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FEDERAL VOTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

POST-ELECTION VOTING SURVEY:
OVERSEAS CITIZEN POPULATION ANALYSIS (OCPA)
TECHNICAL REPORT 2024

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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 2024 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 who submitted a ballot and had a vote recorded within state vote history records.

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>

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 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 186 countries for each year from 2000 to 2024.

Using this method results in a 2024 estimate of approximately 2.2 million voting-age citizens living abroad. At the same time, there were an estimated 247,295 votes attributed to individuals with non-U.S. addresses identified in state and local government absentee ballot records. This yields an estimated 2024 OCVAP voting rate of 11.0 percent, compared to a 2024 General Election voting rate of approximately 76.1 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 31.6 percent. The difference between the estimated predicted participation rate and the estimated actual OCVAP participation rate (20.6 percent) implies that only a fraction of the estimated 65 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 2024 General Election. The OCPS asks respondents to share the means by which they requested and returned their absentee ballots. Data from the OCPS are 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.

A stylized graphic of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes, positioned in the top left corner of the page.

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 2000–2024 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 vs. 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) who the foreign government would have counted in 2024 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 2024 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 2024; (2) the latter may count U.S.-born individuals rather than U.S. citizens; and (3) among those that 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

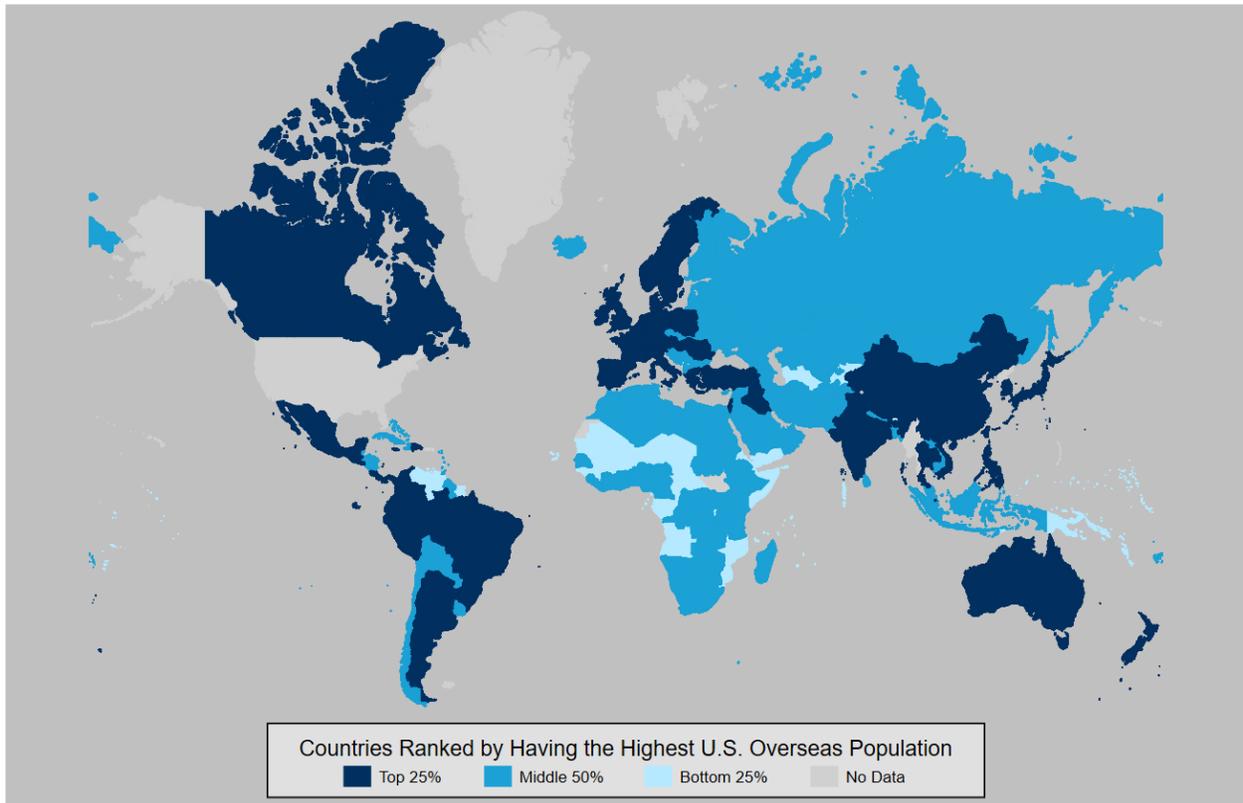
The Overseas Citizen Population Analysis (OCPA) estimated 3.3 million U.S. citizens living overseas in 2024. This represents an increase of nearly 400,000 U.S. citizens (a 15 percent increase) since 2010. These citizens are distributed across 186 countries, with the largest populations in Europe and the Western Hemisphere, including Canada. The greatest population growth since 2010 has been in Oceania, which had an estimated population increase of 46 percent from 2010 to 2024. The population in the Middle East/North Africa also increased substantially, with the 2024 population estimated to be about 36 percent larger than in 2010.

Table 1. Total Overseas Citizen Population, by Region

Region	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024	% Change, 2010–2024
North America	1,053,263	1,101,505	1,119,530	1,254,185	1,184,988	1,035,655	973,288	926,382	-12%
South/Central America/Caribbean	273,455	291,714	302,330	305,369	309,281	293,187	302,711	321,982	18%
Europe	827,911	884,329	947,269	1,009,043	1,034,096	998,522	1,060,225	1,117,910	35%
Sub-Saharan Africa	35,782	40,870	44,372	44,716	42,644	37,070	36,900	34,489	-4%
Middle East/North Africa	155,717	166,842	180,043	195,883	198,886	190,852	210,429	212,118	36%
North/Central/South Asia	78,350	82,032	86,645	91,318	84,664	72,915	66,471	65,048	-17%
East Asia	304,485	341,386	362,744	381,825	386,229	360,352	346,347	401,190	32%
Southeast Asia	97,152	103,924	108,819	115,970	119,596	117,379	114,714	128,705	32%
Oceania	89,422	102,577	110,098	120,985	123,524	120,062	106,888	130,758	46%
Total	2,915,539	3,115,179	3,261,848	3,519,294	3,483,910	3,225,994	3,217,974	3,338,583	15%

Figure 1 shows the estimated 2024 overseas population by country. Mexico, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, and Israel have the largest total populations of overseas citizens. By far the largest population was in Canada, which had an estimated population of more than 612,780 U.S. citizens in 2024, followed by United Kingdom, with an overseas citizen population of about 327,528. The next-largest population was found in Mexico, which was estimated to have about 313,602 U.S. citizens in 2024. Japan and France had estimated populations of about 170,000 and 167,000 U.S. citizens, respectively.

Figure 1. Total Overseas Citizen Population Estimates by Country, 2024



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 3.2 million overseas citizens in 2024, about 2.2 million were of voting age. Table 2 shows the estimated OCVAP from 2010 to 2024.

Region	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024	% Change, 2010–2024
North America	552,520	610,461	631,576	630,455	596,115	548,446	532,133	493,339	-11%
South/Central America/Caribbean	130,568	143,199	147,825	142,430	148,901	149,120	164,944	169,187	30%
Europe	625,600	672,884	722,740	766,153	792,653	788,907	840,497	874,496	40%
Sub-Saharan Africa	22,645	26,956	30,082	30,973	29,338	26,698	28,882	24,298	7%
Middle East/North Africa	127,064	138,429	150,366	164,214	168,251	162,067	182,821	181,974	43%
North/Central/South Asia	33,270	34,445	35,590	37,605	34,543	31,451	31,891	29,183	-12%
East Asia	190,523	214,477	232,930	245,829	258,336	256,785	261,143	288,522	51%
Southeast Asia	48,782	54,474	58,689	62,764	65,847	66,473	71,396	70,688	45%
Oceania	73,284	85,231	93,369	102,311	104,925	103,858	97,244	110,742	51%
Total	1,804,255	1,980,556	2,103,167	2,182,736	2,198,909	2,133,805	2,210,950	2,242,429	24%

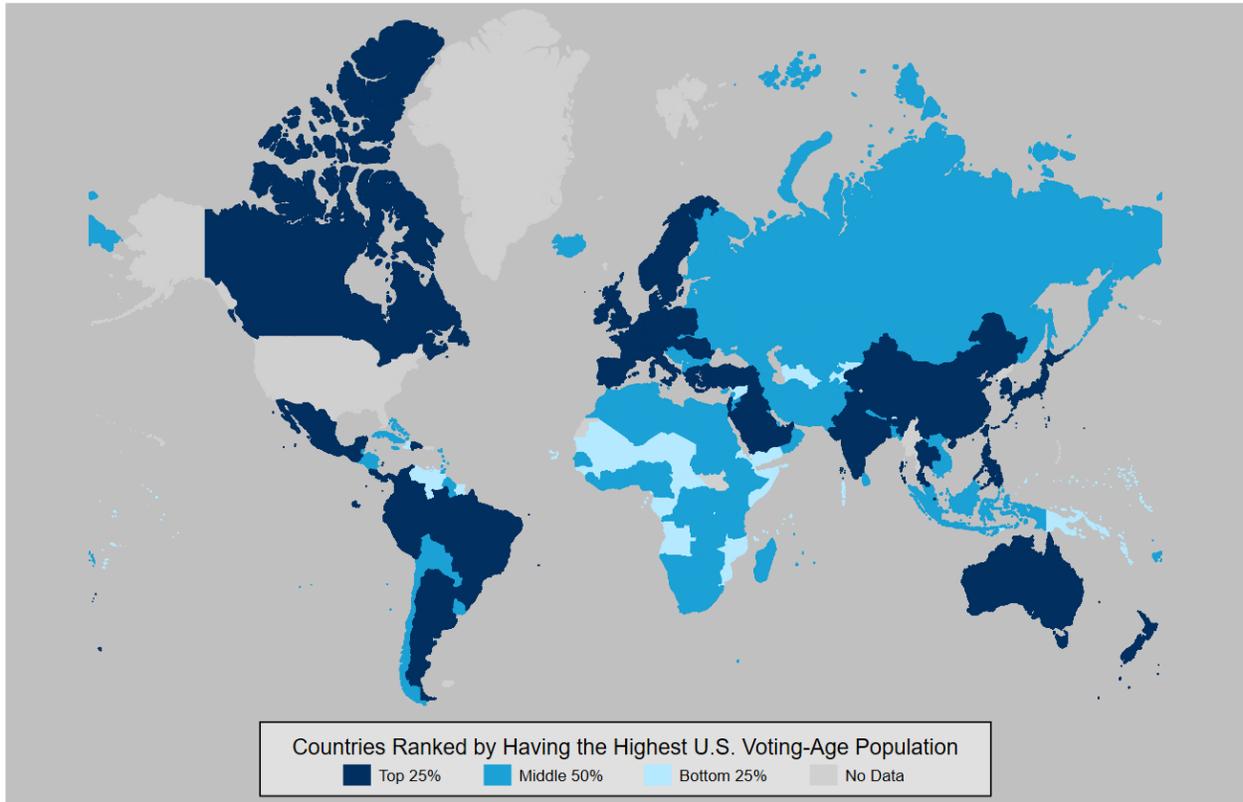
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OCVAP IN 2024

- **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 35 percent of the Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP).
- **Age:** The OCVAP skews younger than the CVAP. Eight percent are of retirement age (65+), compared to 23 percent domestically. The proportion who are working age (25–65) is 65 percent, same as the CVAP.
- **Sex:** The overseas voting age population is more male (64 percent), compared to 49 percent of the CVAP.

The OCVAP has grown at a faster rate than the total U.S. population in recent years; the total overseas citizen population grew by 15 percent between 2010 and 2024 and the OCVAP grew 24 percent over the same period. However, the age distribution of the overseas citizen population is not uniform across countries. Only about 45 percent of the estimated 65,000 U.S. citizens living in North/Central/South Asia are of voting age, compared to nearly 86 percent of U.S. citizens in the Middle East/North Africa region. Europe—the region with one of the largest total overseas citizen populations—has an estimated OCVAP of 874,000. This translates to about 78 percent of the overseas citizen population in Europe being of voting age. By contrast, only about 53 percent of the U.S. citizens living in North America—the region with the second-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 63,000 U.S. citizens 18 years or older.

Figure 2. Total OCVAP Estimates by Country, 2024



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 // 2024 OVERSEAS CITIZEN BALLOT REQUEST AND VOTING RATES

In 2024, a total of 336,508 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 15.0 percent among the OCVAP across the 186 countries for which population estimates were available. In total, an estimated 247,295 votes were cast by overseas citizens in the 2024 General Election, which is equivalent to an OCVAP voting rate of 11.0 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	2024	% Change, 2020–2024
North America	2.9%	6.0%	4.5%	8.5%	3.8%	10.1%	19.4%
South/Central America/Caribbean	3.8%	7.8%	4.3%	7.4%	2.9%	6.6%	-11.2%
Europe	6.3%	13.3%	8.8%	13.4%	5.4%	14.8%	10.9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.6%	13.1%	7.8%	13.1%	8.0%	13.0%	-1.4%
Middle East/North Africa	3.8%	8.0%	3.5%	8.9%	4.0%	6.3%	-29.5%
North/Central/South Asia	3.9%	9.4%	4.3%	9.9%	7.9%	10.0%	0.3%
East Asia	2.8%	6.1%	3.7%	6.3%	1.9%	4.7%	-24.6%
Southeast Asia	7.1%	12.9%	7.4%	12.7%	4.1%	11.9%	-5.9%
Oceania	6.1%	14.0%	8.5%	14.9%	5.2%	15.3%	3.0%
Global	4.5%	9.6%	6.2%	10.5%	4.3%	11.0%	5.0%

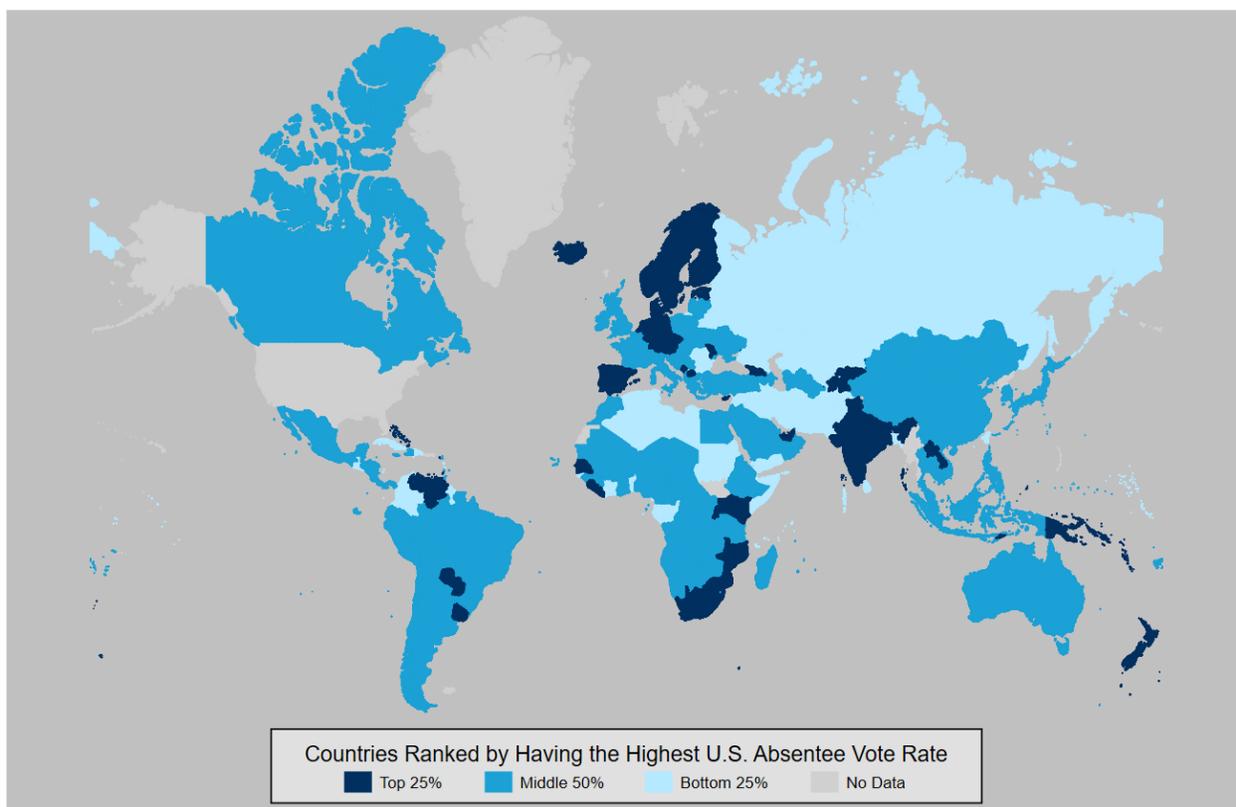
⁴ These estimates incorporate updates to the size of the OCVAP in 2014–2022 and thus will not be consistent with 2014–2022 rates reported in prior OCPA reports.

The overseas ballot request rate was highest in Oceania, where an estimated 21.2 percent of the OCVAP requested an absentee ballot. Sub-Saharan Africa had the second-highest voting rate among regions, with about 19.6 percent of the OCVAP living in this region returning an absentee ballot for the 2024 General Election. The highest regional voting rate was in Oceania, where about 15.3 percent of the estimated 110,000 U.S. citizens of voting age who were living in these countries voted, according to administrative records. In 2024, the lowest voting rates were among overseas U.S. citizens in East Asia. In these countries, just 4.7 percent voted in the 2024 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	63,414	12.9%	49,888	10.1%	66.0%
South/Central America/Caribbean	18,349	10.8%	11,140	6.6%	69.5%
Europe	170,426	19.5%	129,682	14.8%	61.3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,772	19.6%	3,150	13.0%	63.1%
Middle East/North Africa	18,988	10.4%	11,450	6.3%	69.8%
North/Central/South Asia	4,606	15.8%	2,904	10.0%	66.1%
East Asia	19,529	6.8%	13,693	4.7%	71.3%
Southeast Asia	13,000	18.4%	8,438	11.9%	64.2%
Oceania	23,424	21.2%	16,949	15.3%	60.8%
Total	336,508	15.0%	247,295	11.0%	65.1%

Figure 3. Voting Rate Estimates by Country, 2024



By comparison, the voting rate among the CVAP was approximately 76.1 percent in the 2024 General Election.⁵ The 65-percentage-point voting rate gap between the OCVAP and the CVAP suggests that a citizen living within the United States is over seven times more likely to vote than a U.S. citizen living abroad is.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 2024 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 5, 2024?” Including only respondents who answered “yes” or “no” to this question produces an implied CVAP participation rate of approximately 76.1 percent. This differs from the Census Bureau estimated participation rate of 65.3 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 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 vote.⁷

Country	Overseas Citizen Population		OCVAP		Ballot Request Rate	Voting Rate
	Total	Rank	Total	Rank		
Canada	612,780	1	430,013	1	12.6%	10.1%
United Kingdom	327,528	2	265,576	2	18.0%	13.5%
Mexico	313,602	3	63,326	8	14.8%	10.4%
Japan	169,985	4	145,572	3	6.5%	4.9%
France	166,712	5	121,166	5	15.0%	11.4%
Israel	142,204	6	126,767	4	10.3%	6.0%
Germany	125,355	7	107,187	6	26.1%	20.3%
Australia	100,699	8	86,557	7	19.2%	13.9%
Ireland	90,201	9	61,910	9	11.0%	8.5%
Colombia	88,670	10	48,883	12	6.7%	3.6%
Switzerland	61,552	13	55,654	10	12.7%	10.2%

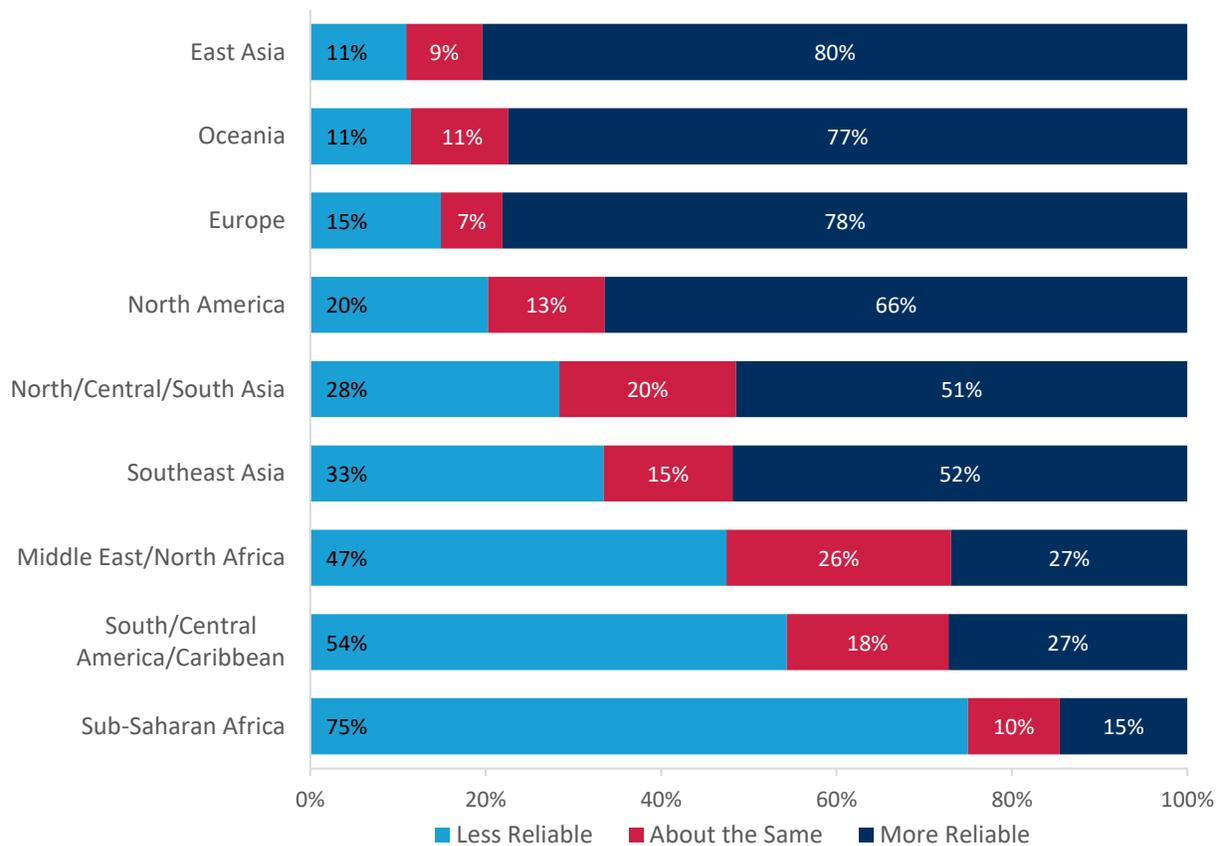
1.3 // EXAMINING THE CVAP–OCVAP VOTING GAP

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 82 percent, implying a voting gap of 71 percentage points and a residual gap of 51 percentage points.

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



In Figure 4 above, results from the 2024 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 2024 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 obstacles¹⁰ 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, then it can become a lengthy process due to the ballot transit time involved. Over the last two decades, a number of federal laws and regulations have attempted to address the problem of election materials transit time 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 has 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 2024

The estimated OCVAP voting rate in 2024 was 11.0 percent. As seen in Figure 5, if obstacles to voting from overseas were removed, then the expected OCVAP voting rate would have been 31.6 percent, which is a difference of 20.6 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 65.1 percentage points to 44.4 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

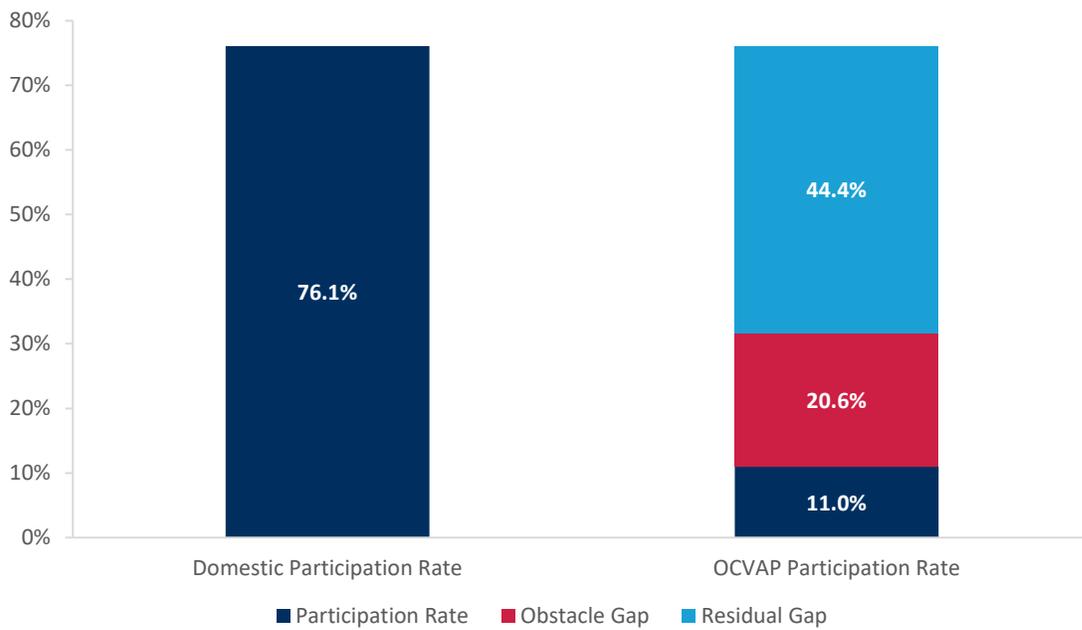
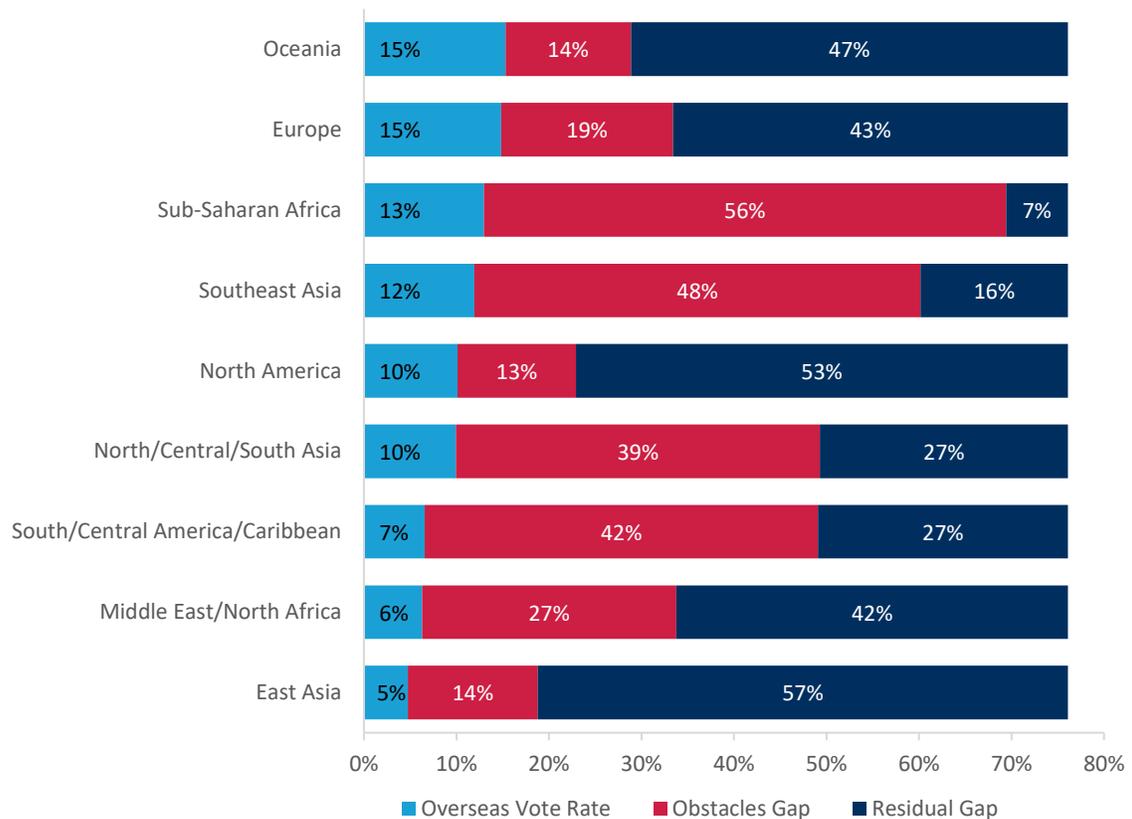


Figure 6 implies that obstacles to voting explain a relatively large fraction of the voting gap between the OCVAP residing in Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, South/Central America/Caribbean, and North/Central/South Asia and the CVAP, whereas differences in the residual gap play more of a role in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

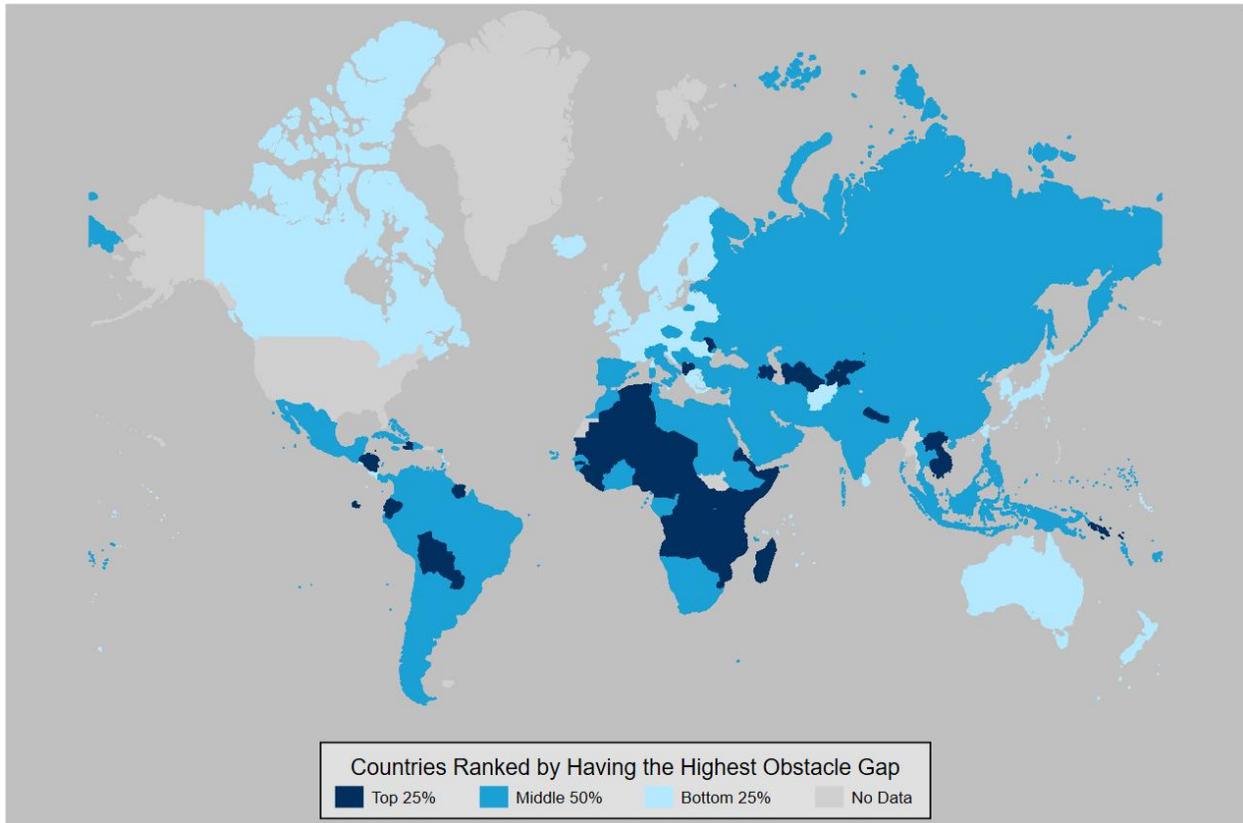
Figure 6. Decomposition of the Voting Gap by Region¹¹



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 86.6 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 (47.0 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

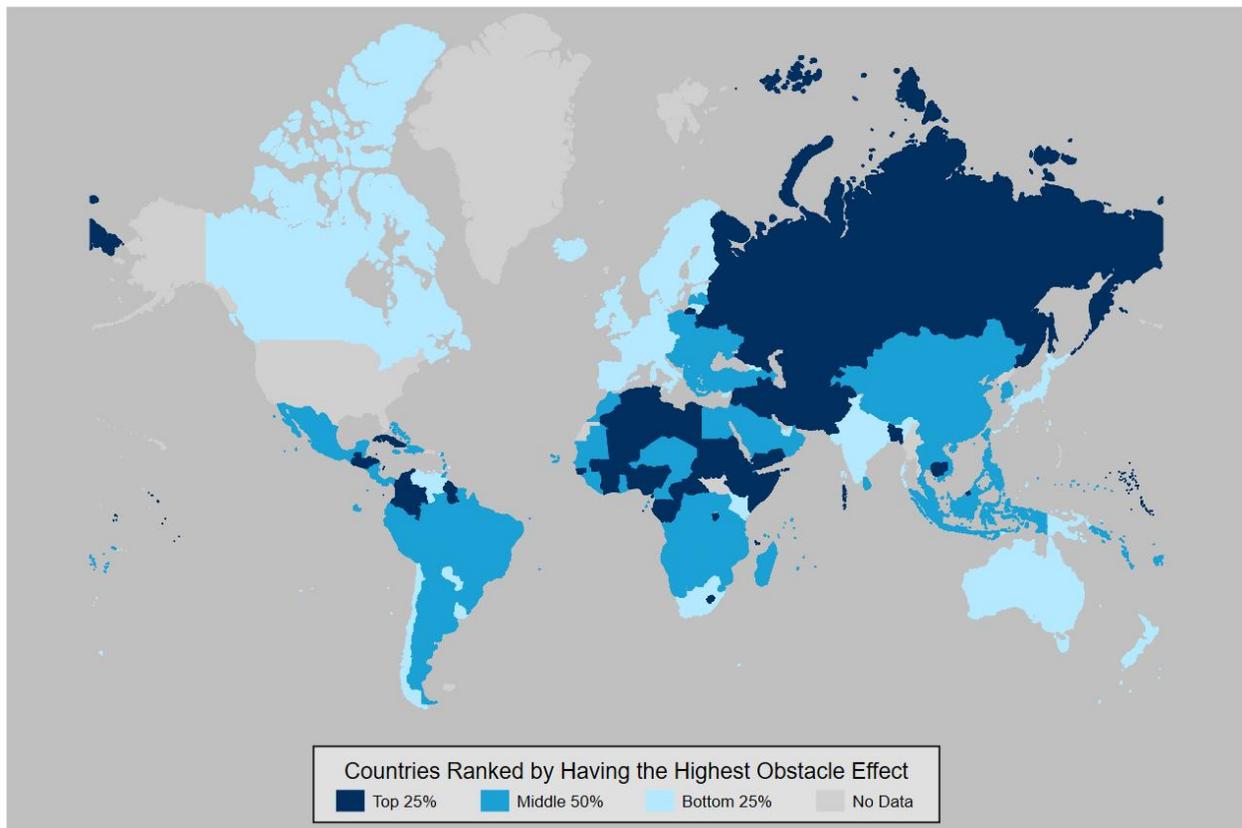
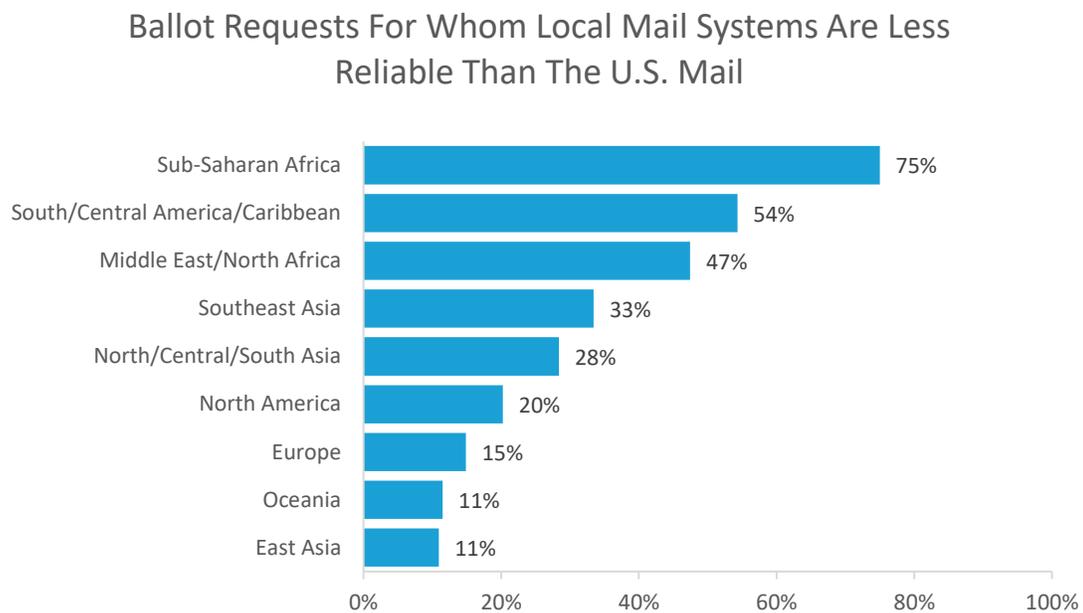


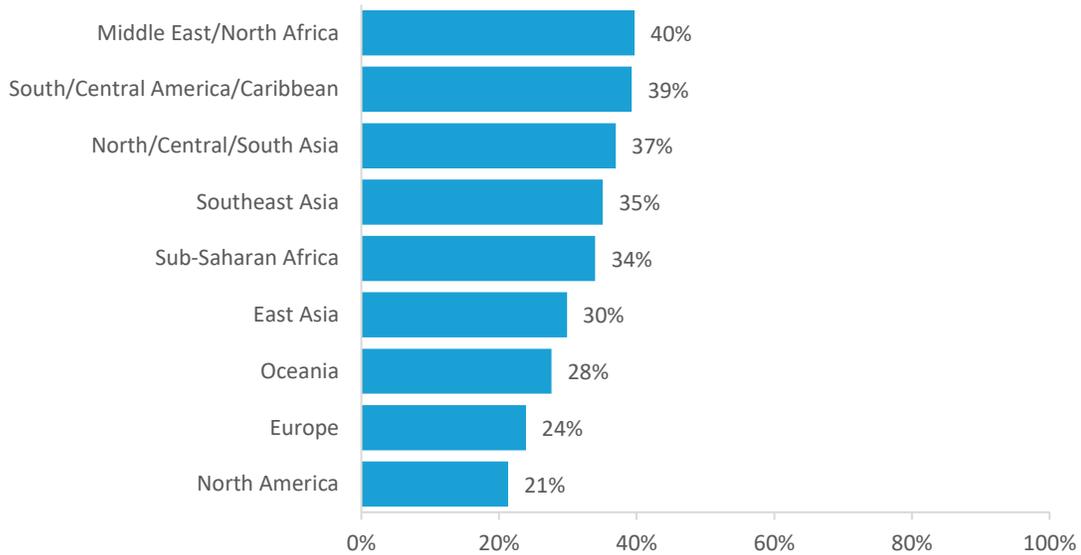
Figure 9 presents the obstacles gap as a percentage of likely OCVAP voters by region, along with two other measures that may reflect obstacles to voting: the percentage of transmitted absentee ballots for which a vote is not recorded and the fraction of OCPS respondents who reported that the local mail 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

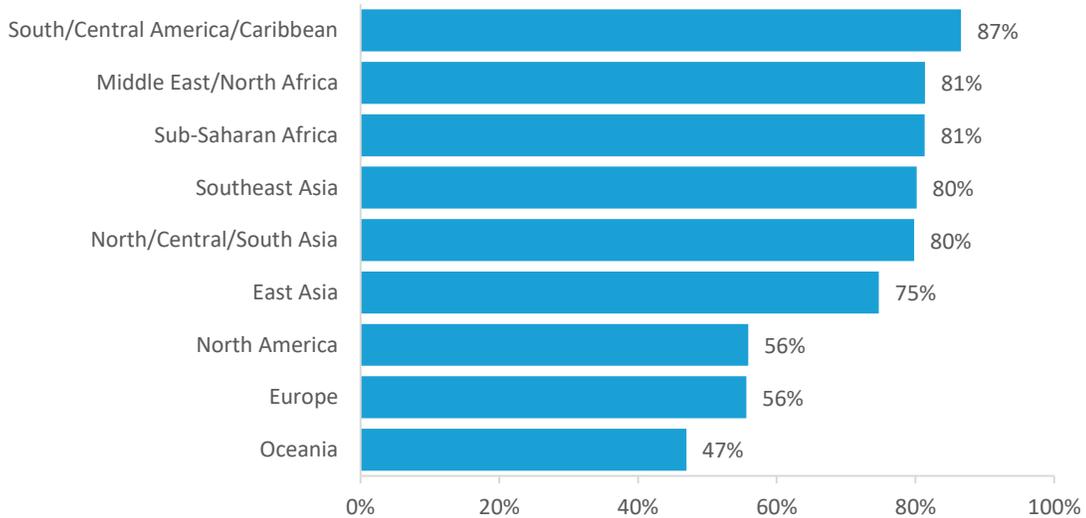


¹²Specifically, because not every “likely” voter requests a ballot due to obstacles to ballot request and obstacles to voting more generally, the ballot non-return rate underestimates the fraction of individuals who do not vote due to obstacles to voting, and this underestimation is likely to vary across 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.

