month and year in which your primary residence was in the United States? *Please estimate if you are unsure of the exact month and year.* [Drop Down Menu]

Value	Value Label
XX/XX	Month/Year
-99	Refused

Q5. In the 12 months before November 8, 2022, how many times had you traveled to the United States? [Open End Text Box]

Value	Value Label
XX	Traveled to US
-99	Refused

Q6. For what reason(s) were you in [pipe in Q3 response] on November 8, 2022? *Mark all that apply.*
//Randomize order of response options 1-8.//

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q6_1	Born outside the United States	Q6_1 Born Outside US
Q6_2	Moved to be with family	Q6_2 Be With Family
Q6_3	Military spouse or military dependent	Q6_3 Military Spouse
Q6_4	Retirement	Q6_4 Retirement
Q6_5	Employment opportunities	Q6_5 Employment
Q6_6	Citizen of the destination country	Q6_6 Citizen of Country
Q6_7	Educational or research opportunities	Q6_7 Education or Research
Q6_8	Volunteer work	Q6_8 Volunteer Work
Q6_9	Quality of life reasons	Q6_9 Quality of Life
Q6_10	Other	Q6_10 Other

Value	Value Label
1	Selected
0	Not Selected
-99	Refused

//If Q6_10=1, continue to Q6A. Else skip to "YOUR 2022 VOTING EXPERIENCE" introduction page.//
Q6A. Please specify the additional reason(s) you were living in [pipe in Q3 response] on November 8, 2022. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).* [Open End Text]

VOTING EXPERIENCE

//Between Q6A and Q7, insert page with section header and section intro text.//

YOUR 2022 VOTING EXPERIENCE

Many people were not able to vote because they weren't registered, they were sick, they didn't have time, or something else happened to prevent them from voting. And sometimes, people who usually vote or who planned to vote forget that something unusual happened on Election Day in a particular year that prevented them from voting. So please think carefully for a minute about the November 8, 2022 election.

Q7. During the months leading up to the November 8, 2022 election, did you ever plan to vote in that election, or did you not plan to vote?

Value	Value Label
1	Did plan to vote
0	Did not plan to vote
-99	Refused

Q8. In the November 8, 2022 election, did you definitely vote in person on Election Day; definitely complete an absentee ballot by mail, email, fax, or online on or before November 8, 2022; definitely not vote; or are you not completely sure whether you voted in that election?

Value	Value Label
1	Definitely voted in person
2	Definitely voted by mail
3	Definitely voted by email
4	Definitely voted at an online website
5	Definitely voted by fax
6	Definitely did not vote
7	Not sure
-99	Refused

Q9. Did you request an absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022 election ?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
2	Not sure
-99	Refused

//If Q9=1, continue to Q9A. Else skip to Q10.//

Q9A. In what month did you first request your absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022 election ?

[Drop Down Menu]

Value	Value Label
0	Prior to 2022
1	January 2022
2	February 2022
3	March 2022
4	April 2022
5	May 2022
6	June 2022
7	July 2022
8	August 2022
9	September 2022
10	October 2022
11	November 2022
-98	Do not recall
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Q9B. How did you obtain your absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022 election?

Value	Value Label
1	Mail
2	Email
3	Website
4	Fax
5	I'm unsure how I submitted an absentee ballot request.
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

//IF Q9B = 1, 2, 3, OR 4, continue to Q9C. Else skip to Q10.//

Q9C. For which of the following reasons did you choose to receive your absentee ballot by [pipe previous item's response].

Value	Value Label
1	Convenience
2	Reliability
3	Ease of use
4	Cost
5	Speed
6	Habit
7	I was not aware of other options
8	Other
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Q9D. Please specify your reason for choosing to receive your absentee ballot by [pipe previous item's response]. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).* [Open End Text]
//Show if Q9C = 8 ("Other")//

Q10. Did you expect to receive an absentee ballot automatically from an election official for the November 8, 2022 election?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
2	Not sure
-99	Refused

//If Q9=1 OR Q10=1, continue to Q10A. Else skip to Q11.//

Q10A. Was this the first time you requested an absentee ballot or expected to receive one automatically while living in [pipe in Q3 response]?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Q11. Did you receive an absentee ballot from an election official for the November 8, 2022, election?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
2	Not sure
0	No
-99	Refused

The Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB; Standard Form 186) is a backup way to vote in case your requested absentee ballot does not arrive in time for you to vote and return your ballot. It lets you write in the names of the candidate you wish to vote for.

Please answer with the most appropriate response regarding the November 8, 2022 election.

Q12. Did you obtain a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 8, 2022 election?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
2	Not sure
0	No
-99	Refused

//If Q12=1, continue to Q12A. Else skip to Q13.//

Q12A. How did you obtain a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 8, 2022 election?

Value	Value Label
1	Printable FWAB downloaded from FVAP.gov
2	Online assistant tool at FVAP.gov that guides voters in completing the FWAB
3	From some other contact with the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)
4	From a U.S. embassy or consulate
5	From a state or local election official
6	From a non-FVAP website
7	Some other source
8	I'm unsure how I received an absentee ballot
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

12Asp. Please specify the other source from which you obtained your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB). *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*
//Show if Q12A = 7 ("Some other source")

Q12 [redacted] **e**
November 8, 2022 election?
//Show if Q12A = Options 1 – 7//

Value	Value Label
1	My absentee ballot did not arrive
2	My absentee ballot arrived too late

3	I was concerned my absentee ballot would not be returned by the deadline/would not be counted
4	I forgot to request an absentee ballot
5	Some other reason
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Q12C. Please specify the MAIN REASON you used the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB). *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*
//Show if Q12B = 5 ("Some other reason")//

//If Q11=1, continue to Q13. Else skip to Q14.//
Q13. Did you return your absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022 election?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
2	Not sure
0	No
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

//IF Q13=1, continue to Q13A. Else skip to Q14.//
Q13A. How did you return your absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022 election?

Value	Value Label
1	Mail
2	Email
3	Website
4	Fax
5	I'm unsure how I returned my absentee ballot
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Q13B. When did you return your absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022 election? **[Drop Down Menu]**

Value	Value Label
1	November 2022
2	Late-October 2022
3	Early-October 2022
4	Late-September 2022
5	Early-September 2022
6	August 2022
7	Earlier than August 2022
8	Do not recall
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

//IF Q9b = 1, continue to Q13C. Else SKIP to Q14.//
Q13C. What type of mail service did you use to submit your absentee ballot?

Value	Value Label
1	National mail service owned or operated by the government of **[pipe in Q3 response]**
2	FedEx, UPS, DHL or other private delivery carrier
3	Mail service provided by the U.S. Government in **[pipe in Q3 response]** (e.g., U.S. consulate, military base)
4	Other
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

//If Q12=1, continue to Q14. Else skip to Q15.//

Q14. Did you use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) to cast your vote for the November 8, 2022 election?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
2	Not sure
0	No
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

//If Q14=1, continue to Q14A. Else skip to Q15.//

Q14A. How did you return your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 8, 2022 election?

Value	Value Label
1	Mail
2	Email
3	Website
4	Fax
5	I'm unsure how I submitted my FWAB
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Q14B. When did you return your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 8, 2022 election? **[Drop Down Menu]**

Value	Value Label
1	November 2022
2	Late-October 2022
3	Early-October 2022
4	Late-September 2022
5	Early-September 2022
6	August 2022
7	Earlier than August 2022
8	Do not recall
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

//If Q14A=1, continue to Q14C. Else skip to Q15.//

Q14C. What type of mail service did you use to submit your FWAB?

Value	Value Label
1	National mail service owned or operated by the government of **[pipe in Q3 response]**
2	FedEx, UPS, DHL or other private delivery carrier
3	Mail service provided by the U.S. Government in **[pipe in Q3 response]** (e.g., U.S. consulate, military base)
4	Other
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Q15. How would you characterize the reliability of the following mail services?

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q15_1	National mail service owned or operated by the government of **[pipe in Q3 response]**	Q15_1 National mail service owned or operated by the government of country
Q15_2	FedEx, UPS, DHL or other private delivery carrier	Q15_2 FedEx, UPS, DHL or other private delivery carrier
Q15_3	Mail service provided by the U.S. Government in **[pipe in Q3 response]** (e.g., U.S. consulate, military base/APO/FPO/DPO)	Q15_3 Mail service provided by the U.S. Government in country

Value	Value Label
1	Very unreliable
2	Unreliable
3	Neither reliable nor unreliable
4	Reliable
5	Very reliable
-99	Refused

//If Q13=0 OR 2, continue to Q16. Else skip to Q17.//

Q16. What was the main reason you did not vote in the November 8, 2022 election?

Value	Value Label
1	I tried/wanted to vote but did not or could not complete the process
2	I did not want to vote
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Q17. Did you experience any of the following situations leading up to the November 8, 2022election? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

//Randomize order of all subitems.//

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label

Q17_1	I had difficulty figuring out how to vote	Q17_1 Difficulty figuring out how to vote
Q17_2	I had difficulty registering to vote	Q17_2 Difficulty registering to vote
Q17_3	I had difficulty requesting absentee ballot	Q17_3 Difficulty requesting absentee ballot
Q17_4	My absentee ballot arrived late	Q17_4 Absentee ballot arrived late
Q17_5	I had difficulty returning ballot	Q17_5 Difficulty returning ballot
Q17_6	I had difficulty with mailing system	Q17_6 Difficulty with mailing system
Q17_7	I was unsure what U.S. address to use on my absentee ballot	Q17_7 Unsure of address to use
Q17_8	I had difficulty accessing my state's election website	Q17_8 Difficulty accessing State's election website
Q17_9	My absentee ballot did not arrive at all	Q17_9 My absentee ballot did not arrive at all
Q17_10	The voting process was too complicated	Q17_10_The voting process was too complicated
Q17_11	Other challenge	Q17_11 Other

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

//If Q17_11=1, continue to Q17A. Else skip to Q18.//
Q17A. Please specify the other challenge that you experienced. *Do not provide any Personally Identifiable Information (PII).* **[Open Text Box]**

Q18. Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge of voting deadlines in [state of registration].

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q18_1	Knowledge of your state's deadline to register to vote	Q18_1 Deadline to Register to Vote
Q18_2	Knowledge of your state's deadline to request an absentee ballot	Q18_2 Deadline to Request Ballot
Q18_3	Knowledge of your state's deadline to return an absentee ballot	Q18_3 Deadline to Return Ballot

Value	Value Label
5	Excellent
4	Good
3	Average
2	Fair
1	Poor
-99	Refused

Q19. Taking all things into consideration, how satisfied were you with the overall absentee voting process?

Value	Value Label
5	Very satisfied
4	Satisfied
3	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
2	Dissatisfied
1	Very dissatisfied
-99	Refused

//If Q19=2 OR 1, continue to Q19A. Else skip to Q20.//

Q19A. Please specify why you were dissatisfied with the overall absentee voting process. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).* **[Open End Text Box]**

Q20. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q20_1	Voting is an effective way to express my opinion on the issues in an election	Q20_1 Issues in an Election
Q20_2	Voting is an effective way to express my opinion on which candidates should win the election	Q20_2 Which Candidates Should Win
Q20_3	If others found out I did not vote in this election, I would feel ashamed	Q20_3 Would Feel Ashamed
Q20_4	I was confident that my ballot would be counted	Q20_4 Confident Ballot Counted
Q20_5	I would have liked the option to vote online	Q20_5 Would Have Liked Option to Vote Online

Value	Value Label
5	Strongly agree
4	Agree
3	Neither agree nor disagree
2	Disagree
1	Strongly disagree
-99	Refused

//If Q20_5=5 OR 4, continue to Q20A. Else skip to Q21.//

Q20A. You indicated you would have liked the option to vote online. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about online voting? *Mark one answer for each item.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label

Q20A_1	I am concerned that voting online would reveal my personal information to the public	Q20A_1 Concerned that Voting Online Would Reveal My Personal Information
Q20A_2	I am concerned that voting online would allow my ballot to be tied to my identity	Q20A_2 Concerned that Voting Online Would Allow My Ballot to be Tied to My Identity
Q20A_3	I am confident that my ballot would be accurately recorded if I voted online	Q20A_3 Confident that My Ballot Would Be Accurately Recorded

Value	Value Label
5	Strongly agree
4	Agree
3	Neither agree nor disagree
2	Disagree
1	Strongly disagree
-99	Refused

VOTING RESOURCES

VOTING RESOURCES

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) provides the following services to help overseas citizens successfully complete the absentee voting process.

FVAP.gov:

FVAP.gov provides customized, voting-related information and resources for all citizens covered by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act* (*UOCAVA*).

The website also provides State-specific election information, including dates, deadlines and contact information that voters can rely on to adhere to their State's absentee voting process. Other products and services, such as fact sheets and FAQs, are also available at FVAP.gov.

FVAP staff support:

FVAP provides support through email at vote@fvap.gov and a toll-free telephone service, which allows American citizens living overseas who are eligible to vote to ask FVAP staff for voting information or assistance.

FVAP Online Assistant:

FVAP offers an easy-to-use Online Assistant at FVAP.gov to guide voters in completing Federal Post Card Applications (FPCA) and Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWAB).

The Online Assistant tool simplifies the completion of FPCAs and FWABs by providing State-specific information and instructions on how to download, print and return forms to election offices.

Q21. Before taking this survey, were you aware of the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) or its services?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Q22. Did you hear, see, or receive any messages from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) in the past year about the November 2022election, such as through the web, social media, email, or an organization?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

//If Q22=1, continue to Q22A. Else skip to Q23.//
Q22A. Please specify where you heard, saw, or received messages from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP).

Value	Value Label	Variable Label
Q22A_1	FVAP.gov or other FVAP communication	Q22A_1 FVAP.gov or Other FVAP Communication
Q22A_2	Social media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc.)	Q22A_2 Social Media
Q22A_3	News stories	Q22A_3 News Stories
Q22A_4	Word of mouth	Q22A_4 Word of Mouth
Q22A_5	Web search on Google, Yahoo, or another search engine	Q22A_5 Web Search
Q22A_6	An official U.S. government source, i.e., embassy, consulate, State Department, or military installation	Q22A_6 An Official U.S. Government Source
Q22A_7	Work or school	Q22A_7 Work or School
Q22A_8	A civic organization, political party, or organization for Americans living abroad	Q22A_8 Organization
Q22A_9	Other	Q22A_9 Other

Value	Value Label
1	Selected
0	Not selected
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Q22B. Please specify the other source where you heard, saw, or received messages from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP). *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*
//Show if Q22A_9 = 1 ("Other")//

Q23. Which, if any, of the following do you recall seeing, reading, or hearing from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)? *Mark all that apply.*

[Screenshot 1: Q23_1] [Screenshot 2: Q23_2] [Screenshot 3: Q23_3] [Screenshot 4: Q23_4] [Screenshot 5: Q23_5]

Value	Value Label

1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

//If Q21=1, show Q24_1, Q24_2, AND Q24_3.//

Q24. Please indicate which FVAP products or services you used for voting assistance for the November 8, 2022 election.. *Mark all that apply.*

//Randomize order of all subitems.//

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q24_1	FVAP.gov	Q24_1 Visited FVAP.gov
Q24_2	FVAP staff support	Q24_2 Used FVAP staff support
Q24_3	FVAP online assistant	Q24_3 Visited FVAP Online Assistant tool
Q24_4	Visited state or local election office website	Q24_4 Visited State or local election office website
Q24_5	Used U.S. government voting assistance resources in [pipe in Q3 response]	Q24_5 Used U.S. government voting assistance resources in country
Q24_6	Other	Q24_6_Other

Value	Value Label
1	Selected
0	Not selected
-99	Refused

Q24sp. Please specify the other FVAP resource you used. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

//Show if Q24_6 = 1 ("Other")//

//If Q24_1=1 OR Q24_3=1, continue to Q25. Else skip to Q26.//

Q25. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the FVAP.gov website when you visited it in 2022?

Value	Value Label
1	Very satisfied
2	Satisfied
3	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4	Dissatisfied
5	Very dissatisfied
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

//If Q24_4=1, continue to Q26. Else skip to Q27.//

Q26. What source led you to visit your state or local election office website when you visited in anticipation of the November 8, 2022 election?

//Randomize order of response options1-5.//

Value	Value Label
1	FVAP.gov
2	Internet search
3	State or local election official
4	Family or friend
5	State Department or Consular Services
6	Other
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

The Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) is a single form that you can use to register to vote and/or request an absentee ballot for federal elections.

Some states require eligible voters who vote absentee to use the FPCA to request an absentee ballot.

Q27. Were you aware that you could use the FPCA to register to vote and request an absentee ballot for the November 8, 2022election?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

//If Q27=1 AND Q9=1, continue to Q27A. Else skip to Q28.//

Q27A. Did you use the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) to request your absentee ballot or did you use another method for the November 8, 2022election?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes, I used an FPCA to request an absentee ballot.
2	No, I used a state or local form to request an absentee ballot.
3	No, I used a non-government website (e.g., Rock the Vote [RTV], Overseas Vote Foundation [OVF]) to request an absentee ballot.
4	No, I used another method.
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Q27Asp. Please specify the other method you used to request an absentee ballot. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*
//Show if Q27A = 4 ("No, I used another method")

//If Q27A=2, continue to Q27B. Else skip to Q27C.//

Q27B. For which of the following reasons did you use a state or local form to request an absentee

ballot for the November 8, 2022election? *Mark all that apply.*

Value	Value Label	Variable Label
Q27B_1	I have always used a state or local form	Q27B_1 Always used state or local form
Q27B_2	I did not know about the FPCA	Q27B_2 Did not know about FPCA
Q27B_3	I just used the form sent to me by the election official	Q27B_3 Used form from election official
Q27B_4	I just used the form I was provided	Q27B_4 Used form provided
Q27B_5	Other	Q27B_5 Other

Value	Value Label
1	Selected
0	Not selected
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

//If Q27A=1, continue to Q27C. Else skip to Q28.//

Q27C. How did you obtain your Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) for the November 8, 2022election?

