

POST-ELECTION VOTING SURVEYS ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY

TECHNICAL REPORT

2018



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FEDERAL VOTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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Introduction

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) seeks to ensure that Service members, their eligible family members, and overseas citizens are aware of their right to vote and have the tools and resources to successfully do so—from anywhere in the world. To adhere to this purpose and to meet legislative and executive responsibilities, FVAP collects data on individuals covered by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* and the network that supports them. Active duty military (ADM) members stationed away from their voting jurisdiction represent one part of this *UOCAVA* population, which has led FVAP to biennially collect absentee voting-related data on ADM through the Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military (PEVS-ADM). This report focuses on two key goals related to the ADM population: (1) answering within-population absentee voting research questions and (2) describing the full survey methodology of the 2018 PEVS-ADM data collection, including survey design, survey administration, sampling and weighting.

This report is one of three interrelated technical reports analyzing the 2018 Post-Election Voting Surveys (PEVS). The 2018 Voting Assistance Officer (VAO) Technical Report and 2018 State Election Official (SEO) Technical Report each focuses on the within-population research questions and survey methodology for its respective populations.

This introduction discusses FVAP’s legislative responsibility for conducting the PEVS-ADM, highlights key findings and topics discussed in this report and ends by describing the full outline of this report.

1.1 // FVAP Legislative Responsibility for PEVS-ADM

FVAP is responsible for carrying out the responsibilities of *UOCAVA* as amended by the *Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE)* Act; the PEVS-ADM helps fulfill the required statistical analyses of this legislation. The *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* of 1986, Section 101.b (1), 42 USC §1973ff, now 52 U.S.C. 20310, permits members of the Uniformed Services and Merchant Marine to vote in elections for federal offices. FVAP, under the guidance of the Under Secretary of Defense (USD) for Personnel

and Readiness (P&R), is charged with administering *UOCAVA*'s federal responsibilities and evaluating the effectiveness of its programs.

In addition, the PEVS-ADM fulfills ADM Section 20308(b) of 52 U.S.C., which requires FVAP to conduct statistical analyses to evaluate the effectiveness of the program in federal election years. Presidential Executive Order 12642, signed in 1988, names the Secretary of Defense as the Designee for administering *UOCAVA*. Further, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 1000.04, Federal Voting Assistance Program, assigns the USD P&R as the Presidential designee; the responsibilities, however, are carried out by the FVAP Director. Under these authorities, FVAP provides voter registration and voting information to those eligible to vote in applicable U.S. elections. Section 20301(6) of *UOCAVA* requires FVAP to, among other things, conduct “a statistical analysis of uniformed services voter participation” in the most recent federal general election. As a result, FVAP contracted with Fors Marsh Group (FMG) to design, administer, and analyze the PEVS-ADM. Without the PEVS-ADM, the Department of Defense (DoD) would neither be able to calculate ADM registration and participation rates nor evaluate and improve ADM experiences with absentee voting.

1.2 // ADM Research Topics and Key Findings

This report evaluates ADM voting measures and seeks to answer key research questions using the 2018 PEVS-ADM. This is done by focusing on five key topics specific to the ADM population:

- An Overview of the ADM Population in 2018
- ADM Registration and Participation: The Effect of *UOCAVA* Obstacles to Voting
- ADM Knowledge of the Absentee Ballot and Voting Assistance Process
- ADM Trends in the Timing of Absentee Ballot Actions
- Electronic Access to the Absentee Ballot Process

This report examines these topics using a range of methodologies, including descriptive statistics, ordinary least squares (OLS) and logistic regression, and decomposition analysis. Overall, these analysis chapters report a number of key findings:

- 1) ADM registration rates decreased while participation and absentee voting activity increased between 2014 and 2018. There was little change in ADM demographics between 2014 and 2018.
- 2) In 2018, the civilian voting age population (CVAP) participation rate was 67%, which was 41 percentage points higher than ADM. The CVAP participation rate also increased more from 2014 to 2018 than the ADM participation rate over the same period. The demographics of CVAP differ largely from ADM. Using a model that adjusts for these demographic differences, the estimated CVAP participation rate would have been 36% in 2018 if they were demographically similar to ADM. Thus, 9 percentage points of potential ADM participants

can be attributed to obstacles in the absentee ballot process.

- 3) Awareness of DoD resources of absentee ballot assistance and information increased in 2018 relative to 2014. Overall knowledge of absentee voting procedures, as well as awareness of the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) and the Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (FWAB) slightly declined from 2014 to 2018.
- 4) Early ballot receipt and return rates were higher in the 2014 and 2018 midterm elections than in the 2016 Presidential election. In the 2018 General Election, older and/or more educated *UOCAVA* ADM were more likely to request their ballots early.
- 5) Electronic ballot requests tended to be lower in the 2014 and 2018 midterm elections than in the 2016 Presidential election. Approximately 54% of *UOCAVA* ADM reported wanting an online voting option, although more than half of those desiring this option further reported having concerns about the integrity of their information, identification, or their ballot being accurately counted.

1.3 // Outline of Report

This report begins with five analysis chapters devoted to answering research questions specific to the ADM population:

- Chapter 2 provides an overview of voting measures for ADM in 2018 and looks at how the 2018 results vary by Service and between the 2014 and 2018 General Elections;
- Chapter 3 compares the 2018 ADM population to relevant subpopulations to better contextualize registration and participation rates – showing how ADM compare to a demographically similar civilian population, as well as how the ADM absentee population compares to the ADM non-absentee population;
- Chapter 4 evaluates how knowledgeable ADM are about various stages of the absentee ballot process, as well as the trends in ADM knowledge of procedural voting information;
- Chapter 5 seeks to understand the timing and mode of when ADM perform key actions in the absentee ballot process; and
- Chapter 6 analyzes how likely ADM are to use electronic modes of absentee ballot request and return, how these differ from 2014, and how supportive they are of online voting options.

Following these analyses, the report turns to describing the full survey methodology of the 2018 PEVS-ADM data collection. The methodology section begins by describing the design of the PEVS-ADM and the decision-making on how to update this survey to answer new research questions. Next, the survey administration chapter discusses the communication plan and how the survey was programmed, fielded and quality checked.

The methodology section ends by reporting the sampling and weighting of the survey, including a discussion of two samples used when fielding the PEVS-ADM. The report concludes with limitations of these analyses and a summary of key findings. Appendix B includes technical analysis from the results chapters. Appendix C details technical analysis from the sampling and weighting chapter. Appendix D displays the survey instrument that ADM were asked to respond to and Appendix E contains the communications sent to PEVS-ADM sample members. Finally, Appendix F of the report includes the full descriptive survey results for each question of the 2018 PEVS-ADM, including each question broken out by age and *UOCAVA* status.

Overview of ADM

2.1 // Introduction

One of the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) central purposes of the Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military (PEVS-ADM) is to collect data to evaluate the absentee voting process for ADM in each election. Although the absentee voting process involves many steps, the primary emphases are the registration and participation rates, which are explored in-depth throughout this report. More specifically, FVAP seeks to understand how the ADM voting experience has changed since 2014 regarding five key measures: registration, ballot request, ballot receipt, ballot return and participation. For 2018 in particular, FVAP sought to put greater emphasis on understanding the typical ADM registration process and to encourage ADM who want to vote to complete steps in the absentee voting process earlier.

Results show that the ADM participation rate, ballot request rate, ballot receipt rate, and ballot return rate all increased from 2014 to 2018. The ADM registration rate in 2018 was 59%, whereas the participation rate was 26% - higher than the participation rate in the 2014 midterm election although lower than in the 2016 General Election. Results further show that there was little change in the demographic composition of the ADM population over this time period, such that it is unlikely the increased level of participation could be explained by changes in demographics. Looking at individual Services, the likelihood of participation in 2018 was highest in the Coast Guard¹ and lowest in the Marine Corps.

2.2 // Research Questions

This chapter analyzes a number of absentee voting process research questions regarding the ADM population:

- What are the registration, ballot request, ballot receipt, ballot return and participation rates for ADM in 2018? How have these changed since 2014?

¹ The small number of Coast Guard respondents make estimates less reliable and should be interpreted with caution.

- How do registration and participation rates vary by Service?
- What are the demographic characteristics of the ADM population and how have they changed between the 2014 and 2018 General Elections?

2.3 // Methodology

This chapter uses data from the 2018 PEVS-ADM, 2016 PEVS-ADM, and 2014 PEVS-ADM. Data are weighted with nonresponse and poststratification weights specific to that survey. To estimate voting and registration rates, data from all ADM respondents were used. Unless otherwise noted, data are limited to ADM *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* voters, meaning ADM who reported living 50 miles or more from their voting jurisdiction. For simplicity, this population is referred to throughout as ADM.