Ballot Requesters Without a Recorded Ballot



OCVAP Who Want To Vote But Do Not Due To Obstacles Voting

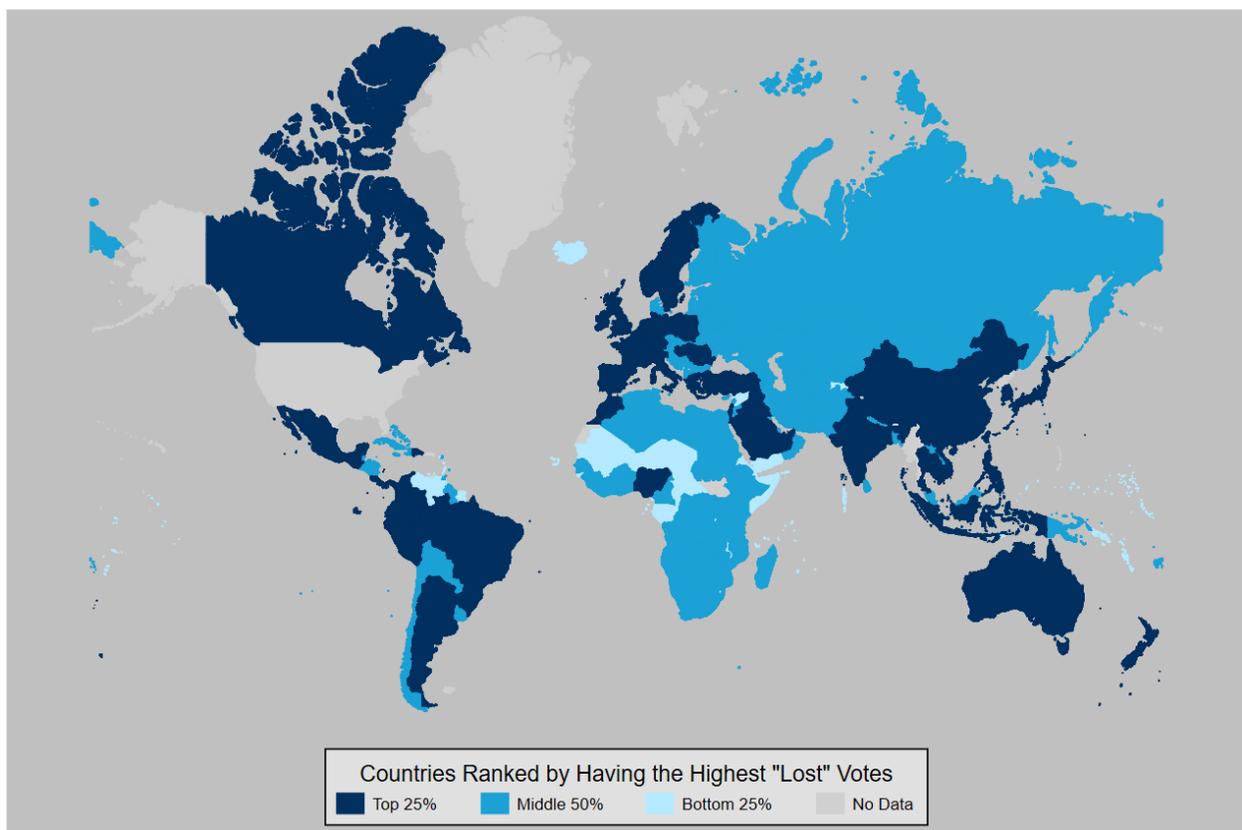


What implications does this have for the impact of obstacles on the overall number of votes coming from overseas citizens? A simple, more concrete way to conceptualize the impact of the obstacles gap is to calculate the number of votes “lost” from overseas citizens as a result of these obstacles to voting.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

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.

Figure 10. Estimated Total “Lost” Votes by Country

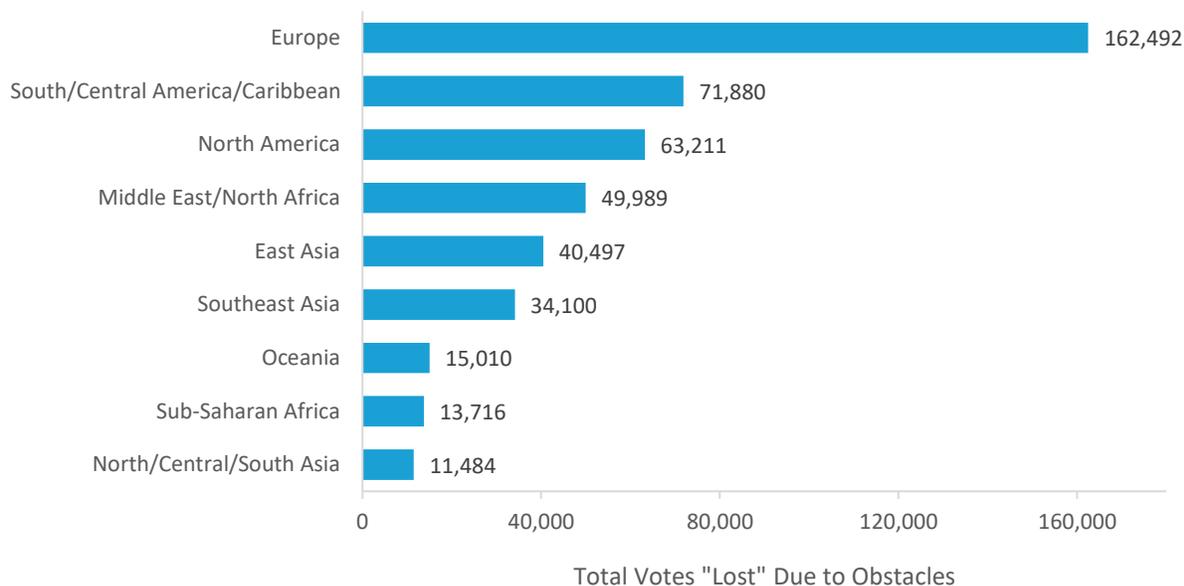


Multiplying the number of eligible OCVAP in a country by its obstacles gap gives the estimated number of votes “lost.” Although figures 6, 7, and 8 demonstrate that obstacles to voting are generally greatest in less-developed areas, figures 10 and 11 show that the magnitude of their impact is lower because of the smaller eligible populations. Although they are less prone to obstacles than less-developed regions, Europe has large numbers

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, then 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.

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.

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; still, additional analysis is required to determine how effective these options are for increasing voting rates.

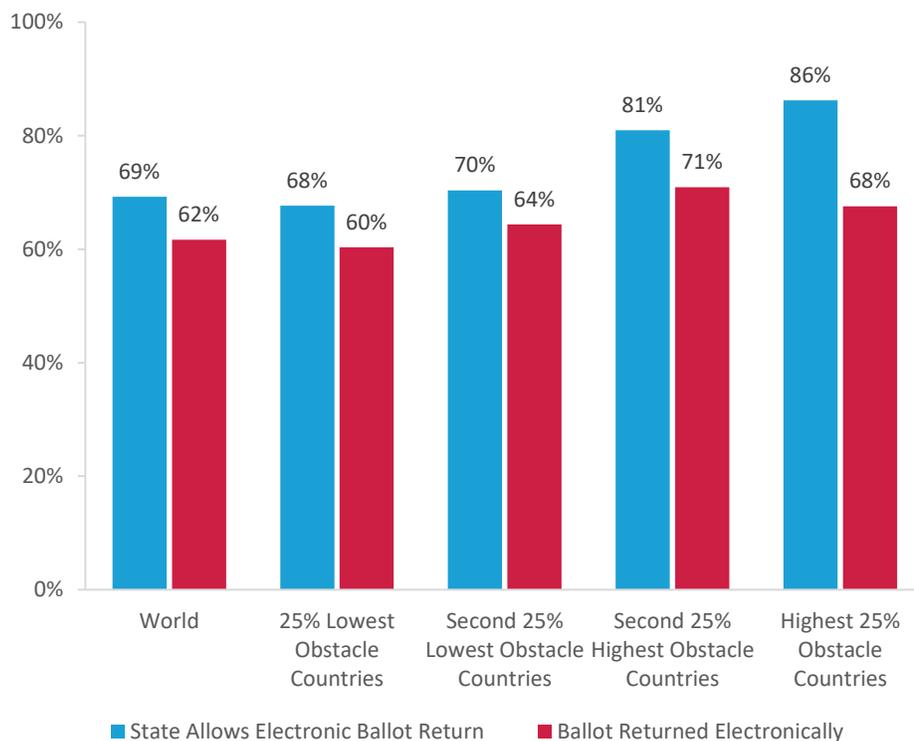
Although *UOCAVA* requires that all states offer some form of electronic blank ballot transmission to voters, some states also allow overseas voters to return their ballots electronically. In approximately 24 states, overseas voters are permitted to return their voted absentee ballot electronically—that is, through email, fax, or an online portal system.^{14,s15}

¹⁴ National Conference of State Legislatures. Electronic Ballot Return

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.

Evidence from this study supports the fact that electronic ballot return minimized the effects of obstacles to voting in 2024. If electronic return mitigated obstacles to voting, then 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 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 69 percent of ballot requesters who responded to the survey were from states that had electronic ballot return options available. There is evidence that this fraction increases with obstacles to voting, from 68 percent for those residing in countries with the lowest obstacles to 86 percent for respondents in countries with the highest estimated obstacles to voting. This suggests that absent the option to submit a ballot electronically, OCVAP may be less likely to even request a ballot. Only 62 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, only 60 percent take advantage of electronic return options available in their state. In countries with the highest and second-highest voting obstacles, 68 percent and 71 percent use electronic return options allowed by their state, respectively.

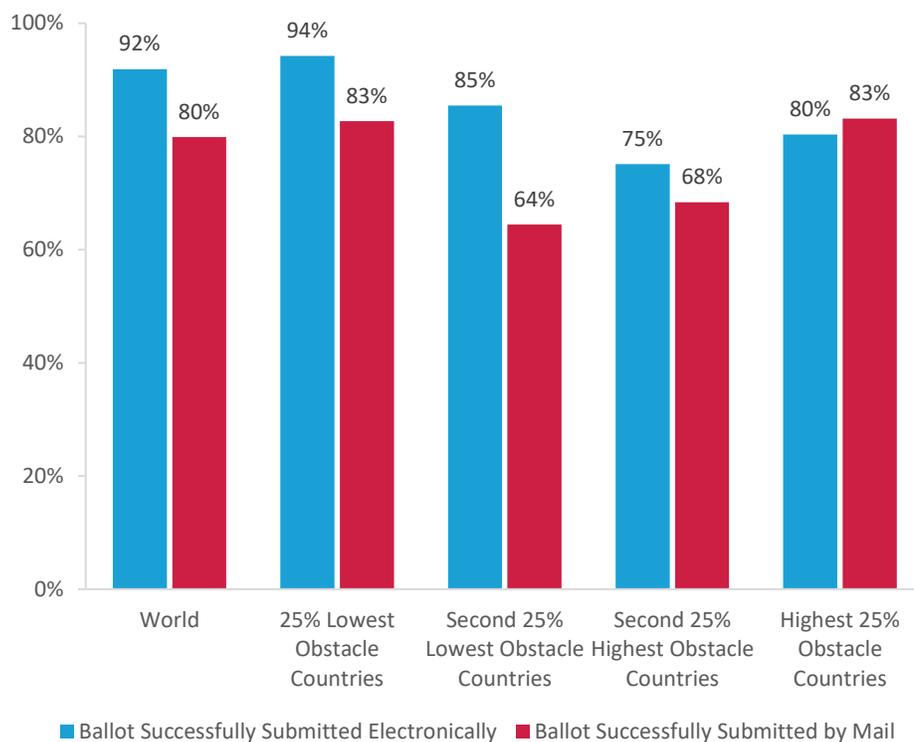
Figure 12. State Ballot Return Policy and Electronic Return Use by Level of Obstacles to Voting



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 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, and this difference was 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 small

¹⁶ Federal Voting Assistance Program (2023). "Data Standardization and the 2022 General Election." Available at <https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/2022-esb-research-note-final.pdf>

($n = 79$). Excluding the respondents from the lowest-obstacle countries who submitted a ballot, there is little apparent tendency 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 both electronically and by mail decreases from the lowest-obstacle countries to the second-highest-obstacle countries, and these trends are not statistically significantly different. This lack of increased efficacy for electronic submission may reflect electronic submitters, who are disproportionately located in high-obstacle countries, being very late to submit their ballots.

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, nearly 40 percent chose not to do so. This may imply that many *UOCAVA* voters, even those who are inclined to vote, are unaware 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 2024 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 11.0 percent of the OCVAP voted in the 2024 General Election compared to approximately 76.1 percent of the CVAP. Based on the estimated relationship between proxies for mail reliability and OCVAP voting rates across countries, approximately 31.6 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, 69 percent of voters who had the

¹⁷ Federal Voting Assistance Program (2023). "Data Standardization and the 2022 General Election." Available at <https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/2022-esb-research-note-final.pdf>

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.

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 be unaware 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, 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 2024 OCPS consisted of 95 open- and close-ended questions¹⁸ that asked 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 2024 General Election, and (4) other relevant demographic 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 results in the 2024 OCPS include a higher awareness of FVAP among respondents compared to previous OCPS surveys (44 percent) and higher satisfaction levels with FVAP.gov than in the past (84 percent). Additionally, the proportion of those who reported voting (91 percent) was the same as the previous presidential election in 2020, and the majority of respondents requested their ballots electronically and returned their ballots by postal mail.

The 2024 OCPS was a push-to-web survey that mirrored the 2022 version. No new items were included since 2022, but some were reorganized or partially reworded for clarity. Like in previous years, the 2024 OCPS was administered to a sample of 45,000 potential respondents.¹⁹ A total of 5,814 eligible respondents completed the 2024 OCPS for a 12.9 percent unweighted response rate. The unweighted response rate was 3.5 percentage points higher than in 2022 (9.4 percent) and 1.2 percentage points higher than in 2020 (11.7 percent).²⁰

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 2024 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 third and sixth reminders were mailed. Respondents for whom a valid email address was provided received some

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

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.

²⁰ These response rates are slightly different than those reported in the Survey Weighting section in Volume 3 of this report because the latter uses the AAPOR Standard and includes eligibility criteria in the calculation of the response rate whereas the response rates reported here are based exclusively on the number of survey completions divided by the population sample.

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.

4/14/25	3/27/25	4/4/25	4/18/25	5/2/25	5/2/25	5/23/25	6/6/25
Invitation Letter	Postcard/Email	Postcard	Letter	Domestic Postcard	Email	Postcard/Email	Email

Of the total sample of 45,000 individuals, 21,271 had a 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 design²² 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.

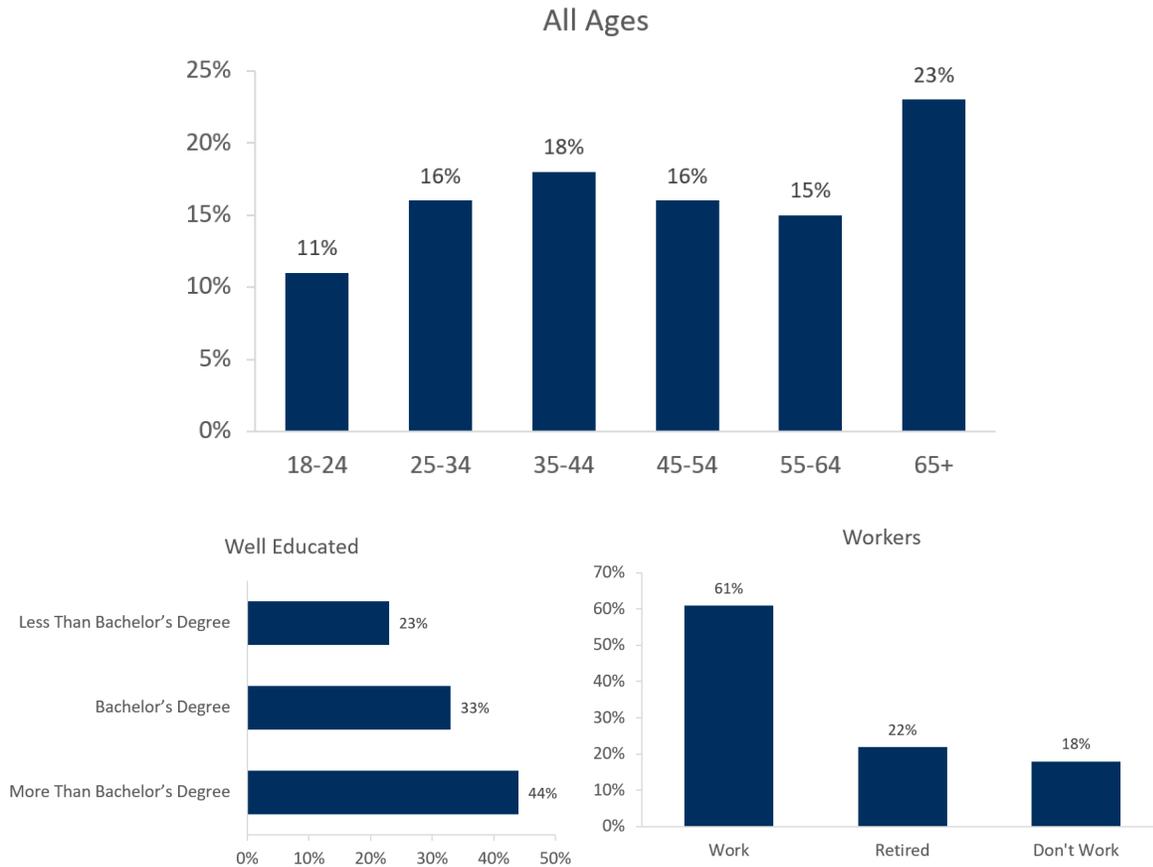
Demographics

The population of overseas ballot requesters in 2024 was similar to that of previous election cycles. Survey results indicated that respondents were most commonly 65 years and older, with a mean age of 48. Overall, respondents were most commonly married, employed, and highly educated. The next-largest age group was individuals between ages 35 and 44 (18 percent). Individuals between the ages of 18 and 24 were the smallest proportion of the sample (11 percent). Over half (60 percent) of respondents were married or separated, 29 percent had never been married, and 11 percent were either widowed or divorced. Nearly half (44 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 23 percent having less than a bachelor’s degree.

²¹ Email configuration settings resulted in many of the initial emails not making it to intended recipients. As a result, replacement emails were sent on 4/16/25, 5/7/25, and 6/11/25.

²² 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.

Figure 14. Age, Education Level, and Employment



Employed or retired individuals comprised over three-quarters of all respondents; 61 percent reported working either full- or part-time jobs, and 22 percent were retired. Smaller proportions of respondents reported 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, 38 percent earned between \$20,000 and \$74,999, and nearly half (49 percent) earned over \$75,000. Table 7 below provides a full demographic breakdown by region.

Table 7. 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%	6%	49%	1%	6%	1%	6%	4%	7%
Age										
Age 18 to 24	11%	11%	10%	11%	7%	13%	23%	12%	3%	9%
Age 25 to 34	16%	13%	12%	18%	16%	17%	7%	21%	7%	17%
Age 35 to 44	18%	16%	13%	18%	16%	14%	14%	26%	19%	22%
Age 45 to 54	16%	15%	12%	18%	15%	12%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Age 55 to 64	15%	17%	17%	14%	27%	15%	28%	10%	20%	14%
Age 65 and up	23%	29%	37%	20%	19%	29%	12%	15%	37%	21%
Sex										
Male	46%	44%	52%	41%	52%	54%	52%	57%	66%	45%
Female	54%	56%	48%	59%	48%	46%	48%	43%	34%	55%
Income										
\$0–\$19,999	13%	2%	29%	14%	19%	13%	27%	14%	23%	7%
\$20,000–\$74,999	38%	36%	43%	39%	31%	37%	34%	51%	41%	29%
\$75,000+	49%	62%	28%	47%	50%	50%	39%	36%	36%	64%
Race										
White	80%	86%	49%	86%	73%	94%	16%	58%	63%	84%
Black	2%	2%	4%	2%	17%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%
Hispanic	7%	6%	46%	4%	5%	3%	1%	7%	3%	7%
Other Race	10%	5%	2%	8%	4%	2%	82%	33%	32%	8%
Education										
Less Than Bachelor’s	23%	31%	30%	21%	11%	24%	15%	10%	24%	22%
Bachelor’s Degree	33%	30%	34%	31%	27%	34%	38%	45%	35%	36%
More Than Bachelor’s	44%	39%	36%	48%	62%	42%	48%	45%	41%	42%
Marital Status										
Married	60%	65%	55%	57%	66%	65%	59%	57%	66%	69%
Never Married	29%	21%	25%	33%	22%	23%	32%	37%	21%	23%
Other	11%	14%	20%	10%	12%	12%	8%	6%	13%	8%

Living Abroad

The OCPS examined ballot requesters’ lives outside of the United States by exploring the reasons they were abroad during the 2024 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 the OCPS asked respondents to choose from a multiple-choice list.²³

A common reason for 2024 respondents to live abroad was employment or volunteering; 37 percent of all respondents lived abroad due to employment or volunteer opportunities. Given the high level of employment (61 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 reasons (32 percent, 34 percent, and 35 percent, respectively). Less frequently cited reasons for living abroad included education or research opportunities (16 percent), and retirement (14 percent). Additionally, data show that 11 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 2024 General Election, and 7 percent said they held citizenship in a country other than the United States or their country of residence. Of the 60 percent of respondents with spouses, 42 percent reported that their spouse held U.S. citizenship, 68 percent reported that their spouse held citizenship in their country of residence, and 11 percent said their spouse held citizenship in a country other than the United States or their country of residence. Additionally, of the 50 percent of respondents who have children, 81 percent reported that their children had U.S. citizenship, 66 percent said 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-four percent of respondents had lived in their country of residence for 6 years or less, 19 percent of respondents lived in their country of residence for 6 to 12 years, and 47 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 2024 GENERAL ELECTION

Voting

In the previous OCPS conducted in 2022, 66 percent of respondents reported that they definitely voted in the election. Respondent voting rates were higher in 2024, increasing to 91 percent of respondents reporting they

²³ 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 with pre-2020 OCPS responses.

voted, which is consistent with the expected increase between a midterm and a presidential election²⁴ and the same to the voting rate reported in 2020 (91 percent). The number of respondents who reported not being sure whether they voted was consistent between 2020 and 2024, with 2 percent not being sure in both years. The majority (98 percent) of 2024 respondents reported that they had planned to vote in the months leading up to the election.

Among survey respondents who received an absentee ballot, 95 percent reported that they had submitted an absentee ballot for the 2024 General Election. Of those who indicated that they voted and returned the ballot, 85 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.²⁵ Among those in countries with the lowest level of obstacles, approximately 88 percent of self-reported voters have a successful vote recorded, compared to 80 percent from countries with the highest level of voting obstacles.

Of the subset of 2024 respondents who reported either not returning or being unsure whether 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 64. In comparison, respondents between the ages of 18 and 44 most often reported trying or wanting to vote but not being able to complete the process. Additionally, among respondents who reported not returning their ballot (or were unsure if they had), those who tried to vote but were unable to complete the process were more likely to be first-time ballot requesters in their country of residence for the 2024 election.²⁶ Respondents who tried to vote but were unable to complete the process were also significantly more likely to have requested their ballot closer to the election.²⁷ These results further support FVAP's recommendations to request ballots early to reduce the risk of not being able to complete the voting process on time, and highlights that citizens who engage in the voting process for the first time from an overseas country may need additional help and information to be able to successfully vote.

Most respondents (87 percent) reported being very interested in the 2024 General Election,²⁸ whereas 9 percent reported being somewhat interested. This is higher than the results following the 2022 midterm election and comparable to the results following the previous 2020 presidential election, when 89 percent of respondents reported being very interested in the election and 6 percent reported being somewhat interested. Most respondents (68 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 17 percent said other U.S. citizens were somewhat less interested. Additionally, a majority of respondents (85 percent) reported having a strong preference regarding the candidates in the election.

²⁴ 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/>

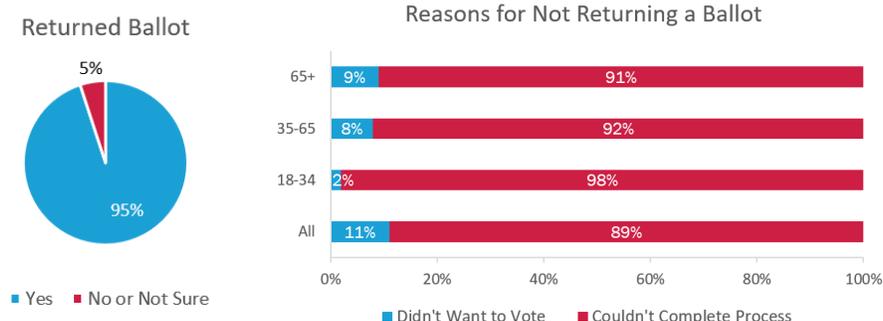
²⁵ This is based on the estimated fraction of likely OCVAP voters in the country who do not vote due to voting obstacles.

²⁶ This result is marginally significant $p = 0.061$

²⁷ This result is statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level.

²⁸ Interest in voting among OCPS respondents may not reflect the attitudes of all overseas citizens, as the OCPS sample consists of absentee ballot requesters.

Figure 15. Voting Overseas in the 2024 General Election



Regardless of interest, overseas citizens experience unique voting challenges compared to in-person voters. 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. The most common difficulties reported by respondents were being unsure about what U.S. address to use in their absentee ballot, perceiving the voting process as too complicated, and having difficulty figuring out how to vote. Overall, the youngest respondents (ages 18 to 24) reported difficulty figuring out how to vote, perceived the voting process as too complicated, and had difficulty registering to vote more often than other age groups. Additionally, about one in four respondents from South/Central America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, and North/Central/South Asia reported difficulties with the mailing system and difficulties returning their ballots. FPCA awareness increased when compared to previous iterations of the survey, as 43 percent of respondents reported knowing of FPCAs in 2024, whereas only 29 percent reported being aware of FPCAs in 2022 and 33 percent in 2020. On the other hand, awareness of FWABs was relatively low among respondents (18 percent) and comparable to the 2022 OCPS but lower than the results from the 2020 OCPS (35 percent). Overall, more than half of respondents reported good or excellent knowledge of their states’ deadlines for registration, ballot request, and ballot return.

Absentee Ballots

The 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, 88 percent of respondents reported requesting an absentee ballot for the 2024 General Election, a slight decrease from 91 percent of respondents in the previous presidential election in 2020. Six percent of respondents reported that they did not request an absentee ballot, and another 6 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 under half (45 percent) of respondents reported that they did. This is consistent with 2022 and 2020, in which 53 and 51 percent of respondents respectively reported expecting to receive their absentee ballot automatically.

Additionally, there was a slight increase in the percentage of 2024 respondents who obtained a FWAB (12 percent) compared to 2022 respondents (8 percent).²⁹

Respondents were asked about the approximate time frame when they requested their absentee ballots. Although 25 percent of respondents did not recall when they initially requested their ballot for the 2024 General Election, most respondents who did recall that information reported requesting their ballots between May and August (25 percent), or in September 2024 (22 percent), with only 8 percent of respondents reporting that they requested their ballot between January and May 2024. Interestingly, 26 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 13 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 (83 percent), including 44 percent who requested a ballot by email and 39 percent who requested their ballot through a website. There was a notable difference in terms of age groups in the proportion of respondents who requested their ballots by postal mail; 13 percent of the oldest respondents (aged 65 and up) used this method compared to only 6 percent or less among the other age groups (ages 18 to 64). Meanwhile, the opposite was true in terms of requesting their ballots electronically, with 88 percent of the youngest group requesting their ballots through a website or via email compared to 78 percent of the oldest respondents using these methods. The OCPS asked respondents the reason they chose to receive absentee ballots by the modes they reported; 72 percent chose the ballot request mode due to its convenience, whereas 53 percent chose it due to its ease of use and 45 percent reported using that method due to its speed. Less common reasons were not being aware of other options, cost, and choosing the ballot request mode out of habit.

In terms of ballot return, the majority of respondents (62 percent) reported returning their ballots in October 2024, and 9 percent reported returning their ballots in November, right before the election. Interestingly, the youngest respondents (ages 18–24) were the group with the lowest percentage of ballots being returned in November (5 percent) compared to only 12 percent among respondents of 45 to 54 years old. Respondents living in Sub-Saharan Africa reported returning their ballots closest to the election, with 51 percent of respondents reporting returning their ballot between late October and November before the election. These figures are similar to 2022, when 57 percent of respondents from Sub-Saharan Africa also reported returning their ballots closest to the election compared to other world regions. Similar to previous elections, postal mail was the most common mode of ballot return, used by 56 percent of respondents in 2024. Among respondents living in Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East and North Africa, Oceania, and South/Central America and the Caribbean electronic modes of ballot return were more popular than mail ballot return.³⁰

²⁹ In the 2020 OCPS, 38 percent of respondents reported obtaining a FWAB, however, this question was asked to all survey respondents in 2020 while it was only asked to respondents that reported being aware of FWABs in 2022 and 2024, so any comparisons with pre-2022 OCPS for this item should be taken with caution.

³⁰ Electronic ballot return includes the combination of ballots returned via email, website, and fax.

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 they received their ballot for the 2024 General Election, those from low-obstacle countries experienced fewer issues receiving their ballots, with 92 percent of those from the 25 percent lowest-obstacle countries reporting receiving their ballots compared to 85 percent in all other countries.

Among voters who reported using FWABs, 59 percent reported using them to vote in the 2024 General Election. The most common method to return the FWAB was by mail, which was used by 63 percent of the respondents who used FWABs, whereas 15 percent returned them by fax and 14 percent by email. Fax was used mostly by respondents living in Europe (42 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 48 percent returning them in November before the election and another 26 percent returning them in late October.

Most overseas voters reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the overall absentee voting process (74 percent), although 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 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 (43 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 (89 percent) and to express their opinions on which candidates should win an election (91 percent), and over two-thirds of the respondents (70 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 2024, to which 56 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 (55 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 (73 percent).

FVAP RESOURCES

Forty-four percent of respondents were aware of FVAP (the highest awareness level recorded in the OCPS since it started fielding in 2014), followed by the 2020 OCPS (42 percent) and 2022 and 2016 (both with 39 percent). Respondents in Sub-Saharan Africa and North/Central/South Asia were the most aware of FVAP, with more than half of respondents reporting being aware of FVAP, whereas respondents in North America were the least aware (33 percent). In addition to awareness, the 2024 OCPS asked whether respondents heard, saw, or received any messages from FVAP about the 2024 General Election. Forty-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 highest proportion of participants reporting hearing, seeing, or receiving FVAP messages was Sub-Saharan Africa (65 percent). The 2024 survey asked whether respondents had seen a specific advertisement

from FVAP (see Figure 16). Respondents most often reported recalling Advertisement 2 (20 percent) and Advertisement 1 (16 percent).

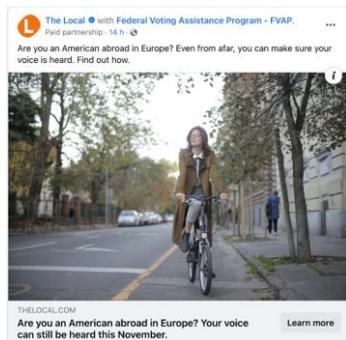
Figure 16. FVAP Advertisements



Advertisement 1



Advertisement 2



Advertisement 3



Advertisement 4

Most individuals (84 percent) who visited the FVAP.gov website or used the FVAP Online Assistant Tool in anticipation of the 2024 General Election reported being satisfied or very satisfied with FVAP’s website, which is slightly higher than satisfaction reported by respondents in 2022 and 2020 (77 percent and 82 percent, respectively) and the highest since the OCPS started fielding in 2014. Overall, 2024 respondents reported using FVAP products and services at similar rates as 2022 respondents did. In 2024, 54 percent reported using FVAP.gov compared to 55 percent in 2022 and 58 percent in 2020; 17 percent reported using the FVAP Online Assistant Tool in 2024 compared to 10 percent in 2022 and 26 percent in 2020, and 6 percent used FVAP staff support in 2024 compared to 2 percent in 2022 and 7 percent in 2020. In comparison, reported usage of state and local election office websites was also higher in 2024 (59 percent) compared to 2022 (49 percent), but similar to 2020 (60 percent). Younger respondents tended to use FVAP.gov more than older respondents did, whereas older respondents tended to use the FVAP online assistant tool more than younger respondents (see Table 8).

Table 8. Use of Voting Resources by Age

	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and up
FVAP.gov	74%	52%	48%	65%	51%	43%
FVAP staff support	2%	17%	1%	8%	2%	5%
FVAP Online Assistant Tool	13%	13%	17%	20%	20%	17%
State or local election office website	51%	56%	72%	59%	65%	49%
U.S. Government resources	6%	10%	12%	9%	11%	10%
Other resource	12%	5%	11%	11%	13%	18%

SOURCES OF VOTING INFORMATION

In the months leading up to the 2024 General Election, overseas citizens had the opportunity to access voting information through different channels and from different sources. The internet (not including social media) and FVAP were among the most used sources of voting information among survey respondents (39 percent for and 38 percent respectively), whereas newspapers, magazines, television, and radio were among the least popular sources of information, regardless of whether they were U.S. media sources (used by 11 percent of respondents) or non-U.S. media sources (used by 10 percent of respondents).³¹ 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 (57 percent), web searches (52 percent), and U.S. national newspapers (41 percent).