Value	Value Label
1	Printable FPCA downloaded from FVAP.gov
2	Online assistant tool at FVAP.gov that guides voters in completing an FPCA
3	From some other contact with the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)
4	From a U.S. embassy or consulate
5	From a State or local election official
6	From a non-FVAP website
7	Some other source
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

//If Q12=0 OR 2, continue to Q28. Else skip to Q29.//

Q28. Were you aware that you could use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) as a backup way to vote in case your requested absentee ballot does not arrive in time to vote?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Q29. Did you receive information about the absentee voting process from any of the following sources in 2022? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

//Randomize order of subitems Q29_1-Q29_11.//

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q29_1	State or local election official	Q29_1 State or local election official
Q29_2	U.S. newspapers, magazines, radio, or TV	Q29_2 U.S. newspapers magazines radio or TV
Q29_3	International newspapers, magazines, radio, or TV	Q29_3 International newspapers magazines radio or TV
Q29_4	Family or friends living outside of [pipe in Q3 response]	Q29_4 Family or friends living outside of country
Q29_5	Family or friends living in [pipe in Q3 response]	Q29_5 Family or friends living in country
Q29_6	Internet other than social media	Q29_6 Internet other than social media
Q29_7	Social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, blogs)	Q29_7 Social media
Q29_8	Directly from candidates/parties	Q29_8 Directly from candidates/parties
Q29_9	Employer/HR department	Q29_9 Employer/HR department
Q29_10	An organization for Americans living abroad	Q29_10 Organization for Americans living abroad
Q29_11	FVAP	Q29_11_FVAP
Q29_12	Other	Q29_12 Other

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Q30. Which of the following do you use at least once a month to get news or news headlines about U.S. politics and/or elections? *Mark all that apply.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q30_1	U.S. national TV news	Q30_1 U.S. national TV news
Q30_2	Local TV news in your country of residence	Q30_2 Local TV news in your country of residence
Q30_3	Local newspaper in your country of residence	Q30_3 Local newspaper in your country of residence
Q30_4	U.S. national newspapers such as Wall Street Journal, USA Today, or Washington Post	Q30_4 U.S. national newspapers
Q30_5	Print or online news magazines such as The Atlantic, Mother Jones, or National Review	Q30_5 Print or online news magazines
Q30_6	Online-only news websites such as Breitbart, Politico, Vox, or Yahoo News	Q30_6 Online-only news websites
Q30_7	U.S. public radio station such as NPR	Q30_7 U.S. public radio station

Q30_8	International news outlets (newspapers, magazines, radio, or TV)	Q30_8 International news outlets
Q30_9	Web search on Google, Yahoo, or another search engine	Q30_9 Web search
Q30_10	Other	Q30_10 Other

Value	Value Label
1	Selected
0	Not selected
-99	Refused

//If Q30_10=1, continue to Q30A. Else skip to Q31.//

Q30A. Please specify the additional source(s) you use at least once a month to get news or news headlines about U.S. politics and/or elections. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

Q31. In the months leading up to the November 8, 2022 election, did you have reliable access to the following? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item*.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q31_1	Internet	Q31_1 Internet
Q31_2	Fax machine	Q31_2 Fax machine
Q31_3	Printer	Q31_3 Printer
Q31_4	Scanner	Q31_4 Scanner
Q31_5	Cell phone service	Q31_5_Cell phone service

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Q32. How would you characterize the reliability of internet access in [pipe in Q3 response]?

Value	Value Label
1	Very unreliable
2	Unreliable
3	Neither reliable nor unreliable
4	Reliable
5	Very reliable
-99	Refused

Q33. How interested or uninterested were you in the November 8, 2022 election?

Value	Value Label
1	Very interested
2	Somewhat interested

3	Neither interested nor uninterested
4	Somewhat uninterested
5	Very uninterested
-99	Refused

Q34. Did you have any preferences regarding the candidates in the November 8, 2022 election?

Value	Value Label
1	No preference for a candidate/candidates
2	Weak preference for a candidate/candidates
3	Moderate preference for a candidate/candidates
4	Strong preference for a candidate/candidates
-99	Refused

Q35. How much attention did you pay in October 2022 to news about U.S. politics and the November 8, 2022election?

Value	Value Label
1	A great deal
2	A lot
3	A moderate amount
4	A little
5	None at all
-99	Refused

Q36. Do you use any of the following social networking sites or apps at least once a month? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q36_1	Facebook	Q36_1 Facebook
Q36_2	Instagram	Q36_2 Instagram
Q36_3	Twitter	Q36_3 Twitter
Q36_4	LinkedIn	Q36_4 LinkedIn
Q36_5	Pinterest	Q36_5 Pinterest
Q36_6	Tumblr	Q36_6 Tumblr
Q36_7	Reddit	Q36_7 Reddit
Q36_8	Snapchat	Q36_8 Snapchat
Q36_9	YouTube	Q36_9 YouTube
Q36_10	Periscope	Q36_10 Periscope
Q36_11	WhatsApp	Q36_11 WhatsApp
Q36_12	TikTok	Q36_12 TikTok
Q36_13	Other	Q36_13 Other

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

//If Q36_13=1, continue to Q36A. Else skip to Q37.//

Q36A. Please specify the other social networking sites or apps you have used at least once a month. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

Q37. Do you ever use social networking sites like Facebook, Instagram, or Twitter to do any of the following? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

//Randomize order of subitems.//

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q37_1	Post links to political stories or articles for others to read	Q37_1 Social Network Activity: Post Political Stories
Q37_2	Post your own thoughts or comments on political or social issues	Q37_2 Social Network Activity: Post Comments
Q37_3	Encourage other people to take action on a political or social issue that is important to you	Q37_3 Social Network Activity: Encourage Action
Q37_4	Encourage other people to vote	Q37_4 Social Network Activity: Encourage Voting
Q37_5	Repost content related to political or social issues that was originally posted by someone else	Q37_5 Social Network Activity: Repost Content
Q37_6	"Like" or promote material related to political or social issues that others have posted	Q37_6 Social Network Activity: "Like" Posted Content

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Q38. In the past year, which of the following groups or organizations of Americans living abroad have you engaged with? *Mark all that apply.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q38_1	Political party-based organization(s)	Q38_1 Political party-based organization(s)
Q38_2	American Citizens Abroad	Q38_2 American Citizens Abroad
Q38_3	Expat Exchange	Q38_3 Expat Exchange
Q38_4	Association of Americans Resident Overseas	Q38_4 Association of Americans Resident Overseas
Q38_5	American Women's Club	Q38_5 American Women's Club
Q38_6	Overseas Vote Foundation	Q38_6 Overseas Vote Foundation
Q38_7	Other	Q38_7 Other

Value	Value Label
1	Selected
0	Not selected
-99	Refused

//If Q38_7=1, continue to Q38A. Else skip to Q39.//

Q38A. Please specify the additional organization(s) of Americans living abroad you have engaged with. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

Q39. How many U.S. citizens, aged 18 and older, would you estimate you know who resided in [pipe Q3 response] on November 8, 2022? **[Open End Text Box]**

//If Q39>0, continue to Q39A. Else skip to Q40.//

Q39A. How many of the U.S. citizens in [pipe in Q3 response] that you know would you estimate you talked to about absentee voting procedures? **[Open End Text Box]**

//Limit maximum number to the response given in Q39.//

//If Q39A>0, continue to Q39B. Else skip to Q40.//

Q39B. Of the U.S. citizens, aged 18 and older, who you knew in [pipe in Q3 response] on November 8, 2022, how many of them would you estimate requested an absentee ballot or had an absentee ballot sent to them for the November 8, 2022 election? **[Open End Text Box]**

//Limit maximum number to the response given in Q39A.//

//If Q39A>0, continue to Q39C. Else skip to Q40.//

Q39C. How many U.S. citizens, aged 18 and older, resided at your primary address in [pipe in Q3 response] on November 8, 2022? **[Open End Text Box]**

//Limit maximum number to the response given in Q39A.//

Q40. Thinking about the other U.S. citizens you know in [pipe in Q3 response], would you say they are more or less interested in U.S. elections as you are?

Value	Value Label
1	They are much more interested than I am.
2	They are somewhat more interested than I am.
3	They are about equally as interested as I am.
4	They are somewhat less interested than I am.
5	They are much less interested than I am.
-99	Refused

Q41. Do you speak a language other than English at home?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

//If Q41=1, continue to Q41A. Else skip to Q42.//

Q41A. Please specify which language other than English you speak at home from the list below.

Value	Value Label
1	Spanish
2	Mandarin Chinese
3	French
4	Tagalog
5	Vietnamese
6	Cantonese
7	Korean
8	Arabic
9	A Native American Language
10	German
11	Other
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Q41B. Please specify what language other than English you speak at home. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).* **[Open End Text Box]**
//Show if Q41A = 11 ("Other") OR 9 ("A Native American Language")//

Q42. How well do you speak English?

Value	Value Label
1	Very well
2	Well
3	Not well
4	Not at all
-99	Refused

//If Q4 ≥ 11/2000 (i.e., on or after November, 2000), continue to Q43. Else skip to Q44.//
Q43. Did you live outside of the United States during the following dates?

Variable Name	Variable Text	SHOW IF
Q43_2000	November 2000	Q4 ≥ 11/2000
Q43_2002	November 2002	Q4 ≥ 11/2002
Q43_2004	November 2004	Q4 ≥ 11/2004
Q43_2006	November 2006	Q4 ≥ 11/2006
Q43_2008	November 2008	Q4 ≥ 11/2008
Q43_2010	November 2010	Q4 ≥ 11/2010
Q43_2012	November 2012	Q4 ≥ 11/2012
Q43_2014	November 2014	Q4 ≥ 11/2014
Q43_2016	November 2016	Q4 ≥ 11/2016
Q43_2018	November 2018	Q4 ≥ 11/2018
Q43_2020	November 2020	Q4 ≥ 11/2020

Value	Value Label
1	Yes

0	No
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

//If respondent answered Q4, only allow dates on and after Q4 response.//

Q44. In which month and year did you *last* move to [pipe in Q3 response]? *Please estimate if you are unsure of the exact month and year.* [Drop Down Menu]

Value	Value Label
XX/XX	Month/Year
-99	Refused

Q45. Did you also live in [pipe in Q3 response] during the following dates?

Variable Name	Variable Text	SHOW IF
Q45_2000	November 2000	Q44≥11/2000 AND Q43_2000≠0
Q45_2002	November 2002	Q44≥11/2002 AND Q43_2002≠0
Q45_2004	November 2004	Q44≥11/2004 AND Q43_2004≠0
Q45_2006	November 2006	Q44≥11/2006 AND Q43_2006≠0
Q45_2008	November 2008	Q44≥11/2008 AND Q43_2008≠0
Q45_2010	November 2010	Q44≥11/2010 AND Q43_2010≠0
Q45_2012	November 2012	Q44≥11/2012 AND Q43_2012≠0
Q45_2014	November 2014	Q44≥11/2014 AND Q43_2014≠0
Q45_2016	November 2016	Q44≥11/2016 AND Q43_2016≠0
Q45_2018	November 2018	Q44≥11/2018 AND Q43_2018≠0
Q45_2020	November 2020	Q44≥11/2020 AND Q43_2020≠0

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

//If respondent answered Q44, only allow dates on and after Q44 response.//

Q46. In which month and year did you *last* move to your current address in [pipe in Q3 response]? *Please estimate if you are unsure of the exact month and year.* [Drop Down Menu]

Value	Value Label
XX/XX	Month/Year
-99	Refused

Q46A. Did you also live at your current address during the following dates?

Variable Name	Variable Text	SHOW IF
Q46A_2000	November 2000	Q46≥11/2000 AND Q45_2000≠0
Q46A_2002	November 2002	Q46≥11/2002 AND Q45_2002≠0
Q46A_2004	November 2004	Q46≥11/2004 AND Q45_2004≠0
Q46A_2006	November 2006	Q46≥11/2006 AND Q45_2006≠0
Q46A_2008	November 2008	Q46≥11/2008 AND Q45_2008≠0
Q46A_2010	November 2010	Q46≥11/2010 AND Q45_2010≠0
Q46A_2012	November 2012	Q46≥11/2012 AND Q45_2012≠0
Q46A_2014	November 2014	Q46≥11/2014 AND Q45_2014≠0
Q46A_2016	November 2016	Q46≥11/2016 AND Q45_2016≠0

Q46A_2018	November 2018	Q46≥11/2018 AND Q45_2018≠0
Q46A_2020	November 2020	Q46≥11/2020 AND Q45_2020≠0

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

DEMOGRAPHICS

MORE ABOUT YOU

We would like to know more about you. These items are for statistical purposes only.

Q47. Are you Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?

Value	Value Label
1	No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
2	Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
-99	Refused

Q48. What is your race? *Mark all that apply.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q48_1	American Indian or Alaska Native	Q48_1 Race: American Indian or Alaska Native
Q48_2	Asian (e.g., Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese)	Q48_2 Race: Asian
Q48_3	Black or African American	Q48_3 Race: Black or African American
Q48_4	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (e.g., Samoan, Guamanian, or Chamorro)	Q48_4 Race: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Q48_5	White	Q48_5 Race: White

Value	Value Label
1	Selected
0	Not Selected
-99	Refused

Q49. What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed?

Value	Value Label
1	Twelve years or fewer of school
2	High school graduate—traditional diploma
3	High school graduate—alternative diploma (home school, GED, etc.)
4	Some college credit, but less than 1 year
5	One year or more of college, no degree
6	Associate degree (e.g., AA, AS)

7	Bachelor's degree (e.g., BA, AB, BS)
8	Master's, doctoral, or professional school degree (e.g., MA, Ph.D., JD)
-99	Refused

Q50. As of November 8, 2022, in which country or countries did you hold citizenship? *Mark all that apply.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Value Label
Q50_1	United States	Q50_1 Citizenship: United States
Q50_2	[pipe in Q3 response]	Q50_2 Citizenship: Country of Residence
Q50_3	Other	Q50_3 Citizenship: Other

Value	Value Label
1	Selected
0	Not Selected
-99	Refused

//If Q50_3=1, continue to Q50A. Else skip to Q51.//

Q50A. Please specify the country where you hold citizenship other than the United States or [pipe in Q3 response]. **[Drop Down Menu]**

Q51. In the week before November 8, 2022, did you work either full-time or part-time?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
2	No, I was retired
3	No, I was disabled
4	No, I was unable to work
5	No, I was a caretaker or stay-at-home parent
6	No, other
-99	Refused

Q52. What is your marital status?

Value	Value Label
1	Married
2	Separated
3	Divorced
4	Widowed
5	Never married
-99	Refused

Q53. Do you have children?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No

-99	Refused

//If Q52=1, continue to Q54. Else skip to Q55.//

Q54. As of November 8, 2022, in which country or countries did your spouse hold citizenship? *Mark all that apply.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Value Label
Q54_1	United States	Q54_1 United States
Q54_2	[pipe in Q3 response]	Q54_2 Country of residence
Q54_3	Other	Q54_3 Other

Value	Value Label
1	Selected
0	Not Selected
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

//If Q54_3=1, continue to Q54A. Else skip to Q55.//

Q54A. Please specify the country where your spouse holds citizenship other than the United States or [pipe in Q3 response]. [Drop Down Menu]

//If Q53=1, continue to Q55. Else skip to Q56.//

Q55. As of November 8, 2022, in which country or countries did your children hold citizenship? *Mark all that apply.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Value Label
Q55_1	United States	Q55_1 United States
Q55_2	[pipe in Q3 response]	Q55_2 Country of residence
Q55_3	Other	Q55_3 Other

Value	Value Label
1	Selected
0	Not Selected
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

//If Q55_3=1, continue to Q55A. Else skip to Q56.//

Q55A. Please specify the country where your children hold citizenship other than the United States or [pipe in Q3 response]. [Drop Down Menu]

Q56. Which category represents your household's total combined income during the 12 months leading up to November 8, 2022? (Values are in USD.)

Value	Value Label
1	Under $1,000
2	$1,000–$4,999
3	$5,000–$9,999

4	$10,000–$19,999
5	$20,000–$39,999
6	$40,000–$49,999
7	$50,000–$74,999
8	$75,000–$99,999
9	$100,000–$149,999
10	$150,000+
-99	Refused

Q57. Thank you for participating in the survey. If you have comments or concerns that you were not able to express in answering this survey, please enter them in the space provided below. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).* **[Open End Essay]**

//Limit to 500 characters//

VOLUME 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 // Data and Methodology for Developing Country-Level Estimates of the Population of U.S. Citizens

In general, the U.S. Government does not keep track of where U.S. citizens travel overseas or where they might be living, working, or studying while overseas. For some nations, it is likely that data on the number of U.S. citizens currently in their country do exist; countries with visa requirements for entry and exit, such as China, should be able to provide information on the number of U.S. citizens in their country at any given time. However, it is not always possible to gain access to these data. Thus, there is no exact count of the total number of overseas citizens, nor do many other nations produce a consistent enumeration of the number of overseas citizens who live within their borders.

Because of these issues and others discussed below, the Fors Marsh team had to estimate the number of overseas citizens in any given country to be able to accurately measure voter participation among overseas U.S. citizens. These estimates were generated using three primary data sources: foreign country data on the number of U.S. citizens living within foreign countries' borders, U.S. Government administrative data on overseas citizens, and data from academic studies that have examined factors that affect the number of U.S. citizens living in any given country around the world.

The groundwork for this analysis was laid in 2015 when the Fors Marsh team conducted this analysis for the 2014 election and was refreshed to produce the updated estimates for the 2016 election. This section discusses the data collection, imputation, and estimation methodology from 2017, and how it was updated to produce new estimates for the 2018 election. As discussed in Volume 1, the 2022 Overseas Citizen Voting-Age Population (OCVAP) estimates are used as the denominator for the 2022 participation rate(s).

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES OF THEIR U.S. CITIZEN POPULATION

There are several sources for foreign government estimates (FGE) of the U.S. citizens living in each country. The FGEs used in the analyses come from several sources: (1) the United Nations Statistics Division, which collects data on migrant stocks from the statistical agencies from many countries; (2) census microdata collected and standardized by the Minnesota Population Center's Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) International; (3) documents released by countries' national statistical agencies; (4) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) International Migration Database, which provides data on the number of U.S. citizens during the years 2000 to 2020 for most OECD countries; and (4) a U.S. Census Bureau internal document titled, "Estimating Native Emigration from the United States," which was compiled as part of a project to estimate U.S. net emigration.

The primary methods that foreign governments use to track the population of U.S. citizens in their country are censuses and registries. The Fors Marsh team used both census and registry data, in addition to an indicator variable, to account for the difference in collection method. Countries vary in who they consider to be a U.S. citizen for purposes of a census or registry. Some countries count only U.S. citizens and others count only individuals born in the United States. The groups defined by these two criteria have significant overlap, but a small proportion of individuals belong to only one of those groups. The Fors Marsh team accounted for this discrepancy by having an indicator variable for whether the country uses U.S. citizens or U.S.-born individuals, allowing ultimately for the estimation of the number of U.S. citizens despite this variation by country. Because countries that allow dual citizenship may undercount resident U.S. citizens by counting dual citizens as their own, a variable was created to indicate countries that allow their citizens to maintain dual citizenship with the United States.