As shown in Table 2.1 below and described in more detail in chapters 7, 8, and 9, FVAP has a systematic plan to transition between two samples of the PEVS-ADM, while preserving an effective way to analyze trends between election cycles. From 2010 to 2014, all ADM who were surveyed received invitations and a questionnaire that emphasized that the PEVS-ADM was a survey dealing specifically with absentee voting issues and ways to assist absentee voters (Sample A). The title of the survey for Sample A is the “Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military”. In 2016, 85% of the sample was included in Sample A and the remaining 15% received materials that de-emphasized voting language (Sample B). The survey title used to collect the data in Sample B is the “QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military.” In 2018, this experiment was reversed. 15% of ADM were included in Sample A and 85% were included in Sample B. In 2020, FVAP plans to have all ADM as part of Sample B.

This transition in survey methodology is important for a number of key reporting metrics. Since the data collected in Sample B are designed to be more inclusive of non-voters, the majority of voting-related statistics is expected to trend downward because more ADM who do not vote or lack the interest and motivation to do so will respond to the survey. Due to these expected changes, FVAP is making a gradual shift from Sample A to Sample B.

Table 2.1: PEVS-ADM Sample Allocation, 2014–2020²

	2014	2016	2018	2020
Sample A	100%	85%	15%	0%
Sample B	0%	15%	85%	100%

² The number of respondents to Sample B was smaller in 2016 than in 2018 (2,163 vs 6,110). Margins of error will consequently be expected to be approximately 70% higher in 2016 than in 2018. For questions with lower response rates, the trends may be unreliable.

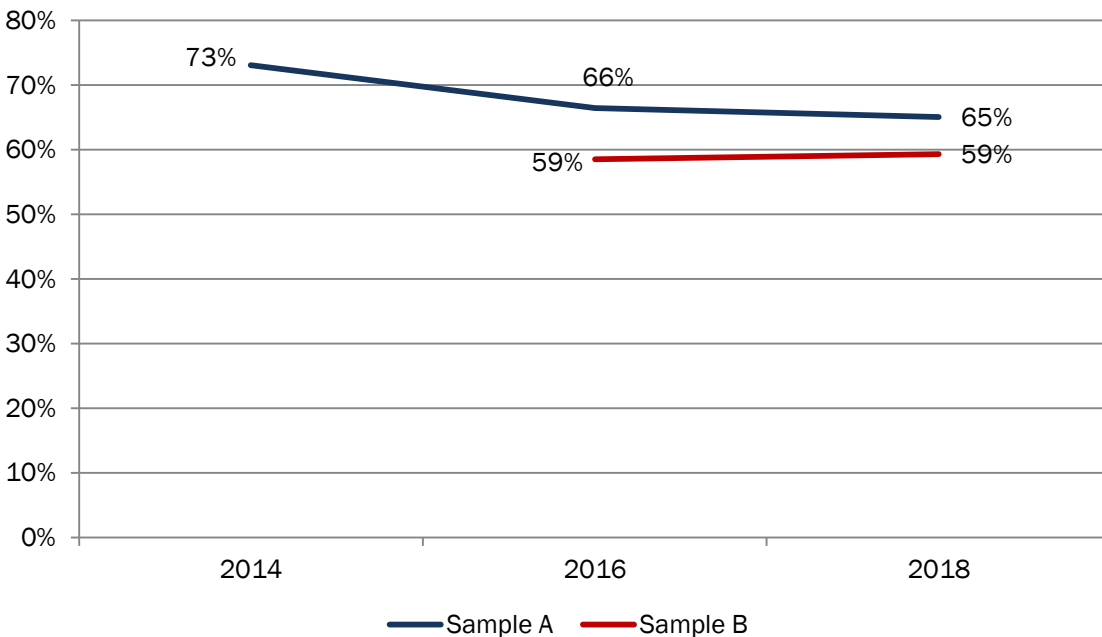
It is an established best practice to compare election related data between similar types of election years, meaning comparing 2018 midterm election data with 2014 midterm election data. Consequently, analyses in this and later chapters focus on 2018 Sample B when discussing 2018 estimates, then use Sample A to highlight the percentage-point change in key voting data points over time. Although Sample B estimates are not available for 2014, one can infer that the 2014–2016 Sample B changes would have been roughly parallel to the 2014–2016 changes. In 2020, all analyses focusing on that election and between 2016 and 2020 will use Sample B.

2.4 // Results

a. Voting Measures, 2014 to 2018

ADM registration rates³ for the 2014, 2016, and 2018 elections are presented in Figure 2.1. The registration rate in 2018 was 59%, which is nearly equal to 2016 and slightly down from 2014.⁴ Using Sample A, the registration rate declined eight percentage points from 73% in 2014 to 65% in 2018. In Sample B, the registration rate was 59% in both 2016 and 2018.

Figure 2.1: ADM Registration Rates, 2014–2018



³ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q8.

⁴ Note that this decline may reflect a change in the survey question used to solicit information about registration status. In 2014 the registration question did not specify registration with respect to the 2014 election whereas it did in 2018.

The ADM participation rates for 2014, 2016, and 2018 election are presented in Figure 2.2. In 2018, the participation rate was 26%. Between the 2014 and 2018 midterm elections, using Sample A, the participation rate increased from 24% to 31%.⁵ Between 2016 and 2018, using Sample B, the participation rate declined 11 percentage points from 37% to 26%. The results are consistent with a rise in ADM participation rates between 2014 and 2018.

Figure 2.2: ADM Participation Rate, 2014–2018

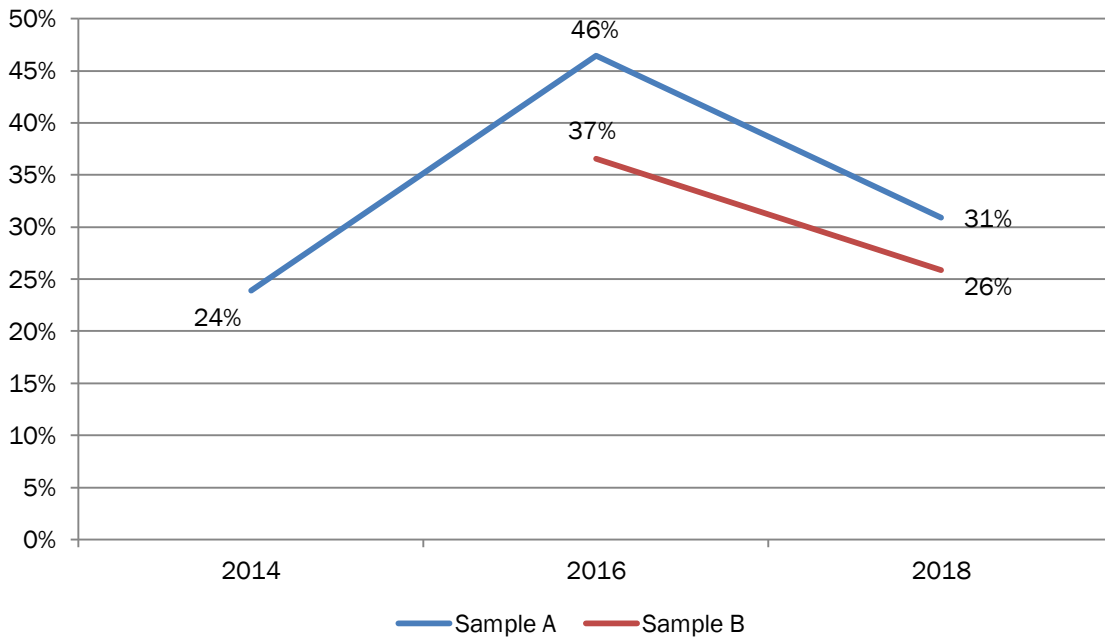


Table 2.2 displays the percentage of ADM who requested, received, and returned an absentee ballot.⁶ In 2018, using Sample B, 45% of ADM requested an absentee ballot, 24% received an absentee ballot, and 17% returned an absentee ballot. In general, these rates have all increased from 2014 to 2018. From 2014 to 2018, using Sample B, ADM who requested or expected to receive an absentee ballot increased seven percentage points. Additionally, from 2014 to 2018, the percentage of ADM who received an absentee ballot increased nine percentage points, whereas the percentage who returned an absentee ballot increased five percentage points. Each of these outcomes exhibits patterns similar to the overall increase in the ADM participation rate in 2018.

⁵ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q32.

⁶ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q13, Q20, Q23.