Other popular sources of voting information among respondents were local election officials (LEO) or state election officials (SEO). 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. Thirty-nine percent of all survey respondents reported receiving information from these officials, with higher percentages among males (41 percent) and older adults (half among those aged 65 and up). Notably, male respondents and older individuals were also among those who reported receiving voting procedure information from SEOs or LEOs at higher rates in 2022, 2020, 2018, 2016, and 2014 (see Table 9).

³¹ Results are obtained from Q29 of the 2024 OCPS. Respondents could select all the information sources they used from a list, and so, percentages do not sum up to 100.

Table 9. Percentage of Respondents Who 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+
2024	39%	38%	41%	23%	34%	39%	36%	40%	50%
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. Along SEOs and LEOs, the internet (not including social media) was the most common source of information among respondents in 2024. This was particularly true for younger respondents, who generally reported higher rates of internet usage than did older participants in 2024 (42 percent to 44 percent among those age 44 or less, compared to 31 percent to 38 percent among those age 45 or more).

Interestingly, use of social media as a source of voting information was distributed fairly evenly across all age demographics. Among the 25–34 age group, use of social media for voting information was the highest (35 percent). The only age demographic that used social media as a source of voting information less than the 18–24 age group (22 percent) were respondents in the 65-or-older age group (19 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, between one-fourth and 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 (47 percent of respondents reported having done that). Female respondents were more engaged than their male counterparts in the use of social media to share or discuss political issues. In particular, 53 percent of female respondents reported “liking” material related to politics or social issues compared to 41 percent of male respondents, and 41 percent of female respondents indicated that they had used social media to encourage other people to vote compared to 30 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 10 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 (35 percent) or none (25 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. Twenty-five 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, 48 percent of respondents between the ages of 18 and 24 reported receiving information from family or friends living outside of their country of residence, compared to less than 30 percent of respondents for any of the other age groups. 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 31 percent of 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 2022 (12 percent) and 2020 (13 percent) and higher than both 2016 and 2018 (8 percent).

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APPENDIX A – LOCATION CATEGORIES

The 186 locations³² used in this study are from the U.S. Department of State’s (DoS) official list of countries and areas.³³ 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

³² 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.

³³ <https://www.state.gov/misc/list/index.htm>

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

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 2024 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 1996–2023 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 2024.	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 the country that is male.	Imputed as part of OCPA. See Chapter 1 of Volume 3.

Variable	Description	Source(s)
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 2024.	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:³⁴

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

Voting Rate_i is the 2024 voting rates of the Overseas Citizen Voting-Age Population (OCVAP) residing in country i . Obstacles are operationalized by two variables. The first, $\text{Ln}(\text{Min Mailing Time})_i$, 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.³⁵ 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: $\text{Ln}(\text{distance between the country and the U.S.})$; difference in $\text{Ln}(\text{GDP per capita})$ 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.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ 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 2018–2022 OCPS surveys 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.

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.³⁶ 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.

³⁶ 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 2020 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 Overseas Citizen Voting-Age Population (OCVAP) group are composed 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 are 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 2024 country of residence for each midterm and presidential election in the period of 2000–2022. In addition, voting history for the OCPS sample is available for many respondents for the period of 2000–2024, 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 2018 and whose only post-2010 destination country was their 2024 country of residence. Within this sample, the 2020 voting rates of individuals who reported being in the United States during November 2020 is compared to those of individuals who resided in their 2024 country of residence during November 2020.

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

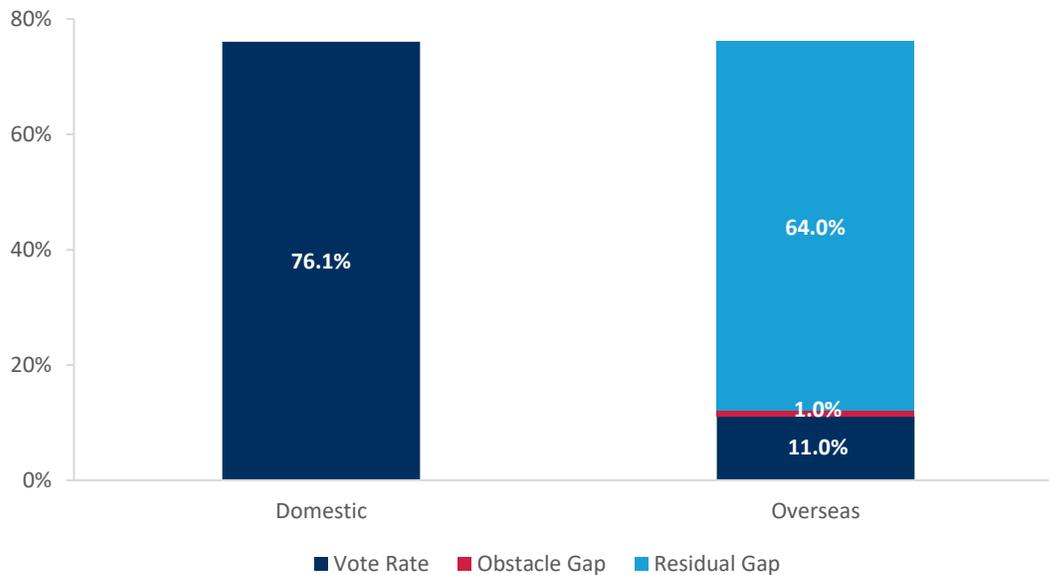
$$P(Voted_{2020} | Overseas_{2018} = 0) = \frac{e^{\beta_1 Overseas_{2020} + \beta_2 Voted_{2018} + \beta_3 Voted_{2016} + \beta_4 Voted_{2018} * Voted_{2016} + \beta X}}{1 + e^{\beta_1 Overseas_{2020} + \beta_2 Voted_{2018} + \beta_3 Voted_{2016} + \beta_4 Voted_{2018} * Voted_{2016} + \beta X}}$$

Where X includes a set of demographic and geographic controls (age, age squared, sex, race/ethnicity, educational attainment, and 2024 state of legal residence). The estimation sample is weighted so that both the overseas and U.S. groups are representative of the 2024 total eligible population with respect to the Worldwide Governance Indicator (WGI), mailing time, and region of their 2024 country of residence.

The model is then used to generate predicted voting rates assuming the entire estimation sample overseas or in the United States. The estimated voting rates imply that for every overseas voter, there were 2.02 (calculated as 72 percent/66 percent = 1.09) overseas residents who would have voted had they been in the United States. Given that the estimated participation rate of the OCVAP was 11.0 percent, this implies that if there were no

obstacles specific to overseas voting, the participation rate would have been 12.1 percent. The implied obstacles gap is 1.0 percentage points, whereas the implied residual gap is 64.0 percentage points. This decomposition is also consistent with differences in motivation explaining the overwhelming majority of the voting gap between the OCVAP and non-*Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (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 2024. These are individuals who requested an absentee ballot in 2024, 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 United States 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 come from the 2020 election, obstacles and motivation of the OCVAP in 2020 may not be representative of obstacles and motivation in 2024. 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 2024,³⁷ and the survey was conducted only in

³⁷ FPCAs and FWABs were available in the following languages for the 2024 General Election: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Korean, Portuguese and Vietnamese. <https://www.fvap.gov/translated-materials>

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 come from individuals who are residing outside of the United States, and probably still reflect 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.

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, whereas 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 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) and the American Community Survey (ACS).³⁸

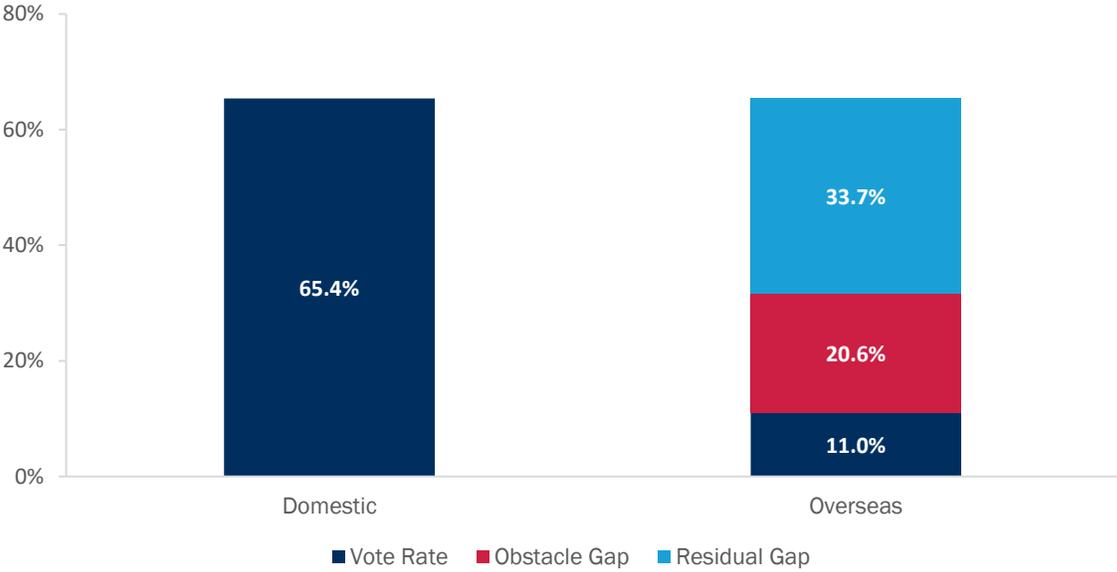
The starting point for the size of the CVAP is the domestic voting-age population, which the 2023 ACS reports as being 241,601,029. This estimate of the domestic *UOCAVA* voters reported is obtained from the 2024 Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military (PEVS-ADM) and is approximately 746,013. This results in a total CVAP of approximately 240,855,016.

For the total number of votes attributable to this population, the starting point is the 158,211,780 votes counted in the 2024 General Election. From this total, the approximately 247,295 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 2024 EAVS report. As a result, an additional 541,871 votes are excluded, resulting in a final estimate of 157,422,614 votes originating from the CVAP.

To calculate the participation rate for the domestic population, the total 157,422,614 votes cast are divided by the estimated size of the domestic population. This results in an estimated domestic participation rate of approximately 65.4 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.

³⁸ Data available at <http://www.electproject.org/2024g>

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 65 percentage points. Put another way, these initial estimates imply that the domestic population is approximately 7 times more likely to vote than the overseas population.

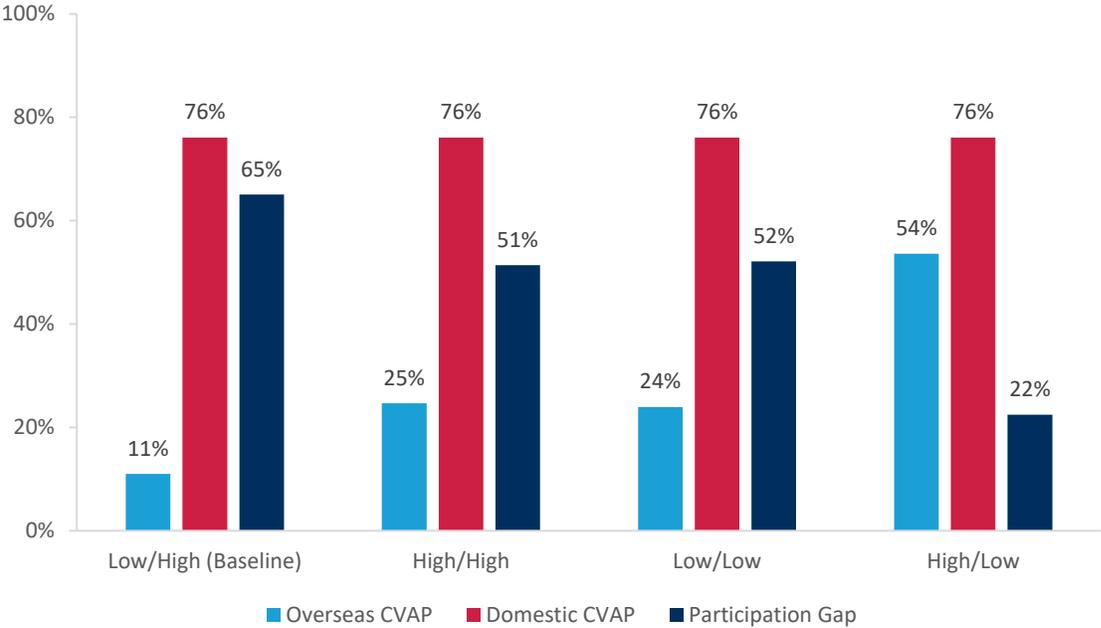
To test whether the magnitude of the estimated gap is sensitive to the choices concerning how to measure the participation rate, alternative measures of the numerator (number of votes) and denominator (size of the population) are employed. Specifically, the baseline numerator for the OCVAP participation 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 2024 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 *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (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 (1,033,071 in 2024) 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 22 percentage points higher in 2024 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 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 2024 election, and that qualifies you to give us the feedback that is vital to our success.

As the Director of the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP), **I personally invite you to participate in a short, 15-minute survey regarding your experience with the 2024 election, whether you voted or not.**

We invite you to complete the *2024 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 United States 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 e-mail to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1 877-557-7498. 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. 12/31/2026

FIRST EMAIL (ONLY FOR ADDRESSEES WITH EMAIL ADDRESS)

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 *2024 Overseas Citizen Population Survey* go to:
<https://www.OverseasCitizenSurvey.com>

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

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 e-mail at helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or by calling +1 877-557-7498.

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: [Personal URL]

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 12/31/2026

FIRST POST-CARD (ONLY FOR ADDRESSEES WITHOUT EMAIL ADDRESS)

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: **[code]**

If you have any questions or need assistance, please send an e-mail to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1 877-557-7498.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND PARTICIPATION!

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 12/31/2026

SECOND POST-CARD

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: **[code]**

If you have any questions or need assistance, please send an e-mail to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1 877-557-7498.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND PARTICIPATION!

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 12/31/2026

SECOND LETTER

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. 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 2024 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 e-mail at helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or by calling +1 877-557-7498.

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. 12/31/2026

THIRD POST-CARD REMINDER (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 e-mail to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1 877-557-7498.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND PARTICIPATION!

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 12/31/2026

SECOND EMAIL (ONLY FOR ADDRESSEES WITH EMAIL ADDRESS)

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 *2024 Overseas Citizen Population Survey* go to:
<https://www.OverseasCitizenSurvey.com>

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

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 e-mail to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1 877-557-7498.

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: [Personal URL]

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 12/31/2026

FOURTH POST-CARD REMINDER (ONLY FOR ADDRESSEES WITHOUT EMAIL ADDRESS)

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. 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 e-mail to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1 877-557-7498.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND PARTICIPATION!

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 12/31/2026

THIRD EMAIL (ONLY FOR ADDRESSEES WITH EMAIL ADDRESS)

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 *2024 Overseas Citizen Population Survey* go to:
<https://www.OverseasCitizenSurvey.com>

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

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 e-mail to helpdesk@overseascitizensurvey.com or call our Survey Help Desk at +1-877-557-7498.

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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: [Personal URL]

OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 12/31/2026

FOURTH EMAIL (ONLY FOR ADDRESSEES WITH EMAIL ADDRESS)

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

Dear first_name last_name,

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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 *2024 Overseas Citizen Population Survey* go to:
<https://www.OverseasCitizenSurvey.com>

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

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.

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Scott Wiedmann
Director, FVAP

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OMB Control 0704-0539 exp. 12/31/2026

The top of the page features a stylized graphic of the American flag, with the stars and stripes in shades of red, white, and blue, set against a dark blue background.

VOLUME 2

TABULATION OF SURVEY RESULTS

2.1 // TABULATION OF SURVEY RESULTS

The 2024 Overseas Citizen Population Survey (OCPS) was distributed to 45,000 overseas citizens who requested an absentee ballot for the 2024 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 2024 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 Demographics³⁹ This table provides a breakdown of survey respondents by world region and key demographics. World regions: (1) North America; (2) South/Central America and Caribbean; (3) Europe; (4) Sub-Saharan Africa; (5) Middle East / North Africa; (6) North/Central/South Asia; (7) East Asia; (8) South East Asia; (9) Oceania [*N* = 5,814]⁴⁰

Key Characteristics by World Region										
	Overall	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Respondents	100%	19%	6%	49%	1%	6%	1%	6%	4%	7%
Age										
Age 18 to 24	11%	11%	10%	11%	7%	13%	23%	12%	3%	9%
Age 25 to 34	16%	13%	12%	18%	16%	17%	7%	21%	7%	17%
Age 35 to 44	18%	16%	13%	18%	16%	14%	14%	26%	19%	22%
Age 45 to 54	16%	15%	12%	18%	15%	12%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Age 55 to 64	15%	17%	17%	14%	27%	15%	28%	10%	20%	14%
Age 65 and up	23%	29%	37%	20%	19%	29%	12%	15%	37%	21%
Sex										
Male	46%	44%	52%	41%	52%	54%	52%	57%	66%	45%
Female	54%	56%	48%	59%	48%	46%	48%	43%	34%	55%
Income										
\$0–\$19,999	13%	2%	29%	14%	19%	13%	27%	14%	23%	7%
\$20,000–\$74,999	38%	36%	43%	39%	31%	37%	34%	51%	41%	29%
\$75,000+	49%	62%	28%	47%	50%	50%	39%	36%	36%	64%
Race										
White	80%	86%	49%	86%	73%	94%	16%	58%	63%	84%
Black	2%	2%	4%	2%	17%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%
Hispanic	7%	6%	46%	4%	5%	3%	1%	7%	3%	7%
Other Race	10%	5%	2%	8%	4%	2%	82%	33%	32%	8%
Education										
Less Than Bachelor’s	23%	31%	30%	21%	11%	24%	15%	10%	24%	22%
Bachelor’s Degree	33%	30%	34%	31%	27%	34%	38%	45%	35%	36%
More Than Bachelor’s	44%	39%	36%	48%	62%	42%	48%	45%	41%	42%
Marital Status										
Married	60%	65%	55%	57%	66%	65%	59%	57%	66%	69%
Never Married	29%	21%	25%	33%	22%	23%	32%	37%	21%	23%
Other	11%	14%	20%	10%	12%	12%	8%	6%	13%	8%

³⁹ 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 Q47A), income (Q55), education (Q48), and marital status (Q51).

⁴⁰ There are 10 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 = 5,528]

Years Living Outside of the United States			
	6 years or less	6+ to 12 years	More than 12 years
Respondents	30%	21%	49%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	54%	15%	31%
Age 25 to 34	48%	34%	18%
Age 35 to 44	29%	28%	42%
Age 45 to 54	22%	20%	57%
Age 55 to 64	23%	13%	63%
Age 65 and up	22%	15%	63%
Sex			
Male	31%	19%	50%
Female	30%	23%	47%
Region			
North America	20%	22%	59%
South/Central America / Caribbean	44%	18%	39%
Europe	31%	21%	49%
Sub-Saharan Africa	54%	21%	25%
Middle East / North Africa	31%	19%	49%
North/Central/South Asia	39%	15%	46%
East Asia	35%	22%	43%
South East Asia	44%	22%	34%
Oceania	27%	21%	51%
Income			
\$0–\$19,999	47%	18%	35%
\$20,000–\$74,999	28%	21%	51%
\$75,000+	30%	21%	49%
Race			
White	28%	20%	52%
Black	35%	16%	49%
Hispanic	47%	26%	27%
Other Race	39%	17%	43%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	32%	15%	53%
Bachelor's Degree	33%	23%	44%
More Than Bachelor's	28%	21%	51%
Marital Status			
Married	25%	21%	54%
Never Married	47%	17%	35%
Other	21%	22%	57%

Q5. In the 12 months before November 5, 2024, how many times had you traveled to the United States?
[N = 5,729].

Number of Travels to the U.S. in Previous Year				
	None	One	Two	Three or more
Respondents	31%	30%	19%	20%
Age				
Age 18 to 24	37%	33%	16%	15%
Age 25 to 34	29%	30%	23%	18%
Age 35 to 44	28%	26%	28%	18%
Age 45 to 54	30%	32%	20%	18%
Age 55 to 64	28%	28%	18%	25%
Age 65 and up	35%	30%	15%	21%
Sex				
Male	35%	28%	20%	17%
Female	28%	30%	20%	22%
Region				
North America	17%	15%	18%	50%
South/Central America / Caribbean	26%	30%	21%	23%
Europe	33%	33%	22%	13%
Sub-Saharan Africa	26%	32%	33%	9%
Middle East / North Africa	39%	35%	13%	13%
North/Central/South Asia	47%	38%	10%	6%
East Asia	35%	34%	17%	13%
South East Asia	42%	36%	15%	7%
Oceania	45%	36%	12%	7%
Income				
\$0–\$19,999	48%	32%	14%	7%
\$20,000–\$74,999	35%	29%	20%	16%
\$75,000+	22%	29%	22%	27%
Race				
White	30%	30%	18%	21%
Black	20%	17%	57%	7%
Hispanic	28%	33%	21%	18%
Other Race	44%	30%	12%	13%
Education				
Less Than Bachelor's	37%	33%	13%	17%
Bachelor's Degree	29%	29%	19%	23%
More Than Bachelor's	29%	29%	23%	19%
Marital Status				
Married	29%	30%	19%	22%
Never Married	33%	30%	22%	15%
Other	36%	30%	17%	17%

Q6. For what reason(s) were you in [COUNTRY] on November 5, 2024? *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 = 5,814]⁴¹

Reason for Being Outside the United States							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Respondents	32%	34%	14%	37%	16%	35%	11%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	44%	30%	2%	23%	56%	15%	4%
Age 25 to 34	36%	23%	0%	48%	27%	40%	8%
Age 35 to 44	31%	38%	0%	63%	17%	47%	6%
Age 45 to 54	25%	41%	4%	43%	8%	37%	14%
Age 55 to 64	32%	40%	14%	38%	4%	32%	18%
Age 65 and up	28%	31%	47%	17%	6%	31%	16%
Sex							
Male	31%	31%	19%	41%	17%	33%	10%
Female	33%	35%	10%	34%	17%	38%	13%
Region							
North America	45%	42%	14%	32%	16%	34%	13%
South/Central America / Caribbean	24%	35%	29%	26%	9%	28%	12%
Europe	31%	33%	12%	39%	19%	37%	9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	8%	15%	10%	60%	8%	11%	19%
Middle East / North Africa	43%	31%	11%	24%	10%	25%	15%
North/Central/South Asia	16%	61%	16%	28%	10%	11%	20%
East Asia	10%	23%	8%	65%	16%	38%	11%
South East Asia	11%	27%	38%	37%	11%	34%	13%
Oceania	42%	32%	10%	34%	13%	45%	14%
Income							
\$0–\$19,999	36%	31%	14%	24%	29%	25%	13%
\$20,000–\$74,999	29%	36%	18%	37%	17%	37%	11%
\$75,000+	34%	32%	12%	44%	13%	39%	11%
Race							
White	33%	33%	14%	38%	16%	36%	10%
Black	37%	14%	18%	31%	18%	32%	5%
Hispanic	26%	41%	14%	36%	20%	35%	13%
Other Race	30%	42%	15%	30%	19%	30%	15%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	36%	39%	16%	16%	18%	24%	17%
Bachelor's Degree	30%	35%	13%	38%	12%	37%	10%
More Than Bachelor's	32%	31%	14%	48%	19%	40%	9%
Marital Status							
Married	28%	39%	18%	36%	8%	35%	13%
Never Married	40%	24%	2%	43%	37%	36%	5%
Other	38%	32%	28%	30%	7%	38%	15%

⁴¹ 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 5, 2024 election, did you ever plan to vote in that election, or did you not plan to vote? [N = 5,807]

Voting Plans		
	Did plan to vote	Did not plan to vote
Respondents	98%	2%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	97%	3%
Age 25 to 34	97%	3%
Age 35 to 44	99%	1%
Age 45 to 54	99%	1%
Age 55 to 64	98%	2%
Age 65 and up	98%	2%
Sex		
Male	97%	3%
Female	99%	1%
Region		
North America	97%	3%
South/Central America / Caribbean	97%	3%
Europe	99%	1%
Sub-Saharan Africa	95%	5%
Middle East / North Africa	97%	3%
North/Central/South Asia	95%	5%
East Asia	98%	2%
South East Asia	98%	2%
Oceania	97%	3%
Income		
\$0–\$19,999	95%	5%
\$20,000–\$74,999	98%	2%
\$75,000+	99%	1%
Race		
White	99%	1%
Black	86%	14%
Hispanic	94%	6%
Other Race	98%	2%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	98%	2%
Bachelor's Degree	98%	2%
More Than Bachelor's	98%	2%
Marital Status		
Married	98%	2%
Never Married	97%	3%
Other	99%	1%

Q8. In the November 5, 2024 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 5, 2024; definitely not vote; or are you not completely sure whether you voted in that election? [N = 5,809]

	Voted						
	Voted in person	Voted by mail	Voted by email	Voted online	Voted by fax	Did not vote	Not sure
Respondents	1%	47%	26%	11%	6%	7%	2%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	0%	49%	33%	5%	1%	10%	2%
Age 25 to 34	0%	39%	28%	12%	8%	9%	4%
Age 35 to 44	0%	47%	27%	11%	8%	5%	0%
Age 45 to 54	1%	44%	27%	14%	7%	7%	0%
Age 55 to 64	1%	48%	25%	14%	6%	4%	1%
Age 65 and up	2%	48%	26%	10%	5%	6%	3%
Sex							
Male	2%	41%	28%	12%	7%	8%	2%
Female	1%	48%	27%	10%	6%	7%	1%
Region							
North America	2%	50%	30%	10%	5%	3%	0%
South/Central America / Caribbean	2%	37%	23%	8%	13%	15%	2%
Europe	1%	52%	26%	10%	5%	5%	1%
Sub-Saharan Africa	1%	39%	32%	8%	8%	7%	4%
Middle East / North Africa	1%	35%	30%	10%	7%	12%	6%
North/Central/South Asia	1%	39%	23%	15%	5%	13%	3%
East Asia	1%	47%	18%	16%	5%	11%	3%
South East Asia	2%	37%	24%	15%	5%	14%	3%
Oceania	0%	39%	29%	13%	6%	10%	2%
Income							
\$0–\$19,999	1%	49%	24%	6%	4%	12%	4%
\$20,000–\$74,999	2%	42%	30%	12%	6%	7%	2%
\$75,000+	1%	49%	24%	13%	7%	5%	1%
Race							
White	1%	48%	27%	11%	5%	6%	1%
Black	0%	43%	28%	4%	13%	11%	2%
Hispanic	2%	39%	20%	13%	10%	13%	2%
Other Race	2%	43%	22%	15%	6%	10%	2%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	1%	44%	27%	12%	3%	10%	3%
Bachelor's Degree	1%	48%	27%	10%	6%	7%	1%
More Than Bachelor's	1%	48%	26%	11%	7%	5%	1%
Marital Status							
Married	2%	47%	27%	13%	5%	5%	1%
Never Married	0%	46%	27%	7%	7%	11%	2%
Other	1%	51%	22%	11%	6%	5%	3%

Q9. Did you request an absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 5,806]

Absentee Ballot Request			
	Yes	No	Not sure
Respondents	88%	6%	6%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	87%	5%	8%
Age 25 to 34	84%	8%	8%
Age 35 to 44	93%	4%	3%
Age 45 to 54	91%	6%	3%
Age 55 to 64	87%	7%	6%
Age 65 and up	85%	8%	7%
Sex			
Male	86%	8%	6%
Female	89%	6%	6%
Region			
North America	85%	7%	7%
South/Central America / Caribbean	85%	8%	8%
Europe	91%	5%	3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	85%	10%	4%
Middle East / North Africa	87%	4%	9%
North/Central/South Asia	80%	8%	12%
East Asia	86%	5%	9%
South East Asia	88%	5%	7%
Oceania	82%	10%	8%
Income			
\$0–\$19,999	83%	9%	8%
\$20,000–\$74,999	89%	5%	6%
\$75,000+	88%	6%	5%
Race			
White	89%	6%	5%
Black	83%	16%	1%
Hispanic	88%	6%	6%
Other Race	86%	4%	9%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	86%	6%	8%
Bachelor's Degree	88%	5%	8%
More Than Bachelor's	90%	6%	3%
Marital Status			
Married	89%	6%	5%
Never Married	87%	5%	8%
Other	88%	8%	4%

Q9A. In what month did you first request your absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 5,125]⁴²

	Date of Ballot Request						
	Before 2024	Jan-April 2024	May-July 2024	August 2024	September 2024	Oct-Nov 2024	Do not recall
Respondents	9%	8%	13%	12%	22%	11%	25%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	3%	3%	9%	14%	21%	26%	24%
Age 25 to 34	6%	8%	11%	10%	23%	13%	29%
Age 35 to 44	8%	5%	15%	6%	27%	13%	26%
Age 45 to 54	13%	7%	9%	15%	20%	7%	28%
Age 55 to 64	11%	12%	16%	11%	19%	8%	23%
Age 65 and up	12%	11%	16%	13%	18%	7%	23%
Sex							
Male	9%	8%	13%	12%	23%	13%	22%
Female	10%	8%	13%	12%	20%	10%	28%
Region							
North America	9%	6%	13%	12%	28%	10%	22%
South/Central America / Caribbean	8%	7%	12%	13%	18%	17%	25%
Europe	8%	9%	12%	13%	21%	12%	25%
Sub-Saharan Africa	6%	24%	16%	11%	19%	7%	17%
Middle East / North Africa	9%	7%	14%	14%	16%	10%	30%
North/Central/South Asia	7%	9%	15%	14%	19%	15%	20%
East Asia	10%	6%	16%	10%	20%	13%	25%
South East Asia	8%	8%	16%	14%	23%	8%	23%
Oceania	11%	8%	18%	11%	15%	7%	29%
Income							
\$0–\$19,999	7%	13%	9%	13%	22%	12%	25%
\$20,000–\$74,999	10%	7%	14%	13%	23%	11%	22%
\$75,000+	8%	10%	14%	13%	20%	10%	25%
Race							
White	9%	8%	14%	13%	21%	10%	25%
Black	1%	4%	12%	9%	32%	30%	12%
Hispanic	6%	7%	13%	9%	29%	17%	19%
Other Race	10%	14%	11%	13%	17%	16%	20%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	8%	7%	12%	12%	22%	15%	24%
Bachelor's Degree	10%	9%	14%	11%	21%	12%	23%
More Than Bachelor's	8%	8%	14%	13%	22%	9%	25%
Marital Status							
Married	11%	9%	15%	12%	22%	10%	21%
Never Married	3%	6%	11%	13%	23%	17%	27%
Other	12%	9%	13%	16%	17%	4%	29%

⁴² This question was shown to respondents who answered “Yes” to whether they requested an absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024, General Election (Q9).

Q9B. How did you request your absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 5,167]⁴³

Absentee Ballot Request Mode					
	Mail	Email	Website	Fax	I'm unsure how I submitted an absentee ballot request.
Respondents	8%	44%	39%	0%	9%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	5%	48%	40%	0%	7%
Age 25 to 34	5%	42%	44%	0%	8%
Age 35 to 44	6%	44%	40%	0%	10%
Age 45 to 54	6%	35%	52%	0%	7%
Age 55 to 64	6%	42%	39%	0%	13%
Age 65 and up	13%	53%	25%	0%	9%
Sex					
Male	7%	47%	39%	0%	7%
Female	8%	44%	37%	0%	11%
Region					
North America	8%	52%	32%	0%	9%
South/Central America / Caribbean	7%	50%	33%	0%	9%
Europe	8%	42%	41%	0%	9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	4%	39%	48%	0%	9%
Middle East / North Africa	10%	45%	33%	0%	12%
North/Central/South Asia	9%	47%	38%	0%	6%
East Asia	9%	39%	46%	0%	6%
South East Asia	7%	40%	44%	0%	8%
Oceania	7%	44%	40%	0%	9%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	6%	49%	39%	0%	6%
\$20,000–\$74,999	8%	48%	35%	0%	8%
\$75,000+	7%	39%	45%	0%	9%
Race					
White	8%	45%	39%	0%	9%
Black	2%	40%	57%	0%	1%
Hispanic	5%	43%	39%	0%	12%
Other Race	11%	39%	42%	0%	8%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	11%	40%	42%	0%	7%
Bachelor's Degree	7%	46%	38%	0%	10%
More Than Bachelor's	7%	45%	39%	0%	9%
Marital Status					
Married	8%	45%	37%	0%	9%
Never Married	7%	41%	44%	0%	8%
Other	8%	45%	39%	0%	8%

⁴³ This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to whether they requested an absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024, General Election (Q9).

Q9C. For which of the following reasons did you choose to request your absentee ballot by [method selected in Q9B]? (1) Convenience (2) Reliability (3) Ease of use (4) Cost (5) Speed (6) Habit (7) I was not aware of other options (8) Other [N = 5,178]⁴⁴

Reason for Absentee Method Selection								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Respondents	72%	33%	53%	17%	45%	14%	18%	3%
Age								
Age 18 to 24	73%	30%	44%	22%	44%	19%	23%	4%
Age 25 to 34	74%	33%	55%	17%	46%	15%	20%	2%
Age 35 to 44	72%	31%	57%	21%	50%	14%	18%	3%
Age 45 to 54	74%	31%	54%	21%	54%	15%	16%	5%
Age 55 to 64	68%	39%	53%	18%	42%	12%	19%	4%
Age 65 and up	70%	36%	51%	11%	35%	15%	13%	4%
Sex								
Male	77%	39%	56%	20%	48%	15%	18%	3%
Female	66%	30%	50%	16%	42%	13%	16%	4%
Region								
North America	74%	37%	53%	20%	48%	17%	14%	3%
South/Central America / Caribbean	66%	35%	48%	13%	36%	10%	19%	5%
Europe	71%	32%	53%	18%	45%	15%	17%	3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	75%	40%	57%	15%	38%	8%	15%	5%
Middle East / North Africa	65%	27%	49%	9%	42%	11%	24%	3%
North/Central/South Asia	75%	46%	62%	27%	47%	12%	18%	2%
East Asia	77%	35%	54%	20%	41%	16%	18%	3%
South East Asia	77%	38%	59%	18%	46%	12%	19%	5%
Oceania	71%	30%	53%	12%	47%	12%	24%	5%
Income								
\$0–\$19,999	67%	36%	51%	20%	43%	15%	19%	2%
\$20,000–\$74,999	76%	33%	56%	16%	48%	14%	14%	3%
\$75,000+	73%	35%	54%	20%	45%	14%	20%	4%
Race								
White	72%	33%	54%	17%	45%	14%	18%	3%
Black	79%	46%	50%	22%	68%	21%	8%	1%
Hispanic	71%	35%	46%	10%	42%	11%	21%	4%
Other Race	75%	38%	61%	23%	45%	13%	17%	5%
Education								
Less Than Bachelor's	68%	32%	52%	13%	39%	11%	18%	3%
Bachelor's Degree	72%	29%	52%	17%	46%	12%	16%	4%
More Than Bachelor's	74%	38%	56%	20%	48%	18%	19%	3%
Marital Status								
Married	73%	36%	56%	19%	47%	13%	17%	3%
Never Married	70%	31%	48%	17%	46%	17%	22%	4%
Other	74%	29%	54%	9%	34%	15%	13%	4%

⁴⁴ This question was shown to respondents who answered “Yes” to whether they requested an absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024, General Election (Q9), and who also responded “Mail,” “Email,” “Website,” or “Fax” to the method they obtained their absentee ballot (Q9B). Percentages reflect respondents choosing each of the reasons for using the selected absentee transmission method. Respondents could select as many reasons as appropriate in this question.

Q10. Were you aware that you could use the FPCA to register to vote and request an absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 5,802]

FPCA Awareness		
	Yes	No
Respondents	43%	57%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	37%	63%
Age 25 to 34	33%	67%
Age 35 to 44	44%	56%
Age 45 to 54	51%	49%
Age 55 to 64	43%	57%
Age 65 and up	43%	57%
Sex		
Male	44%	56%
Female	40%	60%
Region		
North America	34%	66%
South/Central America / Caribbean	50%	50%
Europe	43%	57%
Sub-Saharan Africa	59%	41%
Middle East / North Africa	46%	54%
North/Central/South Asia	57%	43%
East Asia	44%	56%
South East Asia	44%	56%
Oceania	40%	60%
Income		
\$0–\$19,999	36%	64%
\$20,000–\$74,999	45%	55%
\$75,000+	44%	56%
Race		
White	44%	56%
Black	27%	73%
Hispanic	36%	64%
Other Race	46%	54%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	39%	61%
Bachelor's Degree	43%	57%
More Than Bachelor's	44%	56%
Marital Status		
Married	46%	54%
Never Married	36%	64%
Other	47%	53%

Q10A. Did you use the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) to request your absentee ballot or did you use another method for the November 5, 2024 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 = 2,558]⁴⁵

	Used FPCA			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Respondents	57%	32%	6%	5%
Age				
Age 18 to 24	68%	28%	3%	1%
Age 25 to 34	63%	27%	6%	4%
Age 35 to 44	53%	37%	5%	5%
Age 45 to 54	58%	27%	7%	8%
Age 55 to 64	56%	34%	5%	4%
Age 65 and up	51%	37%	6%	6%
Sex				
Male	55%	35%	4%	5%
Female	58%	30%	7%	5%
Region				
North America	50%	39%	4%	7%
South/Central America / Caribbean	61%	28%	6%	5%
Europe	56%	33%	6%	5%
Sub-Saharan Africa	72%	21%	4%	2%
Middle East / North Africa	66%	23%	7%	3%
North/Central/South Asia	69%	24%	4%	3%
East Asia	64%	25%	5%	5%
South East Asia	52%	36%	7%	5%
Oceania	56%	36%	6%	2%
Income				
\$0–\$19,999	59%	28%	7%	6%
\$20,000–\$74,999	62%	27%	7%	4%
\$75,000+	55%	37%	4%	4%
Race				
White	55%	34%	6%	5%
Black	50%	22%	6%	22%
Hispanic	65%	20%	9%	7%
Other Race	76%	21%	3%	1%
Education				
Less Than Bachelor's	62%	28%	5%	5%
Bachelor's Degree	58%	31%	6%	5%
More Than Bachelor's	55%	35%	6%	5%
Marital Status				
Married	58%	32%	5%	5%
Never Married	59%	33%	3%	5%
Other	50%	33%	13%	4%

⁴⁵ 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, Q10).