Some countries use ambiguous terminology, meaning it could not always be determined if a country was measuring U.S. citizens or U.S.-born individuals. The country of Kiribati in the Central Pacific is such an example. In Kiribati's census questionnaire, individuals are asked to list their "home country," but further clarification is not offered on whether the term refers to the individual's country of birth, country of citizenship, or an alternative definition. Other countries instead ask for each individual's nationality, but again do not specify how they define nationality. When these cases could not be resolved with certainty, they were excluded from the analysis.

FGEs are not available for every country, and many release estimates on a cycle of every five or 10 years. In addition, some countries with complete data—foreign government data on U.S. citizens in their country, U.S. administrative data, and all other variables—still have errors in their FGEs because of the differences between registries and censuses. To have a complete and accurate estimate of the total number of overseas U.S. citizens, the Fors Marsh team estimated models to generate FGEs for all countries—those with complete data including FGE and those without an FGE. To accomplish this, U.S. administrative data on overseas citizens were collected, as well as additional predictors that research has demonstrated to be correlated with migration.

U.S. ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS ON OVERSEAS CITIZENS

Several federal agencies collect data on overseas citizens and release statistics about subsets of that population. The Fors Marsh team used these data to estimate the total number of U.S. citizens in a given country. The key administrative data used were:

Number of U.S. Exchange Students, 2000–2018: This is the total number of U.S. exchange students who attended foreign universities in each country for each year during the period of 2000–2018.

Number of Social Security Beneficiaries, 2000–2022: This is the number of overseas Social Security beneficiaries, as reported annually by the U.S. Social Security Administration (SSA). Counts were available for each year during the period of 2000–2022.

Number of Foreign Earned Income Returns, 2000–2016: This is the estimated number of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 2555 returns (used to declare foreign income) filed by U.S. citizens living in a country in a given year (Hollenbeck & Kahr, 2009). Each form represents at least one U.S. citizen residing in the country. Data were not available for some countries, and for the subset of countries with estimates, they were only available for 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016. Data were available on either a by-country or by-region basis.

Foreign Government Estimates (FGEs) *The term FGE will be used throughout this report. These estimates refer to two different concepts, depending on the context. First, FGEs are the data that foreign governments have, through registries and census, on the number of U.S. citizens living in their country. Second, the term FGE is used to describe the updated estimates we generate for all countries—for those who have FGE data and those for whom we have to fully estimate the U.S. citizen population living in their country.*

Census Versus Registry *This report also uses the terms "census" and "registry," and it is important to understand the distinction between the two.*

- *A census is a country-wide, periodic data collection that tallies all residents.*
- *A registry is a compilation of administrative records from numerous sources.*

Registries may provide more complete counts if they are updated often and if they are drawn from several different sources (such as tax records, visas, school forms, etc.). One major disadvantage of registries is that U.S. citizens may continue to appear on a foreign registry for several years after they no longer reside in that country.

Number of Civilian U.S. Federal Government Employees, 2000–2022: The number of civilian U.S. Federal Government employees residing in a country in a given year between 2000 and 2022, as reported to the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

There are additional administrative records in existence, such as overseas deaths, consulate registrations, and counts of military personnel. However, these data sources were not incorporated into this analysis for several reasons. Some of these data are classified, sensitive, or otherwise not available to the general public; including them in the analysis would have precluded other researchers from reproducing the results and, thus, undermined the transparency of these analyses. Another concern is that these additional sources of data are likely to be quite strongly associated with tourism or military presence rather than resident citizens, and that including them would add error by overestimating the number of U.S. citizens in countries that have a U.S. military presence or a high volume of tourists from the United States.

FILLING THE DATA GAP – IMPUTATION AND ESTIMATION

Most modeling techniques require the predictor fields to be completely populated. Therefore, to be able to use the administrative data to model the U.S. overseas citizen population, missing data had to be addressed. In other countries, especially countries with low government capacity and with smaller populations, FGEs may be incomplete or nonexistent. Data from smaller countries may not be available because, as a rule, the U.S. Government does not report data when too few people meet a certain criterion. For example, there may be such a small number of U.S. tax filers living in Timor-Leste that the U.S. Government does not release records for Timor-Leste because of privacy considerations. It is probable that missing data is thus also correlated with migration, meaning that simply dropping country–years with missing data or filling them in with the mean would introduce bias into the estimates.

To be able to model the full set of country–years without biasing the estimates, additional data were collected to impute the missing data. As the OECD explains, "Imputation is the process used to determine and assign replacement values for missing, invalid or inconsistent data […] This is done by changing some of the responses or assigning values when they are missing […] to ensure that estimates are of high quality and that a plausible, internally consistent record is created."

The Fors Marsh team imputed missing U.S. administrative data by creating a predictive model that relies on variables known to be associated with higher levels of migration between countries. These mobility variables include:

The Difference Between Foreign Country and U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita at Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) (Constant 2011 international dollars): This variable is the difference between the PPP-converted GDP per capita of the foreign country and the United States in a given year in constant 2011 dollars, as reported by the World Bank's World Development Indicators. Research shows that countries with more favorable economic conditions are more attractive to U.S. citizens and, thus, have larger U.S. citizen populations. For countries for which this variable was missing (e.g., Cuba, and Somalia), the data were imputed by regressing the log of the World Bank GDP per capita on the log of the GDP per capita provided by the Penn World Tables for a sample of countries in which both estimates were available. The resulting model was then used to impute the World Bank estimate for those countries with only a Penn World estimate. Version 9.1 of the Penn World Tables was used for Taiwan, and Version 7.1 was used for Cuba and Somalia. The resulting predictions for Cuba and Somalia were extrapolated to 2022.

Population: This variable refers to the population of the foreign country as reported in World Bank's World Development Indicators. The literature on international migration has typically found that countries with larger populations and economies tend to attract more migrants (Lewer & Van den Berg, 2008).

Distance From the United States: This variable is the distance between the closest foreign city and U.S. city that both have a population over 750,000. For countries that do not have a city with a population over 750,000, the distance between the capital city of the foreign country and the closest U.S. city with a population of at least 750,000 was used. Distance has typically been found to be associated with lower levels of migration between two countries (Lewer & Van den Berg, 2008), likely because the larger distance is related to higher costs of migration (owing to factors such as travel and moving expenses).

Trade with the United States: This variable refers to the mean end-of-year product trade (imports plus exports) between the United States and the foreign country, limited to the years 2000–2022, as reported by the Census Bureau. Trade has been linked to migration between trading countries (Felbermayr & Toubal, 2012; Sangita, 2013).

Institutional Quality: This variable is the average of the six World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)—Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption—averaged across the years 1996–2021. This variable serves two purposes: First, research has found that institutional quality, and particularly the degree of political stability, is a determinant of net migration to countries (Ziesemer, 2010). Countries with good institutional quality are expected to have higher numbers of U.S. citizens. Second, countries with low governance quality are also likely to have poor FGEs, because they are unlikely to invest in the human capital of their bureaucracy.

Number of Immigrants in the United States: This variable is the number of immigrants from a foreign country ages 25 and older in the United States in the year 2000, as reported by Artuc et al. (2013). One type of potential out-migrant from the United States is an immigrant from a foreign country (or their offspring) who then decides to return to his or her country of origin (Scheuren, 2012). A more general justification for the inclusion of this variable is that it may proxy for factors that promote or inhibit migration both to and from the United States, such as transportation costs. Consequently, countries with larger numbers of immigrants in the United States would be expected to have larger numbers of U.S. citizens. On the other hand, the number of immigrants in the United States from a country may also be negatively associated with the number of U.S. citizens in that country if factors that asymmetrically affect the flow of migration (such as political instability) are salient. The uncertainty regarding relationship direction is not a limitation for this predictor because the estimation strategy does not require an assumption of a positive or negative relationship.

U.S. Military Aid: This variable refers to the total amount of military assistance in constant dollars made by the United States to the foreign country between 1946 and 2015 as reported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Aid to foreign countries by the U.S. Government, and the associated interaction between those governments, may promote migration from the United States to the foreign beneficiary countries by facilitating the transfer of information about the foreign country to potential U.S. migrants (Berthelemy, Beuran, & Maurel, 2009). In addition, aid may be a proxy for general diplomatic ties (Alesina & Dollar, 2000) associated with foreign government policies that are advantageous to U.S. migrants, leading to increased U.S. migration to the country.

English or Spanish: This is a variable regarding whether English or Spanish is spoken in the foreign country. The information is taken from *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (Lewis, Grimes, Simons, & Huttar, 2009). These variables may proxy for cultural distance between the United States and the foreign country as well as for the ability to succeed in the host country's labor market (Adsera & Pytlikova, 2012). Given that English and Spanish are the two

most widely spoken languages in the United States, countries where these languages are commonly spoken are expected to attract more U.S. citizens.

Trend: This is a linear trend variable that controls for trends in the size of the overseas U.S. citizen population common to all countries and not explained by other theoretical variables. It accounts for variation in factors that affect migration to all other countries, such as advances in communication technology, changes in transportation costs, or general geopolitical factors. These factors may include population growth through births of U.S. citizens, whether overseas or within the United States, which would be expected to affect the total number of overseas U.S. citizens. This variable may also capture changes in transportation costs over the 2000–2018 period of study, which would also be expected to affect the tendency of U.S. citizens to migrate.

To impute data on exchange students, log-linear interpolation and extrapolation methods were used to determine values for missing years, as needed. Countries without a count for any year were assigned a value of zero.

For the SSA and IRS data, the Fors Marsh team imputed the missing data for countries for which there were no data. For the SSA data, most years had very reliable administrative counts on the total number of beneficiaries from a region (e.g., Africa) and by country. To impute the number of beneficiaries for African countries without counts, the number of beneficiaries from those countries that had a country count from the SSA was subtracted from the region total. For example, if there were 10,000 beneficiaries for Africa, only South Africa was provided with a count, and 500 beneficiaries were listed from South Africa, 500 were subtracted from the 10,000 regional total. There would be a remaining 9,500 beneficiaries to allocate to the countries without specific counts. To allocate the remaining beneficiaries, a model was created using the variables listed above.

The Fors Marsh team used this model to generate predicted numbers for those countries without estimates and distributed the unassigned beneficiaries of a region in proportion to that prediction. For example, a highly populated African country where English is the primary language and that has a relatively high GDP has more beneficiaries allocated to it than does a highly populated French-speaking country in Africa with a relatively low GDP. A similar methodology was employed to generate estimates for the number of IRS returns for those countries for which the IRS does not already provide estimates. Once all countries have an estimate for the years for which data are available, estimates for the remaining years are produced using log-linear interpolation or extrapolation.

Dual Citizens

One crucial issue that needed to be addressed in this model was the handling of dual citizens. Many countries encourage dual citizenship as a way to promote continued engagement with their expatriate populations (Lafleur, 2012). These policies may therefore promote return migration, reflected in a larger FGE. Therefore, including DUAL in the model, and allowing predictions to vary with DUAL, is important in the present circumstance because whether a country allows dual citizenship with the United States may have an effect on the size of the U.S. citizen population given that the prospect of gaining citizenship in the host country while retaining U.S. citizenship may encourage immigration to that country. In addition, DUAL may proxy for unobserved policies that encourage U.S. citizen migration as well as historical connections with the United States.

The collected and imputed data yield the final set of variables that will be used to model the foreign country population estimates.

ESTIMATING THE OVERSEAS CITIZEN POPULATION

Because of the complexity of migration, there is no clear indication of which variables—and which combination of variables—will be the most predictive, and there are too many possible combinations to include all of them. To address this uncertainty, a variant of a method called ensemble Bayesian model averaging (EBMA) was used. EBMA has been found to yield more accurate predictions than using a single model when predicting armed conflicts or the outcome of presidential campaigns (Montgomery et al., 2012). The general approach of EBMA is to take predictions from multiple models (i.e., ensembles) and create an average of all the estimates weighted by the model's fit to the data in combination with each model's correlation or redundancy with predictions derived from other models. The resulting estimate is designed to be more accurate than the estimates derived from any single model by minimizing the effects of overfitting the data resulting from individual model specifications. At the same time, this method allows the final estimate to incorporate as much information as possible from the predictor variables.

The data collected, along with the data imputations, yield the final set of variables that will be used to model the foreign country population estimates. As noted above, FGEs are only available for some countries and for some years, and counts of demographic subgroups are available for even fewer countries and years. In addition, some countries with complete data—foreign government data on Americans in their country, U.S. administrative data, and all other variables—will still have errors in their FGEs because of the issues associated with registries, censuses, and other factors. Therefore, the Fors Marsh team ran models to generate FGEs for all countries: those with complete data, including FGEs, and those without FGEs.

Several possible models and approaches can be used to develop this type of estimate. These models differ both in the underlying mathematical algorithms and in the choice of variables used to create the predictions. In an effective predictive model, the outcome variable (in this case, the population of U.S. citizens) is related to the predictor variables in a systematic way. Because the FGE is strictly positive and bounded from below at zero, each model was estimated using a Poisson regression. The Fors Marsh team ran this model for every combination of predictor variables and then derived an average prediction.

The *N* models take the form:

$$\mathrm{FGE}_{it}^{m} = e^{\beta C_{it} + \beta X_{it}^{m} + \gamma 1 \mathrm{REGISTRY}_{it} + \gamma 2 \mathrm{CITIZEN}_{it} + \gamma 3 \mathrm{DUAL}_{it} + \gamma 4 (\mathrm{DUAL}_{it} * \mathrm{CITIZEN}_{it}) + constant}$$

In this model,

- *FGE* is the foreign government estimate of the size of the U.S. citizen population in country *I* in year *t* (i.e., there is, at most, one estimate for every country–year for the period 2000 to 2022).
- *C* is a vector of variables reflecting the (natural log of the) size of particular subpopulations of the U.S. citizen population and is thus highly likely to be correlated with the FGE. For this reason, these variables are included in every model. In these models, these variables are all of the U.S. Government administrative data for each country for each year.
- *X* is a vector of predictor variables that are likely to explain variations in the U.S. citizen population of country *i* included in model *m*. These include the mobility variables described in the previous section.

Because it is unknown which, if any, of the mobility variables improve model fit most effectively over a model with just subpopulation counts, models were run for every combination of mobility variables (including one specification with no such variables).

- *REGISTRY* is a variable that takes a value of 1 if the country's FGE is based on a registry count, and 0 otherwise.
- *CITIZEN* is a dummy variable that takes a value of 1 if the FGE pertains to the number of U.S. citizens in the country, and 0 otherwise.
- *DUAL* is a dummy variable that takes a value of 1 if the country allows dual citizenship with the United States, and 0 otherwise. [81]
- *DUAL * CITIZEN* is an interaction variable that takes a value of 1 if the country allows both dual citizenship and has an FGE that counts U.S citizens, and 0 otherwise.

The goal is to estimate the difference between the number of overseas U.S. citizens in countries that both allow dual citizenship and count the number of U.S. citizens, and countries that do not meet one or both of these conditions. Specifically, predictions are generated under the assumption that no country meets both of these conditions (i.e., DUAL*CITIZEN = 0), as it is under such circumstances that one is most likely to encounter citizenship misclassification and thus inaccurate citizen counts. In other words, citizenship-based FGEs for countries that allow dual citizenship are adjusted in such a way that the prediction incorporates dual citizens. To generate these predictions, REGISTRY is assumed to equal 0, CITIZEN is assumed to equal 1, and (DUAL * CITIZEN) is assumed to equal 0 for all countries. The constraints applied to REGISTRY, CITIZEN, and the DUAL*CITIZEN product make the final predictions more comparable with respect to the population. To be specific, a count of U.S. citizens (i.e., CITIZEN = 1) is enumerated using a census (REGISTRY = 0).

Averaging Across Models

Estimating the overseas U.S. citizen population was complicated because it was not clear which variables—and which combination of variables—should be used to model this population. To address this uncertainty, the Fors Marsh team used EBMA, which has been found to yield more accurate predictions than using a single model when applied to predict armed conflict or the outcome of presidential campaigns (Montgomery et al., 2012). The general approach of EBMA is to take predictions from multiple models (i.e., ensembles) and create an average of all the estimates weighted by the model's fit to the data in combination with each model's correlation or redundancy with predictions derived from other models. The resulting estimate is designed to be more accurate than the estimates derived from any single model by minimizing the effects of overfitting the data resulting from individual model specifications. At the same time, this method allows the final estimate to incorporate as much information as possible from the predictor variables.

[81] "Dual citizenship" in this case means individuals can be citizens both of the country and the United States. Consequently, this variable is also coded as 1 for countries that allow for citizenship for more than those two countries.

Models

For the estimates of the overseas U.S. citizen population, the baseline model includes: (1) all U.S. Government administrative data; (2) data about whether a country has a registry or census; (3) how that country counts a U.S. citizen; and (4) if the country allows dual U.S. citizenship. Additional models that include every combination of the migration research variables are also estimated.

The model space from which this average prediction is derived takes the form of all possible combinations of predictor variables. For *k* predictors, the number of models, *N*, equals 2^ (*k*) (including the model with no theoretical predictors, as described above). As applied to the estimation of overseas U.S. citizens, this approach is not likelihood-based (instead, it is based on root mean square error; see below) and, therefore, is not Bayesian. Consequently, the modeling approach is simply referred to as ensemble model averaging (EMA).

The final estimate of the overseas U.S. citizen population for country *i* in year *t* is:

$$\exp\left(P_{it}\right) = \exp\left(\sum_{m=1}^{N} w^{m} P_{it}^{m}\right)$$

or the anti-log of the average of all linear predictions for the country across *N* models, weighted by model validation metric *w*.

The model validation metric *w* can be expressed in reduced form as:

$$w^{m} = \frac{f^{m} * c^{m}}{\sum_{m=1}^{N} f^{m} * c^{m}}$$

In which f^{m} is the component of the metric that indicates how well model *m* fit the data. f^{m} can be written as:

$$f^{m} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{MSE^{m}}\right)}{\sum_{m=1}^{N}\left(\frac{1}{MSE^{m}}\right)}$$

in which the MSE is the mean squared error. The MSE is determined through *K*-fold cross-validation (Stone, 1977); each observation in the sample is randomly assigned to one of *K* subsamples, the model is estimated using the *K* – 1 subsamples, predictions are produced for the excluded validation sample, and the MSE (weighted by the selection bias weight α_i, from above) is generated for that subsample. The cross-validation procedure is repeated *K* times, with each subsample acting as the validation sample in turn. The cross-validation step is then repeated *S* times, with the average of the *S* * *K* MSEs used as the model MSE. In this application, *K* = 5 and *S* = 10.