Table 2.2: ADM Absentee Ballot Outcomes, 2014–2018

	2014	Sample A		Sample B	
		2016	2018	2016	2018
Ballot Request Rate	52%	64%	59%	56%	45%
Ballot Receipt Rate	18%	37%	27%	31%	24%
Ballot Return Rate	16%	35%	21%	28%	17%

Note: The ballot receipt and ballot return rates refer to the entire UOCAVA ADM population, meaning they are not limited to the subsets of ADM who requested or received an absentee ballot, respectively.

b. Demographics and Change in Voting Behavior

In 2018, the most common characteristics for ADM were that they were male, non-mobile (i.e., had not changed residence within the last 12 months), married, less than college-educated, enlisted, non-Hispanic White, and relatively young. For example, 83% of the population was male, 55% were married, and 83% were enlisted. The average ADM in 2018 was 29 years old and most likely to live in the South Atlantic region followed by the Pacific region. Additionally, the majority did not have a college degree, as the highest education level for 47% of ADM was an associate degree or some college experience and for 24% a high school diploma or less.

The demographics are important in evaluating whether the changes in registration and voting rates and other voting measures can be attributed to changes in behavior, versus changes in the demographics, of ADM. Table 2.3 shows the demographic composition of ADM in 2014, 2016, and 2018. On the whole, the demographic composition appears relatively stable from 2014 to 2018.

For example, using Sample A, from 2014 to 2018 the percentage of ADM who were male declined only one percentage point, the percentage who were officers saw little change, and the average age stayed exactly the same. There were some notable demographic shifts from 2014 to 2018, such as a five-percentage-point decline in ADM who were non-Hispanic White and a 13-percentage-point decline in mobile ADM. Overall, the lack of a shift in ADM members’ demographic composition over this period is more consistent with the changes in participation—due more to a change of ADM voting behavior rather than change in demographic composition.

Additionally, Sample A and Sample B are demographically very consistent, both capturing an ADM population that has similar characteristics across nearly all measures in Table 2.3. The only large deviation between the two samples was that Sample B respondents are less interested in the election (which is expected given that Sample B is not branded specifically as an election-related survey). This finding supports using Sample B for single-year analyses in 2018 and for future iterations of the PEVS-ADM.

Table 2.3: Demographics of ADM, 2014–2018

Variable	Sample A			Sample B	
	2014	2016	2018	2016	2018
Interested in Election ⁷	48%	69%	60%	66%	51%
Mobility ⁸	56%	50%	43%	49%	45%
Male	85%	84%	84%	80%	83%
Single With Children	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Single Without Children	39%	41%	46%	40%	42%
Married With Children	38%	37%	34%	37%	35%
Married Without Children	19%	18%	18%	19%	20%
High School ⁹	21%	23%	21%	21%	24%
Some College or Associate Degree	51%	49%	48%	50%	47%
Bachelor's Degree in College	17%	17%	20%	17%	18%
MA/PhD/Professional Degree	11%	11%	11%	12%	11%
Officer ¹⁰	17%	17%	17%	18%	17%
Age	29	29	29	29	29
Non-Hispanic White ¹¹	59%	57%	54%	57%	55%
Non-Hispanic Black	13%	13%	14%	11%	11%
Hispanic	17%	18%	19%	20%	20%
Other	12%	13%	14%	13%	13%
New England ¹²	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Middle Atlantic	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%
East North Central	10%	9%	11%	11%	10%
West North Central	5%	4%	7%	5%	5%
South Atlantic	28%	28%	22%	26%	28%
East South Central	6%	5%	7%	6%	6%
West South Central	15%	15%	17%	16%	14%
Mountain	8%	8%	8%	9%	8%
Pacific	20%	21%	19%	18%	18%

Observations are weighted using nonresponse/poststratification weights.

⁷ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q29.

⁸ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q6a, Q6c, and Q6e. An ADM who reported a change in PCS, was deployed, or deployed to a combat zone within the 12 months before taking the survey was defined as mobile.

⁹ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q65.

¹⁰ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q66.

¹¹ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q68, Q69.

¹² FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q9, Q10.

c. Registration and Participation by Service

Table 2.4 presents registration and participation rates for the 2014, 2016, and 2018 elections by Service. Registration rates were lowest for the Marine Corps (52%) and highest for the Coast Guard in 2018 (76%). Participation rates were similar across the Services, with the lowest for the Marine Corps at 14% and highest for the Coast Guard at 43% in 2018. From 2014 to 2018, using Sample A, there was an 11-percentage-point decline in the registration rate for the Army, an eight-percentage-point decline for Navy, five-percentage-point decline for the Marine Corps, four-percentage-point decline for the Air Force, and a 12-percentage-point decline for the Coast Guard. From 2014 to 2018, using Sample A, the participation rates for the Army increased three percentage points, increased 15 percentage points for the Navy, decreased two percentage points for the Marine Corps, and increased 6 percentage points for the Air Force. However, each Service displays trends consistent with the ADM-wide estimates presented earlier. Changes in behavior for a given Service are thus unlikely to be driving the increase in aggregate ADM participation between 2014 and 2018.¹³

Table 2.4: ADM Participation and Registration Rates by Service and Election

Variable	2014	Sample A			Sample B	
		2016	2018	2016	2018	
<i>Registration Rate</i>						
Army	75%	65%	64%	56%	59%	
Navy	73%	68%	65%	56%	61%	
Marine Corps	65%	58%	60%	57%	52%	
Air Force	74%	71%	70%	64%	60%	
Coast Guard	79%	75%	67%	72%	76%	
<i>Participation Rate</i>						
Army	25%	46%	28%	36%	26%	
Navy	23%	48%	38%	36%	30%	
Marines Corps	20%	39%	18%	30%	14%	
Air Force	25%	48%	31%	39%	25%	
Coast Guard*	27%	59%	52%	54%	43%	

Note: Observations are weighted using nonresponse/poststratification weights. The small number of Coast Guard respondents makes estimates less reliable and should be interpreted with caution.

2.4 // Discussion and Conclusion

This chapter analyzed trends in ADM demographics and voting metrics for the 2014, 2016, and 2018 elections. The findings show:

- ADM registration rates declined between 2014 and 2018.

¹³ See Note 1 regarding all Coast Guard estimates.

- ADM participation rates, as well as ballot request, receipt, and return rates all increased between 2014 and 2018.
- There was little change in ADM demographics between 2014 and 2018. The two samples are demographically consistent, with the exception, as expected, of the level of interest in voting.
- Although trends in ADM voting and participation were similar across the Services, there were differences in the level of participation, with the Coast Guard¹⁴ ADM tending to have the highest level of participation, and the Marine Corps ADM having the lowest.

The increased level of participation is consistent with a reduction in obstacles to voting, but may also be explained by an increase in motivation to vote. In the next chapter, the role of obstacles in the voting process is examined by comparing ADM to citizen voting age population (CVAP) and *UOCAVA* ADM to non-*UOCAVA* ADM.

¹⁴ See Note 1 regarding all Coast Guard estimates.

ADM Registration and Participation: The Effect of *UOCAVA* Obstacles to Voting

3.1 // Introduction

This chapter seeks to quantify the effect that active duty military (ADM)-specific obstacles in the absentee voting process have on ADM registration and participation rates. In practice, this involves estimating what the ADM registration and participation rate would have been absent these obstacles and comparing it to estimates of the actual ADM registration and participation rates.

This chapter presents three separate analyses that aim to better contextualize why and how ADM voting metrics have changed between 2010 and 2018. It begins by using two types of comparison groups to estimate what the registration and participation rates would have been absent obstacles to voting. The first, the citizen voting age population (CVAP)-to-ADM comparison, is consistent with earlier Post-Election Voting Survey (PEVS) reports and estimates the registration and participation rates of a subset of CVAP that is demographically similar to the ADM population. The second, the non-*Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* ADM-to-ADM comparison, estimates the registration and participation rates based on a subset of the non-*UOCAVA* ADM population that is demographically similar to the general ADM population. These two sets of estimates are each used to break down the difference between the CVAP and ADM population into two parts:

1. The difference between the estimate of the actual registration/participation rate and what the registration/participation rate would have been absent obstacles to voting (“obstacle gap”); and
2. The difference due to differences between CVAP and ADM motivation to vote and other, unobserved factors (“residual gap”).

The final analysis section then seeks to estimate the percentage of *UOCAVA* registrations and votes that can be attributed to absentee voting-specific obstacles to *UOCAVA* voting (“*UOCAVA* gap”).