Q10B. For which of the following reasons did you use a state or local form to request an absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024 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* = 769]⁴⁶

Reasons for Using a State or Local Form for Absentee Ballot Requests					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Respondents	62%	5%	25%	22%	13%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	37%	10%	17%	37%	24%
Age 25 to 34	64%	5%	39%	19%	16%
Age 35 to 44	81%	5%	22%	29%	5%
Age 45 to 54	70%	2%	25%	24%	17%
Age 55 to 64	48%	10%	23%	20%	12%
Age 65 and up	59%	1%	28%	16%	9%
Sex					
Male	63%	4%	28%	18%	13%
Female	62%	3%	26%	27%	11%
Region					
North America	43%	1%	21%	28%	23%
South/Central America / Caribbean	54%	4%	32%	17%	13%
Europe	69%	3%	25%	23%	11%
Sub-Saharan Africa	64%	6%	30%	18%	14%
Middle East / North Africa	59%	11%	24%	8%	16%
North/Central/South Asia	47%	8%	24%	32%	7%
East Asia	67%	6%	30%	7%	6%
South East Asia	58%	11%	26%	23%	10%
Oceania	65%	15%	22%	27%	6%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	31%	4%	29%	34%	28%
\$20,000–\$74,999	56%	5%	38%	25%	16%
\$75,000+	69%	4%	20%	18%	11%
Race					
White	63%	3%	24%	23%	14%
Black	81%	2%	62%	3%	7%
Hispanic	57%	8%	30%	9%	15%
Other Race	53%	17%	40%	19%	4%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	44%	3%	15%	23%	36%
Bachelor's Degree	62%	3%	36%	30%	7%
More Than Bachelor's	69%	5%	23%	16%	10%
Marital Status					
Married	64%	4%	23%	19%	12%
Never Married	62%	2%	26%	28%	16%
Other	54%	9%	35%	26%	14%

⁴⁶This question was shown to respondents who reported using a state or local form to request their absentee ballot (Q10A) Percentages reflect respondents choosing each of the reasons for using a state or local form to request an absentee ballot. Respondents could select as many reasons as appropriate in this question.

Q10C. How did you obtain your Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) for the November 5, 2024 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* = 1,512]⁴⁷

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

⁴⁷ This question was shown to respondents who reported using an FPCA to request their absentee ballot (Q10A).

Q11. Did you expect to receive an absentee ballot automatically from an election official for the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 5,805]

Automatic Ballot			
	Yes	No	Not sure
Respondents	45%	37%	18%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	35%	44%	21%
Age 25 to 34	42%	37%	21%
Age 35 to 44	35%	43%	22%
Age 45 to 54	52%	36%	12%
Age 55 to 64	53%	32%	15%
Age 65 and up	54%	29%	17%
Sex			
Male	43%	38%	19%
Female	49%	34%	17%
Region			
North America	43%	43%	14%
South/Central America / Caribbean	49%	30%	21%
Europe	45%	39%	16%
Sub-Saharan Africa	35%	36%	30%
Middle East / North Africa	45%	32%	24%
North/Central/South Asia	56%	26%	18%
East Asia	46%	30%	24%
South East Asia	51%	31%	18%
Oceania	44%	34%	23%
Income			
\$0–\$19,999	41%	35%	24%
\$20,000–\$74,999	48%	36%	16%
\$75,000+	45%	38%	17%
Race			
White	44%	39%	17%
Black	30%	42%	28%
Hispanic	44%	36%	20%
Other Race	60%	22%	18%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	46%	36%	18%
Bachelor's Degree	47%	36%	17%
More Than Bachelor's	43%	39%	17%
Marital Status			
Married	47%	37%	15%
Never Married	37%	40%	22%
Other	55%	32%	13%

Q11A. Was this the first time you requested an absentee ballot or expected to receive one automatically while living in [COUNTRY]? [N = 5,449]⁴⁸

Absentee Ballot Request Experience		
	Yes	No
Respondents	32%	68%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	67%	33%
Age 25 to 34	41%	59%
Age 35 to 44	25%	75%
Age 45 to 54	28%	72%
Age 55 to 64	26%	74%
Age 65 and up	23%	77%
Sex		
Male	32%	68%
Female	32%	68%
Region		
North America	23%	77%
South/Central America / Caribbean	49%	51%
Europe	32%	68%
Sub-Saharan Africa	36%	64%
Middle East / North Africa	40%	60%
North/Central/South Asia	61%	39%
East Asia	32%	68%
South East Asia	39%	61%
Oceania	32%	68%
Income		
\$0–\$19,999	53%	47%
\$20,000–\$74,999	28%	72%
\$75,000+	27%	73%
Race		
White	29%	71%
Black	39%	61%
Hispanic	54%	46%
Other Race	36%	64%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor’s	43%	57%
Bachelor’s Degree	31%	69%
More Than Bachelor’s	26%	74%
Marital Status		
Married	25%	75%
Never Married	49%	51%
Other	24%	76%

⁴⁸This question was shown to respondents who answered “Yes” to whether they requested an absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024, General Election (Q9), or respondents who answered “Yes” to whether the respondent expected to receive an absentee ballot (Q11).

Q12. Did you receive an absentee ballot from an election official for the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 5,767]

Absentee Ballot Receipt			
	Yes	No	Not Sure
Respondents	76%	11%	13%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	72%	9%	19%
Age 25 to 34	69%	14%	17%
Age 35 to 44	81%	8%	12%
Age 45 to 54	78%	10%	12%
Age 55 to 64	78%	10%	13%
Age 65 and up	80%	10%	10%
Sex			
Male	75%	11%	14%
Female	78%	9%	13%
Region			
North America	79%	6%	15%
South/Central America / Caribbean	70%	17%	14%
Europe	80%	9%	11%
Sub-Saharan Africa	72%	18%	10%
Middle East / North Africa	67%	16%	18%
North/Central/South Asia	64%	16%	20%
East Asia	70%	14%	16%
South East Asia	66%	19%	15%
Oceania	73%	12%	15%
Income			
\$0–\$19,999	68%	15%	17%
\$20,000–\$74,999	75%	12%	12%
\$75,000+	79%	8%	13%
Race			
White	78%	10%	12%
Black	62%	24%	14%
Hispanic	70%	12%	18%
Other Race	68%	13%	18%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor’s	71%	15%	14%
Bachelor’s Degree	75%	11%	14%
More Than Bachelor’s	81%	8%	11%
Marital Status			
Married	80%	10%	10%
Never Married	70%	12%	18%
Other	78%	9%	13%

Q13 Did you return your absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 4,285]⁴⁹

Return of Absentee Ballot			
	Yes	No	Not sure
Respondents	95%	4%	1%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	86%	11%	3%
Age 25 to 34	97%	2%	0%
Age 35 to 44	95%	5%	0%
Age 45 to 54	97%	3%	0%
Age 55 to 64	98%	2%	0%
Age 65 and up	95%	4%	1%
Sex			
Male	95%	5%	0%
Female	95%	4%	1%
Region			
North America	94%	6%	0%
South/Central America / Caribbean	86%	12%	2%
Europe	98%	2%	1%
Sub-Saharan Africa	97%	2%	1%
Middle East / North Africa	88%	11%	1%
North/Central/South Asia	88%	10%	2%
East Asia	90%	10%	0%
South East Asia	93%	7%	0%
Oceania	95%	3%	1%
Income			
\$0–\$19,999	95%	4%	0%
\$20,000–\$74,999	95%	5%	0%
\$75,000+	95%	4%	0%
Race			
White	96%	4%	1%
Black	92%	8%	0%
Hispanic	86%	12%	2%
Other Race	93%	7%	1%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	90%	8%	2%
Bachelor's Degree	96%	4%	0%
More Than Bachelor's	96%	3%	0%
Marital Status			
Married	97%	3%	0%
Never Married	92%	7%	1%
Other	92%	8%	0%

⁴⁹This question was shown to respondents who answered “Yes” to receiving an absentee ballot from an election official for the November 5, 2024, General Election (Q12).

Q13A. How did you return your absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 4,026]⁵⁰

Absentee Ballot Return Mode					
	Mail	Email	Website	Fax	Not sure
Respondents	56%	28%	9%	6%	1%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	61%	34%	3%	2%	1%
Age 25 to 34	47%	30%	13%	8%	2%
Age 35 to 44	54%	28%	9%	7%	1%
Age 45 to 54	53%	29%	11%	6%	1%
Age 55 to 64	55%	27%	12%	6%	1%
Age 65 and up	59%	27%	7%	6%	1%
Sex					
Male	50%	31%	11%	7%	2%
Female	56%	28%	9%	6%	1%
Region					
North America	58%	29%	9%	4%	0%
South/Central America / Caribbean	48%	26%	6%	18%	2%
Europe	60%	26%	8%	5%	1%
Sub-Saharan Africa	46%	37%	5%	11%	1%
Middle East / North Africa	45%	35%	9%	8%	3%
North/Central/South Asia	54%	33%	4%	7%	2%
East Asia	52%	25%	15%	6%	2%
South East Asia	53%	27%	11%	8%	1%
Oceania	47%	33%	11%	7%	1%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	64%	28%	2%	5%	0%
\$20,000–\$74,999	50%	34%	8%	7%	1%
\$75,000+	56%	25%	13%	5%	1%
Race					
White	56%	29%	9%	6%	1%
Black	58%	29%	8%	5%	0%
Hispanic	44%	27%	11%	15%	3%
Other Race	56%	27%	11%	6%	1%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	60%	25%	10%	4%	1%
Bachelor's Degree	52%	32%	8%	6%	1%
More Than Bachelor's	56%	27%	9%	7%	1%
Marital Status					
Married	53%	30%	10%	6%	1%
Never Married	58%	26%	7%	7%	2%
Other	60%	23%	12%	4%	1%

⁵⁰This question was shown to respondents who answered “Yes” to returning their absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024, General Election (Q13).

Q13B. When did you return your absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 4,015]⁵¹

	Date of Absentee Ballot Return							
	Nov. 2024	Late-Oct. 2024	Early Oct. 2024	Late Sept. 2024	Early Sept. 2024	Aug. 2024	Earlier than Aug. 2024	Do not recall
Respondents	9%	31%	31%	12%	4%	1%	1%	12%
Age								
Age 18 to 24	5%	46%	25%	14%	3%	1%	0%	6%
Age 25 to 34	9%	32%	30%	9%	6%	1%	0%	12%
Age 35 to 44	11%	31%	36%	7%	4%	2%	0%	10%
Age 45 to 54	12%	34%	29%	10%	3%	1%	1%	10%
Age 55 to 64	6%	25%	35%	16%	3%	1%	2%	11%
Age 65 and up	8%	25%	31%	12%	3%	1%	1%	18%
Sex								
Male	9%	35%	29%	10%	3%	1%	0%	12%
Female	9%	27%	32%	13%	4%	1%	1%	12%
Region								
North America	11%	29%	27%	12%	2%	2%	1%	16%
South/Central America / Caribbean	14%	32%	26%	10%	3%	1%	0%	14%
Europe	7%	30%	34%	12%	5%	1%	1%	11%
Sub-Saharan Africa	6%	45%	31%	10%	2%	1%	0%	6%
Middle East / North Africa	14%	33%	31%	9%	3%	0%	0%	10%
North/Central/South Asia	13%	29%	40%	7%	1%	2%	1%	8%
East Asia	6%	36%	30%	12%	5%	1%	0%	12%
South East Asia	7%	30%	34%	8%	5%	1%	2%	13%
Oceania	11%	33%	29%	13%	3%	0%	1%	9%
Income								
\$0–\$19,999	8%	26%	37%	10%	4%	2%	0%	13%
\$20,000–\$74,999	7%	35%	30%	8%	4%	2%	0%	14%
\$75,000+	9%	30%	33%	15%	3%	1%	1%	9%
Race								
White	9%	30%	32%	12%	4%	2%	1%	12%
Black	6%	53%	27%	2%	4%	1%	3%	4%
Hispanic	8%	26%	39%	12%	1%	0%	1%	12%
Other Race	10%	33%	29%	12%	3%	1%	1%	12%
Education								
Less Than Bachelor's	10%	35%	24%	10%	4%	2%	0%	15%
Bachelor's Degree	8%	32%	31%	10%	5%	1%	2%	11%
More Than Bachelor's	9%	27%	35%	13%	4%	1%	0%	10%
Marital Status								
Married	9%	29%	32%	13%	3%	1%	1%	13%
Never Married	9%	36%	30%	10%	5%	1%	0%	9%
Other	9%	30%	31%	11%	5%	3%	2%	9%

⁵¹ This question was shown to respondents who answered “Yes” to returning their absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024, General Election (Q13).

Q13C. What type of mail service did you use to submit your absentee ballot? (1) National mail service owned or operated by the government of [COUNTRY] (2) FedEx, UPS, DHL or other private delivery carrier (3) Mail service provided by the U.S. Government in [COUNTRY] (e.g., U.S. consulate, military base) (4) Other [N = 2,192]⁵²

Absentee Ballot Mail Type				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Respondents	77%	7%	9%	7%
Age				
Age 18 to 24	80%	8%	11%	1%
Age 25 to 34	82%	4%	7%	7%
Age 35 to 44	75%	9%	10%	6%
Age 45 to 54	76%	6%	11%	7%
Age 55 to 64	73%	10%	9%	9%
Age 65 and up	78%	7%	5%	9%
Sex				
Male	74%	7%	10%	9%
Female	81%	7%	6%	5%
Region				
North America	80%	4%	5%	10%
South/Central America / Caribbean	35%	19%	30%	16%
Europe	86%	6%	5%	4%
Sub-Saharan Africa	9%	23%	49%	18%
Middle East / North Africa	43%	15%	22%	20%
North/Central/South Asia	43%	24%	23%	10%
East Asia	72%	9%	14%	5%
South East Asia	42%	22%	27%	9%
Oceania	86%	3%	7%	4%
Income				
\$0–\$19,999	76%	10%	10%	4%
\$20,000–\$74,999	82%	5%	6%	7%
\$75,000+	76%	6%	10%	8%
Race				
White	81%	6%	6%	7%
Black	69%	7%	11%	12%
Hispanic	52%	15%	22%	11%
Other Race	73%	6%	18%	3%
Education				
Less Than Bachelor's	79%	7%	6%	8%
Bachelor's Degree	78%	6%	11%	6%
More Than Bachelor's	79%	7%	7%	7%
Marital Status				
Married	76%	7%	9%	9%
Never Married	85%	5%	8%	2%
Other	81%	7%	6%	6%

⁵² This question was shown to respondents who answered "Mail" to how they returned their absentee ballot (Q13A).

Q14_1. How would you characterize the reliability of the national mail service owned or operated by the government of [COUNTRY] [N = 5,691]?

Reliability of National Mail Service					
	Very Unreliable	Unreliable	Neither Reliable nor Unreliable	Reliable	Very Reliable
Respondents	10%	12%	11%	40%	28%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	4%	14%	9%	53%	20%
Age 25 to 34	8%	11%	10%	42%	29%
Age 35 to 44	7%	13%	11%	40%	29%
Age 45 to 54	13%	10%	9%	42%	26%
Age 55 to 64	12%	12%	13%	32%	31%
Age 65 and up	11%	13%	12%	36%	28%
Sex					
Male	10%	13%	12%	35%	30%
Female	9%	11%	10%	44%	26%
Region					
North America	6%	15%	13%	44%	23%
South/Central America / Caribbean	33%	22%	19%	22%	5%
Europe	6%	9%	7%	45%	33%
Sub-Saharan Africa	61%	14%	11%	7%	7%
Middle East / North Africa	24%	25%	25%	21%	5%
North/Central/South Asia	12%	17%	20%	36%	15%
East Asia	5%	6%	9%	27%	53%
South East Asia	15%	19%	15%	37%	14%
Oceania	4%	7%	11%	42%	35%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	10%	13%	10%	47%	21%
\$20,000–\$74,999	10%	12%	11%	42%	25%
\$75,000+	9%	12%	10%	37%	32%
Race					
White	9%	11%	10%	41%	28%
Black	13%	4%	6%	34%	44%
Hispanic	19%	16%	14%	34%	17%
Other Race	10%	14%	9%	39%	27%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	11%	11%	14%	41%	23%
Bachelor's Degree	9%	12%	11%	44%	24%
More Than Bachelor's	9%	13%	9%	37%	33%
Marital Status					
Married	10%	12%	11%	38%	28%
Never Married	6%	11%	8%	47%	28%
Other	14%	12%	13%	33%	28%

Q14_2. How would you characterize the reliability of FedEx, UPS, DHL, or another private delivery carrier

[N = 5,507]?

Reliability of Private Delivery Carriers					
	Very Unreliable	Unreliable	Neither Reliable nor Unreliable	Reliable	Very Reliable
Respondents	4%	3%	14%	47%	33%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	4%	2%	19%	59%	16%
Age 25 to 34	2%	5%	15%	50%	27%
Age 35 to 44	2%	3%	16%	45%	35%
Age 45 to 54	7%	2%	10%	41%	40%
Age 55 to 64	4%	3%	10%	44%	39%
Age 65 and up	5%	3%	12%	46%	34%
Sex					
Male	5%	4%	13%	43%	35%
Female	3%	2%	13%	51%	31%
Region					
North America	4%	2%	13%	53%	29%
South/Central America / Caribbean	5%	3%	16%	47%	29%
Europe	3%	3%	13%	46%	35%
Sub-Saharan Africa	2%	5%	9%	54%	29%
Middle East / North Africa	6%	3%	15%	44%	33%
North/Central/South Asia	5%	2%	8%	52%	33%
East Asia	8%	4%	17%	41%	30%
South East Asia	6%	2%	12%	41%	40%
Oceania	4%	2%	17%	47%	30%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	7%	6%	14%	49%	24%
\$20,000–\$74,999	3%	3%	14%	47%	33%
\$75,000+	5%	1%	13%	48%	34%
Race					
White	4%	2%	13%	47%	33%
Black	2%	0%	6%	54%	38%
Hispanic	5%	1%	9%	56%	30%
Other Race	4%	7%	14%	48%	26%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	5%	5%	15%	53%	22%
Bachelor's Degree	5%	2%	12%	48%	32%
More Than Bachelor's	3%	3%	13%	43%	38%
Marital Status					
Married	5%	3%	12%	46%	35%
Never Married	3%	3%	15%	52%	27%
Other	5%	4%	14%	44%	33%

Q14_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 = 5,232]?

Reliability of U.S. Government-Provided Mail Services					
	Very Unreliable	Unreliable	Neither Reliable nor Unreliable	Reliable	Very Reliable
Respondents	4%	4%	39%	33%	20%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	4%	3%	37%	40%	17%
Age 25 to 34	4%	2%	42%	31%	21%
Age 35 to 44	3%	5%	38%	34%	20%
Age 45 to 54	5%	3%	46%	29%	17%
Age 55 to 64	4%	4%	38%	31%	24%
Age 65 and up	6%	3%	37%	33%	21%
Sex					
Male	6%	3%	34%	31%	25%
Female	3%	3%	44%	35%	16%
Region					
North America	4%	4%	38%	35%	19%
South/Central America / Caribbean	8%	6%	35%	30%	21%
Europe	3%	2%	43%	32%	20%
Sub-Saharan Africa	7%	5%	21%	42%	25%
Middle East / North Africa	6%	9%	29%	38%	18%
North/Central/South Asia	5%	4%	16%	42%	33%
East Asia	8%	5%	36%	32%	19%
South East Asia	8%	2%	30%	37%	23%
Oceania	4%	3%	50%	25%	18%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	9%	2%	30%	37%	22%
\$20,000–\$74,999	3%	4%	41%	32%	20%
\$75,000+	4%	4%	40%	31%	21%
Race					
White	4%	3%	41%	31%	20%
Black	6%	1%	25%	39%	29%
Hispanic	4%	4%	31%	41%	20%
Other Race	4%	5%	34%	36%	21%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	5%	3%	39%	36%	17%
Bachelor's Degree	5%	4%	42%	32%	17%
More Than Bachelor's	4%	3%	38%	31%	24%
Marital Status					
Married	4%	4%	39%	33%	20%
Never Married	4%	3%	37%	34%	22%
Other	8%	4%	42%	28%	18%

Q15. What was the main reason you did not vote in the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 227]⁵³

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	89%	11%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	98%	2%
Age 25 to 34	100%	0%
Age 35 to 44	97%	3%
Age 45 to 54	87%	13%
Age 55 to 64	87%	13%
Age 65 and up	91%	9%
Sex		
Male	94%	6%
Female	85%	15%
Region		
North America	95%	5%
South/Central America / Caribbean	93%	7%
Europe	77%	23%
Sub-Saharan Africa	100%	0%
Middle East / North Africa	86%	14%
North/Central/South Asia	95%	5%
East Asia	99%	1%
South East Asia	96%	4%
Oceania	79%	21%
Income		
\$0–\$19,999	95%	5%
\$20,000–\$74,999	96%	4%
\$75,000+	76%	24%
Race		
White	93%	7%
Black	100%	0%
Hispanic	92%	8%
Other Race	66%	34%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	85%	15%
Bachelor's Degree	92%	8%
More Than Bachelor's	91%	9%
Marital Status		
Married	78%	22%
Never Married	97%	3%
Other	89%	11%

⁵³ This question was shown to respondents who answered “No” or “Not sure” to whether they returned their absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024, General Election (Q13).

Q16. Did you experience any of the following situations leading up to the November 5, 2024 election? *Mark “Yes” or “No” for each item.* (1) I had difficulty figuring out how to vote [N = 5,607] (2) I had difficulty registering to vote [N = 5,583] (3) I had difficulty requesting absentee ballot [N = 5,596] (4) My absentee ballot arrived late [N = 5,580] (5) I had difficulty returning ballot [N = 5,618] (6) I had difficulty with mailing system [N = 5,591] (7) I was unsure what U.S. address to use on my absentee ballot [N = 5,586] (8) I had difficulty accessing my state’s election website [N = 5,572] (9) My absentee ballot did not arrive at all [N = 5,565] (10) The voting process was too complicated [N = 5,598] (11) Other challenge [N = 5,142].

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

Q17_1. Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge of your state's deadline to register to vote. [N = 5,748]

Knowledge of Registration Deadline					
	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Excellent
Respondents	12%	8%	25%	32%	24%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	18%	14%	28%	29%	12%
Age 25 to 34	19%	7%	31%	27%	16%
Age 35 to 44	15%	7%	26%	34%	19%
Age 45 to 54	9%	10%	23%	31%	27%
Age 55 to 64	7%	5%	29%	36%	24%
Age 65 and up	6%	6%	18%	33%	37%
Sex					
Male	11%	7%	22%	32%	29%
Female	13%	8%	27%	32%	20%
Region					
North America	9%	6%	29%	30%	27%
South/Central America / Caribbean	10%	6%	20%	31%	34%
Europe	14%	8%	24%	33%	21%
Sub-Saharan Africa	7%	5%	34%	31%	22%
Middle East / North Africa	9%	6%	25%	31%	30%
North/Central/South Asia	7%	5%	20%	40%	28%
East Asia	13%	15%	23%	26%	22%
South East Asia	8%	7%	23%	30%	31%
Oceania	15%	9%	24%	32%	19%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	13%	8%	32%	29%	18%
\$20,000–\$74,999	13%	7%	25%	32%	23%
\$75,000+	11%	7%	23%	33%	25%
Race					
White	12%	7%	26%	32%	23%
Black	5%	3%	13%	44%	34%
Hispanic	14%	8%	22%	30%	26%
Other Race	12%	11%	22%	28%	28%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	8%	8%	27%	32%	25%
Bachelor's Degree	13%	8%	24%	33%	22%
More Than Bachelor's	13%	7%	25%	31%	25%
Marital Status					
Married	10%	7%	23%	33%	27%
Never Married	16%	10%	29%	30%	16%
Other	12%	5%	23%	30%	30%

Q17_2. Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge of your state's deadline to request an absentee ballot.

[N = 5,703]

Knowledge of Ballot Request Deadline					
	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Excellent
Respondents	14%	9%	26%	29%	22%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	23%	17%	22%	26%	11%
Age 25 to 34	24%	9%	33%	21%	14%
Age 35 to 44	15%	8%	33%	26%	18%
Age 45 to 54	10%	12%	23%	30%	25%
Age 55 to 64	8%	7%	30%	33%	22%
Age 65 and up	8%	5%	20%	31%	35%
Sex					
Male	13%	9%	23%	27%	27%
Female	15%	9%	28%	30%	18%
Region					
North America	11%	9%	30%	27%	23%
South/Central America / Caribbean	12%	8%	20%	29%	32%
Europe	16%	9%	24%	31%	21%
Sub-Saharan Africa	12%	6%	31%	30%	22%
Middle East / North Africa	11%	9%	27%	26%	27%
North/Central/South Asia	8%	5%	27%	33%	27%
East Asia	14%	13%	30%	22%	21%
South East Asia	10%	9%	23%	28%	29%
Oceania	20%	8%	28%	27%	17%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	20%	10%	25%	30%	15%
\$20,000–\$74,999	15%	8%	27%	28%	22%
\$75,000+	13%	9%	26%	29%	23%
Race					
White	13%	9%	27%	29%	22%
Black	6%	2%	17%	41%	34%
Hispanic	22%	9%	20%	29%	20%
Other Race	17%	8%	25%	25%	25%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	12%	10%	24%	32%	23%
Bachelor's Degree	15%	8%	30%	28%	19%
More Than Bachelor's	15%	9%	24%	28%	23%
Marital Status					
Married	12%	8%	26%	29%	25%
Never Married	20%	12%	25%	28%	15%
Other	12%	7%	26%	28%	27%

Q17_3. Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge of your state's deadline to return an absentee ballot.

[N = 5,707]

Knowledge of Ballot Return Deadline					
	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Excellent
Respondents	12%	7%	21%	33%	27%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	19%	15%	18%	35%	13%
Age 25 to 34	20%	6%	26%	31%	18%
Age 35 to 44	11%	6%	27%	33%	23%
Age 45 to 54	9%	11%	18%	32%	31%
Age 55 to 64	6%	5%	26%	37%	28%
Age 65 and up	7%	6%	16%	31%	40%
Sex					
Male	10%	7%	20%	29%	33%
Female	13%	7%	22%	37%	22%
Region					
North America	5%	8%	24%	35%	27%
South/Central America / Caribbean	11%	6%	19%	29%	34%
Europe	14%	7%	19%	35%	26%
Sub-Saharan Africa	11%	5%	18%	47%	19%
Middle East / North Africa	10%	6%	25%	29%	29%
North/Central/South Asia	8%	5%	22%	35%	30%
East Asia	11%	11%	26%	27%	26%
South East Asia	11%	7%	22%	32%	29%
Oceania	18%	10%	20%	28%	23%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	16%	9%	23%	35%	18%
\$20,000–\$74,999	12%	6%	21%	34%	27%
\$75,000+	10%	8%	21%	33%	28%
Race					
White	11%	7%	22%	34%	26%
Black	6%	2%	6%	45%	41%
Hispanic	16%	9%	21%	28%	26%
Other Race	15%	9%	17%	31%	28%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	10%	7%	20%	37%	25%
Bachelor's Degree	12%	7%	23%	33%	25%
More Than Bachelor's	12%	7%	20%	32%	29%
Marital Status					
Married	10%	7%	21%	33%	30%
Never Married	16%	9%	20%	35%	19%
Other	10%	5%	22%	30%	32%

Q18. Taking all things into consideration, how satisfied were you with the overall absentee voting process?

[N = 5,754]

Satisfaction with Voting Process					
	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Respondents	3%	8%	15%	39%	35%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	6%	9%	25%	39%	21%
Age 25 to 34	2%	12%	24%	40%	23%
Age 35 to 44	4%	10%	13%	40%	32%
Age 45 to 54	3%	9%	9%	34%	45%
Age 55 to 64	2%	6%	11%	42%	40%
Age 65 and up	3%	5%	10%	37%	46%
Sex					
Male	3%	7%	12%	42%	36%
Female	3%	10%	16%	35%	36%
Region					
North America	1%	3%	10%	44%	43%
South/Central America / Caribbean	5%	9%	17%	35%	34%
Europe	2%	9%	15%	38%	36%
Sub-Saharan Africa	4%	7%	10%	49%	30%
Middle East / North Africa	9%	11%	16%	38%	26%
North/Central/South Asia	1%	7%	21%	38%	33%
East Asia	7%	9%	18%	34%	30%
South East Asia	6%	10%	16%	35%	34%
Oceania	6%	14%	15%	36%	29%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	5%	11%	19%	40%	25%
\$20,000–\$74,999	3%	8%	13%	38%	38%
\$75,000+	3%	9%	13%	39%	37%
Race					
White	3%	8%	13%	39%	36%
Black	6%	2%	5%	34%	53%
Hispanic	6%	8%	18%	37%	32%
Other Race	2%	13%	20%	33%	32%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	3%	9%	14%	37%	36%
Bachelor's Degree	4%	7%	16%	38%	36%
More Than Bachelor's	2%	9%	13%	41%	35%
Marital Status					
Married	3%	7%	11%	40%	39%
Never Married	3%	11%	23%	38%	25%
Other	5%	9%	7%	35%	43%

Q19_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 = 5,731].

Voting as an Effective Way to Express Opinions During an Election					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	2%	4%	5%	30%	59%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	5%	11%	5%	41%	37%
Age 25 to 34	3%	9%	6%	34%	49%
Age 35 to 44	2%	5%	9%	34%	50%
Age 45 to 54	2%	2%	3%	26%	66%
Age 55 to 64	1%	2%	8%	23%	67%
Age 65 and up	0%	1%	2%	25%	71%
Sex					
Male	2%	4%	5%	29%	60%
Female	2%	4%	6%	30%	58%
Region					
North America	2%	2%	5%	29%	62%
South/Central America / Caribbean	2%	3%	4%	27%	65%
Europe	2%	6%	5%	28%	59%
Sub-Saharan Africa	1%	3%	4%	36%	57%
Middle East / North Africa	1%	2%	4%	32%	61%
North/Central/South Asia	1%	1%	7%	25%	65%
East Asia	3%	3%	6%	38%	51%
South East Asia	1%	3%	6%	33%	56%
Oceania	4%	7%	6%	30%	53%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	5%	9%	6%	30%	50%
\$20,000–\$74,999	1%	3%	5%	33%	59%
\$75,000+	2%	4%	5%	28%	61%
Race					
White	2%	4%	5%	30%	59%
Black	0%	1%	3%	23%	73%
Hispanic	2%	6%	5%	27%	59%
Other Race	0%	3%	7%	30%	60%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	3%	3%	4%	29%	61%
Bachelor's Degree	2%	4%	7%	30%	57%
More Than Bachelor's	1%	5%	5%	30%	59%
Marital Status					
Married	1%	3%	6%	27%	63%
Never Married	4%	8%	5%	34%	48%
Other	3%	0%	2%	30%	65%

Q19_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 = 5,705].

Voting as an Effective Way to Express Opinions on Candidates					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	1%	3%	5%	28%	63%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	4%	5%	5%	41%	44%
Age 25 to 34	3%	6%	10%	30%	51%
Age 35 to 44	1%	4%	6%	33%	56%
Age 45 to 54	0%	1%	5%	25%	69%
Age 55 to 64	0%	2%	4%	23%	70%
Age 65 and up	0%	1%	2%	22%	75%
Sex					
Male	2%	3%	5%	26%	64%
Female	1%	3%	5%	29%	63%
Region					
North America	1%	3%	7%	22%	66%
South/Central America / Caribbean	2%	2%	2%	26%	67%
Europe	1%	3%	5%	28%	63%
Sub-Saharan Africa	1%	2%	5%	21%	71%
Middle East / North Africa	1%	1%	5%	27%	66%
North/Central/South Asia	0%	1%	6%	27%	66%
East Asia	2%	4%	6%	35%	53%
South East Asia	1%	3%	4%	32%	60%
Oceania	3%	3%	4%	32%	57%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	5%	7%	8%	31%	49%
\$20,000–\$74,999	0%	3%	3%	28%	66%
\$75,000+	1%	3%	5%	26%	65%
Race					
White	1%	3%	5%	26%	64%
Black	0%	3%	1%	29%	67%
Hispanic	2%	3%	5%	30%	60%
Other Race	0%	2%	4%	36%	59%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	3%	5%	2%	29%	61%
Bachelor's Degree	1%	2%	6%	26%	64%
More Than Bachelor's	1%	3%	5%	27%	63%
Marital Status					
Married	0%	3%	4%	25%	68%
Never Married	3%	5%	7%	34%	51%
Other	1%	1%	5%	25%	68%

Q19_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 = 5,678].

Shame Feeling if Others Found Out I did not Vote					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	10%	12%	25%	26%	28%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	8%	12%	22%	30%	28%
Age 25 to 34	9%	13%	14%	32%	32%
Age 35 to 44	7%	9%	17%	30%	37%
Age 45 to 54	7%	10%	27%	24%	32%
Age 55 to 64	11%	15%	35%	19%	20%
Age 65 and up	14%	13%	31%	22%	19%
Sex					
Male	11%	13%	27%	25%	24%
Female	8%	11%	23%	26%	32%
Region					
North America	7%	9%	29%	24%	31%
South/Central America / Caribbean	15%	15%	29%	22%	19%
Europe	9%	11%	22%	27%	31%
Sub-Saharan Africa	7%	23%	20%	25%	25%
Middle East / North Africa	11%	20%	26%	25%	17%
North/Central/South Asia	15%	21%	25%	23%	16%
East Asia	12%	14%	20%	29%	26%
South East Asia	11%	11%	30%	22%	26%
Oceania	8%	12%	26%	28%	26%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	14%	17%	19%	24%	27%
\$20,000–\$74,999	9%	12%	24%	23%	32%
\$75,000+	7%	10%	25%	29%	29%
Race					
White	8%	12%	24%	26%	30%
Black	4%	19%	22%	26%	28%
Hispanic	18%	11%	26%	31%	15%
Other Race	9%	11%	34%	22%	24%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	11%	13%	30%	21%	25%
Bachelor's Degree	8%	12%	20%	26%	34%
More Than Bachelor's	10%	12%	25%	29%	25%
Marital Status					
Married	9%	12%	27%	25%	27%
Never Married	9%	11%	17%	30%	32%
Other	9%	15%	27%	23%	26%

Q19_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* = 5,682].

Confidence of Ballot Being Counted					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	4%	11%	16%	33%	37%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	9%	16%	22%	28%	25%
Age 25 to 34	4%	14%	21%	33%	29%
Age 35 to 44	5%	16%	16%	31%	32%
Age 45 to 54	3%	8%	14%	33%	42%
Age 55 to 64	1%	6%	15%	34%	43%
Age 65 and up	2%	6%	12%	35%	45%
Sex					
Male	3%	9%	14%	31%	43%
Female	3%	11%	18%	35%	33%
Region					
North America	0%	9%	14%	30%	47%
South/Central America / Caribbean	4%	10%	15%	32%	39%
Europe	4%	11%	16%	34%	35%
Sub-Saharan Africa	3%	8%	15%	34%	41%
Middle East / North Africa	2%	10%	19%	37%	32%
North/Central/South Asia	2%	5%	16%	28%	49%
East Asia	8%	11%	19%	33%	29%
South East Asia	4%	9%	18%	36%	33%
Oceania	6%	12%	20%	29%	34%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	7%	13%	20%	36%	24%
\$20,000–\$74,999	3%	10%	18%	30%	39%
\$75,000+	3%	12%	13%	34%	39%
Race					
White	4%	11%	15%	34%	37%
Black	1%	6%	18%	30%	44%
Hispanic	4%	12%	16%	33%	35%
Other Race	1%	9%	20%	30%	40%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	3%	12%	16%	28%	41%
Bachelor's Degree	3%	9%	22%	32%	34%
More Than Bachelor's	4%	12%	11%	37%	37%
Marital Status					
Married	2%	10%	15%	32%	40%
Never Married	6%	14%	19%	33%	27%
Other	3%	5%	11%	38%	43%

Q19_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 = 5,663].