Overfitting and In-Sample Data

Overfitting often occurs when a model is made overly complex so that the results best fit the data being used for estimation (the "in-sample" data). This overfitting can affect the quality of the forecasting and prediction. The approach used here helps alleviate concerns about model overfitting by using model averaging and cross-validation.

Each model's contribution to the final estimate is determined by its out-of-sample predictive ability, minimizing overfitting that could result from determining model performance based only on in-sample fit. Testing the model using countries that were not used to build the model allows for a more robust test, as its predictive power is more likely due to variation in the U.S. citizen populations in these countries rather than random measurement error (Hawkins, 2004; Ward, Greenhill, & Bakke, 2010).

The other component of the model validation metric, c^m, captures the degree to which the predictions generated by a model are correlated with predictions generated by other models. Specifically:

$$c^m = \frac{1/\sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \mathrm{Corr}(P^m, P^j)}{\sum_{m=1}^{N}(1/\sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \mathrm{Corr}(P^m, P^j))}$$

in which Corr is the correlation coefficient between models *m* and *j*. In other words, c^m is larger when a model is relatively uncorrelated with other models. The model validation metric w^m is larger when models simultaneously: (1) make relatively accurate out-of-sample predictions; and (2) are uncorrelated or not redundant with predictions made from other models. The validation metric, therefore, focuses on the models that are best at prediction, while also being sure to include a diverse set of model specifications rather than just minor variations of the same model. The proposed validation metric thus rewards accuracy and penalizes redundancy.

One potential issue with the modeling strategy outlined so far is that countries for which FGEs are available may have different characteristics than those for which FGEs are not available. In particular, countries without FGEs tend to be poorly governed and tend to have relatively low economic output.

Mitigating Selection Bias

To account for the potential selection bias that may result from countries with FGEs being different in ways that may also affect the size of their overseas U.S. population, each country is given a weight for the purpose of model estimation:

$$\alpha_i = \frac{1}{\Pr(\text{FGE})_i * n_i}$$

in which Pr(FGE) is the predicted probability that a country has an FGE during the years 2000 through 2018 based on its observable characteristics, and *n* is the number of years for which country *i* has an FGE. The predicted probability of having an FGE is generated using a logit regression in which the sample is all countries for which predictions are made. Predictor variables include all variables in vectors *C* and *X* in the estimation equation along with U.S. Department of State (DoS) region dummy variables. Data for the predictor variables for this selection equation were obtained for the year 2000. The result of the weighting is that countries with FGEs that have a low probability of having an estimate (based on the selection bias equation) have more weight when generating model parameters and predictions, resulting in more accurate EMA predictions for countries without estimates, and more accurate parameter estimates than those that would be generated in an unweighted model. This mitigates selection bias when there is not an unobserved factor (i.e., one not included in the model) that affects both the size of the FGE and whether a country has an FGE (Wooldridge, 2002). Including *n* in the denominator of the weight accounts for the overrepresentation of some countries in the sample because they have had FGEs for multiple years.

ESTIMATING THE ELIGIBLE VOTER POPULATION

To estimate the number of U.S. overseas citizens who are eligible to vote, the modeled estimates needed to be filtered to include only individuals who were 18 years and older. The Fors Marsh team started the estimation process by using data from the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC). This dataset provides counts of international migrants 15 years of age and older in OECD and some non-OECD countries by country of origin, divided into demographic groups defined by age, education, and sex. There are three age categories (15–24, 25–64, 65 and older), three education categories (No education/primary education, Secondary education, Post-secondary education), and two sex categories (male and female), for a total of 18 demographic groups. The population of U.S. citizens under the age of 15 was estimated for a subset of the DIOC country–years by subtracting the total population ages 15 and older from an available FGE to get the population under age 15, resulting in a total of 19 demographic groups encompassing the entire U.S. citizen population in a country.

However, the DIOC has not released new estimates since 2014, so the Fors Marsh team collected additional estimates from IPUMS International data. The IPUMS International website organizes census microdata from countries across the world; these data were collected and aggregated to mirror the same population categories as the DIOC data. In cases in which data were available from both the DIOC and IPUMS for a given country–year, the IPUMS data were used. Unlike the DIOC data, data for the under-age-15 population were available in the IPUMS data and did not require imputation.

The model-averaging methodology was used to obtain predictions for the aggregate population and the sizes of each age-sex-education group for all countries in the frame for the years 1996 to 2022. The size of each stratum was then rescaled so that the total number of U.S. citizens in each country across all groups was equal

to the total number of U.S. citizens in each country as estimated in the updated 1996–2022 populations. In practice, after allocating the population across groups for each country, the group of individuals who were under age 15 was removed first, as was a proportion of the age 15–24 group who were under age 18. This was done by removing a proportion of those who do not have a high school education, equivalent to the proportion of the relevant domestic U.S. population who are age 15–17. The estimated counts by demographic strata were then used to obtain an estimate of the size of the eligible population. This ultimately resulted in an estimate of the number of voting-eligible U.S. citizens residing in each country from the years 1996 to 2022.

3.2 // Validation of Population Estimates

In this section, the amount of measurement error in the geographic distribution of the OCVAP implied by the population estimates is quantified. The accuracy of the geographic distribution of the OCVAP impacts the accuracy of both relative voting rates across countries and the effectiveness of any allocation of FVAP marketing efforts that relies on the OCVAP estimates. To validate the OCVAP estimates, the elasticity of the number of ballot requesters by country taken from the ballot requester file with respect to the country-level OCVAP population estimates for each election are estimated.

To see why this validation strategy works, note that the number of ballot requesters equals the size of the true OCVAP multiplied by the true ballot request rate.

$$\#BallotRequesters = OCVAP * BallotRequestRate$$

Taking logs gives the following linear equation:

$$Ln(\#BallotRequesters) = \beta Ln(OCVAP) + Ln(BallotRequestRate)$$

The elasticity of ballot requesters with respect to the true OCVAP (β), after controlling for the ballot request rate, thus equals 1. In a sample of countries, where $Ln(OCVAP)$ are uncorrelated with $Ln(BallotRequestRate)$, the simple OLS regression of $Ln(\#BallotRequesters)$ on $Ln(OCVAP)$ would yield:

$$\beta = \frac{Cov(Ln(\#BallotRequesters),\ Ln(OCVAP))}{Var(Ln(OCVAP))}$$

Because $\beta = 1$:

$$Cov\big(Ln(\#BallotRequesters),\ Ln(OCVAP)\big) = Var\big(Ln(OCVAP)\big).$$

The (log of the) estimated OCVAP, as opposed to the (log of the) true OCVAP, can be written as:

$$Ln\big(\widehat{OCVAP}\big) = Ln(OCVAP) + e$$

Where e is random measurement error. The elasticity of $(\#BallotRequesters)$ with respect to $\big(\widehat{OCVAP}\big)$ is:

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{Cov(Ln(\#BallotRequesters),\ Ln(\widehat{OCVAP}))}{Var(Ln(\widehat{OCVAP}))}$$

$$= \frac{Cov(Ln(\#BallotRequesters),\ Ln(OCVAP)) + Cov(Ln(\#BallotRequesters), e)}{Var(Ln(OCVAP)) + Var(e) + 2Cov(Ln(OCVAP), e)}$$

Under the assumption that e is uncorrelated with both the number of ballot requesters and the true OCVAP, Equation 4 can be simplified to:

$$4a)\ \hat{\beta} = \frac{Cov(Ln(\#BallotRequesters), Ln(OCVAP))}{Var(Ln(OCVAP)) + Var(e)}$$

And substituting Equation 3 into Equation 4a yields:

$$4b)\ \hat{\beta} = \frac{Var(Ln(OCVAP))}{Var(Ln(OCVAP)) + Var(e)}$$

The elasticity of the number of ballot requesters with respect to the estimated OCVAP is thus strictly bound between 0 and 1 and can be interpreted as the fraction of variance in the estimated OCVAP is attributable to variance in the true OCVAP, whereas, conversely, $1 - \hat{\beta}$ is the fraction of variance in the estimated OCVAP that is due to measurement error.

As a starting point, it is assumed that the estimated OCVAP is uncorrelated with the true ballot request rate. We therefore estimate the following equation using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS):

$$X)\ Ln(Ballot\ Requesters)_i = \beta Ln(\widehat{OCVAP})_i + constant + e_i$$

Results of the validation for each election for which ballot-requester data is available are presented in Figure 1. The estimates of the fraction of cross-country variance in the natural log of estimated OCVAP, which is due to measurement, are generally below 10 percent, and for most elections, statistically insignificantly different from 0, implying that the OCVAP estimates are informative with respect to the relative size of the true OCVAP.

However, the assumption that the estimated OCVAP is uncorrelated with the ballot request rate, and thus the elasticity of the true, measurement-error-free OCVAP estimate is 1, may not be realistic. Specifically, U.S. citizens may prefer to live in countries with better infrastructure and governance where obstacles to voting are lower, and thus the ballot request rate is higher. In such a case, the estimates of β in the figure below may be upwardly biased. As a robustness text, in the bottom panel of Figure 1, we perform the same validation exercise, but estimating the following specification:

$$X)\ Ln(Ballot\ Requesters)_i = \beta Ln(\widehat{OCVAP})_i + \delta X_i + e_i$$

Where X_i are a set of country-level characteristics assumed to be correlated with the true ballot request rate. Specifically, X_i includes mailing times between the country and the United States, WGI, the interaction of the former, language (English, Spanish, or other), the natural log of GDP per capita, the natural log of distance to the United States, and world region. See Volume 1 for the definition of these variables. We assume that after controlling for these characteristics, the true and estimated OCVAP should be uncorrelated with the true ballot

request rate. We are thus testing for measurement error in the residual variation in the country-level OCVAP estimates.

The elasticities of the number of ballot requesters with respect to the country's OCVAP conditional on the control variables are generally lower than the results without controls, which is consistent with U.S. citizens tending to emigrate to countries with lower obstacles to voting, and thus higher ballot request rates. The implied fraction of residual cross-country variance in the natural log of the estimated OCVAP due to measurement error is thus higher (and statistically significantly different from zero) for all elections, though a majority of the residual variance is still estimated to be a function of variance in the true OCVAP.

Figure 1. Validation Tests for OCVAP Estimates

	2014 (*N*=183)	2016 (*N*=184)	2018 (*N*=184)	2020 (*N*=185)	2022 (*N*=183)
No Controls					
β	.9636632	.9611394	.9328576	.9520302	.9928551
	(.0303354)***	(.0301124)***	(.0283079)***	(.0297204)***	(.032644)***
$1-\beta$	.0363368	.0388606	.0671424	.0479698	.0071449
	(.0303354)	(.0301124)	(.0283079)**	(.0297204)	(.032644)
With Controls					
β	.8769721	.866416	.8221792	.7928684	.8559766
	(.046566)***	(.051578)***	(.0447219)***	(.0474503)***	(.049674)***
$1-\beta$	.1230279	.133584	.1778208	.2071316	.1440234
	(.046566)***	(.051578)**	(.0447219)***	(.0474503)***	(.049674)***

This table presents estimates of the fraction of cross-country variation of OCVAP estimates that reflect variation in the true OCVAP (β) versus the fraction of cross-country variation due to measurement error ($1-\beta$) by methodology (Model-Based versus Calibrated) and election year. Estimates of β are derived from OLS regression estimate of the elasticity of the number of *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* ballot requesters with respect to the estimated OCVAP by country, controlling for potential determinants of the country's ballot request rate (mailing times between the country and the United States, WGI, the interaction of the former, language (English, Spanish, or other), the natural log of GDP per capita, the natural log of distance to the U.S., world region). Higher values of β are interpreted as indicating more accurate estimates of the geographic distribution of the OCVAP. Unweighted estimates give equal weight to each country when estimating β; weighted estimates give more weight to countries that likely have large OCVAPs, which is measured by the geometric average of the Model-Based and Calibrated estimates. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. Asterisks indicate the level of p-values of observed values under the hypothesis that β or $(1-\beta)$ equal zero; *p<.10, **p<.05, ***p<.01.

In summary, the elasticity of ballot requesters with respect to the estimated OCVAP is generally high across all elections for which data is available, implying that the country-level OCVAP estimates are likely informative about the relative size of the true OCVAP estimates within a given election year.

3.3 // Survey Sampling for the Overseas Citizen Population Survey (OCPS)

The Overseas Citizen Population Survey (OCPS) is conducted as a part of FVAP's analysis of the overseas citizen population and is distributed to overseas citizens who requested an absentee ballot for the 2022 General

Election. The OCPS asks respondents about their experiences leading up to and during the 2022 General Election, including questions about the length of time they have lived outside the U.S., the process for requesting and receiving ballots, their use of special voting forms like the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) and Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB), and demographic information. By themselves, these survey data provide a snapshot of who overseas voters are and how they navigate the voting process. Data from the OCPS are used in conjunction with broader population-level estimates to better understand how policies that provide special voting protections to overseas citizens affect their ability to vote.

TARGET POPULATION

The target population for the OCPS was U.S. citizens who were registered to vote on November 8, 2022, were residing outside the United States, were not Uniformed Services voters, and who requested an absentee ballot for the 2022 General Election to be sent to an overseas address.

ABSENTEE VOTER DATA COLLECTION

Although the Fors Marsh team has been able to estimate the size of the overseas citizen population by country and by region, there is no registry of overseas citizens that records where each of these individuals resides overseas.[82] However, there is a subpopulation of overseas citizens for which address information is often available: overseas citizens who have requested an absentee ballot. These data are not in a single federal database; instead, data on voter registration are held at the state or local level. For the current effort, the lack of a central repository of voter registration information meant that these data had to be collected from each state or local jurisdiction (as applicable) and combined in order to develop a comprehensive sampling frame.

This type of data collection can be especially cumbersome; fortunately, there are vendors with existing voter data infrastructure who create databases of domestic voters for use in national political campaigns. The task of compiling a sampling frame required a custom data collection effort since it involved registered overseas voters rather than registered domestic voters. The Fors Marsh team contracted with Aristotle, Inc., to carry out this effort because of its long history of providing high-quality data and political technology to a variety of campaigns, research groups, and advocacy organizations. Aristotle obtained the names and addresses of U.S. citizens voting from outside of the United States in the 2022 General Election. Specifically, the Fors Marsh team constructed a file containing data for individuals who had made a *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* absentee ballot request as well as individuals who were registered at an overseas address in states that keep a permanent record of overseas addresses in their voter files. This variation in how the data were obtained by state (or locality) was necessary, since states do not maintain or make available their voter data in a uniform fashion. For example, some states do not allow permanent registration from an overseas address, and

[82] U.S. citizens living or traveling overseas are advised, but not obligated, to register with the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate.

states vary in their policies regarding how often they allow an overseas registration to last and how often they remove outdated addresses from their voter rolls.

The final dataset of overseas citizens who requested an absentee ballot in 2022—referred to in this report as the absentee voter data—was compiled in the following manner:

1. Aristotle, which compiles state and local voter files into a nationwide voter file that represents registered voters across all 50 states and the District of Columbia, searched its nationwide voter file using custom database queries for each state, county, and town (as applicable) for voter characteristics that suggested a person was a registered overseas voter in the 2022 General Election. Examples of these characteristics included being tagged as a *UOCAVA* voter in the file, having a non-standard state listing or ZIP code, or having an overseas address listed. These queries had to be applied separately for voter file records originating from different states or localities because of inconsistencies in how states, counties, and towns maintain their voter files. Based on these searches, a record was created for each registered overseas voter that included his or her name and overseas address, the demographic information contained in the state or local voter record, and the voting history for that overseas citizen, as available.

2. Some states do not keep a permanent UOCAVA voter tag or maintain the overseas address where a ballot was sent in their voter file, but instead keep this information in a separate absentee ballot request file. Other states tag their voter file for overseas citizen ballot requests while also keeping an absentee ballot request file. Still, other states may not explicitly maintain such a file, but may be able to obtain information on overseas ballot requests via database queries. To ensure that the absentee voter dataset was as complete as possible, a custom data collection effort was conducted, which involved contacting every state (and counties and municipalities as needed) to obtain a list of individuals in the state or local absentee file for voters asking for an absentee ballot from an overseas location for the 2022 General Election. For each record collected from the absentee ballot request file, information from the individual's state or local voter record was appended to these records (as available).

For states (or localities) that had both a voter file and absentee request file, these data sets were merged and de-duplicated to produce a single comprehensive file, with information retained on whether the voter was identified via a voter file, absentee request file, or both. The final data set contained a voter's name, overseas address, domestic address, state of legal residence, voting history, key demographics (e.g., age, sex), and source of originating voter data (i.e., voter file, absentee requester list, or both). For purposes of this report, records that were identified via both types of records are classified as being identified via an absentee requester list, with remaining records classified as being identified via a voter file only.

For two jurisdictions, Fors Marsh collected absentee data in lieu of or as a supplement to the Aristotle-collected data:

- **Minnesota (MN)**: For privacy reasons, the MN Secretary of State did not provide Aristotle with names and addresses of overseas citizens who requested an absentee ballot. However, the office provided this information directly to Fors Marsh on behalf of FVAP with restrictions on sharing this data or using the data for any purpose other than modeling and survey implementation. In the study, the key variables in the MN data are analogous to those in the overseas absentee voter data gathered by Aristotle, except that MN voting history was only obtained for the last four election cycles (i.e., 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 Primary and General Elections).
- **District of Columbia (DC)**: For this study, the DC data were constructed in a manner comparable to other states—the only difference being that certain data elements (i.e., overseas addresses) were housed solely at Fors Marsh. More specifically, although the DC Board of Elections (DCBOE) provided Aristotle with an absentee voter file that provided a means of identifying overseas citizens who requested an absentee ballot, DCBOE withheld the overseas balloting addresses due to statutory requirements. However, DCBOE provided these addresses directly to Fors Marsh on behalf of FVAP; the addresses were used solely for modeling and survey implementation. Fors Marsh supplemented this information with the Aristotle-provided DC voter data, the latter of which were only missing the overseas addresses. As a result, the resulting DC data were analogous to the data from other states.

When obtaining absentee voter data, efforts were made to obtain absentee ballot requester lists from as many states and/or localities as possible. A key quality control effort that was implemented during the process of assembling the preliminary sampling frame entailed comparing record counts with the OCPS 2018 frame record counts and Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) 2018, 2020, and 2022 estimates of ballot transmissions to overseas voters by state and/or locality as a means of identifying jurisdictions where additional effort in obtaining records was merited. This process led to tangible improvements in frame coverage for several states. The state of Tennessee was the only state for which neither Aristotle nor Fors Marsh was able to obtain their overseas absentee data. In 2020 and 2018, this state provided data, but overseas addresses were not available, so they were excluded from the 2020 and 2018 samples.