Results in this chapter show that, absent ADM-specific obstacles to registration, the ADM registration rate would have been 73% using the ADM to CVAP comparison and 66% using the ADM to non-*UOCAVA* ADM comparison. ADM participation rates absent ADM-specific obstacles to voting would have been 52% using the ADM to CVAP comparison and 36% using the ADM to non-*UOCAVA* ADM comparison.

Both sets of estimates suggest that a measurable part of the differences between CVAP and ADM registration and participation rates are explained by ADM-specific obstacles to registration and voting. Specifically, the results for the preferred non-UOCAVA ADM comparison suggest that in the 2018 General Election, approximately 11% of the UOCAVA ADM registration rate and 36% of the UOCAVA ADM participation rate can be attributed to UOCAVA-related obstacles to voting. These are higher proportions than in previous years, suggesting that obstacles to absentee voting have increased.

3.2 // Comparing and Contextualizing the ADM Registration and Participation Rates

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) is responsible for carrying out the responsibilities of the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* as amended by the *Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act*. As part of these legislative mandates, following each regularly scheduled election year, FVAP reports the ADM participation and registration rates in its Post-Election Report to Congress. Additionally, FVAP compares these rates with those of civilians via the CVAP as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

FVAP has continually improved its understanding of ADM registration and participation rates with a wealth of research comparing and modeling ADM-to-CVAP registration and participation rates. Following the 2012 and 2014 General Elections, FVAP improved comparison models in both Presidential and midterm elections, comparing PEVS-ADM data and Current Population Survey (CPS) data to better understand demographic and geographic differences between ADM and civilians.¹⁵

Most recently in the 2016 Post-Election Report to Congress, and the accompanying 2016 PEVS-ADM Technical Report, FVAP reported a decline in the ADM participation rate from 59% in 2012 to 46% in 2016.¹⁶ To understand this decline, FVAP adjusted the CVAP estimates to make them demographically and geographically similar to ADM. Results showed that the 46% participation rate was 16 percentage points lower than the CVAP participation rate after adjusting for these population differences with ADM.¹⁷ Analyses showed that half of the difference in the ADM-to-CVAP participation comparison could be explained by population shifts in demographics and geography, but that future research was needed to explore how this decline in ADM participation was impacted by either decreased motivation or increased obstacles to vote.

¹⁵ FVAP. (2014). "Registration and Voting Participation Differences Between the Active Duty Military And Citizen Voting Age Population." Available at https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/2014_FVAP_Research_Note_1_Final_April_11_2014.pdf. FVAP. (2015). "Registration and Voting Participation Differences Between the Active Duty Military and Citizen Voting Age Populations in the 2014 Election." Available at https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/2015_FVAP_ResearchNote6_Final_1027.pdf.

¹⁶ Federal Voting Assistance Program. (2017). Post-election survey of active duty military: technical report, 2016, p. 25.

¹⁷ The 75% CVAP participation rate from the 2016 CPS was limited to employed civilians with non-missing model data and classified "don't know" responses to the voting question as missing. For more, see the 2016 Post-Election Voting Surveys: ADM Technical Report, available at https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/PEVS_ADM_TechReport_Final.pdf

One purpose of this ADM-to-CVAP comparison is to identify and track potential obstacles to voting that may be unique to the *UOCAVA* ADM population (defined as the subset of ADM members located outside of their voting jurisdictions). Obstacles to voting for *UOCAVA* ADM have been discussed in many previous reports by FVAP, and are generally defined as any real or perceived barrier within the *UOCAVA* absentee voting process that may prevent someone from voting. Examples of obstacles to voting for *UOCAVA* ADM include a lack of knowledge or resources, variance in state policies and deadlines, and challenges associated with ballot delivery and receipt.

However, drawing conclusions about obstacles to voting that are specific to *UOCAVA* ADM can be challenging when using the traditional ADM-to-CVAP comparison because the groups are inherently different. To address some of these differences, FVAP has traditionally presented an adjusted ADM-to-CVAP comparison to correct for demographic and geographic differences *between* the groups, but there may still be differences in motivation *within* these two groups due to unobservable factors that influence their motivations.¹⁸ To the degree that motivational differences exist between ADM and CVAP, the effects of obstacles to voting that are unique to *UOCAVA* ADM may be underestimated by the ADM-to-CVAP comparison. Together, these issues suggest that the ADM-to-CVAP comparison is limited in its ability to evaluate *UOCAVA* voting.

In order to more effectively evaluate FVAP's influence on *UOCAVA* ADM's opportunity to vote, FVAP previously identified the "*UOCAVA* gap", which is a ratio that determines the percentage of *UOCAVA* ADM who would have voted but did not due to *UOCAVA*-specific obstacles to voting.¹⁹ This measure is less susceptible to fluctuations in ADM motivation to vote, which can cause the registration and participation rates to decrease or increase. After the 2016 General Election, FVAP sought to understand why the ADM participation rate declined 12 percentage points from 2012 to 2016, and why the ADM participation rate was 16 percentage points lower than the 2016 CVAP rate adjusted for demographics and geography (i.e., region of legal residence).

FVAP used the *UOCAVA* gap to show that half the difference between ADM and CVAP participation in 2016 was due to demographic and geographic shifts, whereas the rest was due to *UOCAVA*-specific obstacles. This chapter extends this analysis to understand the *UOCAVA* gap as of 2018.

¹⁸ In the adjusted ADM-to-CVAP comparison, one population is adjusted so that it matches the demographic and geographic characteristics of the other population. Although these proportions are adjusted for, within each population, certain subpopulations may have been unequally targeted or motivated. For example, young civilians and ADM may have different levels of motivation.

¹⁹ FVAP (2017). "The *UOCAVA* Gap." Available at https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/UOCAVAGapResearchNote_20171204_final.pdf.

3.3 // Research Questions

This chapter analyzes a number of research questions related to estimating the prevalence of absentee voting obstacles among the ADM population:

- What would registration and participation rates have been absent ADM-specific obstacles to voting?
- How important are ADM-specific obstacles to voting to explaining differences in CVAP and ADM registration and participation rates?
- What is the impact of obstacles to voting on the level of participation of the *UOCAVA* ADM population?
- How has the impact of obstacles to registration and participation on *UOCAVA* ADM participation changed over time?

3.4 // Methodology

a. Data

This chapter uses data from the 2018 PEVS-ADM, 2016 PEVS-ADM, 2014 PEVS-ADM, and November Supplement of the 2018 CPS. Data are weighted with nonresponse and poststratification weights specific to that survey. Estimates of outcomes are presented separately for respondents in the two samples from the PEVS-ADM: Sample A and Sample B (See chapters 7–9). Analyses in these chapters focus on 2018 Sample B data when discussing what the estimated results are in 2018, then use Sample A to highlight the percentage-point change in key voting data points over time.

b. ADM to CVAP Comparison

The first analysis in this chapter compares CVAP and ADM registration and participation rates. To conduct a comparison of 2018 CVAP to 2018 ADM registration and participation rates, this analysis uses data from the November Supplement of the 2018 CPS as well as from the 2018 PEVS-ADM. The CPS is administered by the U.S. Census Bureau to a probability sample of 60,000 households. Households are subject to multiple in-person interviews over the course of the year. During November interviews in election years, CPS asks supplementary voting questions to the full sample of households. The target population for the November Supplement are U.S. non-military citizens who are 18 years of age or older. Both CPS and PEVS-ADM include questions about whether respondents registered to vote or participated in that year's general election, allowing for comparisons of voting behavior. In addition, both surveys include administrative data concerning respondent demographics (e.g., gender, race/ethnicity, educational attainment) and geography (e.g., mobility and region of legal residence). These questions and administrative data permit analyses of how differences in voting behavior between the two populations can be explained by differences in demographic and geographic characteristics between the ADM and CVAP populations.

The analysis hypothesizes that there are differences between ADM and CVAP voting behavior that are not completely explained by differences in the demographic and geographic composition between the two populations. For the purpose of this analysis, this difference is interpreted as the effect of ADM-specific obstacles on registration and participation.

This ADM to CVAP comparison involves using data from the 2018 CVAP to estimate models of registration and participation for the 2018 CVAP population based on observed geographic and demographic features of the CVAP population.²⁰ This model is then used to generate predicted registration and participation rates for the 2018 ADM population, in which demographic and geographic data obtained from the 2018 PEVS-ADM are used as inputs in the model to generate the predictions. This model estimates the registration and participation rates of a subset of the 2018 CVAP with demographic and geographic features that match those of the 2018 ADM population.

The difference between these “adjusted” registration and participation rates and the estimated registration and participation rates of the general 2018 CVAP population represent one part of the 2014–2018 change due to differences in the observable demographic and geographic characteristics of the ADM population. This is the “residual” difference between the modeled and unmodeled 2018 CVAP registration and participation rates – and is a function of observed CVAP-ADM differences in geographic and demographic characteristics rather than ADM-specific obstacles to voting.