Would Prefer to Have the Option of Voting Online					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	2%	4%	17%	21%	56%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	1%	5%	21%	23%	50%
Age 25 to 34	2%	1%	12%	26%	60%
Age 35 to 44	3%	4%	15%	20%	57%
Age 45 to 54	1%	6%	17%	16%	60%
Age 55 to 64	1%	3%	17%	23%	56%
Age 65 and up	4%	4%	21%	21%	52%
Sex					
Male	2%	2%	17%	21%	57%
Female	2%	5%	18%	20%	54%
Region					
North America	3%	3%	29%	18%	46%
South/Central America / Caribbean	4%	3%	11%	19%	64%
Europe	1%	5%	16%	23%	54%
Sub-Saharan Africa	2%	3%	8%	29%	59%
Middle East / North Africa	3%	2%	9%	18%	67%
North/Central/South Asia	1%	2%	8%	21%	68%
East Asia	3%	3%	13%	18%	63%
South East Asia	2%	3%	12%	17%	66%
Oceania	1%	2%	15%	19%	63%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	3%	1%	17%	28%	52%
\$20,000–\$74,999	2%	4%	18%	21%	55%
\$75,000+	2%	2%	15%	19%	62%
Race					
White	2%	4%	17%	21%	56%
Black	2%	1%	10%	53%	34%
Hispanic	2%	3%	15%	20%	59%
Other Race	2%	5%	14%	18%	61%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	4%	5%	23%	23%	45%
Bachelor's Degree	1%	3%	16%	19%	60%
More Than Bachelor's	2%	4%	15%	21%	58%
Marital Status					
Married	2%	4%	16%	18%	59%
Never Married	2%	3%	17%	26%	52%
Other	2%	5%	22%	20%	51%

Q19A_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 = 4,606]⁵⁴

Concern Online Voting Reveals Identity					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	18%	37%	27%	14%	4%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	15%	41%	21%	18%	5%
Age 25 to 34	19%	40%	24%	14%	3%
Age 35 to 44	18%	38%	22%	18%	4%
Age 45 to 54	21%	33%	28%	12%	6%
Age 55 to 64	10%	41%	30%	17%	2%
Age 65 and up	20%	34%	33%	9%	5%
Sex					
Male	18%	37%	27%	13%	5%
Female	17%	39%	28%	13%	3%
Region					
North America	16%	39%	33%	10%	3%
South/Central America / Caribbean	19%	34%	28%	14%	6%
Europe	19%	36%	26%	15%	4%
Sub-Saharan Africa	18%	52%	21%	8%	2%
Middle East / North Africa	17%	36%	31%	13%	3%
North/Central/South Asia	17%	34%	24%	18%	6%
East Asia	15%	35%	25%	16%	9%
South East Asia	17%	39%	23%	16%	4%
Oceania	16%	41%	26%	14%	2%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	11%	33%	25%	23%	8%
\$20,000–\$74,999	16%	39%	29%	13%	3%
\$75,000+	21%	38%	25%	13%	3%
Race					
White	18%	37%	27%	13%	4%
Black	6%	40%	16%	32%	6%
Hispanic	25%	29%	22%	20%	3%
Other Race	8%	45%	28%	15%	5%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	11%	37%	30%	19%	3%
Bachelor's Degree	17%	40%	26%	13%	4%
More Than Bachelor's	21%	35%	26%	13%	4%
Marital Status					
Married	18%	39%	27%	12%	4%
Never Married	17%	38%	22%	19%	4%
Other	20%	26%	37%	14%	3%

⁵⁴This question was shown to respondents who answered “Strongly Agree” or “Agree” to whether they would have liked the option to vote online (Q19_5).

Q19A_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 = 4,605]⁵⁵

Concern Online Voting Ties Identity to Ballot					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	14%	34%	28%	18%	5%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	9%	39%	24%	21%	6%
Age 25 to 34	15%	37%	23%	22%	3%
Age 35 to 44	17%	34%	20%	21%	8%
Age 45 to 54	15%	32%	28%	19%	6%
Age 55 to 64	8%	35%	33%	21%	3%
Age 65 and up	17%	34%	33%	10%	6%
Sex					
Male	16%	34%	29%	16%	6%
Female	13%	37%	27%	19%	4%
Region					
North America	12%	35%	30%	20%	3%
South/Central America / Caribbean	15%	31%	29%	17%	7%
Europe	15%	34%	27%	19%	5%
Sub-Saharan Africa	14%	50%	19%	14%	3%
Middle East / North Africa	14%	34%	33%	13%	6%
North/Central/South Asia	10%	32%	28%	21%	9%
East Asia	13%	32%	28%	19%	8%
South East Asia	16%	35%	29%	15%	5%
Oceania	13%	41%	23%	18%	5%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	9%	33%	28%	21%	10%
\$20,000–\$74,999	14%	38%	27%	17%	3%
\$75,000+	16%	34%	27%	19%	5%
Race					
White	15%	34%	27%	18%	5%
Black	5%	41%	25%	24%	6%
Hispanic	15%	33%	27%	21%	4%
Other Race	9%	36%	33%	17%	4%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	9%	34%	33%	19%	5%
Bachelor's Degree	13%	36%	26%	20%	5%
More Than Bachelor's	17%	34%	26%	17%	6%
Marital Status					
Married	14%	36%	28%	16%	6%
Never Married	15%	32%	25%	24%	4%
Other	14%	32%	32%	18%	4%

⁵⁵ This question was shown to respondents who answered “Strongly Agree” or “Agree” to whether they would have liked the option to vote online (Q19_5).

Q19A_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 = 4,602]⁵⁶

Confident Ballot Recorded Correctly if Voting Online					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Respondents	1%	6%	20%	41%	32%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	1%	13%	14%	41%	31%
Age 25 to 34	2%	8%	20%	37%	32%
Age 35 to 44	0%	6%	22%	48%	24%
Age 45 to 54	0%	4%	24%	37%	34%
Age 55 to 64	1%	5%	22%	44%	28%
Age 65 and up	2%	3%	19%	38%	38%
Sex					
Male	2%	6%	18%	40%	34%
Female	1%	7%	22%	41%	30%
Region					
North America	1%	5%	22%	42%	31%
South/Central America / Caribbean	2%	4%	17%	41%	36%
Europe	1%	7%	22%	38%	32%
Sub-Saharan Africa	0%	4%	14%	38%	43%
Middle East / North Africa	1%	8%	18%	43%	30%
North/Central/South Asia	1%	1%	9%	50%	39%
East Asia	2%	8%	17%	48%	25%
South East Asia	1%	4%	19%	40%	35%
Oceania	1%	5%	18%	47%	29%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	3%	11%	18%	40%	27%
\$20,000–\$74,999	0%	7%	21%	42%	29%
\$75,000+	1%	4%	19%	42%	34%
Race					
White	1%	6%	22%	40%	31%
Black	0%	2%	12%	57%	29%
Hispanic	1%	7%	12%	44%	36%
Other Race	1%	8%	18%	38%	34%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	1%	8%	18%	40%	32%
Bachelor's Degree	2%	7%	23%	40%	29%
More Than Bachelor's	1%	5%	19%	41%	34%
Marital Status					
Married	1%	5%	20%	40%	34%
Never Married	2%	9%	19%	41%	30%
Other	2%	4%	20%	48%	26%

⁵⁶This question was shown to respondents who answered “Strongly Agree” or “Agree” to whether they would have liked the option to vote online (Q19_5).

Q20. 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 = 5,711]

FWAB Awareness		
	Yes	No
Respondents	18%	82%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	16%	84%
Age 25 to 34	12%	88%
Age 35 to 44	18%	82%
Age 45 to 54	19%	81%
Age 55 to 64	20%	80%
Age 65 and up	20%	80%
Sex		
Male	19%	81%
Female	17%	83%
Region		
North America	16%	84%
South/Central America / Caribbean	19%	81%
Europe	18%	82%
Sub-Saharan Africa	28%	72%
Middle East / North Africa	18%	82%
North/Central/South Asia	32%	68%
East Asia	23%	77%
South East Asia	24%	76%
Oceania	16%	84%
Income		
\$0–\$19,999	14%	86%
\$20,000–\$74,999	19%	81%
\$75,000+	20%	80%
Race		
White	19%	81%
Black	12%	88%
Hispanic	12%	88%
Other Race	25%	75%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	18%	82%
Bachelor's Degree	18%	82%
More Than Bachelor's	19%	81%
Marital Status		
Married	20%	80%
Never Married	15%	85%
Other	22%	78%

Q21. Did you obtain a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 1,228]⁵⁷

FWAB Receipt			
	Yes	No	Not sure
Respondents	12%	73%	15%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	29%	64%	6%
Age 25 to 34	7%	78%	15%
Age 35 to 44	10%	80%	10%
Age 45 to 54	11%	81%	8%
Age 55 to 64	13%	70%	17%
Age 65 and up	11%	66%	23%
Sex			
Male	18%	66%	16%
Female	8%	78%	14%
Region			
North America	8%	75%	17%
South/Central America / Caribbean	17%	65%	18%
Europe	9%	79%	12%
Sub-Saharan Africa	16%	74%	9%
Middle East / North Africa	21%	62%	18%
North/Central/South Asia	9%	57%	33%
East Asia	23%	67%	9%
South East Asia	7%	69%	24%
Oceania	19%	64%	17%
Income			
\$0–\$19,999	27%	48%	25%
\$20,000–\$74,999	9%	77%	13%
\$75,000+	11%	75%	14%
Race			
White	11%	75%	14%
Black	24%	59%	17%
Hispanic	22%	57%	22%
Other Race	7%	76%	16%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor’s	18%	72%	10%
Bachelor’s Degree	12%	71%	17%
More Than Bachelor’s	8%	76%	16%
Marital Status			
Married	7%	77%	16%
Never Married	21%	68%	11%
Other	14%	69%	17%

⁵⁷ This question was shown to respondents who answered “Yes” to whether they were aware about FWABs (Q20).

Q21A. How did you obtain a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 5, 2024 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/non-FVAP website (5) I'm unsure how I received an absentee ballot [N = 190]⁵⁸

FWAB Ballot Source					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Respondents	36%	27%	13%	2%	22%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	50%	2%	1%	0%	47%
Age 25 to 34	35%	11%	34%	17%	2%
Age 35 to 44	24%	53%	0%	6%	17%
Age 45 to 54	37%	38%	24%	0%	1%
Age 55 to 64	15%	54%	25%	1%	5%
Age 65 and up	41%	7%	15%	1%	36%
Sex					
Male	38%	20%	11%	2%	29%
Female	26%	40%	20%	3%	10%
Region					
North America	0%	0%	12%	0%	88%
South/Central America / Caribbean	67%	15%	7%	2%	9%
Europe	16%	45%	14%	0%	25%
Sub-Saharan Africa	84%	7%	0%	3%	7%
Middle East / North Africa	50%	34%	3%	9%	3%
North/Central/South Asia	41%	35%	20%	0%	4%
East Asia	84%	2%	4%	5%	4%
South East Asia	52%	12%	21%	0%	15%
Oceania	12%	42%	46%	0%	0%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	81%	7%	4%	6%	2%
\$20,000–\$74,999	23%	37%	12%	3%	24%
\$75,000+	25%	29%	20%	0%	26%
Race					
White	33%	23%	17%	1%	27%
Black	94%	0%	6%	0%	0%
Hispanic	43%	36%	3%	13%	6%
Other Race	36%	53%	7%	0%	4%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	23%	25%	6%	0%	47%
Bachelor's Degree	58%	22%	13%	5%	1%
More Than Bachelor's	25%	35%	24%	1%	15%
Marital Status					
Married	32%	23%	24%	5%	16%
Never Married	49%	21%	3%	0%	26%
Other	14%	42%	19%	0%	25%

⁵⁸ This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to obtaining a FWAB for the November 5, 2024, General Election (Q21).

Q21B. What was the MAIN REASON you used the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 169]⁵⁹

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	32%	9%	42%	5%	12%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	96%	3%	2%	0%	0%
Age 25 to 34	27%	19%	41%	0%	13%
Age 35 to 44	10%	6%	81%	1%	3%
Age 45 to 54	41%	22%	34%	1%	3%
Age 55 to 64	3%	9%	61%	2%	25%
Age 65 and up	17%	2%	36%	23%	22%
Sex					
Male	39%	2%	43%	6%	10%
Female	20%	22%	45%	4%	10%
Region					
North America	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
South/Central America / Caribbean	15%	14%	39%	9%	23%
Europe	27%	15%	49%	0%	9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	0%	45%	30%	4%	21%
Middle East / North Africa	19%	3%	41%	25%	12%
North/Central/South Asia	32%	15%	30%	11%	13%
East Asia	74%	0%	23%	0%	3%
South East Asia	27%	19%	36%	0%	18%
Oceania	5%	2%	71%	0%	21%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	63%	2%	24%	3%	8%
\$20,000–\$74,999	8%	17%	58%	4%	12%
\$75,000+	28%	11%	40%	8%	13%
Race					
White	34%	9%	38%	7%	12%
Black	24%	55%	6%	0%	15%
Hispanic	27%	7%	48%	2%	16%
Other Race	36%	4%	47%	3%	10%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	24%	5%	56%	2%	12%
Bachelor's Degree	54%	8%	31%	1%	6%
More Than Bachelor's	8%	14%	48%	12%	19%
Marital Status					
Married	19%	14%	43%	10%	14%
Never Married	53%	6%	37%	0%	3%
Other	18%	4%	28%	2%	48%

⁵⁹This question was shown to respondents who answered “Yes” to obtaining a FWAB for the November 5, 2024, General Election (Q21) and reported how they obtained their FWAB (Q21A)

Q22. Did you use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) to cast your vote for the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 188]⁶⁰

Use of FWAB to Vote			
	Yes	No	Not sure
Respondents	59%	27%	14%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	53%	47%	0%
Age 25 to 34	55%	36%	9%
Age 35 to 44	73%	9%	18%
Age 45 to 54	71%	25%	3%
Age 55 to 64	24%	40%	36%
Age 65 and up	67%	13%	20%
Sex			
Male	61%	30%	9%
Female	48%	25%	28%
Region			
North America	12%	88%	0%
South/Central America / Caribbean	83%	4%	12%
Europe	46%	25%	29%
Sub-Saharan Africa	84%	0%	16%
Middle East / North Africa	92%	2%	7%
North/Central/South Asia	82%	11%	6%
East Asia	85%	12%	4%
South East Asia	61%	35%	5%
Oceania	48%	48%	4%
Income			
\$0–\$19,999	94%	2%	5%
\$20,000–\$74,999	33%	31%	36%
\$75,000+	51%	42%	7%
Race			
White	51%	32%	16%
Black	100%	0%	0%
Hispanic	73%	24%	3%
Other Race	74%	14%	13%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	38%	33%	30%
Bachelor's Degree	82%	15%	3%
More Than Bachelor's	54%	37%	9%
Marital Status			
Married	58%	34%	9%
Never Married	69%	29%	2%
Other	21%	14%	64%

⁶⁰ This question was shown to respondents who answered “Yes” to obtaining a FWAB for the November 5, 2024, General Election (Q21).

Q22A. How did you return your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 5, 2024 election?

[N = 137]⁶¹

FWAB Return Mode					
	Mail	Email	Website	Fax	Unsure
Respondents	63%	14%	4%	15%	5%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	95%	2%	4%	0%	0%
Age 25 to 34	83%	0%	17%	0%	0%
Age 35 to 44	22%	7%	0%	70%	0%
Age 45 to 54	85%	7%	0%	2%	6%
Age 55 to 64	61%	8%	18%	10%	3%
Age 65 and up	52%	27%	4%	4%	12%
Sex					
Male	62%	12%	3%	19%	4%
Female	68%	12%	8%	7%	6%
Region					
North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
South/Central America / Caribbean	47%	23%	9%	9%	11%
Europe	58%	0%	0%	42%	0%
Sub-Saharan Africa	75%	8%	0%	12%	5%
Middle East / North Africa	62%	27%	3%	4%	4%
North/Central/South Asia	53%	21%	26%	0%	0%
East Asia	96%	3%	0%	1%	0%
South East Asia	48%	19%	21%	12%	0%
Oceania	35%	54%	11%	0%	0%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	83%	6%	7%	2%	3%
\$20,000–\$74,999	56%	25%	5%	8%	6%
\$75,000+	40%	19%	2%	32%	6%
Race					
White	57%	14%	4%	20%	5%
Black	97%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Hispanic	54%	18%	6%	11%	11%
Other Race	69%	24%	7%	0%	0%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	60%	12%	8%	6%	14%
Bachelor's Degree	84%	11%	5%	0%	1%
More Than Bachelor's	28%	21%	0%	48%	4%
Marital Status					
Married	55%	28%	6%	2%	9%
Never Married	66%	2%	3%	27%	1%
Other	60%	25%	0%	10%	5%

⁶¹ This question was shown to respondents who answered “Yes” to casting their ballot using a FWAB for the November 5, 2024, General Election (Q22).

Q22B. When did you return your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 5, 2024 election?

[N = 136]⁶²

Date of FWAB Ballot Return							
	Nov. 2024	Late-Oct. 2024	Early Oct. 2024	Late Sept. 2024	Early Sept. 2024	Earlier than Sept. 2024	Do not recall
Respondents	48%	26%	10%	3%	1%	1%	13%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	88%	2%	8%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Age 25 to 34	52%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	31%
Age 35 to 44	84%	3%	7%	3%	0%	0%	3%
Age 45 to 54	4%	85%	3%	1%	1%	0%	5%
Age 55 to 64	19%	23%	30%	8%	2%	3%	16%
Age 65 and up	41%	15%	12%	3%	1%	2%	25%
Sex							
Male	58%	23%	8%	3%	1%	1%	8%
Female	26%	37%	13%	3%	1%	0%	20%
Region							
North America	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
South/Central America / Caribbean	14%	31%	24%	2%	4%	1%	23%
Europe	53%	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%
Sub-Saharan Africa	56%	13%	16%	0%	0%	9%	6%
Middle East / North Africa	28%	40%	10%	7%	0%	0%	15%
North/Central/South Asia	7%	16%	43%	26%	5%	5%	0%
East Asia	86%	3%	10%	2%	0%	0%	0%
South East Asia	27%	35%	10%	0%	0%	0%	28%
Oceania	20%	33%	11%	0%	0%	0%	36%
Income							
\$0–\$19,999	68%	10%	9%	0%	1%	1%	9%
\$20,000–\$74,999	29%	23%	23%	12%	1%	0%	11%
\$75,000+	52%	34%	6%	1%	0%	0%	7%
Race							
White	63%	18%	5%	2%	0%	0%	12%
Black	47%	0%	42%	0%	2%	3%	5%
Hispanic	12%	27%	19%	6%	2%	0%	34%
Other Race	19%	56%	15%	8%	1%	1%	0%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	34%	20%	16%	5%	2%	0%	23%
Bachelor's Degree	41%	39%	8%	1%	0%	0%	10%
More Than Bachelor's	74%	7%	7%	4%	0%	1%	7%
Marital Status							
Married	35%	28%	8%	4%	1%	1%	24%
Never Married	70%	18%	8%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Other	8%	32%	33%	6%	5%	0%	16%

⁶² This question was shown to respondents who answered “Yes” to casting their ballot using a FWAB for the November 5, 2024, General Election (Q22).

Q22C. 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* = 80]⁶³

FWAB Mail Type				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Respondents	62%	14%	18%	6%
Age				
Age 18 to 24	93%	3%	3%	2%
Age 25 to 34	0%	0%	63%	37%
Age 35 to 44	80%	0%	20%	0%
Age 45 to 54	41%	28%	30%	0%
Age 55 to 64	55%	11%	24%	10%
Age 65 and up	68%	18%	7%	7%
Sex				
Male	79%	14%	4%	3%
Female	34%	11%	44%	12%
Region				
North America	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South/Central America / Caribbean	37%	12%	30%	21%
Europe	80%	0%	20%	0%
Sub-Saharan Africa	0%	23%	69%	8%
Middle East / North Africa	27%	33%	22%	18%
North/Central/South Asia	12%	65%	1%	22%
East Asia	95%	5%	0%	0%
South East Asia	39%	43%	19%	0%
Oceania	11%	34%	54%	0%
Income				
\$0–\$19,999	79%	5%	6%	9%
\$20,000–\$74,999	36%	17%	45%	2%
\$75,000+	57%	13%	28%	2%
Race				
White	89%	3%	7%	1%
Black	15%	11%	74%	0%
Hispanic	30%	9%	18%	43%
Other Race	9%	38%	49%	4%
Education				
Less Than Bachelor’s	76%	17%	6%	2%
Bachelor’s Degree	63%	13%	18%	5%
More Than Bachelor’s	37%	12%	40%	12%
Marital Status				
Married	51%	15%	22%	12%
Never Married	78%	4%	17%	2%
Other	58%	13%	30%	0%

⁶³ This question was shown to respondents who answered “Mail” to how they returned their FWAB for the November 5, 2024, General Election (Q22A).

Q23. Before taking this survey, were you aware of the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) or its services?

[N = 5,695]

FVAP Awareness		
	Yes	No
Respondents	44%	56%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	44%	56%
Age 25 to 34	43%	57%
Age 35 to 44	43%	57%
Age 45 to 54	49%	51%
Age 55 to 64	43%	57%
Age 65 and up	41%	59%
Sex		
Male	49%	51%
Female	39%	61%
Region		
North America	33%	67%
South/Central America / Caribbean	45%	55%
Europe	46%	54%
Sub-Saharan Africa	64%	36%
Middle East / North Africa	43%	57%
North/Central/South Asia	55%	45%
East Asia	44%	56%
South East Asia	46%	54%
Oceania	44%	56%
Income		
\$0–\$19,999	48%	52%
\$20,000–\$74,999	42%	58%
\$75,000+	46%	54%
Race		
White	45%	55%
Black	51%	49%
Hispanic	32%	68%
Other Race	48%	52%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	41%	59%
Bachelor's Degree	46%	54%
More Than Bachelor's	44%	56%
Marital Status		
Married	46%	54%
Never Married	43%	57%
Other	39%	61%

Q24. Did you hear, see, or receive any messages from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) in the past year about the November 2024 election, such as through the web, social media, email, or an organization?

[N = 5,649]

FVAP Messaging		
	Yes	No
Respondents	42%	58%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	30%	70%
Age 25 to 34	48%	52%
Age 35 to 44	41%	59%
Age 45 to 54	41%	59%
Age 55 to 64	44%	56%
Age 65 and up	44%	56%
Sex		
Male	43%	57%
Female	41%	59%
Region		
North America	38%	62%
South/Central America / Caribbean	43%	57%
Europe	43%	57%
Sub-Saharan Africa	65%	35%
Middle East / North Africa	42%	58%
North/Central/South Asia	41%	59%
East Asia	38%	62%
South East Asia	41%	59%
Oceania	43%	57%
Income		
\$0–\$19,999	41%	59%
\$20,000–\$74,999	44%	56%
\$75,000+	42%	58%
Race		
White	42%	58%
Black	53%	47%
Hispanic	44%	56%
Other Race	41%	59%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	37%	63%
Bachelor's Degree	43%	57%
More Than Bachelor's	44%	56%
Marital Status		
Married	43%	57%
Never Married	41%	59%
Other	43%	57%

Q24A. 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 = 2,551]⁶⁴

Specify FVAP Messaging									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Respondents	64%	25%	8%	11%	19%	20%	1%	17%	6%
Age									
Age 18 to 24	48%	28%	17%	30%	33%	26%	3%	19%	2%
Age 25 to 34	62%	29%	5%	7%	23%	20%	1%	8%	8%
Age 35 to 44	72%	29%	11%	7%	22%	29%	1%	22%	4%
Age 45 to 54	57%	26%	9%	11%	19%	28%	0%	16%	6%
Age 55 to 64	64%	24%	6%	19%	14%	19%	1%	19%	9%
Age 65 and up	69%	18%	6%	6%	13%	12%	0%	16%	6%
Sex									
Male	69%	21%	11%	13%	20%	19%	1%	14%	4%
Female	60%	28%	6%	10%	18%	21%	1%	20%	9%
Region									
North America	74%	19%	9%	10%	18%	16%	0%	15%	3%
South/Central America / Caribbean	61%	16%	5%	9%	17%	30%	1%	13%	8%
Europe	62%	28%	8%	11%	18%	17%	0%	19%	7%
Sub-Saharan Africa	53%	19%	7%	32%	17%	54%	3%	21%	4%
Middle East / North Africa	69%	17%	9%	12%	23%	24%	3%	16%	5%
North/Central/South Asia	75%	13%	4%	12%	18%	29%	1%	6%	4%
East Asia	61%	41%	8%	14%	29%	23%	3%	12%	6%
South East Asia	58%	16%	10%	10%	17%	34%	1%	21%	8%
Oceania	57%	27%	5%	5%	24%	18%	0%	14%	6%
Income									
\$0–\$19,999	58%	16%	4%	14%	11%	17%	1%	10%	9%
\$20,000–\$74,999	73%	23%	5%	9%	21%	18%	1%	15%	7%
\$75,000+	62%	28%	12%	11%	19%	22%	0%	19%	5%
Race									
White	66%	24%	7%	11%	19%	21%	1%	17%	5%
Black	52%	57%	29%	9%	7%	16%	0%	14%	27%
Hispanic	50%	34%	19%	12%	26%	31%	1%	26%	5%
Other Race	60%	20%	4%	9%	23%	16%	1%	12%	10%
Education									
Less Than Bachelor's	60%	28%	13%	11%	16%	17%	1%	19%	9%
Bachelor's Degree	66%	23%	6%	11%	22%	22%	0%	14%	6%
More Than Bachelor's	65%	25%	6%	11%	19%	21%	1%	18%	4%
Marital Status									
Married	68%	21%	8%	10%	17%	20%	0%	17%	6%
Never Married	59%	32%	8%	14%	23%	20%	1%	17%	7%
Other	59%	30%	3%	6%	21%	25%	0%	15%	3%

⁶⁴ This question was shown to respondents who answered "Yes" to receiving messages from FVAP (Q24).

Q25. Which, if any, of the following do you recall seeing, reading, or hearing from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)? *Mark all that apply.* (1) Ad 1 (2) Ad 2 (3) Ad 3 (4) Ad 4 [N = 5,814]

FVAP Advertisements				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Respondents	16%	20%	5%	6%
Age				
Age 18 to 24	14%	17%	2%	5%
Age 25 to 34	16%	26%	9%	6%
Age 35 to 44	22%	21%	7%	5%
Age 45 to 54	12%	22%	6%	7%
Age 55 to 64	16%	18%	3%	7%
Age 65 and up	15%	16%	3%	4%
Sex				
Male	16%	19%	6%	6%
Female	16%	21%	4%	5%
Region				
North America	13%	19%	3%	6%
South/Central America / Caribbean	19%	22%	2%	8%
Europe	16%	19%	8%	6%
Sub-Saharan Africa	34%	21%	3%	4%
Middle East / North Africa	13%	17%	1%	2%
North/Central/South Asia	18%	27%	1%	4%
East Asia	17%	22%	5%	8%
South East Asia	18%	24%	2%	6%
Oceania	13%	17%	3%	3%
Income				
\$0–\$19,999	9%	19%	5%	5%
\$20,000–\$74,999	17%	24%	5%	7%
\$75,000+	19%	18%	6%	5%
Race				
White	16%	19%	5%	5%
Black	12%	38%	13%	3%
Hispanic	21%	31%	7%	12%
Other Race	15%	22%	5%	6%
Education				
Less Than Bachelor's	12%	17%	4%	6%
Bachelor's Degree	18%	23%	6%	5%
More Than Bachelor's	16%	20%	5%	6%
Marital Status				
Married	17%	18%	4%	6%
Never Married	17%	25%	8%	6%
Other	12%	19%	2%	2%

Q26. Please indicate which FVAP products or services you used for voting assistance for the November 5, 2024 election. *Mark all that apply.* (1) FVAP.gov [N = 2,732] (2) FVAP staff support [N = 2,732] (3) FVAP online assistant [N = 2,732] (4) Visited state or local election office website [N = 5,814] (5) Used U.S. government voting assistance resources in [COUNTRY] [N = 5,814] (6) Other [N = 5,814] ⁶⁵

Voting Assistance Services Used ⁶⁶						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Respondents	54%	6%	17%	59%	10%	12%
Age						
Age 18 to 24	74%	2%	13%	51%	6%	12%
Age 25 to 34	52%	17%	13%	56%	10%	5%
Age 35 to 44	48%	1%	17%	72%	12%	11%
Age 45 to 54	65%	8%	20%	59%	9%	11%
Age 55 to 64	51%	2%	20%	65%	11%	13%
Age 65 and up	43%	5%	17%	49%	10%	18%
Sex						
Male	51%	5%	20%	57%	9%	12%
Female	56%	8%	15%	58%	11%	12%
Region						
North America	54%	5%	10%	61%	9%	10%
South/Central America / Caribbean	58%	6%	16%	50%	16%	13%
Europe	50%	7%	19%	58%	10%	13%
Sub-Saharan Africa	73%	11%	22%	65%	14%	9%
Middle East / North Africa	63%	6%	20%	54%	14%	10%
North/Central/South Asia	77%	3%	16%	49%	11%	7%
East Asia	68%	2%	14%	61%	12%	11%
South East Asia	49%	5%	18%	64%	11%	10%
Oceania	58%	5%	19%	63%	7%	12%
Income						
\$0–\$19,999	59%	16%	20%	43%	12%	14%
\$20,000–\$74,999	58%	5%	22%	58%	11%	12%
\$75,000+	53%	5%	15%	67%	10%	12%
Race						
White	51%	4%	16%	62%	10%	12%
Black	37%	33%	43%	44%	11%	16%
Hispanic	74%	9%	21%	53%	15%	16%
Other Race	72%	14%	20%	54%	11%	10%
Education						
Less Than Bachelor's	53%	8%	23%	53%	13%	14%
Bachelor's Degree	58%	8%	17%	60%	9%	11%
More Than Bachelor's	52%	4%	16%	64%	10%	12%
Marital Status						
Married	51%	5%	19%	61%	11%	13%
Never Married	60%	9%	15%	61%	8%	9%
Other	54%	7%	12%	54%	13%	19%

⁶⁵ Items 1 to 3 were only shown to respondents who answered “Yes” to being aware of FVAP before responding the survey (Q23).

⁶⁶ Percentages reflect respondents reporting “Yes” to using the following voting resources.

Q27. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the FVAP.gov website when you visited it in 2024

[N = 1,758]⁶⁷

Satisfaction with FVAP website					
	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Respondents	33%	51%	14%	2%	0%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	19%	46%	26%	9%	0%
Age 25 to 34	18%	61%	21%	0%	0%
Age 35 to 44	24%	62%	12%	1%	0%
Age 45 to 54	35%	47%	16%	2%	0%
Age 55 to 64	38%	56%	5%	0%	1%
Age 65 and up	50%	44%	5%	0%	1%
Sex					
Male	38%	47%	15%	0%	0%
Female	27%	57%	12%	3%	0%
Region					
North America	38%	55%	8%	0%	0%
South/Central America / Caribbean	41%	40%	17%	2%	0%
Europe	31%	54%	12%	3%	0%
Sub-Saharan Africa	28%	59%	11%	2%	0%
Middle East / North Africa	35%	48%	15%	2%	1%
North/Central/South Asia	45%	38%	13%	3%	0%
East Asia	26%	50%	22%	0%	1%
South East Asia	44%	40%	15%	0%	1%
Oceania	26%	49%	22%	1%	2%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	25%	47%	24%	4%	0%
\$20,000–\$74,999	33%	53%	13%	1%	0%
\$75,000+	36%	50%	11%	3%	0%
Race					
White	33%	52%	12%	2%	0%
Black	43%	55%	2%	0%	0%
Hispanic	36%	42%	19%	1%	2%
Other Race	30%	49%	17%	4%	0%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	35%	42%	19%	3%	1%
Bachelor's Degree	35%	52%	11%	2%	0%
More Than Bachelor's	29%	55%	13%	2%	0%
Marital Status					
Married	38%	49%	11%	1%	0%
Never Married	21%	55%	19%	5%	0%
Other	33%	50%	14%	1%	2%

⁶⁷ This question was shown to respondents who visited FVAP.gov or the FVAP Online Assistant tool (Q26).

Q28. What source led you to visit your state or local election office website when you visited in anticipation of the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 3,247]⁶⁸

Source of State/Local Website						
	FVAP.gov	Internet search	State or local election official	Family or friend	State Department or Consular Services	Other
Respondents	12%	46%	17%	8%	4%	13%
Age						
Age 18 to 24	10%	50%	6%	25%	5%	3%
Age 25 to 34	9%	56%	10%	13%	4%	7%
Age 35 to 44	14%	47%	13%	7%	5%	14%
Age 45 to 54	19%	50%	12%	3%	4%	13%
Age 55 to 64	11%	42%	27%	4%	4%	13%
Age 65 and up	11%	34%	31%	3%	4%	17%
Sex						
Male	13%	45%	20%	6%	2%	12%
Female	11%	45%	17%	9%	6%	12%
Region						
North America	8%	49%	22%	9%	2%	10%
South/Central America / Caribbean	16%	41%	21%	9%	4%	10%
Europe	13%	44%	16%	7%	5%	16%
Sub-Saharan Africa	11%	50%	15%	7%	11%	5%
Middle East / North Africa	12%	44%	13%	14%	5%	12%
North/Central/South Asia	34%	40%	12%	7%	4%	3%
East Asia	13%	52%	16%	6%	5%	7%
South East Asia	14%	44%	19%	7%	3%	13%
Oceania	11%	52%	20%	8%	2%	6%
Income						
\$0–\$19,999	15%	56%	10%	7%	3%	8%
\$20,000–\$74,999	10%	42%	22%	8%	5%	13%
\$75,000+	14%	45%	17%	8%	4%	13%
Race						
White	11%	46%	18%	8%	4%	13%
Black	7%	54%	10%	6%	17%	5%
Hispanic	12%	53%	13%	10%	2%	10%
Other Race	18%	43%	17%	7%	5%	10%
Education						
Less Than Bachelor's	11%	45%	17%	14%	5%	9%
Bachelor's Degree	16%	43%	18%	9%	4%	10%
More Than Bachelor's	10%	49%	18%	5%	4%	15%
Marital Status						
Married	14%	44%	19%	6%	4%	12%
Never Married	9%	53%	11%	14%	3%	10%
Other	8%	34%	24%	5%	5%	24%

⁶⁸ This question was shown to respondents who visited a state or local election office website (Q26).