For many states, some of the voters represented in the data did not have an overseas address listed, and the reasons for this were varied. Individuals without an overseas address were excluded from the final OCPS sampling frame, given that they could not be contacted via mail and, in most cases, could not be verified as overseas citizens. As a result, survey results cannot be generalized to this excluded portion of the sampling frame.

SAMPLING FRAME OVERVIEW

There are many ways to conduct a survey to understand the behaviors or attitudes of a given population. For small populations—such as 100 people working in an office—it may be possible to survey everyone. By surveying the entire population, inferences can be made about the behaviors or attitudes of the people in that population, since everyone is represented in the survey (assuming full survey participation). However, for larger populations,

such as the population of registered overseas voters, given the cost and time constraints, it is typically necessary to survey a subset of people and have those people represent the larger population. The mechanism for selecting survey invitees is known as sampling, and it typically entails a random process in which every individual has a known probability of being selected into the survey. The conduct of such a sample survey starts with the identification of a sampling frame.

The sampling frame is the basis for inference in surveys; generalizations can only be made to the sampled population (i.e., individuals who have a chance of being selected for the survey). Although survey efforts typically wish to learn about a certain group of individuals, known as the target population, there are sometimes differences between the target population and the sampled population due to factors such as the inability to obtain a perfect sampling frame. For the purposes of this survey, the target population consists of U.S. citizens living outside the United States on November 8, 2022, who had requested an absentee ballot and who were not considered Uniformed Services voters.

Generally, there is a need to ensure that the sampling frame accurately reflects the target population (i.e., has good coverage), which, in this context, means that it would ideally contain all states where voters are registered and all absentee requesters in these states. A sampling frame is perfect when there is a one-to-one correspondence between members of the sampling frame and members of the target population. In practice, nearly every frame will encounter problems relating to members of the target population who are not included in the frame and members outside the target population who are included in the frame.

For this survey, overcoverage refers to any individuals in the sampling frame who are outside of the target population, such as Uniformed Services voters, individuals who were in the United States on November 8, 2022, and individuals who had died before November 8, 2022. Undercoverage in this survey refers to individuals who should be on the list but who were not on the list; for example, individuals for whom both of the following are true: (1) the state, county, or municipality of registration did not provide a list of absentee ballot requesters; and (2) the state or local voter file does not otherwise indicate an overseas address for the voter.

SAMPLING FRAME

The Fors Marsh team constructed the survey sampling frame by using the absentee voter data, which consist of the voter information described previously for known overseas citizens who requested an absentee ballot during the 2022 General Election. The preliminary sampling frame consisted of 571,811 records for voters registered in Washington, DC and the 50 states.

As previously described, the preliminary sampling frame used two main sources of records:

- **Absentee records**, which comprise individuals who had an overseas mailing address and were on a state-, county-, or municipality-provided list of individuals who requested an absentee ballot to vote in the 2022 General Election (i.e., by virtue of an explicit ballot request or from having permanent absentee status); and

- **Unconfirmed requesters**, who comprise individuals who had an overseas address listed in their state or local voter file but for whom there was not a record of a specific request for an absentee ballot in 2022 (i.e., generally due to the state, county, or municipality not having provided a list of absentee ballot requesters).

After obtaining the sampling frame, several rounds of address processing and quality control checks were conducted, given that the formats of addresses varied across state and local voter files and given that different countries have different address formats. Particular attention was paid to identifying and correcting any issues that could have meaningful statistical implications—overall or for country-specific estimates. One of the major focuses entailed improving the accuracy of the country classifications via both manual and semi-automated reviews, given the importance of these classifications in sample design and in weighting. The other major focus entailed cleaning the addresses themselves with the goal of increasing the contact rate for the survey. Quality control checks were performed at multiple stages and were used to inform improvements to the address processing.

In order to create a final sampling frame that most accurately reflected the target population, exclusion criteria were applied to remove cases that were outside of the target population, could not be contacted via mail, or were duplicates. Categories of excluded cases were removed sequentially in the following order:

1. **No international address**: If the absentee voting address was not overseas, or no overseas address was available, the case was excluded. It appeared that some records may have been for domestic voters who had requested absentee ballots at a U.S. address, which could have resulted from an overly inclusive search for overseas absentee voters. This category also included voters who had an Army Post Office (APO) or Fleet Post Office (FPO) military address or a missing address. Overall, among all cases with no international address, the majority (71.3 percent) had a U.S. or military address, a sizeable proportion (28.6 percent) had no address information or country information whatsoever, and a very small proportion (0.07 percent) had partial address information but no country.[83]

2. **Unmailable addresses**: This category reflected cases in which there was a foreign country listed and where the address fields were not completely blank, but where there was no usable address. For example, this included records in which the address field simply repeated the country but provided no additional information; records in which there was a city and country but no street address; records in which the address fields did not contain a physical address, but instead contained a note indicating that a ballot had been emailed; and records in which the address fields contained a number but no street or city information.

3. **Bad country code**: This category reflected cases with mailing addresses in overseas countries or territories outside the scope of the data collection effort. For the current data collection effort, the only

[83] In most cases, foreign country is a necessary field for sending international mail. Two main exceptions, as apply to this study, include U.S. embassy addresses and diplomatic post office (DPO) addresses. (A third exception is for military addresses, which are out of scope for this survey.)

country treated as outside of scope was North Korea. All other foreign countries, territories of foreign countries, microstates, or other overseas areas (e.g., Antarctica, cruise ships) were treated as country-eligible.

4. **Duplicates**: Next, processing was conducted to remove duplicates in the frame. As a first step, a search was conducted to verify that there were no sources of voter data that were duplicated in their entirety. Next, the file was searched for duplicates on various combinations of identifying variables. In determining which record to keep for a given set of cases resolving to a single entity, absentee records with attached voter file data were prioritized over unconfirmed requester records; holding this constant, the record with the most recent voter registration date was kept under the assumption that this would be the most up to date. The de-duplication process was conducted iteratively, and results of each de-duplication step were examined manually to prevent the removal of non-duplicates who had common names. For each step, the matches only applied to cases with complete data; for instance, if two cases had missing birthdates, they would not be treated as an exact match on birthdates. Before de-duplication, data hygiene steps were applied to clean and standardize the variables used for detecting duplicates. At multiple points, searches were conducted using overly inclusive search criteria and random clusters of matching records were manually examined to ensure the adequacy of the de-duplication procedures; results were used to refine the procedures and to validate the final procedures. The final set of de-duplication criteria included the following search parameters:

    - Exact match of first name, last name, and email address for voters for whom the state (or locality) had provided an email address
    - Exact match of first name, last name, voter identification number, and state
    - Exact match of first name, last name, and birthdate
    - Exact match of first name, last name, and domestic ZIP code
    - Exact match of Aristotle national voter file record ID
    - Approximate match of first name and last name and exact match of birthdate, domestic county, and state. Approximate matches on names were obtained by applying the soundex algorithm to each name, then ascertaining whether the soundex-transformed first and last names matched exactly. The soundex algorithm indexes names by their English pronunciation, which in this case allows for identifying similarly pronounced names (e.g., in case of misspellings in voter files); however, this could result in false positives, which is why there were stricter criteria for other fields.
    - Approximate match of first name and last name and exact match of birthdate, state, and country

5. **Unconfirmed requesters from jurisdictions providing absentee record lists**: This category reflected voters who were not known to have requested an absentee record despite being in a jurisdiction in which such absentee request information was available. As previously described, the two sources of absentee voter data were absentee records (i.e., based on an explicit absentee ballot request or permanent absentee ballot status from the given jurisdiction) and unconfirmed requesters (i.e., based on having an overseas address available in the state or local voter file but for whom a specific absentee ballot request for 2022 could not be located). For states (or localities) where both types of records were available, both absentee records and voter files were used. In such states, the existence of overseas addresses in the voter file could possibly reflect absentee ballot requests from previous elections.

Counts for the number of frame exclusions are provided in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Frame Exclusions for OCPS 2022

Reason for Exclusion	Number of Cases	Percentage of Exclusions
No international address	376,297	99.2%
Bad country code	11	<0.1%
Duplicates	2,347	0.6%
Unconfirmed requesters	794	0.2%
Total	**379,449**	**100.0%**

After removing 379,449 cases due to frame-level exclusions, the final sampling frame contained 192,362 records. Table 3.2 provides counts of the frame-level exclusions and final sampling frame by state and data source.

Table 3.2. Counts of Excluded and Included Records by State and Data Source

	Excluded Records			Included Records		
State	Records from Voter File	Absentee Records With Attached Voter Data	Total Exclusions	Records from Voter File	Absentee Records With Attached Voter Data	Final Total Frame Size
AK	0	4,477	4,477	0	607	607
AL	905	0	905	780	0	780
AR	17	1,117	1,134	64	0	64
AZ	0	5,008	5,008	0	1,339	1,339
CA	90,784	13,177	103,961	0	32,787	32,787
CO	1,027	18,749	19,776	1,082	16,907	17,989
CT	0	1,050	1,050	0	375	375
DC	0	201	201	0	554	554
DE	0	1,130	1,130	0	17	17
FL	20,801	0	20,801	44,280	0	44,280
GA	0	266	266	0	1,926	1,926

Table 3.2. Counts of Excluded and Included Records by State and Data Source

State	Excluded Records			Included Records		
	Records from Voter File	Absentee Records With Attached Voter Data	Total Exclusions	Records from Voter File	Absentee Records With Attached Voter Data	Final Total Frame Size
HI	0	183	183	0	296	296
IA	281	1,350	1,631	1,540	494	2,034
ID	368	63	431	1,150	312	1,462
IL	498	3,133	3,631	785	0	785
IN	13,796	2,165	15,961	4,175	1,507	5,682
KS	0	265	265	0	353	353
KY	86	0	86	51	0	51
LA	0	107	107	0	89	89
MA	0	419	419	0	1,111	1,111
MD	0	3,622	3,622	0	1,245	1,245
ME	0	817	817	1	4,121	4,122
MI	4	3,610	3,614	3,763	0	3,763
MN	1,240	0	1,240	0	420	420
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0
MS	0	95	95	0	6,923	6,923
MT	788	886	1,674	230	0	230
NC	107	0	107	882	29	911
ND	788	87	875	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0	0	0
NH	0	2,329	2,329	0	11,087	11,087
NJ	0	975	975	0	1,066	1,066
NM	0	7,230	7,230	0	357	357
NV	0	59,509	59,509	0	10,170	10,170
NY	1,086	2,647	3,733	38	2,568	2,606
OH	330	5,010	5,340	0	1,966	1,966
OK	0	367	367	0	4,825	4,825
OR	0	819	819	0	1,197	1,197
PA	0	182	182	0	619	619
RI	0	0	0	0	0	0
SC	0	909	909	0	128	128
SD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TN	0	0	0	0	0	0
TX	2,745	0	2,745	9	0	9
UT	0	16,120	16,120	0	1,812	1,812
VA	0	451	451	0	494	494
VT	1,775	77,738	79,513	860	23,663	24,523

Table 3.2. Counts of Excluded and Included Records by State and Data Source						
	Excluded Records			Included Records		
State	Records from Voter File	Absentee Records With Attached Voter Data	Total Exclusions	Records from Voter File	Absentee Records With Attached Voter Data	Final Total Frame Size
WA	0	5,707	5,707	0	1,171	1,171
WI	0	14	14	0	83	83
WV	0	39	39	0	54	54
WY	0	4,477	4,477	0	607	607
Total	**137,426**	**242,023**	**379,449**	**59,690**	**132,672**	**192,362**

SAMPLING DESIGN OVERVIEW

The 2022 OCPS sample design aimed to yield a low margin of error (MOE) overall and lessen the impact of weighting while also meeting subgroup precision requirements. This was done via a single-stage stratified sample design with equal probabilities of selection within design strata. For subgroups, the primary goal was to obtain a 5 percent MOE per world region. Therefore, the Fors Marsh team allocated the sample to world regions in a manner that aimed to achieve a low MOE overall while meeting domain precision requirements. This was done in a manner that accounted for the anticipated effects of weighting. Within world region, the sample allocation was then adjusted to account for differences in country characteristics that were closely related to response rates and key survey measures in the 2016 and 2018 OCPS, so as to improve representativeness of the responding sample and reduce the anticipated effects of weighting.

The sample allocation process summarized above entailed stratifying the sampling frame by world region and country characteristics. Next, the sample implementation aimed to further reduce sampling variability by using a sampling algorithm that ensures that key characteristics of the sample approximately reflect population distributions within strata. This was done by implicitly stratifying the sample based on type of absentee voter data, voting history, country characteristics, and domestic ZIP code.

SAMPLING DESIGN

Upon the completion of the construction of the final sampling frame, a single-stage stratified sample of size 45,000 was drawn from the final frame of size 192,362. The three main steps for sampling are summarized below, with additional detail provided in subsequent sections:

- **Strata assignment**: Sample stratification is a method that can be used in conjunction with a well-designed sample allocation to reduce sampling variance and ensure that precision goals for key subgroups are met. Explicit stratification was conducted by placing voters in one of several mutually exclusive groups, or strata, and then conducting sampling independently for each stratum. Stratification

was based on the cross-classification of world region and WGI index score, the latter of which reflects country characteristics and is associated with response rates and key survey measures; cases with unknown world region (reflecting certain diplomatic addresses) were placed in a separate stratum.

- **Sample allocation**: For this survey, sample allocation refers to how the total sample size of 45,000 was allocated to the different strata. This was done in a manner that compromised between domain estimation requirements (i.e., precision requirements for world region and other subgroups) and overall population estimation requirements. A small number of records (*N* = 235) with unknown world region were sampled. Given that this stratum was very small, the main sample allocation decisions entailed how to allocate the remaining sample of size 44,765. An initial sample allocation was computed by world region in a manner that aimed to produce a low overall MOE after meeting a minimum MOE of 5.0 percent for each region (where possible). Within world region, the sample allocation was then adjusted by WGI index score category to increase the sampling rates for voters in countries that respond at lower rates, so as to reduce weight variability.
- **Sampling implementation**: After allocating the sample to explicit strata, the next step was to draw the sample. This was done using a sampling algorithm that ensured equal probabilities of selection within explicit strata while also incorporating implicit strata to reduce sampling variability. Implicit stratification was achieved by sorting the list based on type of voter record, voter participation history, WGI index score, and the ZIP code associated with the voter's U.S. address, and then taking the list ordering into account when drawing the sample. This allowed a more balanced sample to be achieved on these variables without explicitly dividing the sample along these lines. The sampling algorithm used was Chromy's method of sequential random sampling (Chromy, 1979), incorporating a constant measure of size, which resulted in equal selection probabilities within explicit strata. After selecting the sample, the final step involved experimental assignment for a small-scale survey mode experiment.

Strata Assignment

As noted above, sample stratification entailed assigning voters from the final sampling frame (*N* = 192,362) to mutually exclusive groups, or strata, so that sampling could be conducted independently for each stratum. Stratification can be used in conjunction with the sample allocation to meet subgroup precision requirements and reduce the sampling variance. For the 2022 OCPS, the sampling frame was stratified primarily by world region and secondarily by WGI index score category. Stratification by world region allowed the sample allocation to ensure adequate precision for estimates by world region. Within world region, further stratification by WGI index score category was applied to enable a sample allocation that would reduce weight variation. WGI index score is an average of the World Bank's WGIs, which reflect the quality of a country's governance. The WGI index score is associated with the quality of a country's infrastructure and was found to be meaningfully associated with response rates and with key survey measures in the 2018 and 2020 OCPS.

The primary stratification variable for the sampling frame was world region. World region was based primarily on the U.S. State Department classifications into six world regions. For stratification purposes, the Western

Hemisphere was divided further into two regions based on proximity to the United States (Canada and Mexico vs. all others) and East Asia and Pacific was divided further into three regions (East Asia; Southeast Asia; Oceania). Note also that a small number of frame records (*N* = 235) could not be classified by world region at the time of sampling due to having an embassy or DPO address with unknown foreign country. These records formed a separate category for sampling.

Each of the nine regions was then further divided into up to three different categories in a manner that reflected country characteristics.[84] The World Bank publishes six WGIs, which aim to quantify the quality of governance in different countries (Kaufmann, Kraay, and Mastruzzi, 2011). These indicators are continuous variables, and the unit of each is that of the standard normal distribution, as per World Bank methodology. For this survey, the WGI index score was computed by first averaging the WGIs by measure across years (1996–2021) and then across the six measures. Note that the WGI index score was unavailable for 0.23 percent of population members with a known region who were in geographic areas that were not included in the World Bank's database (typically microstates or small territories of foreign countries). For purposes of stratification, missing WGI index scores were imputed to the region population mean. Next, the WGI index score was classified into three categories: WGI index score of less than 0; WGI index score of at least 0 but less than 1; and WGI index score of at least 1. The proportions of the frame population classified into these categories were 14.4 percent, 17.3 percent, and 68.3 percent, respectively.[85] For stratification, region was then cross-classified by WGI index score category.

Ultimately, the sampling frame had been partitioned into 19 mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories, including one category for cases with an unknown world region and 18 categories reflecting the cross-classification of world region by WGI index score category for the remaining population. Note that there were only 18 strata for world region by WGI index score category, given that some world regions did not have countries with WGI index scores at each of the three levels.

Sample Allocation

After the frame was divided into strata, the sample allocation process entailed allocating the total sample of 45,000 to the different strata. Given that a small proportion of frame records (0.1 percent) had unknown world region, a preliminary step entailed specifying a sampling fraction for this stratum at 100 percent, after which the focus was on allocating the remaining sample of size of 44,765 for frame records with known world region.

Certain regions of the world are home to relatively small numbers of overseas citizens. As a result, it is necessary to apply higher selection probabilities for certain regions to ensure a sufficient number of respondents for estimating region-specific statistics. As a first step, a minimum region-specific sample size was specified as the lesser of: (1) the number of sample members necessary to produce the minimum MOE; and (2) the region frame population size (so as to avoid sampling rates of greater than 100 percent). Then, mathematical optimization methods were used to maximize the minimum sampling rate in any world region, subject to meeting the

[84] This step did not apply to records with unknown world region.
[85] These quantities are reflective of the frame distributions for records with known world region (*N* = 192,127) and incorporate region-based imputations.

minimum region-specific sample size constraints and subject to achieving an overall sample size of no greater than 44,765. This resulted in sampling rates of 5.0 percent and 2.3 percent for the two most populous world regions (in terms of overseas citizens) and sampling rates that would yield an anticipated MOE of 5.0 percent for the other six world regions.