By contrast, the difference between the modeled 2018 CVAP and the observed 2018 ADM registration and participation rates is referred to the “obstacle gap.” Because members of the ADM and CVAP populations with similar demographics are assumed to have the same expected level of motivation, the difference between demographically-similar ADM and CVAP registration and participation rates can be attributed to differences in obstacles between the two populations.

These two differences can then be used to understand to what degree obstacles are responsible for differences in CVAP and ADM registration and participation rates. Specifically, that portion of the total CVAP-ADM registration/participation gap due to obstacles can be considered the “obstacle gap.” This same figure can also be used to estimate the magnitude of the impact of obstacles on ADM registration and participation. Specifically, the ratio of this “obstacle gap” to the adjusted CVAP rates represents the percentage of potential ADM registrations or votes that can be attributed to ADM-specific obstacles in the absentee voting process.

c. ADM to Non-UOCAVA ADM Comparison

The second analysis in this chapter replicates the traditional ADM-to-CVAP comparison by comparing the registration and participation rates of ADM to non-UOCAVA ADM. Non-UOCAVA ADM are an alternate comparison group and are defined as those who report living within 50 miles of their legal voting residence.²¹ A challenge in evaluating obstacles to ADM voting is that the existing ADM-to-CVAP comparison is limited by

²⁰ Table B1 in Appendix B contains a full list of demographic and geographic characteristics used in this analysis.

²¹ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q11, Q12.

multiple underlying differences in the CVAP and ADM populations that directly and indirectly affect voter participation. When making a comparison between the electoral participation of two groups, it is important to ensure that the groups are as similar as possible and that, ideally, only a single factor of interest differentiates the groups.²² Before comparing the CVAP and ADM participation rates, adjustments are made to account for some of the differences between the two groups, so that the ADM population is compared to a demographically and geographically similar subset of the CVAP. However, even after adjusting for compositional differences, the CVAP and ADM populations differ with respect to motivation to vote.

This comparison is necessary as 2018 results continue to show that CVAP and non-*UOCAVA* ADM are demographically different from *UOCAVA* ADM, whereas *UOCAVA* ADM and non-*UOCAVA* ADM are much more similar. The key differences between CVAP and ADM that affect voter participation can be divided into two categories: observable and unobservable differences. Demographics for *UOCAVA* ADM, non-*UOCAVA* ADM, and CVAP for 2018 can be found in Table B.1 in Appendix B. The CVAP and ADM populations differ with respect to age and education, two demographic characteristics relevant to the motivation to vote.²³ In 2018, the average age of employed CVAP was 43 whereas the average age of ADM was only 29. Younger, less educated voters tend to be “low propensity,” or less motivated voters and are not typically targeted by campaigns.²⁴ In general, much of the military population falls into the low propensity category, with 38% of all ADM under age 25 and 62% under age 30.²⁵ In addition, although approximately 40% of employed CVAP had attained a bachelor’s degree or higher in 2018, only approximately 29% of ADM had attained the same.²⁶

Although FVAP controls for key observable differences like these in the ADM-to-CVAP comparison by adjusting the demographics of the CVAP to match the younger ADM population, there may still be important motivational differences between these two groups for which adjustments cannot control, such as changes in motivation to participate and interest in a given election over time. These factors cannot be controlled for because the differences between the ADM and CVAP populations that lead to differences in motivation are unobservable. To test whether the ADM and the CVAP are dissimilar, Figure B.1 in Appendix B performs the standard ADM-to-CVAP participation described above using only the non-*UOCAVA* ADM population in the 2018 General Election. To the degree that the difference between CVAP and ADM participation rates reflect higher obstacles to voting among *UOCAVA* ADM, as opposed to differences between CVAP and ADM motivation levels, one would expect to observe a very small or non-existent difference between the CVAP and non-*UOCAVA* ADM participation rates. However, in 2018 there was a 17-percentage-point gap between adjusted CVAP and non-*UOCAVA* ADM participation. This difference is consistent with the idea that ADM and CVAP

²² See, for example, Hobbs et al. 2014 and Tiegen 2006 for examples of how such comparisons have been made between widowed and married citizens and between veterans and non-veterans, in the voting literature.

²³ Table C-3. Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military: Technical Report 2016.

²⁴ For literature on low propensity voters, see: Fisher, 2012; Leighley & Nagler, 2013; and Rosenstone & Hansen, 1993. Table A-1. Reported Voting and Registration by Race, Hispanic Origin, Sex and Age Groups: November 1964 to 2016. Retrieved from: <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/voting-and-registration/voting-historical-time-series.html>

²⁵ Department of Defense, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Military Community and Family Policy. (2015). 2015 demographics report: Profile of the Military. Retrieved from: <http://download.militaryonesource.mil/12038/MOS/Reports/2015-Demographics-Report.pdf>

²⁶ Table 3.2. Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military: Technical Report 2018.

differ in terms of motivation to vote and that the *UOCAVA* ADM to non-*UOCAVA* ADM group comparison is a more appropriate one.

It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that *UOCAVA* ADM and non-*UOCAVA* ADM are more similar than ADM and the CVAP on these unobservable factors, and thus with respect to the motivation to vote. One reason is that ADM status is not randomly assigned, but is rather a function of individual choice to join the U.S. Military. Factors other than demographics and geography that determine motivation to join the Military, such as attitudes toward public service or family or community norms, may also be associated with motivation to vote. In addition, *UOCAVA* ADM and non-*UOCAVA* ADM are part of the same organization and are thus often exposed to similar resources, base environments, media, social networks and other factors that could affect their motivation to vote. Because past work on ADM obstacles to voting has established that these obstacles originate in the need for many ADM to vote absentee, non-*UOCAVA* ADM can be assumed to not suffer from these obstacles to voting. The registration and participation rates for this subset of the ADM population is thus a plausible estimate for how the general ADM population would have voted absent ADM-specific obstacles to registration and participation, particularly after accounting for observed demographic and geographic differences between non-*UOCAVA* and *UOCAVA* ADM.

To make this comparison between ADM and non-*UOCAVA* ADM, this analysis estimates the obstacle-free ADM registration and participation rates using data on the non-*UOCAVA* ADM registration and voting rates from the 2018 PEVS-ADM. Specifically, it estimates models of registration and participation for the 2018 non-*UOCAVA* ADM population, in which predictors include observed geographic and demographic features of the ADM population.²⁷ This model is then used to generate predicted registration and participation rates for the general 2018 ADM population, in which demographic and geographic data obtained from the 2018 PEVS-ADM are used as inputs in the model to generate the predictions. The registration and participation rates generated by these models represent the registration and participation rates of a subset of the 2018 non-*UOCAVA* ADM population with demographic and geographic features that match those of the general 2018 ADM population.

As was the case with the CVAP comparison, it is possible to assess the degree to which obstacles are responsible for differences in CVAP and ADM registration and participation rates. Specifically, it is possible to estimate what proportion of the difference of the total CVAP–ADM registration/participation gaps is due to obstacles to voting. It is further feasible to estimate the magnitude of the impact of obstacles on ADM registration and participation; specifically, the ratio of the obstacle gap to the adjusted non-*UOCAVA* ADM rates that represents the percentage of potential ADM registrations or votes that can be attributed to ADM-specific obstacles to participation.

²⁷ This involves estimating logistical regression models of ADM registration and participation in which the predictors include a flag for whether or not the ADM is *UOCAVA* as well as a series of demographic and geographic covariates. This model is then used to generate predicted probabilities of registration and voting for the entire weighted ADM sample assuming the entire weighted sample was non-*UOCAVA*. The means of these predicted probabilities registering to voting and participating are the estimates of the obstacle-free registration and participation rates for the ADM population.

d. UOCAVA Gap

The third analysis in this chapter updates the *UOCAVA* gap in registration and participation rates using 2018 PEVS-ADM data. The *UOCAVA* gap is the percentage of *UOCAVA* ADM registrations and votes that would have been observed absent *UOCAVA* ADM obstacles in the absentee voting process. When comparing *UOCAVA* ADM to non-*UOCAVA* ADM, it is expected that the *UOCAVA* ADM participation rate should be relatively lower due to the higher difficulty of voting absentee due to obstacles related to absentee voting.²⁸

The *UOCAVA* gap involves estimating the obstacle-free *UOCAVA* ADM registration and participation rates using non-*UOCAVA* ADM registration and voting rates. Specifically, a statistical model of registration and participation for the 2018 non-*UOCAVA* ADM population is estimated. Predictors in both models include observed geographic and demographic features of the ADM population.²⁹ Using the observed geographic and demographic features is a key component of this model and permits generating predicted registration and participation rates for the 2018 *UOCAVA* ADM population. These predictions are estimates of the registration and participation rates for the 2018 non-*UOCAVA* ADM population as though they had demographic and geographic characteristics that match those of the 2018 *UOCAVA* ADM population. Hence, the obstacle-free *UOCAVA* ADM registration and participation rates incorporate the lack of obstacles to voting enjoyed by the non-*UOCAVA* ADM population from the model along with the population characteristics (and concomitant motivation and knowledge levels) of the *UOCAVA* ADM from the model. This offers an estimate of obstacle-free voting assuming a constant level of motivation and knowledge among *UOCAVA* ADM. The *UOCAVA* gap is defined as 1 minus the ratio of the *UOCAVA* registration/participation rate and the non-*UOCAVA* registration/participation rate.