Q29. Did you receive information about the absentee voting process from any of the following sources in 2024? (1) State or local election official [N = 5,183] (2) U.S. newspapers, magazines, radio, or TV [N = 5,042] (3) International newspapers, magazines, radio, or TV [N = 5,042] (4) Family or friends living outside of [COUNTRY] [N = 5,081] (5) Family or friends living in [COUNTRY] [N = 5,105] (6) Internet other than social media [N = 5,130] (7) Social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, blogs) [N = 5,085] (8) Directly from candidates/parties [N = 5,064] (9) Employer/HR department [N = 5,026] (10) An organization for Americans living abroad [N = 5,156] (11) FVAP [N = 5,199] (12) Other [N = 4,466]

Procedural Information ⁶⁹												
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Respondents	39%	11%	10%	17%	25%	39%	27%	12%	3%	31%	38%	6%
Age												
Age 18 to 24	23%	16%	7%	33%	48%	44%	22%	7%	2%	26%	31%	7%
Age 25 to 34	34%	9%	5%	24%	29%	42%	35%	8%	1%	23%	42%	3%
Age 35 to 44	39%	8%	10%	16%	25%	43%	33%	13%	5%	33%	38%	7%
Age 45 to 54	36%	11%	9%	15%	20%	31%	30%	15%	3%	28%	34%	9%
Age 55 to 64	40%	9%	9%	13%	19%	38%	25%	15%	1%	33%	41%	4%
Age 65 and up	50%	14%	14%	11%	16%	37%	19%	13%	2%	35%	37%	6%
Sex												
Male	41%	11%	9%	14%	23%	38%	20%	12%	4%	29%	40%	5%
Female	38%	11%	10%	20%	26%	38%	33%	13%	2%	33%	35%	7%
Region												
North America	42%	10%	9%	16%	13%	37%	24%	13%	1%	35%	33%	3%
South/Central												
America / Caribbean	37%	13%	10%	20%	22%	39%	24%	13%	4%	22%	41%	8%
Europe	38%	11%	11%	18%	27%	39%	28%	12%	2%	32%	37%	6%
Sub-Saharan Africa	38%	13%	14%	19%	24%	33%	37%	13%	16%	27%	63%	6%
Middle East / North												
Africa	32%	9%	12%	17%	47%	37%	20%	10%	7%	35%	43%	7%
North/Central/South												
Asia	29%	15%	12%	24%	25%	46%	15%	9%	5%	15%	56%	8%
East Asia	35%	8%	5%	20%	23%	37%	32%	8%	2%	28%	37%	7%
South East Asia	46%	14%	11%	17%	21%	41%	24%	9%	4%	31%	40%	7%
Oceania	38%	6%	5%	12%	23%	39%	28%	9%	0%	25%	40%	5%
Income												
\$0–\$19,999	28%	20%	5%	28%	32%	39%	30%	11%	3%	30%	39%	7%
\$20,000–\$74,999	44%	10%	10%	15%	24%	40%	29%	14%	2%	31%	39%	7%
\$75,000+	37%	10%	11%	16%	23%	37%	25%	10%	3%	34%	39%	3%
Race												
White	40%	10%	9%	16%	26%	39%	26%	12%	2%	34%	38%	5%
Black	36%	37%	32%	46%	31%	41%	49%	19%	9%	19%	39%	5%
Hispanic	32%	9%	13%	20%	20%	40%	39%	12%	2%	29%	33%	9%
Other Race	36%	15%	11%	21%	21%	38%	24%	11%	4%	22%	41%	7%
Education												
Less Than Bachelor's	32%	15%	9%	21%	29%	42%	22%	11%	1%	30%	36%	8%
Bachelor's Degree	38%	10%	8%	17%	26%	33%	29%	11%	3%	30%	40%	4%
More Than Bachelor's	42%	9%	11%	16%	21%	41%	28%	13%	3%	33%	38%	5%
Marital Status												
Married	42%	9%	9%	12%	20%	38%	25%	10%	3%	32%	38%	5%
Never Married	30%	11%	11%	27%	36%	39%	32%	12%	2%	27%	39%	6%
Other	41%	18%	14%	17%	17%	35%	25%	17%	2%	39%	36%	9%

⁶⁹ 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 = 5,814]

	News About Politics ⁷⁰									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Respondents	37%	39%	30%	41%	26%	28%	26%	57%	52%	16%
Age										
Age 18 to 24	27%	43%	29%	40%	17%	26%	16%	57%	60%	22%
Age 25 to 34	22%	28%	24%	45%	31%	36%	21%	56%	55%	23%
Age 35 to 44	32%	36%	35%	45%	35%	32%	38%	67%	45%	21%
Age 45 to 54	36%	39%	31%	41%	26%	24%	30%	60%	48%	15%
Age 55 to 64	43%	41%	27%	37%	24%	29%	26%	50%	53%	10%
Age 65 and up	52%	44%	31%	37%	25%	26%	24%	50%	52%	9%
Sex										
Male	41%	39%	28%	40%	27%	37%	27%	58%	52%	13%
Female	34%	40%	30%	41%	26%	22%	26%	56%	52%	19%
Region										
North America	49%	44%	29%	35%	30%	23%	31%	53%	49%	17%
South/Central America / Caribbean	49%	26%	17%	36%	15%	27%	19%	40%	54%	12%
Europe	32%	43%	35%	45%	28%	28%	27%	63%	51%	15%
Sub-Saharan Africa	32%	13%	16%	38%	39%	25%	22%	50%	53%	10%
Middle East / North Africa	37%	31%	32%	36%	19%	30%	14%	47%	55%	13%
North/Central/South Asia	53%	34%	31%	38%	22%	30%	19%	54%	71%	12%
East Asia	32%	30%	20%	41%	24%	40%	26%	50%	60%	24%
South East Asia	44%	16%	13%	35%	20%	33%	22%	48%	58%	13%
Oceania	29%	47%	30%	37%	27%	28%	28%	61%	47%	16%
Income										
\$0–\$19,999	32%	43%	31%	32%	20%	27%	18%	52%	65%	24%
\$20,000–\$74,999	39%	39%	25%	37%	24%	30%	22%	55%	56%	18%
\$75,000+	40%	41%	37%	51%	33%	31%	34%	65%	51%	13%
Race										
White	37%	41%	33%	43%	28%	28%	27%	60%	52%	16%
Black	56%	33%	30%	29%	22%	48%	24%	54%	57%	18%
Hispanic	47%	40%	22%	39%	25%	29%	24%	54%	62%	12%
Other Race	42%	41%	23%	39%	25%	37%	22%	52%	59%	18%
Education										
Less Than Bachelor's	46%	46%	22%	26%	16%	33%	22%	50%	58%	15%
Bachelor's Degree	36%	42%	30%	41%	28%	29%	23%	57%	57%	18%
More Than Bachelor's	35%	38%	36%	51%	32%	27%	32%	64%	49%	16%
Marital Status										
Married	41%	41%	29%	43%	27%	30%	28%	58%	51%	13%
Never Married	30%	40%	34%	43%	28%	31%	23%	62%	61%	22%
Other	43%	46%	35%	35%	22%	21%	26%	55%	49%	15%

⁷⁰ 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 5, 2024 election, did you have reliable access to the following? Internet [N = 5,607], Fax Machine [N = 5,316], Printer [N = 5,508], Scanner [N = 5,472], Cell phone service [N = 5,525].

Access to Resources					
	Internet	Fax	Printer	Scanner	Cell Phone Service
Respondents	99%	21%	84%	81%	97%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	99%	12%	70%	70%	99%
Age 25 to 34	100%	15%	74%	71%	100%
Age 35 to 44	100%	22%	83%	82%	99%
Age 45 to 54	100%	28%	91%	90%	98%
Age 55 to 64	99%	23%	89%	88%	96%
Age 65 and up	99%	24%	88%	81%	92%
Sex					
Male	100%	25%	87%	85%	96%
Female	99%	19%	81%	78%	97%
Region					
North America	99%	28%	89%	86%	95%
South/Central America / Caribbean	98%	20%	78%	74%	95%
Europe	100%	18%	82%	80%	98%
Sub-Saharan Africa	98%	12%	84%	84%	96%
Middle East / North Africa	99%	27%	87%	84%	96%
North/Central/South Asia	99%	26%	80%	75%	89%
East Asia	99%	33%	87%	78%	98%
South East Asia	98%	18%	83%	76%	94%
Oceania	99%	14%	86%	83%	99%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	98%	13%	71%	62%	92%
\$20,000–\$74,999	99%	21%	83%	80%	95%
\$75,000+	99%	25%	88%	86%	99%
Race					
White	100%	21%	86%	82%	97%
Black	97%	34%	70%	69%	96%
Hispanic	98%	23%	79%	77%	97%
Other Race	98%	20%	80%	77%	92%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	99%	23%	76%	75%	95%
Bachelor's Degree	99%	20%	88%	83%	97%
More Than Bachelor's	99%	21%	85%	82%	97%
Marital Status					
Married	99%	23%	89%	85%	96%
Never Married	100%	18%	76%	73%	99%
Other	99%	26%	82%	79%	95%

Q32. How would you characterize the reliability of internet access in [COUNTRY]? [N = 5,613]

Internet Reliability					
	Very unreliable	Unreliable	Neither reliable nor unreliable	Reliable	Very reliable
Respondents	11%	2%	3%	28%	55%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	8%	5%	1%	30%	56%
Age 25 to 34	6%	1%	5%	33%	55%
Age 35 to 44	10%	1%	2%	19%	68%
Age 45 to 54	13%	1%	3%	24%	59%
Age 55 to 64	15%	2%	4%	31%	49%
Age 65 and up	13%	2%	4%	32%	50%
Sex					
Male	11%	2%	4%	23%	61%
Female	12%	1%	3%	32%	52%
Region					
North America	16%	0%	3%	26%	55%
South/Central America / Caribbean	6%	5%	8%	48%	33%
Europe	11%	2%	2%	26%	60%
Sub-Saharan Africa	7%	5%	20%	53%	15%
Middle East / North Africa	11%	1%	8%	28%	53%
North/Central/South Asia	6%	3%	3%	44%	43%
East Asia	13%	2%	2%	19%	65%
South East Asia	12%	4%	6%	35%	42%
Oceania	11%	2%	3%	31%	53%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	7%	3%	6%	38%	46%
\$20,000–\$74,999	14%	2%	4%	26%	55%
\$75,000+	12%	2%	2%	26%	59%
Race					
White	12%	1%	3%	27%	57%
Black	7%	1%	2%	28%	63%
Hispanic	6%	7%	5%	37%	45%
Other Race	10%	2%	7%	30%	52%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	13%	2%	5%	28%	52%
Bachelor's Degree	11%	3%	3%	28%	55%
More Than Bachelor's	11%	1%	3%	28%	58%
Marital Status					
Married	14%	1%	3%	27%	54%
Never Married	6%	3%	3%	29%	59%
Other	11%	2%	3%	29%	55%

Q33. How interested or uninterested were you in the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 5,574]

Interest in Election					
	Very interested	Somewhat interested	Neither interested nor uninterested	Somewhat uninterested	Very uninterested
Respondents	87%	9%	1%	1%	2%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	74%	24%	1%	1%	2%
Age 25 to 34	78%	15%	4%	2%	1%
Age 35 to 44	86%	10%	1%	0%	2%
Age 45 to 54	91%	6%	1%	0%	2%
Age 55 to 64	94%	4%	0%	0%	2%
Age 65 and up	92%	4%	1%	1%	3%
Sex					
Male	86%	10%	2%	1%	3%
Female	88%	8%	1%	1%	2%
Region					
North America	89%	6%	2%	0%	3%
South/Central America / Caribbean	86%	10%	1%	1%	2%
Europe	88%	9%	1%	1%	1%
Sub-Saharan Africa	85%	10%	1%	2%	2%
Middle East / North Africa	83%	10%	4%	1%	3%
North/Central/South Asia	78%	18%	0%	2%	2%
East Asia	84%	12%	2%	1%	2%
South East Asia	87%	8%	2%	1%	2%
Oceania	86%	9%	0%	1%	4%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	79%	14%	1%	4%	2%
\$20,000–\$74,999	89%	8%	1%	0%	2%
\$75,000+	90%	7%	1%	0%	2%
Race					
White	89%	8%	1%	0%	2%
Black	83%	15%	0%	2%	1%
Hispanic	81%	12%	4%	0%	3%
Other Race	81%	13%	1%	3%	1%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	84%	11%	1%	0%	3%
Bachelor's Degree	86%	10%	1%	0%	2%
More Than Bachelor's	90%	6%	1%	1%	2%
Marital Status					
Married	90%	6%	1%	0%	3%
Never Married	80%	16%	1%	1%	1%
Other	95%	3%	0%	0%	1%

Q34. Did you have any preferences regarding the candidates in the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 5,590]

	Candidate Preference			
	No preference	Weak preference	Moderate preference	Strong preference
Respondents	2%	3%	10%	85%
Age				
Age 18 to 24	1%	4%	17%	79%
Age 25 to 34	0%	6%	10%	84%
Age 35 to 44	1%	4%	9%	86%
Age 45 to 54	3%	4%	11%	81%
Age 55 to 64	2%	3%	9%	86%
Age 65 and up	3%	2%	7%	88%
Sex				
Male	3%	4%	12%	81%
Female	2%	3%	8%	87%
Region				
North America	2%	2%	8%	89%
South/Central America / Caribbean	4%	4%	14%	79%
Europe	2%	3%	8%	86%
Sub-Saharan Africa	1%	3%	12%	84%
Middle East / North Africa	2%	6%	14%	78%
North/Central/South Asia	15%	6%	24%	55%
East Asia	2%	7%	12%	79%
South East Asia	1%	3%	15%	80%
Oceania	0%	2%	9%	89%
Income				
\$0–\$19,999	5%	4%	10%	81%
\$20,000–\$74,999	2%	3%	9%	85%
\$75,000+	1%	3%	9%	87%
Race				
White	2%	3%	7%	89%
Black	1%	1%	17%	81%
Hispanic	3%	6%	18%	73%
Other Race	5%	4%	23%	69%
Education				
Less Than Bachelor's	3%	2%	12%	83%
Bachelor's Degree	2%	4%	12%	81%
More Than Bachelor's	2%	3%	6%	89%
Marital Status				
Married	2%	4%	9%	85%
Never Married	2%	3%	12%	83%
Other	1%	2%	9%	88%

Q35. How much attention did you pay in October 2024 to news about U.S. politics and the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 5,607]

Attention to Election News					
	A great deal	A lot	A moderate amount	A little	None at all
Respondents	62%	21%	12%	4%	1%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	47%	28%	20%	4%	1%
Age 25 to 34	49%	29%	14%	8%	0%
Age 35 to 44	57%	24%	15%	5%	0%
Age 45 to 54	64%	19%	13%	2%	2%
Age 55 to 64	69%	17%	7%	6%	0%
Age 65 and up	74%	15%	9%	2%	0%
Sex					
Male	63%	21%	13%	3%	1%
Female	62%	20%	12%	5%	0%
Region					
North America	67%	18%	11%	5%	0%
South/Central America / Caribbean	60%	21%	14%	5%	1%
Europe	63%	21%	12%	4%	1%
Sub-Saharan Africa	48%	36%	10%	5%	1%
Middle East / North Africa	57%	26%	14%	3%	1%
North/Central/South Asia	43%	28%	24%	5%	0%
East Asia	57%	22%	14%	6%	1%
South East Asia	59%	21%	14%	4%	2%
Oceania	65%	19%	13%	2%	1%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	52%	25%	15%	7%	1%
\$20,000–\$74,999	62%	23%	11%	4%	1%
\$75,000+	68%	19%	11%	3%	1%
Race					
White	65%	21%	11%	4%	0%
Black	61%	10%	17%	2%	10%
Hispanic	58%	22%	18%	2%	0%
Other Race	51%	23%	16%	9%	1%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	65%	19%	11%	5%	0%
Bachelor's Degree	60%	22%	13%	4%	1%
More Than Bachelor's	63%	20%	12%	3%	1%
Marital Status					
Married	67%	19%	10%	3%	0%
Never Married	51%	25%	17%	6%	1%
Other	66%	17%	13%	3%	1%

Q36. Do you use any of the following social networking sites or apps at least once a month? (1) Facebook [N = 5,383] (2) Instagram [N = 5,198] (3) Twitter [N = 5,051] (4) LinkedIn [N = 5,073] (5) Pinterest [N = 4,971] (6) Tumblr [N = 4,911] (7) Reddit [N = 4,956] (8) Snapchat [N = 4,912] (9) YouTube [N = 5,369] (10) Periscope [N = 4,879] (11) WhatsApp [N = 5,358] (12) TikTok [N = 4,935] (13) Other [N = 4,371]

Use of Social Networks ⁷¹													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Respondents	58%	55%	17%	38%	16%	3%	28%	8%	79%	0%	73%	14%	11%
Age													
Age 18 to 24	42%	77%	20%	49%	36%	7%	36%	36%	89%	0%	80%	38%	2%
Age 25 to 34	63%	73%	22%	45%	19%	6%	58%	11%	92%	0%	77%	17%	11%
Age 35 to 44	60%	61%	17%	46%	11%	4%	41%	5%	81%	0%	76%	16%	10%
Age 45 to 54	60%	53%	16%	41%	16%	1%	25%	3%	74%	0%	73%	8%	15%
Age 55 to 64	60%	49%	15%	35%	8%	4%	10%	3%	74%	0%	73%	6%	13%
Age 65 and up	60%	34%	12%	21%	12%	0%	7%	3%	71%	0%	64%	9%	11%
Sex													
Male	54%	46%	21%	42%	6%	3%	29%	6%	84%	0%	69%	13%	14%
Female	63%	63%	14%	35%	23%	3%	28%	10%	76%	0%	75%	16%	8%
Region													
North America	62%	48%	14%	34%	16%	3%	35%	13%	70%	0%	42%	17%	10%
South/Central America / Caribbean	64%	61%	27%	35%	19%	1%	17%	7%	84%	0%	92%	25%	9%
Europe	54%	60%	15%	42%	16%	3%	27%	8%	79%	0%	84%	14%	9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	70%	52%	14%	35%	9%	0%	13%	6%	73%	0%	90%	10%	4%
Middle East / North Africa	52%	41%	21%	34%	12%	1%	16%	5%	79%	0%	89%	11%	13%
North/Central/South Asia	46%	57%	30%	48%	20%	3%	31%	6%	90%	1%	90%	7%	8%
East Asia	58%	63%	23%	34%	13%	7%	45%	5%	91%	0%	45%	9%	24%
South East Asia	70%	44%	20%	32%	11%	2%	19%	3%	86%	0%	58%	19%	16%
Oceania	72%	50%	13%	37%	15%	2%	29%	7%	80%	0%	70%	10%	8%
Income													
\$0–\$19,999	61%	62%	14%	36%	15%	3%	32%	12%	82%	0%	79%	20%	6%
\$20,000–\$74,999	63%	56%	18%	30%	18%	4%	27%	7%	83%	0%	69%	15%	13%
\$75,000+	58%	55%	18%	50%	13%	2%	31%	8%	77%	0%	76%	13%	10%
Race													
White	59%	53%	14%	38%	15%	3%	27%	8%	77%	0%	72%	12%	10%
Black	81%	76%	42%	54%	11%	3%	44%	17%	90%	0%	80%	54%	15%
Hispanic	60%	73%	24%	48%	21%	0%	32%	12%	87%	0%	85%	31%	7%
Other Race	53%	59%	28%	42%	18%	3%	36%	6%	85%	0%	74%	20%	18%
Education													
Less Than Bachelor's	56%	56%	18%	26%	21%	3%	26%	15%	80%	0%	64%	22%	11%
Bachelor's Degree	62%	62%	17%	40%	18%	4%	31%	11%	80%	0%	73%	14%	8%
More Than Bachelor's	58%	50%	16%	44%	11%	2%	27%	3%	78%	0%	77%	11%	12%
Marital Status													
Married	60%	48%	13%	37%	12%	2%	22%	4%	75%	0%	72%	11%	12%
Never Married	54%	72%	25%	45%	23%	6%	44%	18%	88%	0%	78%	24%	8%
Other	66%	49%	16%	33%	16%	1%	17%	3%	78%	0%	69%	11%	9%

⁷¹ 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 = 5,463] (2) Post your own thoughts or comments on political or social issues [N = 5,469] (3) Encourage other people to take action on a political or social issue that is important to you [N = 5,461] (4) Encourage other people to vote [N = 5,469] (5) Repost content related to political or social issues that was originally posted by someone else [N = 5,458] (6) “Like” or promote material related to political or social issues that others have posted [N = 5,474]

Social Network Activity⁷²						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Respondents	28%	27%	29%	36%	31%	47%
Age						
Age 18 to 24	23%	15%	20%	26%	28%	53%
Age 25 to 34	23%	29%	31%	38%	36%	57%
Age 35 to 44	26%	27%	31%	33%	28%	45%
Age 45 to 54	27%	31%	29%	35%	33%	49%
Age 55 to 64	28%	26%	29%	41%	29%	41%
Age 65 and up	35%	30%	28%	37%	33%	43%
Sex						
Male	26%	26%	23%	30%	28%	41%
Female	30%	28%	33%	41%	34%	53%
Region						
North America	27%	30%	34%	36%	33%	45%
South/Central America / Caribbean	33%	32%	36%	44%	39%	47%
Europe	29%	26%	27%	35%	31%	48%
Sub-Saharan Africa	30%	22%	31%	32%	28%	40%
Middle East / North Africa	29%	25%	25%	31%	30%	41%
North/Central/South Asia	17%	20%	20%	28%	18%	31%
East Asia	24%	25%	24%	33%	27%	48%
South East Asia	31%	34%	33%	42%	36%	52%
Oceania	26%	28%	32%	38%	30%	49%
Income						
\$0–\$19,999	26%	24%	31%	36%	31%	56%
\$20,000–\$74,999	31%	33%	33%	38%	36%	53%
\$75,000+	29%	27%	29%	34%	31%	45%
Race						
White	29%	28%	30%	35%	31%	48%
Black	26%	25%	31%	39%	39%	46%
Hispanic	31%	29%	32%	41%	44%	53%
Other Race	25%	26%	26%	37%	28%	45%
Education						
Less Than Bachelor’s	26%	25%	28%	36%	28%	47%
Bachelor’s Degree	28%	27%	29%	40%	33%	48%
More Than Bachelor’s	29%	28%	30%	32%	32%	46%
Marital Status						
Married	30%	30%	30%	36%	31%	45%
Never Married	24%	24%	30%	34%	34%	53%
Other	30%	24%	28%	37%	31%	44%

⁷² 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 = 5,814]

Organizations Abroad Engagement⁷³							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Respondents	11%	13%	3%	1%	1%	4%	7%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	9%	8%	0%	1%	0%	6%	6%
Age 25 to 34	5%	12%	5%	1%	0%	3%	4%
Age 35 to 44	9%	9%	1%	2%	1%	2%	8%
Age 45 to 54	12%	18%	3%	1%	1%	5%	4%
Age 55 to 64	13%	12%	3%	1%	2%	4%	8%
Age 65 and up	12%	15%	3%	3%	1%	4%	10%
Sex							
Male	10%	14%	3%	2%	0%	4%	7%
Female	11%	12%	3%	1%	1%	4%	7%
Region							
North America	8%	11%	1%	0%	0%	5%	7%
South/Central America / Caribbean	10%	15%	5%	2%	1%	4%	10%
Europe	13%	13%	4%	2%	1%	3%	6%
Sub-Saharan Africa	8%	30%	4%	2%	3%	6%	4%
Middle East / North Africa	8%	14%	1%	2%	1%	5%	8%
North/Central/South Asia	6%	13%	2%	1%	2%	3%	8%
East Asia	10%	10%	1%	0%	1%	4%	9%
South East Asia	12%	15%	7%	2%	1%	4%	11%
Oceania	9%	12%	2%	1%	1%	4%	4%
Income							
\$0–\$19,999	11%	13%	3%	2%	1%	8%	8%
\$20,000–\$74,999	12%	13%	2%	2%	1%	4%	7%
\$75,000+	12%	15%	4%	1%	1%	3%	7%
Race							
White	12%	13%	3%	1%	1%	4%	7%
Black	4%	21%	3%	2%	0%	4%	6%
Hispanic	10%	18%	3%	1%	1%	3%	7%
Other Race	10%	15%	3%	3%	1%	3%	8%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor’s	8%	15%	3%	2%	0%	5%	9%
Bachelor’s Degree	13%	14%	3%	1%	1%	4%	7%
More Than Bachelor’s	12%	12%	2%	2%	1%	4%	6%
Marital Status							
Married	12%	14%	3%	2%	1%	3%	8%
Never Married	10%	9%	3%	1%	0%	6%	6%
Other	14%	18%	3%	2%	2%	6%	8%

⁷³ 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 5, 2024? [N = 5,137]

Social Connections in Country of Residence							
	None	1-2	3-4	5-10	11-20	21-50	51+
Respondents	10%	18%	13%	27%	11%	10%	11%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	12%	16%	14%	28%	11%	7%	11%
Age 25 to 34	5%	19%	19%	29%	11%	8%	9%
Age 35 to 44	7%	25%	15%	24%	11%	11%	7%
Age 45 to 54	7%	15%	12%	29%	16%	10%	10%
Age 55 to 64	7%	19%	10%	27%	8%	12%	16%
Age 65 and up	17%	15%	11%	25%	10%	10%	13%
Sex							
Male	10%	17%	11%	25%	13%	11%	12%
Female	9%	20%	15%	28%	10%	8%	10%
Region							
North America	12%	23%	13%	28%	11%	6%	7%
South/Central America / Caribbean	10%	15%	9%	20%	10%	15%	20%
Europe	11%	20%	15%	28%	10%	9%	6%
Sub-Saharan Africa	6%	8%	6%	19%	9%	33%	18%
Middle East / North Africa	4%	2%	3%	11%	15%	18%	47%
North/Central/South Asia	6%	15%	13%	26%	13%	12%	14%
East Asia	5%	14%	9%	25%	17%	16%	15%
South East Asia	9%	15%	9%	23%	11%	10%	21%
Oceania	6%	19%	16%	39%	9%	5%	6%
Income							
\$0–\$19,999	16%	20%	11%	27%	10%	7%	9%
\$20,000–\$74,999	13%	19%	11%	26%	11%	10%	11%
\$75,000+	6%	17%	14%	29%	11%	11%	12%
Race							
White	9%	18%	13%	28%	12%	10%	10%
Black	23%	21%	3%	9%	10%	9%	26%
Hispanic	15%	19%	16%	20%	10%	8%	12%
Other Race	12%	21%	11%	31%	6%	9%	10%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	15%	20%	11%	27%	6%	8%	12%
Bachelor's Degree	7%	18%	15%	25%	16%	9%	10%
More Than Bachelor's	9%	17%	13%	29%	10%	11%	11%
Marital Status							
Married	9%	18%	13%	25%	12%	11%	12%
Never Married	10%	20%	15%	28%	10%	9%	8%
Other	15%	15%	9%	33%	9%	9%	11%

Q39A. How many U.S. citizens in [COUNTRY] that you know would you estimate you talked to about absentee voting procedures? [N = 4,589]⁷⁴

Discuss Absentee Voting with Social Connections in Country of Residence							
	None	1-2	3-4	5-10	11-20	21-50	51+
Respondents	25%	35%	14%	19%	3%	2%	2%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	17%	31%	20%	23%	7%	1%	1%
Age 25 to 34	20%	44%	13%	18%	2%	1%	1%
Age 35 to 44	30%	34%	12%	18%	3%	3%	0%
Age 45 to 54	23%	36%	14%	21%	3%	1%	3%
Age 55 to 64	25%	33%	15%	18%	3%	3%	2%
Age 65 and up	30%	32%	13%	17%	3%	3%	2%
Sex							
Male	27%	34%	14%	18%	3%	2%	1%
Female	25%	36%	13%	19%	4%	2%	2%
Region							
North America	30%	37%	12%	16%	1%	2%	1%
South/Central America / Caribbean	29%	26%	12%	22%	4%	4%	2%
Europe	23%	39%	14%	19%	2%	2%	1%
Sub-Saharan Africa	16%	33%	15%	19%	8%	5%	3%
Middle East / North Africa	10%	16%	14%	32%	13%	10%	5%
North/Central/South Asia	24%	38%	16%	17%	2%	2%	1%
East Asia	28%	29%	15%	22%	3%	2%	1%
South East Asia	27%	36%	11%	18%	4%	1%	3%
Oceania	27%	34%	22%	13%	2%	0%	1%
Income							
\$0–\$19,999	30%	38%	7%	21%	2%	2%	1%
\$20,000–\$74,999	24%	34%	14%	19%	4%	2%	2%
\$75,000+	23%	37%	15%	19%	3%	2%	1%
Race							
White	24%	35%	14%	19%	3%	2%	1%
Black	33%	21%	8%	13%	4%	17%	4%
Hispanic	23%	36%	14%	22%	2%	1%	2%
Other Race	29%	38%	10%	16%	2%	1%	3%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	26%	41%	11%	15%	3%	2%	1%
Bachelor's Degree	22%	31%	18%	21%	4%	2%	2%
More Than Bachelor's	26%	36%	12%	20%	2%	3%	1%
Marital Status							
Married	25%	34%	14%	19%	3%	3%	2%
Never Married	22%	38%	15%	19%	3%	1%	1%
Other	32%	36%	10%	16%	3%	3%	0%

⁷⁴ 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 5, 2024, how many of them would you estimate requested an absentee ballot or had an absentee ballot sent to them for the November 5, 2024 election? [N = 3,246] ⁷⁵

Estimated Social Connections in Country of Residence that Receive Ballot							
	None	1-2	3-4	5-10	11-20	21-50	51+
Respondents	7%	29%	14%	26%	9%	9%	6%
Age							
Age 18 to 24	4%	25%	24%	23%	12%	5%	6%
Age 25 to 34	9%	33%	13%	25%	4%	10%	5%
Age 35 to 44	5%	31%	13%	30%	8%	11%	3%
Age 45 to 54	9%	26%	11%	31%	11%	6%	5%
Age 55 to 64	6%	25%	12%	30%	8%	11%	8%
Age 65 and up	9%	29%	16%	22%	9%	7%	8%
Sex							
Male	7%	28%	15%	23%	10%	11%	5%
Female	7%	31%	13%	29%	7%	7%	6%
Region							
North America	9%	43%	9%	26%	4%	6%	3%
South/Central America / Caribbean	12%	29%	12%	19%	10%	10%	8%
Europe	6%	27%	17%	28%	10%	8%	4%
Sub-Saharan Africa	7%	19%	4%	14%	8%	34%	14%
Middle East / North Africa	6%	10%	9%	23%	16%	14%	23%
North/Central/South Asia	12%	33%	14%	20%	11%	6%	5%
East Asia	11%	22%	18%	29%	7%	8%	5%
South East Asia	7%	32%	12%	21%	9%	10%	9%
Oceania	7%	34%	18%	30%	6%	4%	2%
Income							
\$0–\$19,999	6%	33%	16%	20%	11%	7%	6%
\$20,000–\$74,999	9%	26%	15%	30%	6%	8%	6%
\$75,000+	7%	29%	14%	25%	10%	10%	6%
Race							
White	6%	27%	15%	26%	10%	9%	6%
Black	7%	28%	5%	8%	13%	31%	8%
Hispanic	10%	43%	12%	23%	3%	4%	5%
Other Race	13%	32%	15%	26%	6%	4%	3%
Education							
Less Than Bachelor's	9%	34%	13%	24%	6%	8%	7%
Bachelor's Degree	10%	25%	17%	27%	8%	7%	6%
More Than Bachelor's	4%	29%	14%	27%	11%	9%	5%
Marital Status							
Married	6%	28%	14%	27%	10%	9%	6%
Never Married	9%	30%	18%	23%	8%	8%	5%
Other	9%	33%	7%	30%	5%	8%	7%

⁷⁵ 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 5, 2024? [N = 3,374]⁷⁶

Number of U.S. Citizens Ages 18+ Living in Current Address				
	None	One	Two	Three or more
Respondents	13%	47%	28%	11%
Age				
Age 18 to 24	21%	36%	17%	26%
Age 25 to 34	21%	48%	25%	6%
Age 35 to 44	6%	57%	29%	7%
Age 45 to 54	11%	48%	26%	15%
Age 55 to 64	7%	48%	31%	14%
Age 65 and up	14%	43%	36%	7%
Sex				
Male	12%	45%	30%	13%
Female	15%	49%	24%	11%
Region				
North America	15%	55%	22%	8%
South/Central America / Caribbean	17%	40%	28%	15%
Europe	15%	47%	27%	10%
Sub-Saharan Africa	8%	27%	55%	10%
Middle East / North Africa	8%	28%	33%	31%
North/Central/South Asia	12%	36%	34%	18%
East Asia	12%	54%	29%	5%
South East Asia	8%	51%	29%	12%
Oceania	11%	49%	32%	9%
Income				
\$0–\$19,999	20%	50%	18%	11%
\$20,000–\$74,999	17%	46%	27%	11%
\$75,000+	10%	46%	32%	11%
Race				
White	11%	48%	30%	11%
Black	16%	30%	23%	31%
Hispanic	29%	43%	19%	8%
Other Race	22%	43%	23%	12%
Education				
Less Than Bachelor's	21%	45%	21%	14%
Bachelor's Degree	12%	43%	31%	15%
More Than Bachelor's	12%	51%	29%	8%
Marital Status				
Married	9%	42%	37%	11%
Never Married	20%	51%	15%	14%
Other	20%	65%	7%	7%

⁷⁶ 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 = 5,148]

Citizen Interest in Election					
	Much more interested	Somewhat more interested	About equally as interested	Somewhat less interested	Much less interested
Respondents	4%	7%	68%	17%	4%
Age					
Age 18 to 24	9%	11%	57%	19%	4%
Age 25 to 34	5%	10%	59%	23%	4%
Age 35 to 44	4%	5%	73%	16%	2%
Age 45 to 54	3%	7%	71%	16%	3%
Age 55 to 64	5%	6%	73%	12%	5%
Age 65 and up	2%	4%	74%	16%	4%
Sex					
Male	5%	4%	67%	20%	4%
Female	4%	9%	71%	13%	3%
Region					
North America	5%	7%	65%	18%	5%
South/Central America / Caribbean	5%	8%	58%	23%	6%
Europe	4%	7%	73%	14%	3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	6%	13%	70%	8%	2%
Middle East / North Africa	3%	8%	69%	16%	3%
North/Central/South Asia	6%	5%	63%	17%	9%
East Asia	3%	8%	58%	24%	7%
South East Asia	3%	5%	61%	24%	7%
Oceania	5%	5%	65%	18%	7%
Income					
\$0–\$19,999	6%	12%	59%	14%	9%
\$20,000–\$74,999	4%	7%	68%	18%	3%
\$75,000+	4%	4%	71%	17%	4%
Race					
White	3%	6%	71%	15%	4%
Black	5%	18%	70%	5%	3%
Hispanic	8%	6%	56%	24%	7%
Other Race	7%	9%	53%	26%	6%
Education					
Less Than Bachelor's	5%	10%	62%	17%	6%
Bachelor's Degree	4%	6%	70%	18%	3%
More Than Bachelor's	4%	6%	70%	16%	4%
Marital Status					
Married	3%	6%	72%	16%	3%
Never Married	7%	10%	59%	19%	5%
Other	2%	5%	74%	15%	4%

Q41. Do you speak a language other than English at home [N = 5,542]?

Speak Non-English Language at Home		
	Yes	No
Respondents	46%	54%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	57%	43%
Age 25 to 34	48%	52%
Age 35 to 44	42%	58%
Age 45 to 54	44%	56%
Age 55 to 64	48%	52%
Age 65 and up	41%	59%
Sex		
Male	48%	52%
Female	44%	56%
Region		
North America	19%	81%
South/Central America / Caribbean	74%	26%
Europe	55%	45%
Sub-Saharan Africa	30%	70%
Middle East / North Africa	60%	40%
North/Central/South Asia	79%	21%
East Asia	59%	41%
South East Asia	43%	57%
Oceania	6%	94%
Income		
\$0–\$19,999	67%	33%
\$20,000–\$74,999	46%	54%
\$75,000+	38%	62%
Race		
White	40%	60%
Black	66%	34%
Hispanic	79%	21%
Other Race	60%	40%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	47%	53%
Bachelor's Degree	47%	53%
More Than Bachelor's	43%	57%
Marital Status		
Married	42%	58%
Never Married	53%	47%
Other	45%	55%

Q41A. Please specify which language other than English you speak at home from the list below. (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 [N = 2,846]⁷⁷

Non-English Languages Spoken at Home											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Respondents	18%	2%	13%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	20%	44%
Age											
Age 18 to 24	18%	1%	11%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	30%	39%
Age 25 to 34	17%	3%	11%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	18%	48%
Age 35 to 44	17%	4%	14%	0%	0%	2%	3%	1%	0%	20%	40%
Age 45 to 54	17%	3%	10%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	18%	48%
Age 55 to 64	14%	2%	13%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	29%	39%
Age 65 and up	22%	1%	12%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	51%
Sex											
Male	19%	2%	10%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	21%	44%
Female	17%	2%	15%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	21%	43%
Region											
North America	41%	0%	42%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	15%
South/Central America / Caribbean	83%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%
Europe	11%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	42%
Sub-Saharan Africa	13%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	59%
Middle East / North Africa	2%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	1%	87%
North/Central/South Asia	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	95%
East Asia	4%	27%	1%	0%	0%	3%	13%	0%	0%	0%	52%
South East Asia	3%	3%	0%	22%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%	64%
Oceania	5%	0%	15%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	13%	62%
Income											
\$0–\$19,999	29%	3%	6%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	45%
\$20,000–\$74,999	20%	2%	12%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	14%	48%
\$75,000+	14%	3%	16%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	25%	40%
Race											
White	10%	1%	14%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	25%	49%
Black	8%	1%	55%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	22%	13%
Hispanic	79%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	15%
Other Race	3%	12%	2%	6%	2%	5%	5%	0%	0%	12%	53%
Education											
Less Than Bachelor's	18%	1%	12%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	24%	43%
Bachelor's Degree	23%	3%	8%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	14%	47%
More Than Bachelor's	14%	2%	17%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	21%	42%
Marital Status											
Married	16%	2%	11%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	18%	48%
Never Married	17%	2%	17%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	23%	39%
Other	31%	2%	10%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	39%

⁷⁷ This question was shown to respondents who reported talking a language other than English at home (Q41).