For sample allocation purposes, the anticipated margin of error was for a 95 percent confidence interval of a population proportion parameter of 50 percent, taking into account the anticipated effects of nonresponse and weighting. Various simplifying assumptions were made, such as the use of a stratified simple random sampling (STSRS) design and an ignorable finite population correction. Survey response rates for each world region were assumed to be 90 percent of the design-weighted survey completion rates from the 2020 OCPS, computed as the proportion of sample members who were eligible respondents. This multiplicative factor of 0.9 was applied to reflect that response rates may be lower in 2022 due to factors such as the potential reduction in field period length and/or potential differences between midterm and presidential absentee ballot requesters.

The world region MOE calculations above further reflected the anticipated effects of weighting, which were simulated via 2020 OCPS data. It was necessary to simulate these effects rather than directly use the estimated design effects from 2020 data, given that the 2020 sample design entailed disproportional sampling within world region based primarily on WGI mean category and availability for longitudinal sampling. Thus, the first step of anticipating these effects entailed drawing a probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR) sample of size 50,000,000 from the full 2020 sample (*N* = 45,000), with selection probabilities proportional to the 2020 design weights. After restricting the sample to respondents, an adjustment to the final survey weight was applied as the inverse of the PPSWR selection probability. This can be thought of as roughly approximating the effect of undoing the disproportional sampling by adding an additional sampling stage wherein the probability of selection is inversely proportional to the original base weights. Kish's design effect from weighting[86] was then computed separately by world region for the adjusted final weights to approximate the anticipated effects of nonresponse and calibration adjustments, and this approximate design effect was incorporated into the MOE calculations.

After allocating the sample to world regions, the sample allocation was then modified by the WGI index score category to oversample groups that respond at lower rates. This step aimed to reduce weight variability for the final set of survey respondents. This step did not affect the overall sample size for each world region, but did result in disproportional sample allocations within region for all regions. Within each applicable region, the sampling rate for each WGI group was specified as being inversely proportional to the 2020 response rate by WGI group. If the response patterns in 2022 were similar to those in 2020, this would result in a proportional allocation to WGI group within region for the set of responding sample members in that region. In computing

[86] Kish's design effect from weighting, commonly known as the unequal weighting effect (UWE), is computed as $1 + L$, in which $L = n^{-1} \sum_s \frac{(w_i - \bar{w})^2}{\bar{w}^2}$ is the squared coefficient of variation of the sample weight w_i. This $1 + L$, termed the relative loss due to weighting (Kish, 1992) is used to evaluate weight variability and its effect on precision of the point estimates and is a reasonable approximation for the design effect (DEFF) in single-stage designs in which the weights are unrelated to the outcome of interest (see Spencer, 2000).

this allocation, the Fors Marsh team computed response rates as the design-weighted survey completion rates for the 2020 OCPS for each applicable cross-classification of world region and WGI category.[87]

The final strata, frame population sizes, and sample sizes are displayed in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3. Strata Definitions, Population Sizes, and Sample Sizes

World Region[88]	WGI Category	Population Size	Sample Size
North America	WGI < 0	5,663	1,712
North America	WGI < 1	34,012	691
South and Central America	WGI < 0	7,838	7,838
South and Central America	0 ≤ WGI < 1	3,918	3,918
South and Central America	1 ≤ WGI	1,228	1,228
Europe	WGI < 1	15,169	544
Europe	1 ≤ WGI	74,272	1,938
Sub-Saharan Africa	WGI < 0	1,620	1,620
Sub-Saharan Africa	0 ≤ WGI < 1	1,070	1,070
Middle East and North Africa	WGI < 0	2,120	2,120
Middle East and North Africa	0 ≤ WGI < 1	9,767	9,767
North, South and Central Asia	Any	2,508	2,508
East Asia	WGI < 0	1,899	1,067
East Asia	0 ≤ WGI < 1	3,404	1,047
East Asia	1 ≤ WGI	7,043	926
Southeast Asia	WGI <1	5,711	2,834
Southeast Asia	1 ≤ WGI	1,568	778
Oceania	Any	13,317	3,159
Diplomatic			235
Total			**192,362**

Sampling Implementation

After allocating the sample to explicit strata, the final step was to draw the sample. This was done in a manner that ensured equal selection probabilities within explicit strata while incorporating implicit strata to reduce sampling variability. More specifically, sampling was conducted using Chromy's method of sequential random sampling (Chromy, 1979) using the explicit strata and sample allocations from the previous step and assigning a

[87] For East Asia, the 2020 OCPS response rate for WGI index of 0–1 was slightly higher than for the WGI index of greater than 1, which was contrary to patterns for other regions and may have resulted from sampling variability for estimating population-level response propensities. Therefore, these categories were pooled for response rate computations.

[88] Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East and North Africa, and North, South and Central Asia do not have any countries with a WGI index score of greater than 1. North America does not have any countries with a WGI index score between 0 and 1. North, South, and Central Asia WGI categories of less than 0 and between 0 and 1, Southeast Asia WGI categories of less than 0 and between 0 and 1, Europe WGI categories of less than 0 and between 0 and 1, and Oceania WGI categories of less than 0, between 0 and 1, and greater than 1 were combined to avoid small strata sizes.

measure of size of 1 to each unit so as to result in equal probabilities of selection within strata. Further, implicit stratification was achieved by sorting the list based on type of voter record, voter participation history, WGI index score, and the ZIP code associated with the voter's U.S. address. As previously indicated, implicit stratification was used to improve the balance of the resulting sample with respect to the variables used in implicit stratification. Sampling was implemented in Stata using the Fors Marsh-written ppschromy package (Mendelson, 2014).

Chromy's sequential selection algorithm implicitly stratifies the sample within each explicit stratum by selecting a sample sequentially after accounting for a sort ordering. This implicit stratification can yield benefits in terms of variance reduction by spreading the sample throughout the given explicit strata. Further, Chromy's algorithm uses hierarchic serpentine sorting within each explicit stratum, which is an improvement over simply sorting all variables in ascending order, by virtue of reversing the sort orderings for lower levels of sorting variables when the boundary for higher levels of sorting variables is crossed. This results in increased similarity of nearby cases in the sorted list.

Four sort-ordering variables were used. These variables were selected primarily on the basis of their anticipated relationships with response propensity (i.e., an individual's likelihood to respond to the survey) and survey measures.

- **Type of voter record** is a binary variable that refers to whether the record was from an absentee records list or unconfirmed requester data. This reflects the types of records that could be obtained from a given state or locality (as applicable). Type of voter record was previously found to be a strong predictor of estimated response propensity and key survey measures.
- **Voter participation history** was computed based on whether voters had participated in the 2020 and/or 2022 General Elections, as indicated in the voter file. For jurisdictions with questionable 2022 General Election data, vote history from the 2018 General Election was used in place of 2022 General Election data. The categories created were: (1) voted in neither; (2) voted in 2020 but not in 2018/2022; (3) voted in 2018/2022 but not in 2020; (4) voted in both; and (5) missing voter participation history data. Voter participation history was previously found to be a strong predictor of estimated response propensity and key survey measures.
- **WGI index scores** were obtained. As previously described, these index scores had been computed for each country as a measure of the effectiveness of governance, and they are strongly related to per capita economic output. These scores were used collectively as a sorting variable, as they were previously found to relate strongly to estimated response propensities (e.g., level of infrastructure in a country could relate to contact rates) and survey measures. For purposes of implicit stratification, missing WGI index scores were imputed to the region population mean (where available) or to the global mean (for cases with unknown region).

- **ZIP codes** were used as the final sorting variable. The ZIP codes reflected the low-level geography of the voters' U.S. addresses and, in most cases, the ZIP+4 code was available. Although ZIP codes do not provide a perfect way of reflecting geography in the United States, the first two digits reflect a state-level ordering, and a small numerical difference between ZIP codes typically indicates that the areas are nearby. For the small proportion of cases with missing ZIP code data, this variable was imputed as the median ZIP code for the state to make sure that these cases were grouped with others from their state.

By incorporating sorting variables that reflected individual-, country-, and state-level characteristics, the sort ordering enabled the implicit stratification of the sampling frame in a manner such that nearby cases were of high similarity. Implicit stratification on these measures was expected to reduce sampling variability and, therefore, to increase the precision of estimates; this effect might be particularly meaningful for smaller domains.

Note that the STSRS design was employed in the experimental assignment—and implicit stratification was not used—to simplify the analysis of the experimental condition. Implicit stratification typically reduces sampling variance while complicating the task of variance estimation. Specifically, the joint probabilities of selection must be computed for sample members to compute unbiased variance estimates, and the implicit stratification scheme used for the overall sample would complicate this task. A solution is often to ignore the implicit stratification, which results in higher (i.e., more conservative) variance estimates, and thus the benefits of this extra stratification are not reflected in the MOE. For the overall sample, the benefits of improved precision in point estimates were viewed as outweighing the cost in terms of the increased complication of variance estimation. However, with respect to the survey experiment, the complications associated with implicit stratification were viewed as outweighing its potential benefits.

3.4 // Survey Weighting for the OCPS

Sample weighting was carried out to accomplish the following objectives:

- To adjust for differences in the probability of selection from the frame;
- To reduce possible biases that could occur because of frame coverage error, due primarily to members of the population who are not included in the frame;
- To reduce possible biases that could occur because the characteristics of nonrespondents may have been different from those of the respondents; and
- To improve the precision of the survey-based estimates (Skinner, Holt, & Smith, 1989).

The survey weights were computed in several steps:

1. A disposition code was assigned to each sample member indicating whether the sample member was an eligible respondent, an eligible nonrespondent, an ineligible sample member, or a sample member whose eligibility status was unknown.
2. The base weights were computed as the inverse of each sample member's probability of selection from the frame.
3. The base weights were adjusted to account for sample members whose eligibility for the survey could not be determined (i.e., sample members with unknown eligibility). These sample members neither returned a questionnaire nor provided any other information that could be used to determine whether they were eligible or ineligible for the study.
4. The weights were adjusted to account for eligible sample members who did not respond to the survey (i.e., eligible nonrespondents). These sample members were eligible but did not have usable survey data because they did not complete the survey.
5. The weights were calibrated using a raking technique to control totals, which was computed as population counts or estimated population counts from the sampling frame. Calibration adjustments were used because they help correct for distortions in the sums of weights caused by nonresponse.

ASSIGNMENT OF DISPOSITION CODES

Before the weights were calculated, each case was assigned a disposition code indicating whether the sample member was an eligible respondent, an eligible nonrespondent, an ineligible sample member, or a sample member whose eligibility status was unknown. These disposition codes were a key input in weighting and in the computation of response rates. Disposition codes were assigned in accordance with the standards defined by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR, 2016).

Eligibility Status

For the sample member to be considered eligible, he or she needed to be a U.S. citizen who was registered to vote on November 8, 2022, was residing outside the United States on November 8, 2022, and was not a Uniformed Services voter. Eligibility was based on information from the sampling frame, information collected from the sample member or an acceptable proxy (e.g., a spouse or other household member) as part of the fielding process, and responses to three key survey questions. Individuals surveyed were assumed to be registered voters based on the source of the sampling records; eligibility based upon the remaining criteria was determined primarily in relation to responses to survey screening questions, which will be detailed in this section.

Question 3, which asked for sample members' primary residence as of the 2022 General Election, was used to determine whether the individual was residing outside of the United States on that date. If the sample member indicated being in a country other than the United States on November 8, 2022, then he or she was determined

to be *overseas eligible*. Sample members who indicated that they resided in the United States or its territories during the November 2022 General Election were determined to be *overseas ineligible*. If the sample member did not provide an answer to Question 1, then he or she was considered neither *overseas eligible* nor *overseas ineligible*, but was treated as having *unknown overseas eligibility*.

Question 6, which asked for the primary reason that the voter was outside of the United States as of the 2022 General Election, was used to determine whether an individual was *civilian eligible*; that is, not a Uniformed Services voter (i.e., a military member, spouse, or dependent). Sample members were considered *civilian ineligible* if they indicated that the primary reason that they were outside of the United States on November 8, 2022, was that the sample member, a partner, or a family member was serving in the military. Sample members who selected other options were determined to be *civilian eligible*. Given that nearly all individuals replying to Question 6 were determined to be *civilian eligible* (99.9 percent), individuals who did not provide a response to Question 6 but who met all other survey eligibility criteria were assumed to be *civilian eligible*.

Question 50, which asked for the voter's country or countries of citizenship, was used to determine whether an individual was *citizenship eligible*. An individual who indicated being a citizen of another country and did not affirmatively indicate being a citizen of the United States was treated as *citizenship ineligible*. Sample members who did not select any of the main response options (i.e., indicated neither U.S. citizenship nor foreign citizenship) were treated as having *unknown citizenship eligibility*.

Completion Status

In order for the questionnaire to be considered complete, the sample member needed to complete at least 25 percent of the total questionnaire. For the purposes of computing completion status, any question allowing the sample member to select multiple responses (e.g., Question 31) was counted as one item instead of as multiple items.

Case Dispositions

Final case dispositions for weighting were determined using information from field operations and returned surveys. Case dispositions were assigned for weighting purposes based on eligibility and completion of the survey.

1. Questionnaire returned—Complete/Eligible: The sample member completed at least 25 percent of the questionnaire and was determined to be eligible.
2. Explicit refusal of survey (by sample member): The sample member contacted the Fors Marsh team to indicate that he or she was not willing to participate in the survey.
3. Returned too incomplete to process: The survey was returned with less than 25 percent completed.
4. Unavailable during entire fielding: The sample member, or an acceptable proxy, contacted the Fors Marsh team to indicate he or she was unavailable to complete the survey during the fielding period.

5. Nothing ever returned: No reply was received from the sample member, nor were the survey materials returned by the postal system.
6. Refused by addressee: Delivery of the survey materials was explicitly refused at the point of delivery.
7. Cannot be delivered as addressed: The survey materials did not reach the sample member. They were returned by the postal system as "return to sender."
8. Sample member moved, no forwarding address: The survey materials were returned by the postal system because the sample member moved and no forwarding address was available.
9. Unknown citizenship eligibility: The sample member did not provide an answer to the question determining citizenship eligibility.
10. Unknown overseas eligibility: The sample member did not provide an answer to the question determining overseas eligibility.
11. Unknown military eligibility: The sample member did not provide an answer to the question determining military eligibility.
12. Ineligible—Not overseas on November 8, 2022: The sample member (or an acceptable proxy) corresponded with the Fors Marsh team to indicate that the sample member was not overseas on November 8, 2022.
13. Ineligible—Uniformed Services voter: The sample member (or an acceptable proxy) corresponded with the Fors Marsh team to indicate that he or she was living out of the country on November 8, 2022 due to being in the military or due to his or her partner or family member being in the military.
14. Ineligible—Not U.S. citizen: The sample member (or an acceptable proxy) corresponded with the Fors Marsh team to indicate that he or she was not a U.S. citizen as of November 8, 2022.

Final Disposition Code (DISP)

Collapsing across the case dispositions resulted in the final disposition code (DISP) for each case with the categories below.

- **ER—Eligible respondents**: This group consisted of all sample members who returned a nonblank questionnaire that indicated they were eligible and completed 25 percent or more of the survey.
- **ENR—Eligible nonrespondents**: This group consisted of all sample members who explicitly refused to participate in the survey, returned an incomplete questionnaire, or were unavailable during the fielding period.
- **IN—Ineligible sample members**: This group consisted of sample members who were not overseas, were Uniformed Services members, or were not U.S. citizens as of November 8, 2022. This was determined using information from survey questionnaires or through some other communication.

- **UNK—Other sample members whose eligibility was unknown**: This group consisted of sample members for whom nothing was ever returned, for whom delivery was refused, whose survey materials could not be delivered as addressed, who moved without leaving a forwarding address, or for whom U.S. citizenship status, overseas residency, or military status on November 8, 2022, could not be established.

Table 4.1 provides the frequencies for the case dispositions for each final disposition code.

Table 4.1. Case Dispositions and Final Disposition Codes[89]

DISP	Case Disposition	Number of Cases	% Sample Cases
Eligible Respondents			
ER	Questionnaire returned: Complete/Eligible	4,216	9.37%
Eligible Nonrespondents			
ENR	Explicit refusal of survey (by sample member)	28	0.06%
ENR	Returned too incomplete to process	562	1.25%
ENR	Technical Issues	6	0.01%
Ineligible			
IN	Ineligible: Not overseas on November 8, 2022	13	0.03%
IN	Ineligible: Uniformed Services voter	8	0.01%
Unknown Eligibility			
UNK	Nothing ever returned	39,161	87.02%
UNK	Refused by addressee	14	0.22%
UNK	Cannot be delivered as addressed	975	2.17%
UNK	Moved, left no forwarding address	17	0.04%
	TOTAL	**45,000**	**100.00%**

CALCULATION OF BASE WEIGHTS

After the disposition codes were determined, the first step in computing the weights was to calculate the base weight for each sample member. The base weight was equal to the inverse of the probability of being selected from the frame. Given that the probability of selection varied by world region and WGI index score category, this step allowed for unbiased estimates that reflected the sample design before any nonresponse.

The sampling frame of N = 192,362 units was partitioned into H = 19 nonoverlapping strata. Each stratum consisted of N_h units, so that:

[89] Figures may not add up to displayed total due to rounding.

$$N = \sum_{h=1}^{H} N_h$$

A sequential random sample of n_h units was selected without replacement from each stratum population of N_h, with individuals within a given stratum having an equal probability of selection. Given this design, the base weight for the *i*th sampled unit in a given stratum *h* was calculated as:

$$d_{hi} = \frac{N_h}{n_h} i = 1, \ldots, n_h$$

Thus, for each person classified in stratum, the base weight was computed as the ratio of the total population for that stratum to the number sampled for that stratum. Note that n_h is the number of units initially sampled in stratum without regard to whether they ultimately participated in the survey.

NONRESPONSE WEIGHTING ADJUSTMENTS

In an ideal survey, all the units in the inferential population would be eligible to be selected into the sample, and all those selected to participate in the survey would actually do so. In practice, however, these conditions rarely occur. Often, some of the sampled units do not respond, some sample units are discovered to be ineligible, and the eligibility status of some units cannot be determined. If these problems are not addressed in the weighting scheme, the estimates of the survey may be biased. Thus, nonresponse weighting adjustments are used to deal with sample members with unknown eligibility and eligible nonrespondents.