3.5 // Results

a. CVAP Comparison

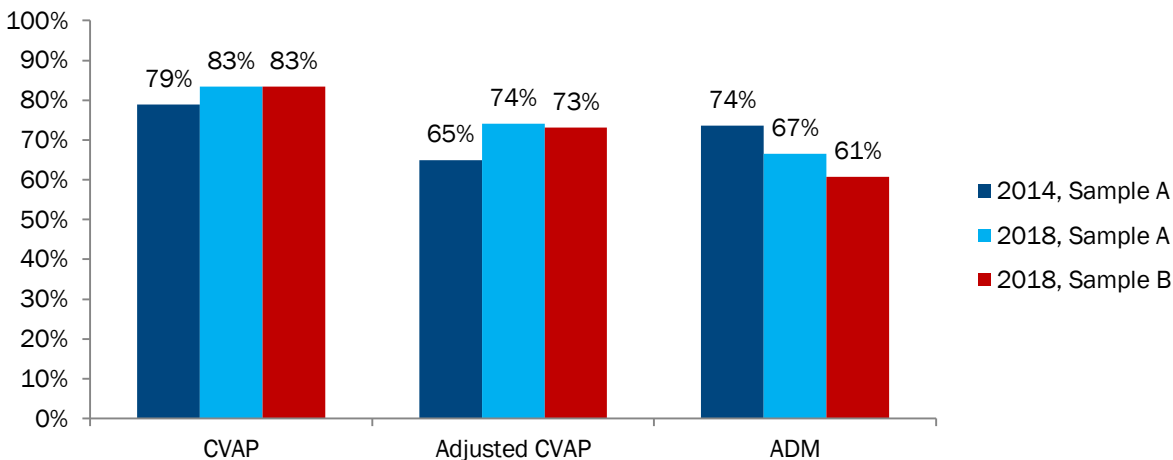
Figure 3.1 presents estimates of the 2018 registration for CVAP, the ADM population, and the CVAP adjusted to have demographic and geographic characteristics similar to that of ADM. The registration rate of the CVAP was 83% in 2018. By contrast, the registration rate of the adjusted CVAP is 74% for Sample A and 73% for Sample B. The adjusted CVAP registration rate being lower than the actual CVAP registration rate reflects the fact that the ADM population disproportionately comprises demographic and geographic groups that, in the CVAP, have a lower-than-average propensity to register to vote. In contrast to 2018, in 2014 the adjusted CVAP

²⁸ Federal Voting Assistance Program (2017). 2016 Post-Election Report to Congress; Federal Voting Assistance Program. (2016). FVAP Resource Use and Experience Among Overseas Citizens in the 2014 Election.

²⁹ This involves estimating logistic regression models of ADM registration and participation in which the predictors include a flag for whether or not the ADM is *UOCAVA* as well as a series of demographic and geographic covariates. This model is then used to generate predicted probabilities of registration and voting for the weighted *UOCAVA* ADM sample assuming the weighted *UOCAVA* ADM sample was non-*UOCAVA*. The means of these predicted probabilities registering to vote and participating in the vote are the estimates of the obstacle-free registration and participation rates for the non-*UOCAVA* ADM population.

registration rate was actually lower than that for CVAP, although this relative decline in registration may be explained by a change of the wording of the PEVS-ADM registration question between 2014 and 2018.³⁰

Figure 3.1: CVAP and 2018 ADM Registration Rates, Adjusted and Unadjusted Comparisons

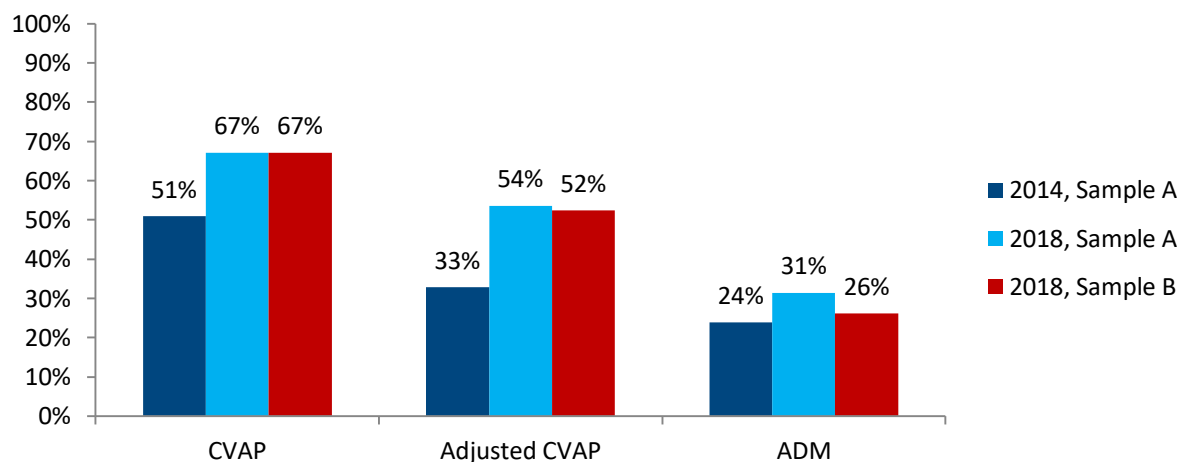


Note: The ADM and CVAP registration and participation rates for this analysis may differ from cross-sectional analyses of the 2018 PEVS-ADM or CPS. The analysis necessitates the exclusion of certain observations in the PEVS-ADM and the November Supplement of the CPS, resulting in different turnout rates. The ADM estimate derives from the 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B.

Figure 3.2 presents the adjusted and non-adjusted participation rates for CVAP, the ADM population, and the CVAP adjusted to have demographic and geographic characteristics similar to that of ADM. The participation rate of the CVAP was 67% in 2018. By contrast, the Sample B participation rate of the adjusted CVAP is 52%. As is the case with the registration rate, the adjusted CVAP participation rate being lower than the actual CVAP participation rate reflects that the ADM population disproportionately comprises demographic and geographic groups that have a lower-than-average propensity to vote.

³⁰ The wording of the registration question changed from asking if ADM were registered at in 2014 to asking if they were registered specifically for the that year’s election in 2016 and 2018. Consequently, the 2014 ADM registration rate may be an overestimate of the true ADM registration rate in 2014. As a result of the inflated 2014 ADM registration rate, the CVAP-ADM registration gap and registration obstacle gaps for 2014 would be underestimated. Because of the lack of comparability of the 2014 registration estimate, we do not present a decomposition of the 2014 registration gap in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.2: CVAP and 2018 ADM Voting Rates, Adjusted and Unadjusted Comparisons