Q42. How well do you speak English? [N = 5,552]

English Proficiency				
	Very Well	Well	Not Well	Not at All
Respondents	94%	5%	1%	0%
Age				
Age 18 to 24	96%	4%	1%	0%
Age 25 to 34	95%	5%	0%	0%
Age 35 to 44	95%	5%	0%	0%
Age 45 to 54	95%	4%	1%	0%
Age 55 to 64	91%	7%	2%	0%
Age 65 and up	93%	6%	1%	0%
Sex				
Male	93%	6%	1%	0%
Female	95%	4%	1%	0%
Region				
North America	97%	3%	0%	0%
South/Central America / Caribbean	86%	12%	2%	0%
Europe	94%	5%	1%	0%
Sub-Saharan Africa	95%	4%	0%	0%
Middle East / North Africa	93%	6%	0%	0%
North/Central/South Asia	84%	15%	2%	0%
East Asia	93%	6%	1%	0%
South East Asia	90%	9%	1%	0%
Oceania	98%	2%	0%	0%
Income				
\$0–\$19,999	88%	12%	1%	0%
\$20,000–\$74,999	93%	7%	1%	0%
\$75,000+	97%	2%	1%	0%
Race				
White	96%	4%	0%	0%
Black	74%	25%	0%	0%
Hispanic	89%	9%	2%	0%
Other Race	90%	9%	1%	0%
Education				
Less Than Bachelor's	90%	8%	1%	0%
Bachelor's Degree	95%	5%	1%	0%
More Than Bachelor's	96%	4%	0%	0%
Marital Status				
Married	95%	5%	1%	0%
Never Married	94%	6%	1%	0%
Other	92%	7%	1%	0%

Q43. Did you live outside of the United States during the following dates? (1) November 2000 [*N* = 4,095] (2) November 2002 [*N* = 3,941] (3) November 2004 [*N* = 3,768] (4) November 2006 [*N* = 3,548] (5) November 2008 [*N* = 3,323] (6) November 2010 [*N* = 3,043] (7) November 2012 [*N* = 2,763] (8) November 2014 [*N* = 2,492] (9) November 2016 [*N* = 2,178] (10) November 2018 [*N* = 1,855] (11) November 2020 [*N* = 1,508] (12) November 2022 [*N* = 1,035].⁷⁸

Primary Residence Out of the United States in Previous Elections ⁷⁹												
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Respondents	20%	18%	19%	18%	19%	21%	20%	20%	20%	21%	16%	19%
Age												
Age 18 to 24	16%	16%	24%	19%	22%	28%	21%	30%	24%	24%	18%	13%
Age 25 to 34	14%	11%	11%	11%	11%	14%	10%	11%	15%	17%	9%	11%
Age 35 to 44	16%	17%	17%	16%	20%	21%	25%	20%	24%	17%	7%	9%
Age 45 to 54	24%	22%	21%	21%	17%	19%	20%	22%	20%	23%	25%	24%
Age 55 to 64	23%	18%	17%	19%	22%	21%	23%	16%	22%	21%	24%	37%
Age 65 and up	25%	21%	21%	18%	18%	20%	18%	21%	20%	22%	20%	28%
Sex												
Male	19%	17%	18%	16%	19%	21%	21%	19%	21%	22%	20%	21%
Female	21%	18%	19%	18%	17%	19%	17%	19%	21%	20%	12%	18%
Region												
North America	17%	17%	15%	13%	17%	17%	26%	22%	21%	20%	11%	6%
South/Central America / Caribbean	21%	21%	23%	21%	21%	23%	25%	27%	27%	28%	28%	33%
Europe	21%	18%	19%	16%	18%	21%	16%	16%	15%	16%	9%	11%
Sub-Saharan Africa	34%	36%	38%	44%	46%	47%	50%	36%	53%	52%	57%	61%
Middle East / North Africa	27%	22%	24%	23%	21%	23%	24%	25%	25%	30%	28%	35%
North/Central/South Asia	21%	20%	20%	19%	20%	23%	30%	26%	28%	26%	30%	32%
East Asia	17%	17%	17%	20%	15%	16%	18%	21%	24%	22%	15%	21%
South East Asia	17%	17%	19%	17%	20%	20%	23%	23%	22%	24%	35%	40%
Oceania	17%	16%	18%	21%	22%	21%	20%	22%	25%	23%	21%	17%
Income												
\$0–\$19,999	21%	17%	21%	16%	18%	25%	23%	30%	21%	27%	19%	30%
\$20,000–\$74,999	20%	19%	21%	21%	18%	23%	23%	23%	26%	27%	18%	17%
\$75,000+	19%	18%	16%	15%	18%	18%	17%	14%	16%	14%	11%	17%
Race												
White	19%	17%	18%	17%	18%	20%	19%	18%	19%	21%	14%	18%
Black	37%	27%	29%	17%	18%	18%	19%	32%	34%	24%	26%	33%
Hispanic	22%	21%	21%	23%	25%	28%	22%	27%	26%	21%	18%	21%
Other Race	20%	17%	17%	16%	17%	17%	21%	25%	21%	19%	23%	21%
Education												
Less Than Bachelor's	21%	20%	20%	17%	20%	25%	23%	26%	27%	24%	16%	14%
Bachelor's Degree	16%	15%	18%	18%	16%	17%	15%	20%	19%	15%	15%	15%
More Than Bachelor's	23%	20%	19%	17%	20%	22%	23%	18%	18%	23%	17%	24%
Marital Status												
Married	20%	19%	19%	19%	21%	22%	21%	19%	20%	21%	16%	23%
Never Married	19%	16%	19%	16%	16%	20%	18%	21%	21%	20%	15%	13%
Other	19%	18%	17%	17%	14%	16%	16%	17%	21%	19%	23%	26%

⁷⁸ This question was shown to participants that reported moving out of the United States on or after November 2000 in Q4. Participants were only asked about the years before they reported moving out of the United States in Q4.

⁷⁹ 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 = 5,051]

Years in Country of Residence			
	6 years or less	6+ to 12 years	More than 12 years
Respondents	34%	19%	47%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	56%	16%	28%
Age 25 to 34	63%	27%	11%
Age 35 to 44	32%	28%	39%
Age 45 to 54	24%	21%	54%
Age 55 to 64	25%	12%	62%
Age 65 and up	22%	14%	64%
Sex			
Male	34%	19%	47%
Female	34%	21%	45%
Region			
North America	24%	19%	57%
South/Central America / Caribbean	40%	19%	41%
Europe	36%	19%	45%
Sub-Saharan Africa	59%	16%	25%
Middle East / North Africa	30%	18%	52%
North/Central/South Asia	42%	15%	43%
East Asia	38%	20%	42%
South East Asia	45%	22%	33%
Oceania	30%	20%	50%
Income			
\$0–\$19,999	50%	15%	35%
\$20,000–\$74,999	30%	20%	49%
\$75,000+	33%	20%	47%
Race			
White	31%	19%	50%
Black	43%	18%	39%
Hispanic	45%	28%	28%
Other Race	45%	15%	40%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	33%	15%	52%
Bachelor's Degree	34%	21%	44%
More Than Bachelor's	34%	20%	46%
Marital Status			
Married	27%	21%	52%
Never Married	54%	15%	30%
Other	21%	19%	60%

Q45. Did you live in [COUNTRY] during the following dates? (1) November 2000 [N = 919] (2) November 2002 [N = 853] (3) November 2004 [N = 863] (4) November 2006 [N = 804] (5) November 2008 [N = 761] (6) November 2010 [N = 698] (7) November 2012 [N = 729] (8) November 2014 [N = 707] (9) November 2016 [N = 625] (10) November 2018 [N = 572] (11) November 2020 [N = 462] (12) November 2022 [N = 335].⁸⁰

Primary Residence in Current Country During Previous Elections ⁸¹												
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Respondents	51%	49%	50%	52%	48%	47%	47%	41%	45%	43%	43%	50%
Age												
Age 18 to 24	28%	18%	36%	54%	46%	37%	48%	36%	36%	23%	68%	48%
Age 25 to 34	69%	60%	68%	67%	71%	67%	60%	49%	67%	55%	43%	46%
Age 35 to 44	50%	51%	52%	41%	44%	46%	44%	36%	36%	41%	22%	27%
Age 45 to 54	45%	50%	46%	45%	28%	33%	26%	28%	26%	26%	24%	16%
Age 55 to 64	62%	60%	63%	63%	55%	45%	46%	47%	57%	58%	56%	81%
Age 65 and up	49%	47%	41%	46%	41%	42%	48%	48%	40%	46%	45%	71%
Sex												
Male	49%	54%	55%	55%	52%	51%	49%	43%	49%	47%	54%	57%
Female	52%	45%	44%	49%	44%	42%	43%	37%	42%	40%	36%	44%
Region												
North America	43%	46%	44%	62%	61%	55%	46%	46%	43%	63%	58%	65%
South/Central America / Caribbean	54%	54%	60%	60%	59%	66%	58%	58%	54%	53%	45%	55%
Europe	50%	44%	46%	46%	41%	39%	43%	33%	37%	31%	36%	49%
Sub-Saharan Africa	66%	63%	60%	52%	54%	67%	57%	26%	56%	54%	57%	62%
Middle East / North Africa	67%	66%	61%	55%	56%	49%	56%	41%	40%	40%	35%	28%
North/Central/South Asia	44%	44%	53%	58%	47%	57%	37%	37%	38%	55%	62%	45%
East Asia	46%	60%	50%	56%	47%	56%	54%	56%	63%	47%	37%	34%
South East Asia	50%	50%	50%	49%	46%	41%	37%	31%	41%	41%	37%	45%
Oceania	63%	69%	76%	64%	60%	69%	59%	72%	70%	50%	57%	44%
Income												
\$0–\$19,999	63%	51%	48%	57%	58%	49%	52%	49%	55%	41%	50%	64%
\$20,000–\$74,999	49%	55%	56%	60%	52%	56%	52%	49%	54%	49%	53%	51%
\$75,000+	49%	47%	50%	46%	46%	43%	45%	35%	41%	45%	31%	47%
Race												
White	53%	53%	53%	54%	50%	47%	47%	38%	41%	42%	38%	51%
Black	80%	43%	76%	78%	56%	76%	12%	10%	12%	13%	7%	2%
Hispanic	41%	41%	49%	43%	37%	40%	44%	38%	45%	34%	48%	24%
Other Race	51%	49%	47%	50%	50%	54%	54%	66%	70%	47%	59%	61%
Education												
Less Than Bachelor's	40%	36%	44%	59%	54%	53%	60%	54%	50%	57%	66%	56%
Bachelor's Degree	56%	53%	52%	53%	50%	53%	40%	43%	50%	45%	44%	48%
More Than Bachelor's	54%	55%	53%	50%	44%	41%	44%	34%	40%	36%	35%	50%
Marital Status												
Married	47%	48%	49%	46%	43%	47%	46%	47%	51%	52%	49%	61%
Never Married	54%	48%	53%	62%	56%	49%	49%	35%	41%	33%	39%	37%
Other	74%	72%	58%	56%	55%	43%	48%	54%	45%	43%	46%	69%

⁸⁰ 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).

⁸¹ 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 = 4,816]

Years at Current Address			
	6 years or less	6+ to 12 years	More than 12 years
Respondents	53%	18%	30%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	71%	14%	16%
Age 25 to 34	82%	11%	7%
Age 35 to 44	66%	19%	16%
Age 45 to 54	47%	25%	28%
Age 55 to 64	36%	18%	45%
Age 65 and up	33%	18%	50%
Sex			
Male	53%	17%	30%
Female	54%	19%	28%
Region			
North America	43%	19%	38%
South/Central America / Caribbean	51%	19%	30%
Europe	55%	16%	28%
Sub-Saharan Africa	71%	15%	15%
Middle East / North Africa	50%	21%	29%
North/Central/South Asia	46%	26%	28%
East Asia	58%	17%	25%
South East Asia	59%	20%	21%
Oceania	53%	16%	31%
Income			
\$0–\$19,999	63%	12%	25%
\$20,000–\$74,999	49%	19%	32%
\$75,000+	53%	18%	29%
Race			
White	51%	17%	32%
Black	56%	24%	20%
Hispanic	62%	19%	19%
Other Race	58%	18%	24%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	47%	15%	38%
Bachelor's Degree	50%	22%	28%
More Than Bachelor's	57%	16%	27%
Marital Status			
Married	45%	20%	35%
Never Married	72%	12%	15%
Other	43%	17%	40%

Q46A. Did you also live at your current address during the following dates? (1) November 2000 [N = 881] (2) November 2002 [N = 905] (3) November 2004 [N = 950] (4) November 2006 [N = 941] (5) November 2008 [N = 966] (6) November 2010 [N = 986] (7) November 2012 [N = 995] (8) November 2014 [N = 1,006] (9) November 2016 [N = 986] (10) November 2018 [N = 947] (11) November 2020 [N = 831] (12) November 2022 [N = 624].⁸²

Primary Residence at Current Address During Previous Elections ⁸³												
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Respondents	92%	92%	93%	93%	90%	91%	91%	93%	92%	92%	93%	93%
Age												
Age 18 to 24	91%	95%	89%	99%	100%	98%	99%	98%	99%	96%	99%	89%
Age 25 to 34	79%	77%	87%	81%	74%	89%	87%	89%	85%	93%	91%	90%
Age 35 to 44	96%	96%	97%	92%	95%	91%	88%	93%	93%	94%	95%	95%
Age 45 to 54	96%	97%	97%	98%	95%	94%	93%	97%	93%	93%	91%	96%
Age 55 to 64	94%	92%	96%	92%	92%	89%	94%	91%	94%	89%	93%	91%
Age 65 and up	92%	91%	90%	93%	86%	86%	89%	92%	87%	86%	92%	96%
Sex												
Male	96%	94%	95%	94%	90%	91%	93%	94%	95%	93%	95%	95%
Female	88%	89%	93%	92%	89%	90%	90%	93%	89%	91%	92%	90%
Region												
North America	89%	91%	91%	90%	88%	87%	91%	93%	94%	93%	93%	90%
South/Central America / Caribbean	90%	88%	88%	89%	87%	93%	94%	92%	89%	84%	88%	89%
Europe	93%	92%	95%	93%	89%	91%	90%	93%	90%	92%	95%	94%
Sub-Saharan Africa	100%	99%	99%	98%	95%	88%	94%	90%	97%	91%	92%	94%
Middle East / North Africa	91%	90%	92%	94%	94%	90%	92%	93%	95%	92%	91%	84%
North/Central/South Asia	98%	98%	98%	97%	98%	95%	98%	98%	96%	90%	85%	93%
East Asia	91%	96%	96%	95%	95%	97%	96%	95%	94%	95%	92%	90%
South East Asia	88%	85%	87%	88%	85%	78%	74%	83%	83%	84%	79%	93%
Oceania	94%	92%	95%	95%	93%	95%	97%	99%	95%	95%	97%	98%
Income												
\$0–\$19,999	84%	95%	95%	95%	85%	94%	94%	97%	96%	94%	95%	90%
\$20,000–\$74,999	95%	92%	96%	97%	91%	93%	91%	96%	92%	93%	93%	94%
\$75,000+	91%	89%	90%	88%	89%	88%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Race												
White	93%	91%	93%	92%	89%	90%	92%	94%	92%	93%	94%	91%
Black	68%	98%	93%	100%	100%	94%	96%	99%	92%	89%	88%	89%
Hispanic	93%	91%	90%	89%	89%	92%	93%	95%	93%	87%	94%	92%
Other Race	97%	99%	99%	98%	94%	93%	93%	95%	95%	92%	90%	98%
Education												
Less Than Bachelor's	86%	91%	92%	96%	93%	96%	95%	97%	95%	92%	99%	87%
Bachelor's Degree	96%	92%	96%	94%	94%	97%	94%	96%	93%	94%	98%	97%
More Than Bachelor's	92%	92%	92%	90%	87%	84%	88%	90%	90%	91%	88%	91%
Marital Status												
Married	94%	94%	95%	93%	93%	92%	90%	93%	91%	92%	93%	94%
Never Married	85%	85%	90%	91%	87%	91%	94%	95%	94%	93%	93%	90%
Other	95%	96%	93%	95%	84%	83%	92%	92%	88%	90%	97%	97%

⁸² 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).

⁸³ Percentages reflect respondents reporting “Yes” to living in current address.

Q49. As of November 5, 2024, in which country or countries did you hold citizenship? *Mark all that apply.*

[N = 5,814]

Citizenship			
	United States	Country of Residence	Other
Respondents	93%	45%	7%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	90%	51%	11%
Age 25 to 34	93%	39%	7%
Age 35 to 44	92%	40%	8%
Age 45 to 54	93%	38%	8%
Age 55 to 64	96%	49%	8%
Age 65 and up	94%	49%	4%
Sex			
Male	93%	45%	8%
Female	94%	45%	7%
Region			
North America	95%	62%	6%
South/Central America / Caribbean	91%	43%	6%
Europe	94%	42%	9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	91%	15%	5%
Middle East / North Africa	88%	62%	5%
North/Central/South Asia	93%	12%	2%
East Asia	92%	14%	4%
South East Asia	92%	17%	5%
Oceania	95%	59%	8%
Income			
\$0–\$19,999	98%	53%	6%
\$20,000–\$74,999	99%	43%	6%
\$75,000+	100%	47%	10%
Race			
White	99%	48%	7%
Black	100%	49%	12%
Hispanic	97%	45%	12%
Other Race	98%	45%	10%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	98%	53%	8%
Bachelor's Degree	99%	45%	5%
More Than Bachelor's	97%	45%	10%
Marital Status			
Married	99%	45%	7%
Never Married	98%	50%	11%
Other	99%	51%	6%

Q50. In the week before November 5, 2024, did you work either full-time or part-time? [N = 5,427]

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	61%	22%	1%	2%	4%	10%
Age						
Age 18 to 24	46%	0%	0%	10%	0%	43%
Age 25 to 34	79%	0%	2%	4%	3%	12%
Age 35 to 44	82%	0%	1%	0%	9%	7%
Age 45 to 54	77%	5%	3%	1%	7%	7%
Age 55 to 64	69%	19%	1%	0%	5%	5%
Age 65 and up	22%	73%	1%	0%	1%	3%
Sex						
Male	59%	26%	1%	3%	1%	10%
Female	62%	18%	2%	2%	7%	10%
Region						
North America	56%	26%	2%	1%	5%	10%
South/Central America / Caribbean	44%	37%	1%	2%	4%	12%
Europe	64%	19%	1%	2%	4%	10%
Sub-Saharan Africa	74%	13%	0%	2%	4%	6%
Middle East / North Africa	55%	26%	1%	1%	4%	12%
North/Central/South Asia	41%	26%	1%	2%	6%	25%
East Asia	78%	9%	0%	1%	3%	10%
South East Asia	42%	41%	4%	2%	4%	6%
Oceania	66%	19%	1%	2%	4%	7%
Income						
\$0–\$19,999	45%	23%	3%	5%	2%	21%
\$20,000–\$74,999	56%	28%	2%	2%	4%	9%
\$75,000+	72%	15%	1%	2%	5%	6%
Race						
White	62%	23%	1%	2%	3%	8%
Black	56%	21%	0%	2%	6%	15%
Hispanic	56%	18%	1%	1%	7%	16%
Other Race	54%	18%	1%	4%	5%	18%
Education						
Less Than Bachelor's	44%	28%	2%	6%	2%	19%
Bachelor's Degree	64%	19%	1%	1%	7%	8%
More Than Bachelor's	67%	21%	1%	1%	3%	7%
Marital Status						
Married	59%	28%	1%	1%	6%	5%
Never Married	67%	3%	2%	5%	1%	23%
Other	52%	40%	2%	1%	2%	3%

Q52. Do you have children? [N = 5,413]

Children		
	Yes	No
Respondents	50%	50%
Age		
Age 18 to 24	3%	97%
Age 25 to 34	16%	84%
Age 35 to 44	51%	49%
Age 45 to 54	61%	39%
Age 55 to 64	69%	31%
Age 65 and up	70%	30%
Sex		
Male	53%	47%
Female	45%	55%
Region		
North America	53%	47%
South/Central America / Caribbean	55%	45%
Europe	44%	56%
Sub-Saharan Africa	67%	33%
Middle East / North Africa	70%	30%
North/Central/South Asia	47%	53%
East Asia	44%	56%
South East Asia	56%	44%
Oceania	54%	46%
Income		
\$0–\$19,999	23%	77%
\$20,000–\$74,999	48%	52%
\$75,000+	58%	42%
Race		
White	51%	49%
Black	49%	51%
Hispanic	48%	52%
Other Race	39%	61%
Education		
Less Than Bachelor's	49%	51%
Bachelor's Degree	47%	53%
More Than Bachelor's	52%	48%
Marital Status		
Married	69%	31%
Never Married	3%	97%
Other	66%	34%

Q53. As of November 5, 2024, in which country or countries did your spouse hold citizenship? *Mark all that apply.* [N = 3,485]⁸⁴

Spouse Citizenship			
	United States	Country of Residence	Other
Respondents	42%	68%	11%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	1%	95%	6%
Age 25 to 34	43%	53%	16%
Age 35 to 44	42%	62%	14%
Age 45 to 54	41%	64%	15%
Age 55 to 64	43%	73%	9%
Age 65 and up	46%	73%	9%
Sex			
Male	42%	67%	13%
Female	42%	70%	10%
Region			
North America	36%	79%	8%
South/Central America / Caribbean	53%	60%	12%
Europe	40%	67%	13%
Sub-Saharan Africa	74%	24%	12%
Middle East / North Africa	62%	69%	11%
North/Central/South Asia	73%	42%	3%
East Asia	32%	62%	12%
South East Asia	51%	56%	10%
Oceania	41%	70%	12%
Income			
\$0–\$19,999	36%	84%	6%
\$20,000–\$74,999	37%	71%	11%
\$75,000+	49%	64%	13%
Race			
White	42%	68%	12%
Black	34%	69%	4%
Hispanic	45%	56%	14%
Other Race	48%	69%	7%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	38%	73%	10%
Bachelor's Degree	41%	69%	9%
More Than Bachelor's	45%	65%	13%
Marital Status			
Married	42%	68%	11%
Never Married	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁸⁴ This question was shown to respondents who indicated that they were married (Q51).

Q54. As of November 5, 2024, in which country or countries did your children hold citizenship? *Mark all that apply.* [N = 3,358]⁸⁵

Children Citizenship			
	United States	Country of Residence	Other
Respondents	81%	66%	9%
Age			
Age 18 to 24	36%	89%	0%
Age 25 to 34	71%	76%	7%
Age 35 to 44	78%	64%	10%
Age 45 to 54	79%	67%	13%
Age 55 to 64	86%	68%	9%
Age 65 and up	84%	63%	8%
Sex			
Male	80%	64%	11%
Female	82%	69%	8%
Region			
North America	75%	80%	6%
South/Central America / Caribbean	89%	49%	8%
Europe	80%	69%	12%
Sub-Saharan Africa	93%	21%	8%
Middle East / North Africa	86%	69%	7%
North/Central/South Asia	97%	11%	5%
East Asia	88%	56%	9%
South East Asia	92%	30%	9%
Oceania	76%	72%	10%
Income			
\$0–\$19,999	84%	65%	3%
\$20,000–\$74,999	82%	65%	7%
\$75,000+	82%	68%	12%
Race			
White	81%	68%	10%
Black	94%	54%	1%
Hispanic	82%	54%	8%
Other Race	79%	58%	4%
Education			
Less Than Bachelor's	75%	67%	6%
Bachelor's Degree	84%	66%	8%
More Than Bachelor's	82%	65%	12%
Marital Status			
Married	81%	67%	9%
Never Married	80%	54%	22%
Other	81%	60%	9%

⁸⁵ This question was shown to respondents who indicated that they had children (Q52).

APPENDIX A – MARGIN OF ERROR

This survey has a margin of error (MOE) of plus or minus 2.91 percentage points at a 95-percent confidence level.⁸⁶ For questions asked of all respondents, it can be reasonably asserted that the true population value will be within 2.91 percentage points of an estimated proportion, ignoring non-sampling errors.⁸⁷ For instance, if the survey were conducted 100 times, then 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	2.91%
Age	
Age 18 to 24	11.43%
Age 25 to 34	8.82%
Age 35 to 44	7.52%
Age 45 to 54	7.20%
Age 55 to 64	6.66%
Age 65 and up	4.89%
Sex	
Male	4.37%
Female	4.36%
Region	
North America	7.46%
South/Central America/Caribbean	3.53%
Europe	4.97%
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.77%
Middle East/North Africa	6.21%
North/Central/South Asia	10.04%
East Asia	7.31%
Southeast Asia	5.53%
Oceania	5.80%
Income	
\$0–\$19,999	9.50%
\$20,000–\$74,999	5.06%
\$75,000+	4.48%
Race	
White	3.48%
Black	22.27%

⁸⁶ For more information on MOE, see the weighting section of Volume 3.

⁸⁷ 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
Hispanic	8.97%
Other Race	8.93%
Education	
Less Than Bachelor's	6.66%
Bachelor's Degree	5.11%
More Than Bachelor's	4.43%
Marital Status	
Married	3.65%
Never Married	6.50%
Other	7.82%

APPENDIX B – SURVEY INSTRUMENT

//LOGIN PAGE//

FVAP 2024 Overseas Citizen Population Survey

Please enter your personal Ticket Number:

Please read the following information carefully. It explains the purpose of the *2024 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, 2025. Please include your name and ticket number in the email or phone message. 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.

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 choose a response.//

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

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

Q1 TERM screen.

Q1A. You indicated that you are not a United States citizen. Is this correct?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes, I am not a United States citizen.
0	No, that is not correct. I am a United States citizen.
-99	Refused

//If Q1A ≠ 1, go to Screened Out page.//

Q2. Were you serving in the military on November 5, 2024? //HARD PROMPT: Please choose a response.//

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

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

Q2 TERM screen.

Q2A. You indicated that you were serving in the military on November 5, 2024. Is this correct?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

//If Q2A ≠ 1, go to Screened Out page.//

Q3. On November 5, 2024, where was your country of residence? //HARD PROMPT: Please choose 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 2024.// //HARD PROMPT: Since you chose the United States as your country of residence on November 5, please enter November 2024 or a later month/year.

//

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

//Only allow months/years before July 2025. // //HARD PROMPT: Please enter a date prior to July 2025.//

Q5. In the 12 months before November 5, 2024, 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 5, 2024? *Mark all that apply.*

//Randomize order of response options 1-9.//

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 2024 VOTING EXPERIENCE” introduction page.//

Q6A. Please specify the additional reason(s) you were living in **[pipe in Q3 response]** on November 5, 2024. *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 2024 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 5, 2024 election.

Q7. During the months leading up to the November 5, 2024 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 5, 2024 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 5, 2024; 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 5, 2024 election ?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
2	Not sure
0	No
-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 5, 2024 election ? [Drop Down Menu]

Value	Value Label
0	Prior to 2024
1	January 2024
2	February 2024
3	March 2024
4	April 2024
5	May 2024
6	June 2024
7	July 2024
8	August 2024

Value	Value Label
9	September 2024
10	October 2024
11	November 2024
-98	Do not recall
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Q9B. How did you request your absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024 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 request your absentee ballot by [pipe previous item's response] **Mark all that apply.** **//MULTISELECT//**

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

//IF Q9C = 1, 2 ,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 OR -99, continue to Q10//

Q9D. Please specify your reason for choosing to request 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")//

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.

Q10. Were you aware that you could use the FPCA to register to vote and request an absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024 election?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

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

Q10A. Did you use the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) to request your absentee ballot or did you use another method for the November 5, 2024 election?

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

//Show Q10Asp if Q10A = 4 (“No, I used another method”)//

Q10Asp. Please specify the other method you used to request an absentee ballot. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

//If Q10A=2, continue to Q10B. Else skip to Q10C.//

Q10B. For which of the following reasons did you use a state or local form to request an absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024 election? *Mark all that apply.*

Value	Value Label	Variable Label
Q10B_1	I have always used a state or local form	Q10B_1 Always used state or local form
Q10B_2	I did not know about the FPCA	Q10B_2 Did not know about FPCA
Q10B_3	I just used the form sent to me by the election official	Q10B_3 Used form from election official
Q10B_4	I just used the form I was provided	Q10B_4 Used form provided
Q10B_5	Other	Q10B_5 Other

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

//If Q10A=1, continue to Q10C. Else skip to Q11.//

Q10C. How did you obtain your Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) for the November 5, 2024 election?

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

Q11. Did you expect to receive an absentee ballot automatically from an election official for the November 5, 2024 election?

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

//If Q9=1 OR Q11=1, continue to Q11A. Else skip to Q12.//

Q11A. 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

Q12. Did you receive an absentee ballot from an election official for the November 5, 2024 election?

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

//If Q12=1, continue to Q13. Else skip to Q14.//

Q13. Did you return your absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024 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 5, 2024 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 5, 2024 election? **[Drop Down Menu]**

Value	Value Label
1	November 2024
2	Late-October 2024
3	Early-October 2024
4	Late-September 2024
5	Early-September 2024
6	August 2024
7	Earlier than August 2024
8	Do not recall
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

//IF Q13A = 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

Q14. How would you characterize the reliability of the following mail services? *Mark one answer for each item.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q14_1	National mail service owned or operated by the government of [pipe in Q3 response]	Q14_1 National mail service owned or operated by the government of country
Q14_2	FedEx, UPS, DHL or other private delivery carrier	Q14_2 FedEx, UPS, DHL or other private delivery carrier
Q14_3	Mail service provided by the U.S. Government in [pipe in Q3 response] (e.g., U.S. consulate, military base/APO/FPO/DPO)	Q14_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 Q15. Else skip to Q16.//

Q15. What was the main reason you did not vote in the November 5, 2024 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

Q16. Did you experience any of the following situations leading up to the November 5, 2024 election? *Mark “Yes” or “No” for each item.*

//Randomize order of all subitems.//

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q16_1	I had difficulty figuring out how to vote	Q16_1 Difficulty figuring out how to vote
Q16_2	I had difficulty registering to vote	Q16_2 Difficulty registering to vote
Q16_3	I had difficulty requesting absentee ballot	Q16_3 Difficulty requesting absentee ballot
Q16_4	My absentee ballot arrived late	Q16_4 Absentee ballot arrived late
Q16_5	I had difficulty returning ballot	Q16_5 Difficulty returning ballot
Q16_6	I had difficulty with mailing system	Q16_6 Difficulty with mailing system
Q16_7	I was unsure what U.S. address to use on my absentee ballot	Q16_7 Unsure of address to use
Q16_8	I had difficulty accessing my state's election website	Q16_8 Difficulty accessing State's election website

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q16_9	My absentee ballot did not arrive at all	Q16_9 My absentee ballot did not arrive at all
Q16_10	The voting process was too complicated	Q16_10_The voting process was too complicated
Q16_11	Other challenge	Q16_11 Other

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

//If Q16_11=1, continue to Q16A. Else skip to Q17.//

Q16A. Please specify the other challenge(s) that you experienced. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).* **[Open Text Box]**

Q17. Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge of voting deadlines in **[state of registration]**. *Mark one answer for each item.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q17_1	Knowledge of your state's deadline to register to vote	Q17_1 Deadline to Register to Vote
Q17_2	Knowledge of your state's deadline to request an absentee ballot	Q17_2 Deadline to Request Ballot
Q17_3	Knowledge of your state's deadline to return an absentee ballot	Q17_3 Deadline to Return Ballot

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

Q18. 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 Q18=2 OR 1, continue to Q18A. Else skip to Q19.//

Q18A. Please specify why you were dissatisfied with the overall absentee voting process. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).* [Open End Text Box]

--

Q19. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? *Mark one answer for each item.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q19_1	Voting is an effective way to express my opinion on the issues in an election	Q19_1 Issues in an Election
Q19_2	Voting is an effective way to express my opinion on which candidates should win the election	Q19_2 Which Candidates Should Win
Q19_3	If others found out I did not vote in this election, I would feel ashamed	Q19_3 Would Feel Ashamed
Q19_4	I was confident that my ballot would be counted	Q19_4 Confident Ballot Counted
Q19_5	I would have liked the option to vote online	Q19_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 Q19_5=5 OR 4, continue to Q19A. Else skip to Q20.//

Q19A. 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
Q19A_1	I am concerned that voting online would reveal my personal information to the public	Q19A_1 Concerned that Voting Online Would Reveal My Personal Information
Q19A_2	I am concerned that voting online would allow my ballot to be tied to my identity	Q19A_2 Concerned that Voting Online Would Allow My Ballot to be Tied to My Identity
Q19A_3	I am confident that my ballot would be accurately recorded if I voted online	Q19A_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

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 5, 2024 election.

Q20. 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

//If Q20=1, continue to Q21. Else skip to Q23.//

Q21. Did you obtain a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 5, 2024 election?

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

//If Q21=1, continue to Q21A. Else skip to Q23.//

Q21A. How did you obtain a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 5, 2024 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

//Show Q21Asp if Q21A = 7 ("Some other source")//

Q21Asp. Please specify the other source from which you obtained your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB).
Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).

Q21B. What was the MAIN REASON you used the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 5, 2024 election?

//Show if Q21A = 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

Q21C. Please specify the MAIN REASON you used the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB). *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

//Show if Q21B = 5 (“Some other reason”)//

//If Q21=1, continue to Q22. Else skip to Q23.//

Q22. Did you use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) to cast your vote for the November 5, 2024 election?

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

//If Q22=1, continue to Q22A. Else skip to Q23.//

Q22A. How did you return your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 5, 2024 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

Q22B. When did you return your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 5, 2024 election?

[Drop Down Menu]

Value	Value Label
1	November 2024
2	Late-October 2024
3	Early-October 2024
4	Late-September 2024

Value	Value Label
5	Early-September 2024
6	August 2024
7	Earlier than August 2024
8	Do not recall
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

//If Q22A=1, continue to Q22C. Else skip to Q23.//

Q22C. 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

//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.

Q23. 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

Q24. Did you hear, see, or receive any messages from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) in the past year about the November 2024 election, such as through the web, social media, email, or an organization?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

//If Q24=1, continue to Q24A. Else skip to Q25.//

Q24A. Please specify where you heard, saw, or received messages from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP). *Mark all that apply.*

Value	Value Label	Variable Label
Q24A_1	FVAP.gov or other FVAP communication	Q24A_1 FVAP.gov or Other FVAP Communication
Q24A_2	Social media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc.)	Q24A_2 Social Media
Q24A_3	News stories	Q24A_3 News Stories
Q24A_4	Word of mouth	Q24A_4 Word of Mouth
Q24A_5	Web search on Google, Yahoo, or another search engine	Q24A_5 Web Search
Q24A_6	An official U.S. government source, (e.g.,, embassy, consulate, State Department, or military installation)	Q24A_6 An Official U.S. Government Source
Q24A_7	Work or school	Q24A_7 Work or School
Q24A_8	A civic organization, political party, or organization for Americans living abroad	Q24A_8 Organization
Q24A_9	Other	Q24A_9 Other

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

//Show Q24B if Q24A_9 = 1 (“Other”)//

Q24B. Please specify the other source(s) where you heard, saw, or received messages from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP). *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

Q25. 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: Q25_1] [Screenshot 2: Q25_2] [Screenshot 3: Q25_3] [Screenshot 4: Q25_4]

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

//If Q23=1, show Q26_1, Q26_2, AND Q26_3.//

Q26. Please indicate which services you used for voting assistance for the November 5, 2024 election. *Mark all that apply.*

//Randomize order of all subitems.//

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q26_1	FVAP.gov	Q26_1 Visited FVAP.gov
Q26_2	FVAP staff support	Q26_2 Used FVAP staff support

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
Q26_3	FVAP online assistant	Q26_3 Visited FVAP Online Assistant tool
Q26_4	Visited state or local election office website	Q26_4 Visited State or local election office website
Q26_5	Used U.S. government voting assistance resources in [pipe in Q3 response]	Q26_5 Used U.S. government voting assistance resources in country
Q26_6	Other	Q26_6_Other

Value	Value Label
1	Selected
0	Not selected
-99	Refused

Q26sp. Please specify the other FVAP resource(s) you used. *Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII).*

//Show if Q26_6 = 1 ("Other")//

//If Q26_1=1 OR Q26_3=1, continue to Q27. Else skip to Q28.//

Q27. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the FVAP.gov website when you visited it in 2024?

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

//If Q26_4=1, continue to Q28. Else skip to Q29.//

Q28. What source led you to visit your state or local election office website when you visited in anticipation of the November 5, 2024 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

Q29. Did you receive information about the absentee voting process from any of the following sources in 2024?
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, X (formerly 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 5, 2024 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 5, 2024 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 5, 2024 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 2024 to news about U.S. politics and the November 5, 2024 election?

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	X (formerly Twitter)	Q36_3 Twitter
Q36_4	LinkedIn	Q36_4 LinkedIn
Q36_5	Pinterest	Q36_5 Pinterest
Q36_5	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 X (formerly 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 5, 2024? [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.// //HARD PROMPT: The value cannot exceed [Q39 response].//

//If Q39>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 5, 2024, how many of them would you estimate requested an absentee ballot or had an absentee ballot sent to them for the November 5, 2024 election? [Open End Text Box]

//Limit maximum number to the response given in Q39.// //HARD PROMPT: The value cannot exceed [Q39 response].//

//If Q39>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 5, 2024? [Open End Text Box]

//Limit maximum number to the response given in Q39.// //HARD PROMPT: The value cannot exceed [Q39 response].//

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

//Show Q41B if Q41A = 11 (“Other”) OR 9 (“A Native American Language”)//

Q41B. Please specify what language other than English you speak at home. Do not provide any personally identifiable information (PII). [Open End Text Box]

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

Variable Name	Variable Text	SHOW IF
Q43_2020	November 2020	Q4 ≥ 11/2020
Q43_2022	November 2022	Q4 ≥ 11/2022

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] //SOFT PROMPT: The year cannot be later than your earlier response of [pipe in Q4 response year].//

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

Q45. Did you also live in [pipe in Q3 response] during the following dates? Mark “Yes” or “No” for each item.

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
Q45_2022	November 2022	Q44≥11/2022 AND Q43_2022≠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 AND Q43_2000≠0
Q46A_2002	November 2002	Q46≥11/2002 AND Q45_2002≠0 AND Q43_2002≠0
Q46A_2004	November 2004	Q46≥11/2004 AND Q45_2004≠0 AND Q43_2004≠0
Q46A_2006	November 2006	Q46≥11/2006 AND Q45_2006≠0 AND Q43_2006≠0
Q46A_2008	November 2008	Q46≥11/2008 AND Q45_2008≠0 AND Q43_2008≠0
Q46A_2010	November 2010	Q46≥11/2010 AND Q45_2010≠0 AND Q43_2010≠0
Q46A_2012	November 2012	Q46≥11/2012 AND Q45_2012≠0 AND Q43_2012≠0
Q46A_2014	November 2014	Q46≥11/2014 AND Q45_2014≠0 AND Q43_2014≠0
Q46A_2016	November 2016	Q46≥11/2016 AND Q45_2016≠0 AND Q43_2016≠0
Q46A_2018	November 2018	Q46≥11/2018 AND Q45_2018≠0 AND Q43_2018≠0
Q46A_2020	November 2020	Q46≥11/2020 AND Q45_2020≠0 AND Q43_2020≠0
Q46A_2022	November 2022	Q46≥11/2022 AND Q45_2022≠0 AND Q43_2022≠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

Q47A. What is your race? *Mark all that apply.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Value Label
Q47A_1	American Indian or Alaska Native	Q47_1 Race: American Indian or Alaska Native
Q47A_2	Asian (e.g., Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese)	Q47_2 Race: Asian
Q47A_3	Black or African American	Q47_3 Race: Black or African American
Q47A_4	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (e.g., Samoan, Guamanian, or Chamorro)	Q47_4 Race: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Q47A_5	White	Q47_5 Race: White

Value	Value Label
1	Selected
0	Not Selected
-99	Refused

Q48. 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

Q49. As of November 5, 2024, in which country or countries did you hold citizenship? *Mark all that apply.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Value Label
Q49_1	United States	Q49_1 Citizenship: United States
Q49_2	[pipe in Q3 response]	Q49_2 Citizenship: Country of Residence
Q49_3	Other	Q49_3 Citizenship: Other

Value	Value Label
1	Selected
0	Not Selected
-99	Refused

//If Q49_3=1, continue to Q49A. Else skip to Q50.//

Q49A. As of November 5, 2024, please specify the country where you hold citizenship other than the [if no response for Q3: United States or if a response in Q3: United States or pipe in Q3] . **[Drop Down Menu]**

Q50. In the week before November 5, 2024, 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

Q51. What is your marital status?