To compensate for unit nonresponse, the weights were adjusted in two stages: first, for sample members with unknown eligibility; next, for survey completion among eligible sample members. The first stage of nonresponse adjustment accounted for the fact that the eligibility status of some sample members could not be determined. The second stage of nonresponse adjustment addressed the fact that some sample members known to be eligible did not complete the questionnaire, for instance, by returning an incomplete questionnaire. At each stage, the weights of usable cases were inflated to account for ones that were unusable.

For the first nonresponse adjustment, a logistic regression model was estimated to predict each sample member's probability of having known eligibility for the survey (known eligibility vs. unknown eligibility). The logistic model was weighted by the base weights. The predictors used in the final model were voter participation

history,[90] world region,[91] age,[92] age squared, WGI index score,[93] and state.[94] These variables were selected because they had a meaningful association both with estimated response propensity and with key survey metrics; special care was taken in accounting for the patterns of missing data.

Before computing nonresponse adjustments, additional steps were taken at the frame level to validate and improve the initial country classifications. With respect to validation, a comparison of initial country classifications with survey responses for Question 3, which asked for country of residence, did not suggest the need for any edits for cases with a known country.[95]

Adjustment factors were computed for cases with known eligibility as the inverse of model-estimated probabilities. The weights of cases with known eligibility were multiplied by this adjustment factor, whereas the weights of cases with unknown eligibility were removed, thereby redistributing the weights of cases with unknown eligibility to cases with known eligibility.

For the second nonresponse adjustment, the weights of eligible nonrespondents were redistributed to eligible respondents to account for eligible sample members who did not complete the survey. A logistic regression model was estimated predicting the probability of survey completion (i.e., an individual being an eligible respondent) among eligible individuals (i.e., eligible respondents and eligible nonrespondents), weighted by the known-eligibility-adjusted weights. The predictors considered for inclusion were the same as those included in the known eligibility model, except with simplifications to the voter participation history and state variables to reflect the smaller number of cases entering the model.[96] The predictors in the final model were world region, state, age, age squared, WGI index score, and an indicator variable for missing age data;[97] voter participation history had been dropped due to lack of significance. After estimating the probability of survey completion, the

[90] Voter participation history was treated as categorical and included four substantive categories and one category reflecting missing data. The substantive categories reflected the four-way cross-classification of whether individuals voted in the 2020 and/or 2022 General Elections.
[91] The world region categories were based on the nine-way classification described in the sampling chapter. Imputation for records with unknown world region (due to diplomatic addresses) was applied using a hot deck procedure. In applying imputation, five donor cells were formed based on address characteristics (i.e., embassy-style address versus DPO-style addresses, with the latter divided into four categories based on the state abbreviation [AA, AE, or AP] associated with the individual's ZIP code, as well as an unknown category).
[92] Individuals with missing age data had their age imputed to the mean and then were reflected separately in the model via indicator variables, reflecting the pattern of missing data.
[93] Individuals in countries with no WGI index score had their score imputed to the world region population mean for individuals in the world region. For individuals with unknown world region (i.e., diplomatic addresses with unknown country), this was done in a manner that incorporated the previously imputed values for world region.
[94] A categorical variable was included in the model for state. States with fewer than 250 sample members were combined into a single category, which was then split into two categories based on the source of voter data (e.g., absentee records vs. unconfirmed requesters).
[95] This review did not identify any systematic issues relating to country misclassification, and overall concordance was very high.
[96] For voter participation history, the three categories of cases with missing data were combined into a single category. For state, the minimum sample size threshold for allowing a state to receive its own indicator variable (rather than being combined into one of the two "other" categories) was increased from 250 to 1,000 members of the original sample.
[97] These are variables that are observed for everyone in the sample and are potential predictors of both nonresponse and outcomes of interest. As per Little & Rubin (2002), the modern statistical literature distinguishes between three types of missing data: data that are missing completely at random (MCAR), missing at random (MAR), and not missing at random (NMAR). Methods for accounting for unit nonresponse in surveys via weighting, both in this survey and more generally, typically assume that the mechanism for unit-missing data is MAR—that is, conditional on observed characteristics, that the data missingness is independent of the outcome measures. However, respondents and nonrespondents may also differ with respect to other, unobserved outcome-relevant characteristics for which data are not available for the full sample, violating this MAR assumption. One potential example of such an unobserved characteristic would be English-language proficiency, which potentially affects response propensity due to the survey instrument only being available in English, as well as outcomes of interest such as exposure to election-oriented media. Consequently, the weighted sample of respondents may still differ from the full sample with respect to outcomes of interest, leading to biased estimates of population average outcomes.

known-eligibility-adjusted weights for eligible respondents were multiplied by the multiplicative inverse of this model-estimated probability, whereas the weights of eligible nonrespondents were removed, thereby redistributing the weights of eligible nonrespondents to eligible respondents. Ineligible individuals received an adjustment factor of 1 (i.e., their weights were not modified).

Applying nonresponse adjustments resulted in the final weights before calibration. Distributions of the base weights, adjustment factors, and final weights before calibration by final disposition code are shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2. Distribution of Weights and Adjustment Factors by Final Disposition Code

Disposition Code Category	Statistic	Base Weight ()	Eligibility Status Adj. Factor (	Complete Status Adj. Factor	Final Weight Before Calibration (
Eligible Respondents	N	4,215	4,215	4,215	4,215
	MIN	1.00	1.00	1.03	2.01
	MAX	49.22	299.09	3.46	1875.87
	MEAN	8.22	9.13	1.16	46.22
	STD	14.04	13.75	0.14	91.49
Eligible Nonrespondents	N	596	596	596	596
	MIN	1.00	1.42	--	--
	MAX	49.22	176.46	--	--
	MEAN	5.79	13.22	--	--
	STD	11.82	18.88	--	--
Ineligible	N	21	21	21	21
	MIN	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.73
	MAX	4.22	34.23	1.00	66.47
	MEAN	1.80	10.60	1.00	16.05
	STD	1.26	7.64	0.00	13.80
Unknown Eligibility	N	40,167	40,167	40,167	40,167
	MIN	1.00	--	--	--
	MAX	49.22	--	--	--
	MEAN	3.84	--	--	--
	STD	9.09	--	--	--

Thus, after both adjustment stages, the nonresponse-adjusted weight for sample member (*i)* could be written as $w_i^{NR} = d_i \cdot f_i^{A1} \cdot f_i^{A2}$. The weight w_i^{NR} was the final weight before calibration. Note that after the two stages of nonresponse adjustments, only the eligible respondents (*ER*) and ineligible sample members (*IN*) had nonzero weights. The weights of sample members with unknown eligibility (*UNK*) had been removed during the first adjustment stage, and the weights of eligible nonrespondents (*ENR*) had been removed during the second

adjustment stage. The ineligible sample members (*IN*) represented a unique and well-defined group whose weights could not be redistributed to the other eligibility categories.

CALIBRATION OF WEIGHTS

The final step in the calculation of the weights involved the modification of the nonresponse-adjusted weights so that the sample distribution of important demographic characteristics was similar to the known distribution in the population. This is referred to as calibration and can be used to decrease variance and improve the efficiency of estimators (Valliant, Dever, and Kreuter, 2013).

When sampling is conducted, a finalized frame containing the most complete count of population members possible (subject to coverage issues) is typically used. However, for OCPS 2022, 51,474 cases were added to the frame after sampling was conducted. As a result, this addition of cases introduced undercoverage error in some states, especially in states that had no eligible cases in the sampling frame. Calibration weighting is used to reduce potential bias caused by undercoverage for states that had eligible cases in the original sampling frame and additional cases added after sampling was conducted. Table B1 in Appendix B shows the population counts from the frame used for sampling and the frame used for calibration weighting.

Calibration adjustments were calculated using raking (i.e., iterative proportional fitting). Raking is an iterative method that results in consistency between complete population counts and sample data for a series of marginal distributions. Raking is used in situations in which poststratification to the full cross-classification of all adjustment variables would result in cells that are too small for efficient estimation or in which some cells have unknown population counts.

The weights were raked on the four raking dimensions toward population totals or estimated population totals from the weighting frame.[98] Each raking dimension incorporated a cross-classification with voter participation history given that this was strongly associated both with response rates and with key survey measures. Categories with insufficient numbers of respondents were collapsed with other similar categories where necessary. Voter participation history was initially computed by cross-classifying the individual's general election voter participation history from 2020 and 2022, forming four categories:

1. Voted in neither the 2020 nor 2022 General Election;
2. Voted in the 2020 General Election only;
3. Voted in the 2022 General Election only; and
4. Voted in both the 2020 and 2022 General Elections.

[98] The weighting frame contained an additional 51,474 cases compared to the sampling frame. For the purposes of calibration, these additional cases were included in the population counts. See Appendix B for breakdown by state.

There were too few cases in Category 3 to fully cross-classify this category within every raking dimension. Thus, Categories 2 and 3 were combined.

The four raking dimensions used were:

1. Voter participation history by country (Raking Dimension 1);
2. Voter participation history by state (Raking Dimension 2);
3. Voter participation history by sex (Raking Dimension 3); and
4. Voter participation history by age group (Raking Dimension 4).

In certain cases, there were limited amounts of missing data that had to be accounted for during the weighting process. One option for accounting for missing data in weighting is to allow such cases to form their own raking cells. However, in some cases, this would produce small cell sizes that could substantially drive up design effects; further, in "zero cells" in which there are population members but zero respondents, it is impossible to directly apply adjustments. Another option for dealing with missing data is to combine groups with other similar groups where they exist. An additional option is to use an imputation approach for purposes of assigning cases to the raking categories.

The general approach taken for missing frame data was to avoid collapsing cells where possible; in limited cases in which similar cells were available and it was necessary to do so, this option was used. However, in cases in which a similar cell was not available and the number of respondents was very low, a hot deck imputation approach was used. This imputation approach took into account the frame distribution of the variables for individuals in a given category (e.g., voter participation history group), and each missing value in the frame was replaced with a non-missing value from a random donor in the frame with non-missing data within the category (with replacement of donors). This ensured that the distribution of the imputed variables within a given category was approximately equal to the distribution of non-missing data within that category. Given that internal consistency of control totals is important in allowing the raked weights to converge, for raking dimensions in which imputation was necessary, imputed values were incorporated into estimated population totals to ensure internally consistent control totals across raking dimensions.

The decision rules for creating raking categories, collapsing cells, and conducting imputation were as follows:

- **Voter participation history**: As previously indicated, the three main voter participation categories of interest were: (1) those who voted in neither the 2020 nor 2022 General Election; (2) those who voted in the 2020 General Election only or the 2022 General Election only; and (3) those who voted in both the 2020 and 2022 General Elections. Those with any missing voter participation history data were allowed to form a separate category.

- **Raking Dimension 1** (voter participation history by country): For each country[99] for which at least 800 individuals were sampled, the voter participation history categories were cross-classified by country. Countries with fewer than 800 sample members were combined by world region into an "other" category before cross-classifying with voter participation history. Records with unknown world region incorporated the previously-computed world region imputations,[100] after which they were grouped by voter participation history with the relevant "other" category. Cells were collapsed as follows:
    - Due to a small number of individuals who had missing voter participation history data, these individuals were cross-classified by world region rather than by country.
    - For Brazil, Mexico, United Arab Emirates, Argentina, China, Columbia, Costa Rica, Other-Oceania, Other Central South Asia, Other North America, Other Southeast Asia, Other Sub-Saharan Africa, Philippines, and South Africa, the category of individuals who had voted in neither the 2020 nor the 2022 General Election was combined with the category of individuals who voted in only one of the 2020 and 2022 General Elections and the category of individuals who voted in both the 2020 and 2022 General Elections due to small cell sizes.
    - For Israel, the category of individuals who voted in only one of the 2020 and 2022 General Elections was combined with the category of individuals who voted in both the 2020 and 2022 General Elections, due to small cell sizes.
- **Raking Dimension 2** (voter participation history by state): For each state for which at least 450 individuals were sampled, the voter participation categories were cross-classified by state. States with fewer than 450 sample members were combined into a single category, which was then divided by record source (e.g., absentee records versus unconfirmed requesters) before cross-classifying by voter participation history. After cross-classifying state (or group of states) by voter participation history, changes were made to this dimension as follows:
    - For Colorado, Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oregon the category of individuals in the given state who had voted in neither the 2020 nor 2022 General Election was combined with the category of individuals who voted in only one of the 2020 or 2022 General Elections and the category of voters who had missing vote history.

[99] For purposes of simplicity in reporting, we use the term "country" in this chapter to refer to any country, microstate, overseas territory of a foreign country (e.g., French Polynesia), or other foreign area (e.g., Antarctica).
[100] As described earlier, this entailed the use of hot deck imputation, using five donor cells that reflected address characteristics (embassy addresses; DPO AA addresses; DPO AE addresses; DPO AP addresses; and DPO Unknown addresses).

- For Florida, Indiana, New Jersey, and Other Voter, the category of individuals in the given state who had voted in neither of the 2020 and 2022 General Elections was combined with the category of individuals who had missing vote history.
- For Indiana, the category of individuals in the given state who had voted in only one of the 2020 or 2022 General Elections was combined with the category of individuals who voted in both the 2020 and 2022 General Elections.
- For states with fewer than 450 sample members, the source of absentee records and unconfirmed requesters were combined for each category of individuals who had voted in neither the 2020 nor 2022 General Elections, the category of individuals who had voted in only one of the 2020 or 2022 General Elections, and the category of individuals who had voted in both the 2020 and 2022 General Elections.
- Individuals with missing voter participation history in smaller states (i.e., with fewer than 450 sample members) were combined into a single category across states due to small cell sizes. This category was further combined with the category of unconfirmed requesters with missing voter participation history in smaller states.

- **Raking Dimension 3** (voter participation history by sex): Voter participation history was cross-classified by sex. For individuals whose sex was not recorded on the voter file, imputation was applied as follows:
  - Initially, sex was missing for 3.35 percent of records on the frame. For these records, sex was imputed randomly based on the distribution of known sex values on the frame.
  - The remaining individuals with unknown sex had their sex randomly imputed, with donor cells formed based on voter participation history group.
- **Raking Dimension 4** (voter participation history by age group): Voter participation history was cross-classified by age group (18–29; 30–39; 40–49; 50–59; 60–69; 70+; and missing).

Population sizes for Raking Dimensions 2 and 4 and estimated population sizes[101] for Raking Dimension 1 and 3 are in Appendix A.

At the conclusion of the raking step, the Fors Marsh team evaluated the weights to determine whether weight trimming should be implemented. The goal of weight trimming is to reduce the mean square error by trimming extreme weights (Potter, 1993). To evaluate the effects of weight trimming, weights greater than four standard deviations from the mean were trimmed, after which the weights were rescaled via a flat multiplicative adjustment in order to preserve the sum of the weights, and the data were re-raked to population totals.

[101] As mentioned previously, imputed values were incorporated into the raking totals in order to ensure internally consistent benchmark totals and improve raking convergence. Thus, Raking Dimensions 1 and 3 consist of estimated totals due to imputation for cases with missing world region and/or sex.

Trimming but not re-raking produced a meaningful reduction in weight variation. Therefore, the final calibrated weights after trimming were used.

Ineligible sample members reflected a portion of the frame population whose weights could not be redistributed to the other eligibility categories and who were reflected in the population benchmarks. Therefore, ineligibles were included in the raking process. However, ineligibles were not of analytic interest and were, therefore, not included in the analysis dataset. In effect, the weighting approach implicitly treats eligible individuals as a subpopulation of the frame population, with calibration adjustments conducted for the full population represented by the frame.

After the conclusion of the weighting process, there were $n = 4{,}215$ eligible respondents receiving weights.

COMPUTATION OF VARIANCE ESTIMATES

Variance estimation procedures are developed to characterize the uncertainty in point estimates while accounting for complex sample design features such as stratification, selection of a sample in multiple phases or stages, and survey weighting. The two main methods for variance estimation are Taylor series linearization and replication. Taylor series linearization involves approximating a statistic by applying the Taylor series expansion to the relevant non-linear function and substituting this approximation into the appropriate variance formula for the given sample design; this method is commonly used in estimating variances for statistics such as means and proportions. Replication methods such as jackknife repeated replication (JRR), balanced repeated replication (BRR), or bootstrap methods are also sometimes used, depending on the complexity of the sample design and type of statistic. Although replication methods can be designed to reflect the impact of multiple steps of weighting adjustments, they also add computational complexity.

In this survey, Taylor series linearization methods were used to estimate variances. Taylor series linearization generally relies on the simplicity associated with estimating the variance for a linear statistic even with a complex sample design, and is valid in large samples. In this formulation, the variance strata, primary sampling units (PSU), and survey weights must be defined. For this survey, the variance strata were defined based on the explicit strata used in the sampling process. Specifically, as displayed in Table 4.3, the variance strata were based on world region and WGI index score category, as specified in the sampling chapter.

Table 4.3. Variance Strata

Variance Stratum	World Region	WGI Category
1	North America	WGI < 0
2	North America	1 ≤ WGI
3	South and Central America	WGI < 0
4	South and Central America	0 ≤ WGI <1
5	South and Central America	1 ≤ WGI
6	Europe	WGI < 1
7	Europe	1 ≤ WGI

8	Sub-Saharan Africa	WGI < 0
9	Sub-Saharan Africa	0 ≤ WGI < 1
10	Middle East and North Africa	WGI < 0
11	Middle East and North Africa	0 ≤ WGI < 1
12	North, Central, and South Asia	All
13	East Asia	WGI < 0
14	East Asia	0 ≤ WGI <1
15	East Asia	1 ≤ WGI
16	Southeast Asia	WGI <1
17	Southeast Asia	1 ≤ WGI
18	Oceania	All
19	Unknown World Region	n/a

FINITE POPULATION CORRECTION

Surveys often include a finite population correction (FPC) in order to give credit for a reduction in sampling variance obtained from sampling from a finite population without replacement. For example, in an extreme scenario, if a census is conducted and there is no nonresponse, then there would be zero sampling error. Although there is some debate on when and whether to apply FPCs (Rust et al., 2006), applying an FPC could lead to underestimates of variance when measurement error is a factor (Kalton, 2002) and might also over-characterize the certainty of estimates in not accounting for variability relating to missing data or to the weighting process. Thus, in order to provide more conservative confidence intervals, an FPC is not applied in this survey.