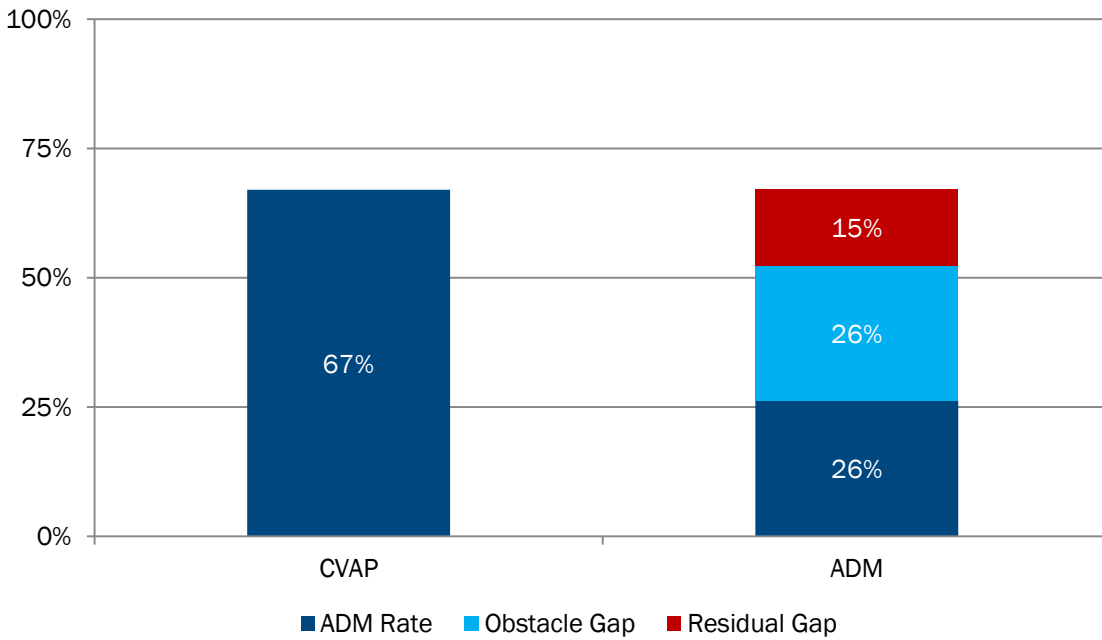
Note: The ADM and CVAP registration and participation rates for this analysis may differ from cross-sectional analyses of the 2018 PEVS-ADM or CPS. The analysis necessitates the exclusion of observations in the PEVS-ADM and the November Supplement of the CPS, resulting in different turnout rates. The ADM estimate derives from the 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B.

In Figure 3.3, the estimates above are used to break down the gaps in participation between the CVAP and ADM populations into that which is due to ADM specific obstacles (obstacle gap), and that which is due to differences in motivation and other factors (residual gap), using the CVAP comparison. In 2018, 26% of all ADM would have voted but did not due to ADM-specific obstacles to participation, compared to 52% of CVAP adjusted to be demographically similar. Phrased another way, if there were no obstacles to absentee voting, it is estimated the ADM voting rate would have been 52% in 2018. This means that although the total CVAP–ADM participation gap was 41 percentage points, a full 15 percentage points (36% proportionally) were due to demographic differences between CVAP and ADM. Of this total CVAP-ADM participation gap, 26 percentage points (64% proportionally) resulted from ADM-specific obstacles to participation.³¹ From 2014 to 2018, the Obstacle Gap as a proportion of the total CVAP–ADM participation gap increased 29 percentage points.³²

³¹ Sample B is used to capture the current 2018 estimate. The total CVAP-ADM participation gap for 2018, using Sample B, was 41 percentage points. This includes the 26-percentage-point obstacle gap and the 15-percentage-point residual gap. The obstacle gap, as a proportion of the total CVAP-ADM participation gap (26/41) was 64%, with 36% due to residual factors.

³² Sample A is used to understand how much the obstacle gap has changed from 2014 to 2018. Using Sample A, the total CVAP–ADM gap was 27 percentage points in 2014 and 36 percentage points in 2018. The obstacle gap, as a proportion of the total CVAP-ADM participation gap was 33% (9/27) in 2014 and 62% (22/36) in 2018. This translates to a 29-percentage-point increase in the obstacle gap.

Figure 3.3: 2018 Components of the CVAP–ADM Participation Gap using CVAP Comparison

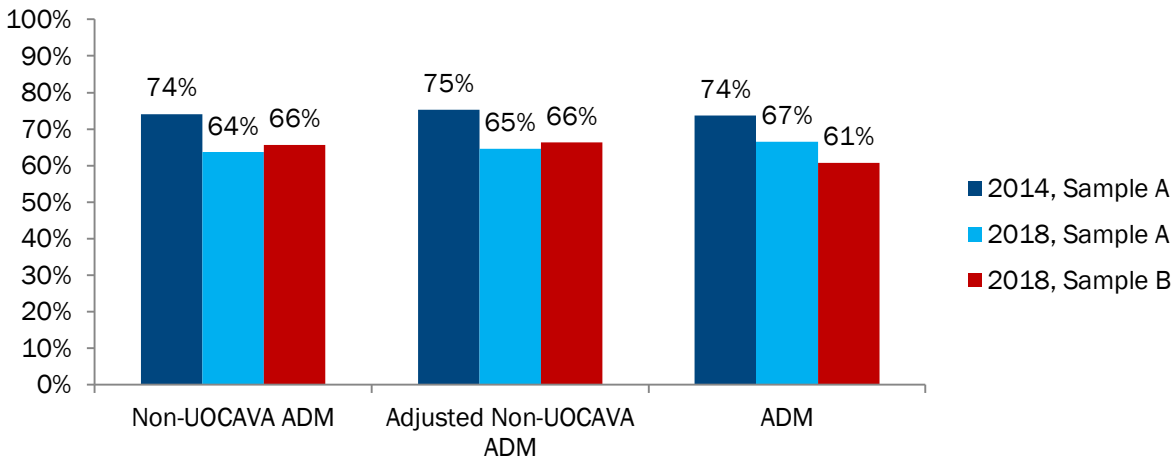


Note: The sum of the ADM Rate, obstacle gap, and residual gap equals the CVAP Rate. The sum of the residual gap and obstacle gap equals the total CVAP–ADM gap. However, the numbers in the figures are rounded, and therefore may not sum to the CVAP rate.

b. Non-UOCAVA ADM Comparison

Figure 3.4 presents estimates of the 2018 registration rates for the non-UOCAVA ADM, the ADM population, and the non-UOCAVA ADM adjusted to have demographic and geographic characteristics similar to that of ADM. The registration rate of the non-UOCAVA ADM population was 66% in 2018. In contrast to the CVAP comparison reported above, the registration rate of the adjusted non-UOCAVA ADM population is 66%, approximately equal to the unadjusted non-UOCAVA ADM registration rate. This similarity between the adjusted and unadjusted non-UOCAVA ADM registration rates reflects that the non-UOCAVA ADM population is demographically and geographically similar to the general ADM population with respect to registration-relevant characteristics. This supports the use of the non-UOCAVA to ADM registration rate comparison over the CVAP to ADM registration rate comparison, because non-UOCAVA ADM are more demographically and geographically similar.

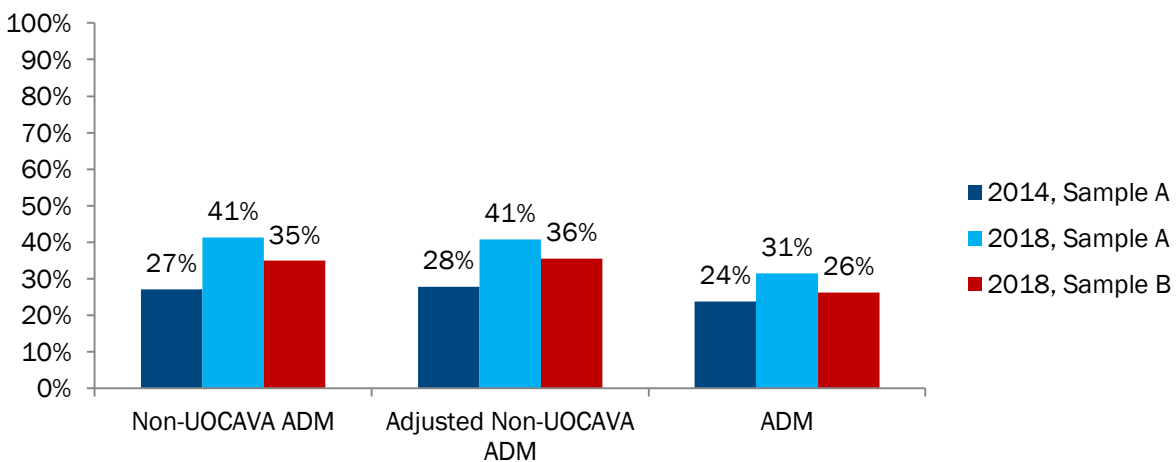
Figure 3.4: Non-UOCAVA ADM and ADM Registration Rates, Adjusted and Unadjusted Comparisons



Note: The ADM and CVAP registration and participation rates for this analysis may differ from cross-sectional analyses of the 2018 PEVS-ADM or CPS. The analysis necessitates the exclusion of observations in the PEVS-ADM and the November Supplement of the CPS, resulting in different turnout rates. The ADM estimate derives from the 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B.