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

Q52. Do you have children?

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

//If Q51=1, continue to Q53. Else skip to Q54.//

Q53. As of November 5, 2024, in which country or countries did your spouse hold citizenship? *Mark all that apply.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Value Label
Q53_1	United States	Q53_1 United States
Q53_2	[pipe in Q3 response]	Q53_2 Country of residence
Q53_3	Other	Q53_3 Other

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

//If Q53_3=1, continue to Q53A. Else skip to Q54.//

Q53A. Please specify the country where your spouse holds citizenship other than the United States or [pipe in Q3 response]. [Drop Down Menu]

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

Q54. As of November 5, 2024, in which country or countries did your children 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 children hold citizenship other than the United States or [pipe in Q3 response]. [Drop Down Menu]

Q55. Which category represents your household's total combined income during the 12 months leading up to November 5, 2024? (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

Value	Value Label
7	\$50,000–\$74,999
8	\$75,000–\$99,999
9	\$100,000–\$149,999
10	\$150,000+
-99	Refused

Q56. 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//

//Screened Out Page//

Thank you for your interest in our survey. Your responses indicate that you are ineligible for participation.

A stylized graphic of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes, positioned at the top of the page. The stars are white on a blue field, and the stripes are red and white.

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 2024 Overseas Citizen Voting-Age Population (OCVAP) estimates are used as the denominator for the 2024 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 5 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.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES (FGE)

The term FGE is 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 (e.g., tax records, visas, school forms). 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.

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, 2000–2024: This is the total number of U.S. exchange students who attended foreign universities in each country for each year during the period of 2000–2024.

Number of Social Security Beneficiaries, 2000–2024: 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 2000–2024.

Number of Foreign Earned Income Returns, 2000–2021: 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, 2016, and 2021. Data were available on either a by-country or by-region basis.

Number of Civilian U.S. Federal Government Employees, 2000–2024: The number of civilian U.S. Federal Government employees residing in a country in a given year between 2000 and 2024, 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 are 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 2024.

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 2000–2024, 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 their 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, then 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.

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

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.

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:

$$FGE_{it}^m = e^{\beta C_{it} + \beta X_{it}^m + \gamma 1 REGISTRY_{it} + \gamma 2 CITIZEN_{it} + \gamma 3 DUAL_{it} + \gamma 4 (DUAL_{it} * CITIZEN_{it}) + constant}$$

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 2024).
- 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.⁸⁸
- *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

⁸⁸ "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.

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 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:

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

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:

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

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 $S = 10$.

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) whether the country allows dual U.S. citizenship. Additional models that include every combination of the migration research variables are also estimated.

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:

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

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:

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

in which $\text{Pr}(\text{FGE})$ 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

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.

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 data set 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 2024. 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 1996–2024 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 2024.

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.

$$1a) \#BallotRequesters = OCVAP * BallotRequestRate$$

Taking logs gives the following linear equation:

$$1b) Ln(\#BallotRequesters) = \beta Ln(OCVAP) + Ln(BallotRequestRate)$$

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:

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

Because $\beta = 1$:

$$3) Cov(Ln(\#BallotRequesters), Ln(OCVAP)) = Var(Ln(OCVAP)).$$

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

$$4) Ln(\widehat{OCVAP}) = Ln(OCVAP) + e$$

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

$$5) \hat{\beta} = \frac{Cov(Ln(\#BallotRequesters), Ln(\widehat{OCVAP}))}{Var(Ln(\widehat{OCVAP}))} = \frac{Cov(Ln(\#BallotRequesters), Ln(OCVAP)) + Cov(Ln(\#BallotRequesters), e)}{Var(Ln(OCVAP)) + Var(e) + 2Cov(Ln(OCVAP), e)}$$

Under the assumption that e is uncorrelated with both the number of ballot requesters and the true OCVAP, Equation 5 can be simplified to:

$$6a) \hat{\beta} = \frac{Cov(Ln(\#BallotRequesters), Ln(OCVAP))}{Var(Ln(OCVAP)) + Var(e)}$$

And substituting Equation 3 into Equation 6a yields:

$$6b) \hat{\beta} = \frac{Var(Ln(OCVAP))}{Var(Ln(OCVAP)) + Var(e)}$$

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):

$$7) \text{Ln}(\text{Ballot Requesters})_i = \beta \text{Ln}(\widehat{\text{OCVAP}})_i + \text{constant} + e_i$$

Results of the validation for each election for which ballot-requester data are 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:

$$8) \text{Ln}(\text{Ballot Requesters})_i = \beta \text{Ln}(\widehat{\text{OCVAP}})_i + \delta X_i + e_i$$

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, although 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 = 184)	2016 (N = 185)	2018 (N = 185)	2020 (N = 186)	2022 (N = 184)	2024 (N = 183)
No Controls						
β	0.9371923 (.0278586)***	0.9329746 (.0277625)***	0.9114956 (.0256933)***	0.9416454 (.0255831)***	0.9955002 (.0279166)***	0.9711384 (.0266751)***
$1 - \beta$	0.062808 (.0278586)**	0.067025 (.0277625)**	0.088504 (.0256933)**	0.058355 -0.02558	0.0045 -0.02792	0.028862 -0.02668
With Controls						
β	0.898152 (.0454166)***	0.881899 (.0510655)***	0.852491 (.0437848)***	0.85079 (.0448145)***	0.958404 (.0464103)***	0.875847 (.0448382)***
$1 - \beta$	0.101848 (.0454166)**	0.118101 (.0510655)**	0.147509 (.0437848)***	0.14921 (.0448145)***	0.041596 -0.04641	0.124153 (.0448382)***

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 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. 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 are 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 2024 General Election. The OCPS asks respondents about their experiences leading up to and during the 2024 General Election, including questions about the length of time they have lived outside the United States, 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. 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 5, 2024, were residing outside the United States, were not Uniformed Services voters, and who requested an absentee ballot for the 2024 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.⁸⁹ 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 because 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 2024 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 because 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 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 data set of overseas citizens who requested an absentee ballot in 2024—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 2024 General Election. Examples of these characteristics included being tagged as a *UOCAVA* voter in the file, having a non-standard state listing

⁸⁹ U.S. citizens living or traveling overseas are advised, but not obligated, to register with the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate.

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 their 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 data set 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 2024 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 these 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 six election cycles (i.e., 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, and 2024 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., vote history) 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 auxiliary information due to statutory requirements. However, DCBOE

provided vote history directly to Fors Marsh on behalf of FVAP; the addresses were used solely for modeling and survey implementation. Fors Marsh supplemented the Aristotle-provided DC voter data with this information. 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 2020 frame record counts and Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) 2020, 2022, and 2024 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. In both 2022 and 2024, the state of Tennessee was the only state for which neither Aristotle nor Fors Marsh was able to obtain their overseas absentee data.

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 5, 2024, 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 5, 2024, and individuals who had died before November 5, 2024. 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 2024 General Election. The preliminary sampling frame consisted of 809,196 records for voters registered in the 50 states and Washington, DC.

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 2024 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 2024 (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, then 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 (56.5 percent) had a U.S. or military address, a sizeable proportion (43.3 percent) had no address information or country information whatsoever, and a very small proportion (0.21 percent) had partial address information but no country.⁹⁰
- 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 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

⁹⁰ 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.)

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 2024 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 2024

Reason for Exclusion	Number of Cases	Percentage of Exclusions
No international address	472,352	93.2%
Bad country code	25	<0.1%
Duplicates	32,889	6.5%
Unconfirmed requesters	1,656	0.3%
Total	506,922	100.0%

After removing 506,922 cases due to frame-level exclusions, the final sampling frame contained 302,274 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

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
AK	837	7,211	8,048	0	1,547	1,547
AL	924	0	924	940	0	940
AR	0	2,003	2,003	0	196	196
AZ	476	5,261	5,737	4	2,535	2,539
CA	17,029	6,649	23,678	4	19,407	19,411
CO	3,528	21,921	25,449	0	24,306	24,306
CT	0	88	88	0	1,520	1,520
DC	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE	0	2,053	2,053	0	121	121
FL	0	77,892	77,892	0	48,199	48,199
GA	4,090	336	4,426	0	8,466	8,466
HI	0	1,257	1,257	0	1,815	1,815
IA	0	3,725	3,725	0	1,980	1,980
ID	930	232	1,162	0	1,347	1,347
IL	0	22,134	22,134	0	0	0
IN	121	2,909	3,030	0	5,588	5,588
KS	308	712	1,020	0	1,298	1,298
KY	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA	1,805	167	1,972	0	1,033	1,033
MA	0	979	979	0	5,085	5,085
MD	0	10,641	10,641	0	4,464	4,464
ME	0	2,054	2,054	0	0	0
MI	106	14,146	14,252	0	12,422	12,422
MN	0	4,262	4,262	0	13,437	13,437

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
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0
MS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT	1,130	252	1,382	0	2,375	2,375
NC	743	3,446	4,189	0	21,617	21,617
ND	0	12	12	0	275	275
NE	1,906	129	2,035	0	37	37
NH	82	0	82	678	0	678
NJ	0	4,611	4,611	0	25,930	25,930
NM	0	3,258	3,258	0	3,368	3,368
NV	0	8,366	8,366	0	3,480	3,480
NY	4,197	56,306	60,503	0	11,335	11,335
OH	638	9,914	10,552	36	7,534	7,570
OK	414	3,822	4,236	0	2,188	2,188
OR	965	684	1,649	0	11,341	11,341
PA	0	6,739	6,739	0	13,229	13,229
RI	86	994	1,080	0	2,572	2,572
SC	339	7,983	8,322	0	2,169	2,169
SD	0	926	926	0	140	140
TN	0	0	0	0	0	0
TX	0	0	0	0	0	0
UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
VA	7,540	55,551	63,091	0	9,727	9,727
VT	0	1,228	1,228	0	1,546	1,546
WA	14,601	74,105	88,706	0	22,521	22,521
WI	2,628	14,928	17,556	0	3,925	3,925
WV	0	39	39	0	290	290
WY	0	1,574	1,574	0	247	247
Total	65,423	441,499	506,922	1,662	300,612	302,274

SAMPLING DESIGN OVERVIEW

The 2024 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 2020 and 2022 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 302,274. 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 ($N = 970$) 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 44,030. 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 ($N = 302,274$) 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 2024 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 2020 and 2022 OCPS surveys.

The primary stratification variable for the sampling frame was world region. World region was based primarily on the U.S. Department of State (DoS) 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 ($N = 970$) 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.⁹¹ 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 (1996–2023) and then across the six measures. Note that the WGI index score was unavailable for 0.41 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.

⁹¹ This step did not apply to records with unknown world region.

The proportions of the frame population classified into these categories were 13.8 percent, 17.9 percent, and 68.3 percent, respectively.⁹² 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 (0.3 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 44,030 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). Mathematical optimization methods were then used to maximize the minimum sampling rate in any world region, subject to meeting the minimum region-specific sample size constraints and subject to achieving an overall sample size of no greater than 44,030. For the two least-populated world regions in terms of overseas citizens, it was determined that a sampling rate of 100.0 percent was necessary to minimize the anticipated MOE. For all other world regions, sampling rates were selected to yield an anticipated MOE of 5.0 percent.

For sample allocation purposes, the anticipated MOE 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 (STSR) 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 2022 OCP, 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 2024 due to factors such as the potential reduction in field period length and/or potential differences between midterm and presidential absentee ballot requesters.

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 it did

⁹² These quantities are reflective of the frame distributions for records with known world region ($N = 301,304$) and incorporate region-based imputations.

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 2022 response rate by WGI group. If the response patterns in 2024 were similar to those in 2022, then this would result in a proportional allocation to WGI group within region for the set of responding sample members in that region. In computing this allocation, the Fors Marsh team computed response rates as the design-weighted survey completion rates for the 2022 OCPS for each applicable cross-classification of world region and WGI category.⁹³

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 Region⁹⁴	WGI Category	Population Size	Sample Size
North America	1 ≤ WGI	9,200	1,749
North America	WGI < 1	46,963	897
South and Central America	WGI < 0	10,890	10,058
South and Central America	0 ≤ WGI < 1	4,757	4,393
South and Central America	1 ≤ WGI	1,501	1,386
Europe	WGI < 1	28,847	531
Europe	1 ≤ WGI	126,014	1,908
Sub-Saharan Africa	WGI < 0	2,891	2,891
Sub-Saharan Africa	0 ≤ WGI < 1	1,336	1,336
Middle East and North Africa	WGI < 0	2,993	1,540
Middle East and North Africa	0 ≤ WGI < 1	14,020	3,433
North, South and Central Asia	Any	3,950	3,950
East Asia	WGI < 0	1,972	1,211
East Asia	0 ≤ WGI < 1	5,189	796
East Asia	1 ≤ WGI	9,687	937
Southeast Asia	WGI < 1	9,456	3,474
Southeast Asia	1 ≤ WGI	1,854	681
Oceania	Any	19,784	2,859
Diplomatic		970	970
Total		302,274	45,000

⁹³ For South and Central America, the 2022 OCPS response rate for WGI index of 0–1 was slightly higher than for the WGI index of greater than 1. Similarly Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia saw slightly higher response rates for WGI index of less than 0 than for WGI index of 0-1. These patterns were contrary to other regions and may have resulted from sampling variability for estimating population-level response propensities. Therefore, these categories were pooled for response rate computations.

⁹⁴ 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.

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 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 2022 and/or 2024 General Elections, as indicated in the voter file. For jurisdictions with questionable 2024 General Election data, vote history from the 2020 General Election was used in place of 2024 General Election data. The categories created were (1) voted in neither; (2) voted in 2022 but not in 2020/2024; (3) voted in 2020/2024 but not in 2022; (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.

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, they needed to be a U.S. citizen who was registered to vote on November 5, 2024, was residing outside the United States on November 5, 2024, 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 five key survey questions. Individuals surveyed were assumed to be registered voters residing overseas 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 1 and Question 1A, which asked whether the voter was a U.S. citizen, were used to determine whether an individual was citizenship eligible. An individual who indicated not being a citizen of the United States in Question 1 and confirmed the indication in Question 1A was treated as citizenship ineligible. Sample members who indicated not being a citizen of the United States in Question 1 and did not confirm the indication in Question 1A were treated as citizen eligible.

A combination of Question 2, Question 2A, and Question 6 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). Question 2 and Question 2A asked whether the voter served in the military on November 5, 2024. An individual who indicated serving on the day of the 2024 General Election in Question 2 and confirmed the indication in Question 2A was treated as *civilian ineligible*. Furthermore, Question 6 asked for the primary reason that the voter was outside of the United States as of the 2024 General Election. Sample members were also considered

civilian ineligible if they indicated the primary reason they were outside of the United States on November 5, 2024, 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*.

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 9C) 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 they were 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 they were 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 5, 2024: The sample member (or an acceptable proxy) corresponded with the Fors Marsh team to indicate that the sample member was not overseas on November 5, 2024.
13. Ineligible—Uniformed Services voter: The sample member (or an acceptable proxy) corresponded with the Fors Marsh team to indicate that they were living out of the country on November 5, 2024 due to being in the military or due to their 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 they were not a U.S. citizen as of November 5, 2024.

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 5, 2024. 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 5, 2024, could not be established.

Table 3.4 provides the frequencies for the case dispositions for each final disposition code.

Table 3.4. Case Dispositions and Final Disposition Codes ⁹⁵			
DISP	Case Disposition	Number of Cases	% Sample Cases
Eligible Respondents			
ER	Questionnaire returned: Complete/Eligible	5,814	12.92%
Eligible Nonrespondents			
ENR	Explicit refusal of survey (by sample member)	90	0.20%
ENR	Returned too incomplete to process	755	1.68%
ENR	Technical issues	10	0.02%
Ineligible			
IN	Ineligible: Not overseas on November 5, 2024	40	0.09%
IN	Ineligible: Uniformed Services voter	25	0.06%
IN	Ineligible: Not U.S. Citizen	3	0.01%
Unknown Eligibility			
UNK	Survey never mailed	1,802	4.01%
UNK	Nothing ever returned	35,899	79.79%
UNK	Refused by addressee	6	0.01%
UNK	Cannot be delivered as addressed	485	1.08%
UNK	Moved, left no forwarding address	63	0.14%
TOTAL		44,992⁹⁶	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 $N = 302,274$ units was partitioned into $H = 19$ nonoverlapping strata. Each stratum consisted of N_h units, so that:

$$N = \sum_{h=1}^H N_h$$

⁹⁵ Figures may not add up to displayed total due to rounding.

⁹⁶ Original sample was 45,000 cases; however, eight cases were removed from the weighting frame due to being frame ineligible after sampling.

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:

$$d_{hi} = \frac{N_h}{n_h} \quad i = 1, \dots, n_h$$

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,⁹⁷ world region,⁹⁸ age,⁹⁹ age squared, an indicator variable for missing age data,¹⁰⁰ WGI index score,¹⁰¹ state,¹⁰² and email ownership. 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;¹⁰³ however, cases with an unknown country at the frame level were edited¹⁰⁴ using the survey responses for Question 3.

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

⁹⁷ 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 2022 and/or 2024 General Elections.

⁹⁸ The world region categories were based on the nine-way classification described in the sampling section. 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).

⁹⁹ 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.

¹⁰⁰ 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.

¹⁰¹ 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.

¹⁰² 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).

¹⁰³ This review did not identify any systematic issues relating to country misclassification, and overall concordance was very high.

¹⁰⁴ This step was conducted prior to the imputation of records with unknown world region, as noted in footnote 90. These edited cases were included in a separate variable and only used for the calibration adjustment.

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.¹⁰⁵ The predictors in the final model were state and WGI index score; voter participation history, world region, state, age, age squared, and an indicator variable for missing age data had been dropped due to lack of significance. After estimating the probability of survey completion, the 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 3.5.

Table 3.5. Distribution of Weights and Adjustment Factors by Final Disposition Code

Disposition Code Category	Statistic	Base Weight (d_i)	Eligibility Status Adj. Factor (f_i^{A1})	Complete Status Adj. Factor (f_i^{A2})	Final Weight Before Calibration (w_i^{NR})
Eligible Respondents	N	5,814	5,814	5,814	5,814
	MIN	1.00	1.59	1.01	2.08
	MAX	66.05	311.30	1.48	3,262.61
	MEAN	10.23	6.70	1.15	52.16
	STD	19.43	7.78	0.08	123.57
Eligible Nonrespondents	N	855	855	855	855
	MIN	1.00	1.58	--	--
	MAX	66.05	121.70	--	--
	MEAN	6.68	7.49	--	--
	STD	15.60	7.52	--	--
Ineligible	N	68	68	68	68
	MIN	1.00	2.09	1.00	2.40
	MAX	66.05	111.62	1.00	258.58
	MEAN	4.58	8.45	1.00	23.44
	STD	11.84	14.17	0.00	45.34
Unknown Eligibility	N	38,255	38,255	38,255	38,255
	MIN	1.00	--	--	--
	MAX	66.05	--	--	--
	MEAN	6.19	--	--	--
	STD	14.70	--	--	--

¹⁰⁵ 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.

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 2024, a total of 47,639 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.¹⁰⁶ 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 2022 and 2024, forming four categories:

1. Voted in neither the 2022 nor 2024 General Election;

¹⁰⁶ The weighting frame contained an additional 47,639 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.

2. Voted in the 2022 General Election only;
3. Voted in the 2024 General Election only; and
4. Voted in both the 2022 and 2024 General Elections.

There were too few cases in Category 2 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 2022 nor 2024 General Election; (2) those who voted in the 2022 General Election only or the 2024 General Election only; and (3) those who voted in both

the 2022 and 2024 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 country¹⁰⁷ 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,¹⁰⁸ 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 Dominican Republic and Other-North Central South Asia, the category of individuals who had voted in neither the 2022 nor the 2024 General Election was combined with the category of individuals who voted in only one of the 2022 and 2024 General Elections and the category of individuals who voted in both the 2022 and 2024 General Elections, due to small cell sizes.
 - For Canada and Mexico, the category of individuals who had voted in neither the 2022 nor the 2024 General Election, the category of individuals who voted in only one of the 2022 and 2024 General Elections, and the category of individuals who voted in both the 2022 and 2024 General Elections were collapsed with the respective categories of individuals in Other-North America, due to small cell sizes.
 - For New Zealand, the category of individuals who had voted in neither the 2022 nor the 2024 General Election, the category of individuals who voted in only one of the 2022 and 2024 General Elections, and the category of individuals who voted in both the 2022 and 2024 General Elections were collapsed with the respective categories of individuals in Other-Oceania, due to small cell sizes.
- **Raking Dimension 2** (voter participation history by state): For each state for which at least 750 individuals were sampled, the voter participation categories were cross-classified by state. States with fewer than 750 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

¹⁰⁷ 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).

¹⁰⁸ 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).

voter participation history. After cross-classifying state (or group of states) by voter participation history, changes were made to this dimension as follows:

- For North Carolina, Oregon, and Washington the category of individuals in the given state who had voted in neither the 2022 nor 2024 General Election was combined with the category of individuals who voted in only one of the 2022 or 2024 General Elections and the category of voters who had missing vote history.
 - For Indiana, the category of individuals in the given state who had voted in neither the 2022 nor 2024 General Election was combined with the category of individuals who voted in both the 2022 and 2024 General Elections.
 - For states with fewer than 750 sample members, the source of absentee records and unconfirmed requesters were combined for each of the category of individuals who had voted in neither the 2022 nor 2024 General Election, the category of individuals who had voted in only one of the 2022 or 2024 General Elections, and the category of individuals who had voted in both the 2022 and 2024 General Elections.
 - Individuals with missing voter participation history in California, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Washington 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 (i.e. with fewer than 750 sample members).
- **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 10.31% of records in the frame. For these records, sex was imputed deterministically based on first name and birthdate (where available) using Social Security Administration (SSA) baby name data, and these predictions were used to reduce the proportion of missing data to 0.99%.¹⁰⁹
 - Among the remaining individuals with unknown sex and whose first name could not be used to predict sex, but who had a middle name that could be classified based on predicted sex, the predicted sex from the middle name was used in forming donor

¹⁰⁹ More specifically, SSA baby name data were used to estimate the probability that individuals with a given first name were male or female based on birth year. Sex was imputed to male if the estimated probability of being male was above 50 percent; likewise, sex was imputed to female if the estimated probability of being female was above 50 percent. In order to validate this step, the same imputation procedures were applied to predict the sex of all members of the sampling frame for whom sex was already known, under the assumption that the frame variable was correct. Of these individuals, 96.8 percent of females and 95.8 percent of males were correctly classified based on first name, with generally high accuracy regardless of birth year.

cells to apply hot deck imputation. This step further reduced the proportion of missing data to 0.72%.¹¹⁰

- 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).
 - For individuals aged 30–39, 50–59, and 70+, individuals with missing voter participation history were combined with individuals who had voted in neither the 2022 nor 2024 General Election, due to small cell sizes.

Population sizes for Raking Dimensions 2 and 4 and estimated population sizes¹¹¹ 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. 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 data set. 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 $n = 5,814$ 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

¹¹⁰This step, which entailed stochastic imputation based on middle name, was in contrast to the previous step for deterministic imputation based on first name. The overarching reason for this was that the SSA-based probabilities are based on first names, and have lessened predictive accuracy for scoring middle names, especially for females. With respect to the latter, scoring frame members' sex based on middle names, and classifying sex deterministically based on a cut-point of .5, would result in females' estimated misclassification rate (13.0 percent) markedly exceeding those of males (5.3 percent), based on records with non-missing sex.

¹¹¹As 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.

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 3.6, the variance strata were based on world region and WGI index score category, as specified in the sampling section.

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 2024 OCPS, Table 3.7 indicates the MOE by subgroup for a 95-percent confidence interval and a proportion of 50 percent.¹¹² The MOE was computed as:

$$MOE \approx 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n/(1+L)}}$$

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.¹¹³ This formula was applied separately for each subgroup.¹¹⁴

Subgroup	Margin of Error
Overall	2.91%
Age	
Age 18 to 24	11.43%
Age 25 to 34	8.82%
Age 35 to 44	7.52%
Age 45 to 54	7.20%

¹¹² A proportion of 50 percent was assumed, given that this produces the most conservative MOE.

¹¹³ 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).

¹¹⁴ 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 3.7. Margin of Error by Subgroup	
Subgroup	Margin of Error
Age 55 to 64	6.66%
Age 65 and up	4.89%
Sex	
Male	4.37%
Female	4.36%
Region	
North America	7.46%
South/Central America/Caribbean	3.53%
Europe	4.97%
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.77%
Middle East/North Africa	6.21%
North/Central/South Asia	10.04%
East Asia	7.31%
Southeast Asia	5.53%
Oceania	5.80%
Income	
\$0–\$19,999	9.50%
\$20,000–\$74,999	5.06%
\$75,000+	4.48%
Race	
White	3.48%
Black	22.27%
Hispanic	8.97%
Other Race	8.93%
Education	
Less Than Bachelor's	6.66%
Bachelor's Degree	5.11%
More Than Bachelor's	4.43%
Marital Status	
Married	3.65%
Never Married	6.50%
Other	7.82%

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 3.8 shows the AAPOR outcome rates obtained; Table 3.9 shows weighted outcome rates by world region; and Table 3.10 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.

	Unweighted	Weighted ¹¹⁵
Response Rate 3	13.05%	19.77%
Contact Rate 2	14.97%	21.67%
Cooperation Rate 1	87.18%	91.24%
“e” (% eligible among unknowns)	98.99%	99.53%

Outcome Rate	North America	South Central America	Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East + N Africa	North Cent South Asia	East Asia	South-east Asia	Oceania
Response Rate 3	22.13%	11.85%	21.20%	8.14%	14.09%	10.28%	21.53%	15.40%	19.80%
Contact Rate 2	23.54%	13.88%	23.27%	9.56%	16.02%	12.47%	23.77%	17.78%	21.10%
Cooperation Rate 1	94.02%	85.35%	91.12%	85.19%	87.94%	82.47%	90.60%	86.59%	93.82%
“e” (% eligible among unknowns)	100.00%	98.86%	99.51%	99.51%	99.37%	98.38%	99.34%	99.19%	99.17%

¹¹⁵ Weighted rates use the base weight.

¹¹⁶ Rates are weighted by the base weight. World region does not include records with unknown region.

Table 3.10. AAPOR Final Disposition Code Categories¹¹⁷

Final Disposition	Symbol	Sample Count	Sample Percent	Weighted Count	Weighted Percent
Eligible respondents	ER	5,814	12.92%	59,482	19.68%
Refusals	R	845	1.88%	5,470	1.81%
Noncontacts	NC	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Other eligible nonrespondents	O	10	0.02%	238	0.08%
Unknown eligibility	UNK	38,255	85.03%	236,751	78.33%
Ineligible	IN	68	0.15%	311	0.10%
Total		44,992	100.00%	302,253	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, which assumes that the ratio of eligible to ineligible cases among the cases with known eligibility also applies to the cases with unknown eligibility.¹¹⁸ 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 99.53 percent weighted (98.99 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 19.77 percent weighted (13.05 percent unweighted).

¹¹⁷ 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.

¹¹⁸ 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).

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 21.67 percent weighted (14.97 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 91.24 percent weighted (87.18 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:

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 3.11 shows the design effects for five key estimates for all respondents. Table 3.12 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.

Question	Overall
Voted in 2024 General Election (% voted) ¹²⁰	5.19
Requested Absentee Ballot for 2024 General Election (% yes) ¹²¹	5.68
Received a ballot for 2024 General Election (% yes) ¹²²	5.32
Aware of FVAP (% yes) ¹²³	5.05
Interested in 2024 General Election (% very) ¹²⁴	5.82

Question	North America	South Central America	Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East + North Africa	North Cent South Asia	East Asia	Southeast Asia	Oceania
Voted, 2024 General Election	7.69	0.71	9.77	1.02	1.77	0.94	3.90	1.28	3.06
Requested Absentee Ballot	6.91	0.59	8.79	1.28	1.32	1.11	0.86	0.58	2.17
Received Absentee Ballot	6.27	0.52	9.31	1.24	1.29	0.74	3.78	1.09	2.40
Aware of FVAP	5.80	0.43	7.32	1.26	1.38	0.96	2.00	0.77	1.46
Interested in 2024 General Election	7.02	0.51	9.20	0.91	2.44	0.73	1.81	0.94	1.88

¹¹⁹ For all metrics, item-missing data and non-substantive answers (e.g., “not sure”) are excluded from the denominator.

¹²⁰ Question 8. “Did you vote in the November 5, 2024, General Election?” (Design effect is reported for the proportion of individuals who reported voting.)

¹²¹ Question 9. “Did you request an absentee ballot for the November 5, 2024, General Election?” (Design effect is reported for the proportion of individuals who reported “yes.”)

¹²² Question 12. “Did you receive an absentee ballot from an election official for the November 5, 2024 General Election?” (Design effect is reported for the proportion of individuals who reported “yes.”)

¹²³ Question 23. “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.”)

¹²⁴ Question 33. “How interested or uninterested were you in the election held on November 5, 2024?” (Design effect is reported for the proportion of individuals who reported being “very interested.”)

¹²⁵ 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 RAKING

Voter Participation History (2022 –2024)	Country (or Region)	Population Estimate
Neither	Argentina	384
2022 or 2024 only	Argentina	395
Both	Argentina	258
Neither	Australia	3,879
2022 or 2024 only	Australia	8,107
Both	Australia	3,593
Neither	Brazil	712
2022 or 2024 only	Brazil	1,013
Both	Brazil	495
Neither	China	720
2022 or 2024 only	China	1,037
Both	China	482
Neither	Columbia	1,173
2022 or 2024 only	Colombia	1,355
Both	Columbia	548
Neither	Costa Rica	611
2022 or 2024 only	Costa Rica	1,153
Both	Costa Rica	731
Any (Excluding Missing)	Dominican Republic	946
Neither	Ecuador	304
2022 or 2024 only	Ecuador	471
Both	Ecuador	345
Neither	India	1,127
2022 or 2024 only	India	1,691
Both	India	627
Neither	Israel	4,934
2022 or 2024 only	Israel	6,267
Both	Israel	1,602
Neither	Other East Asia	4,286
2022 or 2024 only	Other East Asia	8,416
Both	Other East Asia	4,300
Neither	Other Europe	34,025
2022 or 2024 only	Other Europe	84,623
Both	Other Europe	48,402
Neither	Other Middle East and North Africa	1,844
2022 or 2024 only	Other Middle East and North Africa	2,818

Table A1. Raking Dimension 1: Voter History by Country		
Voter Participation History (2022 –2024)	Country (or Region)	Population Estimate
Both	Other Middle East and North Africa	1,353
Any (Excluding Missing)	North, South, and Central Asia—Other	968
Neither	Other North America	11,455
2022 or 2024 only	Other North America	30,231
Both	Other North America	19,217
Neither	Other Oceania	1,434
2022 or 2024 only	Other Oceania	3,251
Both	Other Oceania	1,757
Neither	Other South and Central America	1,798
2022 or 2024 only	Other South and Central America	2,998
Both	Other South and Central America	1,695
Neither	Other Southeast Asia	1,202
2022 or 2024 only	Other Southeast Asia	2,340
Both	Other Southeast Asia	1,199
Neither	Other Sub-Saharan Africa	947
2022 or 2024 only	Other Sub-Saharan Africa	1,571
Both	Other Sub-Saharan Africa	844
Neither	Peru	341
2022 or 2024 only	Peru	396
Both	Peru	241
Neither	Philippines	1,149
2022 or 2024 only	Philippines	1,368
Both	Philippines	660
Neither	Thailand	1,320
2022 or 2024 only	Thailand	2,292
Both	Thailand	1,311
Neither	South Africa	321
2022 or 2024 only	South Africa	658
Both	South Africa	359
Missing data	East Asia	1,009
Missing data	Europe	11,196
Missing data	Middle East and North Africa	1,364
Missing data	North, South, and Central Asia	218
Missing data	North America	4,401
Missing data	Oceania	1,475
Missing data	South/Central America	993
Missing data	Southeast Asia	699
Missing data	Sub-Saharan Africa	200
Total		349,905

Table A2. Raking Dimension 2: Voter History by State

Voter Participation History (2022 –2024)	State(s)	Population Count
Voted in neither	CA	15,134
Voted 2022 or 2024	CA	15,855
Voted both	CA	9,645
Voted in neither	CO	4,819
Voted 2022 or 2024	CO	10,491
Voted both	CO	8,979
Voted in neither	FL	11,915
Voted 2022 or 2024	FL	19,389
Voted both	FL	13,663
Missing data	FL	3,231
Voted in neither	GA	1,621
Voted 2022 or 2024	GA	4,577
Voted both	GA	2,251
Voted in neither or both	IN	937
Voted 2022 or 2024	IN	4,023
Voted in neither	MD	1,582
Voted 2022 or 2024	MD	1,966
Voted both	MD	901
Voted in neither	MI	2,169
Voted 2022 or 2024	MI	6,721
Voted both	MI	3,529
Missing data	Other states—unconfirmed requesters	2,104
Voted in neither	MN	1,687
Voted 2022 or 2024	MN	7,426
Voted both	MN	2,567
Missing data	MN	1,763
Voted in neither, voted in 2022 or 2024	NC	13,582
Voted both	NC	8,000
Voted in neither	NJ	7,929
Voted 2022 or 2024	NJ	14,251
Voted both	NJ	3,744
Voted in neither	NY	1,970
Voted 2022 or 2024	NY	6,044
Voted both	NY	3,250
Voted in neither	OH	2,148
Voted 2022 or 2024	OH	3,369

Voter Participation History (2022 –2024)	State(s)	Population Count
Voted both	OH	1,612
Voted in neither, voted in 2022 or 2024	OR	7,115
Voted both	OR	5,007
Voted in neither	Other states	13,660
Voted 2022 or 2024	Other states	29,866
Voted both	Other states	14,414
Missing data	Other states—absentee records	9,377
Voted in neither	PA	2,672
Voted 2022 or 2024	PA	4,304
Voted both	PA	2,178
Missing data	PA	5,080
Voted in neither	VA	4,118
Voted 2022 or 2024	VA	4,446
Voted both	VA	1,161
Voted in neither, voted in 2022 or 2024	WA	12,582
Voted both	WA	9,081
Total		349,905

Voter Participation History (2020–2024)	Sex	Population Estimate
Neither	Male	34,473
Neither	Female	40,169
2022 or 2024 only	Male	71,854
2022 or 2024 only	Female	91,454
Both	Male	40,985
Both	Female	49,415
Missing data	Male	9,620
Missing data	Female	11,935
Total		349,905

Table A4. Raking Dimension 4: Voter History by Age Group

Voter Participation History (2020–2024)	Age Group	Population Count
Neither	18–29	15,183
Neither and Missing data	30–39	16,611
Neither	40–49	12,990
Neither and Missing data	50–59	11,379
Neither	60–69	8,844
Neither and Missing data	70+	10,341
Neither	Missing data	1,542
2022 or 2024 only	18–29	33,511
2022 or 2024 only	30–39	30,705
2022 or 2024 only	40–49	27,727
2022 or 2024 only	50–59	24,693
2022 or 2024 only	60–69	22,643
2022 or 2024 only	70+	20,416
2022 or 2024 only	Missing data	3,613
Both	18–29	12,973
Both	30–39	13,880
Both	40–49	13,758
Both	50–59	13,999
Both	60–69	16,427
Both	70+	17,999
Both	Missing data	1,364
Missing data	18–29	1,208
Missing data	40–49	853
Missing data	60–69	676
Missing data	Missing data	16,570
Total		349,905

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	1,547	1,546	
AL	940	940	
AR	196	197	
AZ	2,539	2,539	
CA	19,411	40,690	
CO	24,306	24,289	
CT	1,520	1,520	
DC	0	0	
DE	121	121	
FL	48,199	48,198	
GA	8,466	8,464	
HI	1,815	2,744	
IA	1,980	1,980	
ID	1,347	1,347	
IL	0	145	
IN	5,588	5,588	
KS	1,298	1,298	
KY	0	71	
LA	1,033	1,033	
MA	5,085	5,085	
MD	4,464	4,464	
ME	0	6,294	
MI	12,422	12,421	
MN	13,437	13,443	
MO	0	6,378	
MS	0	99	
MT	2,375	2,375	
NC	21,617	21,592	
ND	275	371	
NE	37	37	
NH	678	678	
NJ	25,930	25,926	
NM	3,368	4,563	
NV	3,480	3,480	
NY	11,335	11,334	

Table B1. Comparison of Frame Counts between Sampling and Weighting Frames

State	Population Count (Sampling Frame)	Population Count (Weighting Frame)
OH	7,570	7,546
OK	2,188	2,188
OR	11,341	12,123
PA	13,229	14,234
RI	2,572	2,572
SC	2,169	2,169
SD	140	140
TN	0	0
TX	0	9,196
UT	0	233
VA	9,727	9,725
VT	1,546	1,546
WA	22,521	22,521
WI	3,925	3,925
WV	290	290
WY	247	247
Total	302,274	349,905



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