MARGIN OF ERROR

The MOE is a measure of sampling variability that indicates the half-width of a confidence interval. Whereas variance estimates can differ for each quantity being estimated, the MOE is commonly reported as a single, study-wide measure to provide a rough measure of precision across the entire survey. For the 2022 OCPS, Table 4.4 indicates the MOE by subgroup for a 95 percent confidence interval and a proportion of 50 percent.[102] The MOE was computed as:

$$MOE \approx 1.96\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n/(1+L)}}$$

[102] A proportion of 50 percent was assumed, given that this produces the most conservative MOE.

in which the population proportion p was assumed to be 50 percent, n is the number of eligible respondents, and $1 + L$ is Kish's design effect from weighting (1992) and was used to approximate the effects of the sampling and weighting design on the sampling variance.[103] This formula was applied separately for each subgroup.[104]

Table 4.4. Margin of Error by Subgroup

Subgroup	Margin of Error
Overall	3.30%
Age	
Age 18 to 24	15.09%
Age 25 to 34	9.81%
Age 35 to 44	8.15%
Age 45 to 54	7.60%
Age 55 to 64	8.16%
Age 65 and up	5.57%
Sex	
Male	4.67%
Female	4.66%
Region	
North America	9.00%
South/Central America/Caribbean	8.06%
Europe	5.54%
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.06%
Middle East/North Africa	7.09%
North/Central/South Asia	13.30%
East Asia	8.73%
Southeast Asia	11.00%
Oceania	8.72%
Income	
$0–$19,999	9.82%
$20,000–$74,999	5.67%
$75,000+	4.97%
Race	
White	3.83%
Black	21.42%
Hispanic	12.13%
Other Race	9.21%
Education	

[103] Kish's design effect from weighting, commonly known as the unequal weighting effect (UWE), is computed as $1 + L$, in which $L = n^{-1} \sum_s \frac{(w_i - \bar{w})^2}{\bar{w}^2}$ is the squared coefficient of variation of the survey weights w_i. This $1 + L$, termed the relative loss due to weighting, is used to evaluate weight variability and its effect on precision of the point estimates and is a reasonable approximation for the DEFF in single-stage designs when the weights are unrelated to the outcome of interest (e.g., see Spencer, 2000).

[104] More specifically, the approximate MOE for a given subgroup was computed as $MOE_g \approx 1.96\sqrt{p_g(1-p_g)[n_g/(1+L_g)]^{-1}}$, where p_g was assumed to be 0.5, n_g was the sample size for the given subgroup, and L_g was the squared coefficient of variation of the survey weights for the given subgroup. This formula assumes an ignorable finite population correction.

Table 4.4. Margin of Error by Subgroup	
Subgroup	**Margin of Error**
Less Than Bachelor's	7.83%
Bachelor's Degree	5.95%
More Than Bachelor's	4.72%
Marital Status	
Married	4.06%
Never Married	7.75%
Other	9.16%

Note that the table of MOEs above is only intended as a rough tool for summarizing precision across the entire survey and will provide less accurate confidence intervals than those obtained using the variance estimation procedures described earlier in this section. Importantly, survey results will be less precise for questions not asked of all individuals in a given group (i.e., because of skip logic or item nonresponse). For questions that are asked of the entire group, the confidence intervals will tend to be overly conservative, particularly for proportions close to 0 percent or 100 percent, although it is possible that some confidence intervals may be overly narrow (because of the use of approximations in the MOE formula). Further, nearly every survey effort has the potential for non-sampling errors of a systematic nature, such as nonresponse bias and measurement bias, which will not be reflected in the MOE, although the study design is aimed to mitigate such issues.

CALCULATION OF OUTCOME RATES

The outcome rates for this survey were computed in accordance with the standards defined by AAPOR (2016). Table 4.5 shows the AAPOR outcome rates obtained; Table 4.6 shows weighted outcome rates by world region; and Table 4.7 shows the frequencies of final disposition codes used to calculate outcome rates. The following section describes what these rates represent and how they were calculated. The base weights developed from the frame and the sample were used for the calculations of the weighted rates to adjust for differences in the probabilities of selection from the frame.

Table 4.5. AAPOR Outcome Rates		
	Unweighted	**Weighted**[105]
Response Rate 3	9.41%	18.04%
Contact Rate 2	10.74%	19.84%
Cooperation Rate 1	87.61%	90.94%
"e" (% eligible among unknowns)	99.57%	99.90%

[105] Weighted rates use the base weight.

Table 4.6. AAPOR Outcome Rates by World Region[106]									
Outcome Rate	North America	South Central America	Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East + N Africa	North Cent South Asia	East Asia	Southeast Asia	Oceania
Response Rate 3	19.81%	3.33%	21.49%	5.38%	10.58%	7.72%	17.81%	12.69%	18.45%
Contact Rate 2	21.51%	3.99%	23.63%	6.16%	12.49%	9.41%	19.60%	14.19%	19.64%
Cooperation Rate 1	92.08%	83.33%	90.94%	87.35%	84.72%	82.01%	90.91%	89.39%	93.98%
"e" (% eligible among unknowns)	100.00%	99.42%	100.00%	99.40%	99.60%	100.00%	99.92%	99.42%	99.35%

Table 4.7. AAPOR Final Disposition Code Categories[107]					
Final Disposition	Symbol	Sample Count	Sample Percent	Weighted Count	Weighted Percent
Eligible respondents	ER	4,216	9.37%	34,669	18.02%
Refusals	R	590	1.31%	3,344	1.74%
Noncontacts	NC	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Other eligible nonrespondents	O	6	0.01%	108	0.06%
Unknown eligibility	UNK	40,167	89.26%	154,204	80.16%
Ineligible	IN	21	0.05%	37	0.02%
Total		**45,000**	**100.00%**	**192,362**	**100.00%**

Response Bias

The response rate is the number of eligible sample members who returned completed questionnaires divided by the estimated number of eligible individuals in the sample. For this survey, Response Rate 3 (RR3) was calculated. RR3 was chosen to account for sample members whose eligibility could not be determined. The formula for RR3 is:

$$RR3 = \frac{ER}{(ER + R + NC + O + e \cdot UNK)}$$

An important element of RR3 is *e*, the estimated proportion of unknown eligibility cases that are eligible. By incorporating *e* into the formula above, the denominator reflects the estimated number of eligible members of the sample (or population, if weighted). In this survey, *e* was calculated using the proportional allocation method,

[106] Rates are weighted by the base weight. World region does not include records with unknown region.
[107] Sample counts and percentages are unweighted. Weighted counts and percentages use the base weight. Totals may not add up to 100 percent or displayed total due to rounding.

which assumes that the ratio of eligible to ineligible cases among the cases with known eligibility also applies to the cases with unknown eligibility.[108] Using this method, the formula for calculating *e* is:

$$e = \frac{(ER + R + NC + O)}{(ER + R + NC + O + IN)}$$

For this survey, *e* was equal to 99.90 percent (weighted; 99.54 percent unweighted), indicating that approximately 99.59 percent of the population represented by the sample can be assumed to be eligible. Therefore, RR3 was equal to 18.04 percent (weighted; 9.41 percent unweighted).

Contact Rate

The contact rate represents the proportion of eligible sample members who were actually contacted. This is equal to the number of eligible respondents and eligible nonrespondents who were contacted divided by the estimated number of eligible individuals in the sample. Contact Rate 2 (CON2) was calculated using the following formula:

$$CON2 = \frac{ER + R + O}{(ER + R + NC + O + e \cdot UNK)}$$

CON2 was determined to be 19.84 percent (weighted; 10.74 percent unweighted).

Cooperation Rate

The cooperation rate represents the proportion of contacted eligible sample members who agreed to complete the survey. This is equal to the number of eligible respondents who returned complete questionnaires divided by the number of sample members who had been reached. Cooperation Rate 1 (COOP1) was calculated, for which the formula is:

$$COOP1 = \frac{ER}{(ER + R + O)}$$

COOP1 was determined to be 90.94 percent (weighted; 87.61 percent unweighted).

DESIGN EFFECT

The design effect is a statistic that indicates the effect of using the selected sampling and weighting methodologies. This statistic demonstrates the impact that the survey design and weighting have on the variance of the point estimates relative to a simple random sample. The design effect is calculated separately for each point estimate. Two pieces of information are necessary to calculate the design effect:

[108] There is no single method to most accurately calculate *e* across all surveys, given that the proportion of unknown eligibility sample members who are eligible depends on design elements of the specific study (Smith, 2009). Thus, the AAPOR standards indicate that researchers should simply use the best available scientific information in calculating *e*. Smith (2009) notes that the proportional allocation or Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO) method is easily used and tends to produce conservative estimates (i.e., estimates that do not inflate the response rate).

1. The variance achieved using the selected design; and

2. The variance that would have been achieved using a simple random sampling design.

The design effect is calculated as the ratio of these two pieces of information (Kish, 1965). Holding all else constant, it is desirable for the design effect to be as small as possible. A design effect of less than 1 means that the selected design resulted in a smaller variance (and smaller standard error) than would have been achieved with a simple random sample. A design effect greater than 1 means that the selected design resulted in a larger variance (and larger standard error) than would have been achieved using a simple random sample. It is important to note that the design effect is only one measure of the usefulness of a design plan; for instance, budget and feasibility must also factor into design decisions. Likewise, oversampling of small groups to achieve domain precision goals (as was necessary in this study) typically leads to design effects greater than 1. Note that since the variances are unknown, the design effect must be estimated.

Table 4.8 shows the design effects for five key estimates for all respondents. Table 4.9 shows the design effects for world region subpopulation estimates. The design effects were above 1 because of disproportional allocation, differential nonresponse, weighting adjustments for nonresponse, and calibration adjustments.

Table 4.8. Estimated Design Effects[109]

Question	Overall
Voted in 2022 General Election (% voted)[110]	5.32
Requested Absentee Ballot for 2022 General Election (% yes)[111]	5.21
Received a ballot for 2022 General Election (% yes)[112]	5.36
Aware of FVAP (% yes)[113]	4.65
Interested in 2022 General Election (% very)[114]	5.00

[109] For all metrics, item-missing data and non-substantive answers (e.g., "not sure") are excluded from the denominator.

[110] Question 8. "Did you vote in the November 3, 2020 General Election?" (Design effect is reported for the proportion of individuals who reported voting.)

[111] Question 9. "Did you request an absentee ballot for the November 3, 2020 General Election?" (Design effect is reported for the proportion of individuals who reported "yes.")

[112] Question 11. "Did you receive an absentee ballot from an election official for the November 3, 2020 General Election?" (Design effect is reported for the proportion of individuals who reported "yes.")

[113] Question 21. "Before taking this survey, were you aware of the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) or its services?" (Design effect is reported for the proportion of individuals who reported "yes.")

[114] Question 34. "How interested or uninterested were you in the election held on November 3, 2020?" (Design effect is reported for the proportion of individuals who reported being "very interested.")

Table 4.9. Estimated Design Effects by World Region[115]									
Question	North America	South Central America	Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East + N Africa	North Cent South Asia	East Asia	South east Asia	Oceania
Voted, 2022 General Election	8.70	2.01	7.66	1.15	1.83	0.92	2.82	2.05	2.38
Requested Absentee Ballot	7.42	2.21	7.49	1.84	1.07	0.87	3.04	1.63	3.42
Received Absentee Ballot	6.05	1.84	8.56	1.70	1.16	1.09	3.16	2.09	3.07
Aware of FVAP	6.35	2.00	6.18	1.53	1.39	1.16	1.53	0.98	1.83
Interested in 2022 General Election	7.37	1.79	6.57	1.18	1.45	1.08	2.08	1.12	2.09

[115] For all metrics, item-missing data and non-substantive answers (e.g., "not sure") are excluded from the denominator. World region does not include imputed values of records with unknown world region.

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Appendix A – Population Benchmarks for Ranking

Table A1. Raking Dimension 1: Voter History by Country

Voter Participation History (2020–2022)	Country (or Region)	Population Estimate
Any (Excluding Missing)	Argentina	1,436
Neither	Australia	2,673
2020 or 2022 only	Australia	5,921
Both	Australia	2,960
Any (Excluding Missing)	Brazil	1,607
Any (Excluding Missing)	China	2,418
Any (Excluding Missing)	Colombia	1,705
Any (Excluding Missing)	Costa Rica	1,731
Neither	India	765
2020 or 2022 only	India	1,204
Both	India	402
Neither	Israel	3,858
2020 or 2022 only	Israel	4,479
Both	Israel	1,821
Any (Excluding Missing)	Mexico	6,399
Neither	New Zealand	1,010
2020 or 2022 only	New Zealand	2,192
Both	New Zealand	1,309
Neither	Other East Asia	2,877
2020 or 2022 only	Other East Asia	5,781
Both	Other East Asia	3,696
Neither	Other Europe	22,272
2020 or 2022 only	Other Europe	51,351
Both	Other Europe	37,466
Either 2020 or 2022, or neither	Other Middle East and North Africa	2,567
Both	Other Middle East and North Africa	795
Any (Excluding Missing)	North, South, and Central Asia—Other	965
Any (Excluding Missing)	Other North America	41,657
Neither	Other South and Central America	3,448
2020 or 2022 only	Other South and Central America	3,775
Both	Other South and Central America	2,057

Table A1. Raking Dimension 1: Voter History by Country		
Voter Participation History (2020–2022)	Country (or Region)	Population Estimate
Any (Excluding Missing)	Other Southeast Asia and Oceania	3,923
Any (Excluding Missing)	Other Southeast Asia and Oceania	2,612
Any (Excluding Missing)	Philippines	1,992
Neither	Thailand	730
2020 or 2022 only	Thailand	1,181
Both	Thailand	893
Any (Excluding Missing)	South Africa	1,235
Missing data	East Asia	617
Missing data	Europe	4,471
Missing data	Middle East and North Africa	365
Missing data	North, South, and Central Asia	113
Missing data	North America	1,721
Missing data	Oceania	447
Missing data	South/Central America	385
Missing data	Southeast Asia	401
Missing data	Sub-Saharan Africa	139
Total		**243,822**

Table A2. Raking Dimension 2: Voter History by State		
Voter Participation History (2020–2022)	State(s)	Population Count
Voted in neither	CA	8,105
Voted 2020 or 2022	CA	15,193
Voted both	CA	7,292
Missing data	CA	2,199
Voted in neither, voted in 2020 or 2022, or missing data	CO	10,522
Voted both	CO	7,489
Voted in neither or missing data	FL	11,745
Voted 2020 or 2022	FL	20,764
Voted both	FL	12,785
Voted in neither or missing data	IN	1,780
Voted in either 2020, 2022, or both	IN	3,907

Table A2. Raking Dimension 2: Voter History by State		
Voter Participation History (2020–2022)	State(s)	Population Count
Voted in neither, voted in 2020 or 2022, or missing data	MI	1,204
Voted both	MI	2,918
Missing data	Other states—unconfirmed requesters	1,017
Voted in neither, voted in 2020 or 2022, or missing data	MO	2,865
Voted both	MO	904
Voted in neither, voted in 2020 or 2022, or missing data	NC	1,457
Voted both	NC	5,382
Voted in neither or missing data	NJ	1,452
Voted 2020 or 2022	NJ	6,072
Voted both	NJ	3,563
Voted in neither	NY	3,837
Voted 2020 or 2022	NY	6,517
Voted both	NY	3,837
Missing data	NY	4
Voted in neither, voted in 2020 or 2022, or missing data	OH	763
Voted both	OH	1,844
Voted in neither, voted in 2020 or 2022, or missing data	OR	1,610
Voted both	OR	4,236
Voted in neither	Other states—absentee records	1,650
Voted 2020 or 2022	Other states—absentee records	5,829
Voted both	Other states—absentee records	11,758
Missing data	Other states—absentee records	4,379
Voted in neither or missing data	Other states	15,558
Voted 2020 or 2022	Other states	24,342
Voted both	Other states	4,468
Voted in neither	WA	4,280
Voted 2020 or 2022	WA	11,854
Voted both	WA	7,604

Table A2. Raking Dimension 2: Voter History by State		
Voter Participation History (2020–2022)	State(s)	Population Count
Missing data	WA	798
Total		**243,822**

Table A3. Raking Dimension 3: Voter History by Sex		
Voter Participation History (2020–2022)	Sex	Population Estimate
Neither	Male	25,334
Neither	Female	28,398
2020 or 2022 only	Male	47,417
2020 or 2022 only	Female	59,635
Both	Male	34,485
Both	Female	39,894
Missing data	Male	3,854
Missing data	Female	4,805
Total		**243,822**

Table A4. Raking Dimension 4: Voter History by Age Group		
Voter Participation History (2020–2022)	Age Group	Population Count
Neither and missing data	18–29	8,440
Neither and missing data	30–39	12,234
Neither and missing data	40–49	10,347
Neither	50–59	8,302
Neither	60–69	7,491
Neither	70+	9,799
2020 or 2022 only	18–29	17,346
2020 or 2022 only	30–39	22,961
2020 or 2022 only	40–49	19,379
2020 or 2022 only	50–59	16,847
2020 or 2022 only	60–69	13,598
2020 or 2022 only	70+	13,364
2020 or 2022 only	Missing data	3,557
Both	18–29	8,618
Both	30–39	12,199
Both	40–49	11,291

Table A4. Raking Dimension 4: Voter History by Age Group		
Voter Participation History (2020–2022)	Age Group	Population Count
Both	50–59	12,477
Both	60–69	13,877
Both	70+	14,564
Both	Missing data	1,353
Missing data	50–59	821
Both, neither, and missing data	Missing data	4,957
Total		**243,822**

Appendix B – State Frame Counts

Table B1. Comparison of Frame Counts between Sampling and Weighting Frames		
State	Population Count (Sampling Frame)	Population Count (Weighting Frame)
AK	607	1,404
AL	780	780
AR	64	64
AZ	1,339	1,555
CA	32,787	32,789
CO	17,989	18,011
CT	375	1,265
DC	554	554
DE	17	17
FL	44,280	45,603
GA	1,926	5,782
HI	296	296
IA	2,034	2,039
ID	1,462	1,463
IL	785	785
IN	5,682	5,687
KS	353	461
KY	51	51
LA	89	1,598
MA	1,111	1,111
MD	1,245	11,935
ME	0	5,696
MI	4,122	4,122
MN	0	4,040
MO	3,763	3,769
MS	0	43
MT	420	1,507
NC	6,923	6,925
ND	230	232
NE	911	912
NH	0	699
NJ	11,087	11,093
NM	1,066	3,505
NV	357	357
NY	10,170	14,234
OH	2,606	2,607
OK	1,966	1,972
OR	4,825	5,850
PA	1,197	1,446
RI	619	648
SC	0	434

SD	128	128
TN	0	0
TX	0	2,003
UT	9	9
VA	1,812	8,234
VT	494	1,581
WA	24,523	24,536
WI	1,171	3,836
WV	83	83
WY	52	71
Total	192,362	243,822

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