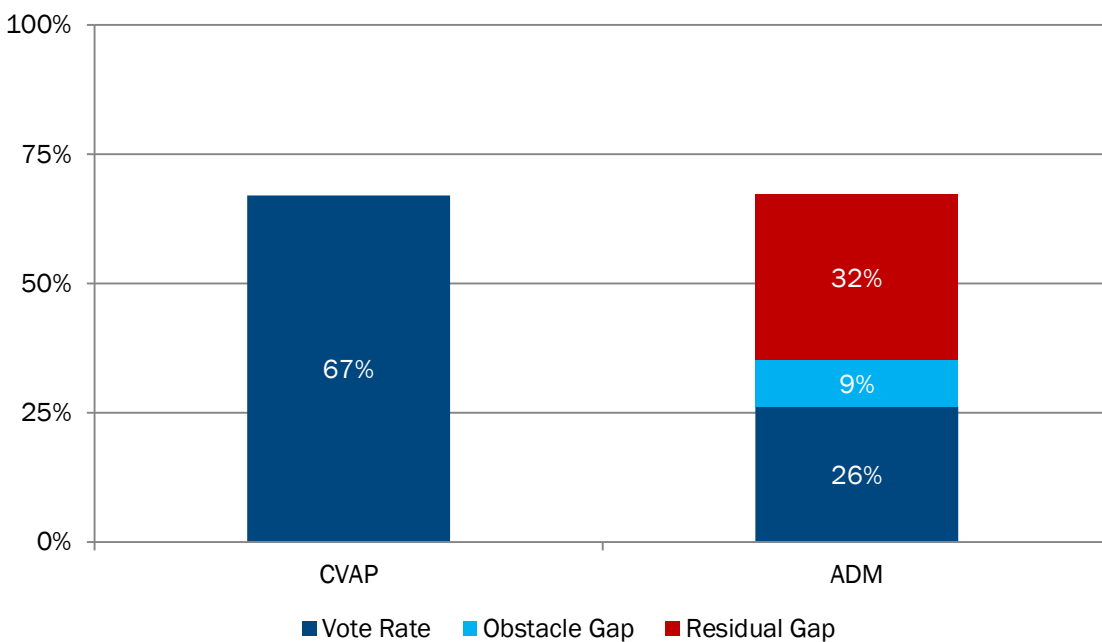
Figure 3.5 presents the participation rates for the non-UOCAVA ADM, the ADM population, and the non-UOCAVA ADM adjusted to have demographic and geographic characteristics similar to that of ADM. Using Sample B, the participation rate of the non-UOCAVA ADM population was 35% in 2018. In contrast to the CVAP comparison reported above, the participation rate of the adjusted non-UOCAVA ADM population is 36%, and thus very close to the unadjusted non-UOCAVA ADM registration rate. This similarity between the adjusted and unadjusted non-UOCAVA ADM participation rates again reflects that the non-UOCAVA ADM population is demographically and geographically similar to the general ADM population with respect to voting-relevant characteristics. As was the case with the registration rate, this similarity between adjusted and unadjusted non-UOCAVA ADM participation rates supports the non-UOCAVA ADM-to-ADM participation rate comparison, over the CVAP-to-ADM comparison, as the estimate of the obstacle-free ADM participation rate.

Figure 3.5: Non-UOCAVA ADM and ADM Voting Rates, Adjusted and Unadjusted Comparisons



In Figure 3.6, estimates are used to breakdown the gaps in participation between the CVAP and ADM population into that which is due to ADM-specific obstacles (obstacle gap), and that which is due to differences in motivation and other factors (residual gap), using the non-*UOCAVA* ADM-to-ADM comparison. In 2018, 9% of all ADM would have voted but did not due to ADM-specific obstacles to participation. This is substantially lower than the equivalent estimate using the original CVAP comparison group. In 2018, 26% of all ADM would have voted but did not due to ADM-specific obstacles to participation, compared to 36% of CVAP adjusted to be demographically similar to non-*UOCAVA* ADM. Phrased another way, if there were no obstacles to absentee voting, it is estimated that the ADM voting rate would have been 36% in 2018. This means that although the total CVAP–ADM participation gap was 41 percentage points, a full 32 percentage points (78% proportionally) were due to demographic differences between CVAP and ADM. Of this total CVAP–ADM participation gap, nine percentage points (22% proportionally) resulted from ADM-specific obstacles to participation.³³ From 2014 to 2018, the obstacle gap as a proportion of the total CVAP–ADM participation gap increased 11 percentage points. As was the case for the CVAP comparison, using the non-*UOCAVA* ADM comparison suggests that obstacles to voting absentee increased between 2014 and 2018, however by a more moderate 11 percentage points.³⁴

Figure 3.6: 2018 Components of the CVAP–ADM Participation Gaps using Non-*UOCAVA* ADM Comparison



³³ Sample B is used to capture the current 2018 estimate of the CVAP-ADM participation gap using the non-*UOCAVA* ADM comparison group. The total CVAP-ADM participation gap for 2018, using Sample B, was 41 percentage points. This includes the nine-percentage-point obstacle gap and the 32 percentage point residual gap. The obstacle gap, as a proportion of the total CVAP–ADM participation gap (9/41) was 22%, with 78% due to residual factors.

³⁴ Sample A is used to understand how much the obstacle gap has changed from 2014 to 2018 using the non-*UOCAVA* ADM comparison group. Using Sample A, the total CVAP-ADM gap was 27 percentage points in 2014 and 36 percentage points in 2018. The obstacle gap, as a proportion of the total CVAP–ADM participation gap, was 15% (4/27) in 2014 and 26% (9/36) in 2018. This translates to an 11-percentage-point increase in the obstacle gap when using the non-*UOCAVA* ADM comparison.

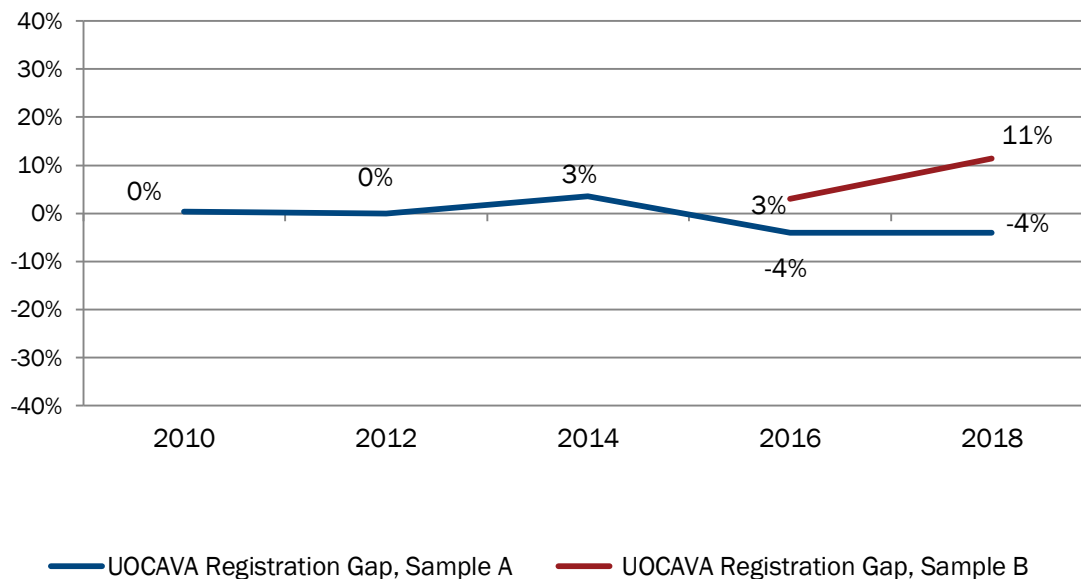
Note: The sum of the ADM rate, obstacle gap, and residual gap equals the CVAP rate. The sum of the residual gap and obstacle gap equals the total CVAP–ADM gap. However, the numbers in the figures are rounded, and therefore may not sum to the CVAP rate.

c. The UOCAVA ADM Registration and Participation Gaps

The first two results sections presented estimates of the effect of obstacles to voting on the registration and participation rates of ADM as a whole. However, it is likely that that the source of ADM-specific obstacles to voting are predominantly concentrated in the subset of ADM who are UOCAVA, and FVAP’s outreach efforts are typically targeted toward this population. Consequently, the focus of this section is on the effect of obstacles of registration and participation rates for the UOCAVA ADM population.

As seen in Figure 3.7, the 2018 UOCAVA registration gap was 11%, which means that 11% of potential UOCAVA ADM votes can be attributed to UOCAVA ADM-specific obstacles to voting. This represents an increase from the 3% UOCAVA registration gap in 2016, although this difference is not statistically significant. From 2014 to 2018, using Sample A, the registration gap declined by seven percentage points. Additionally, using Sample A there was no change in the UOCAVA gap from 2016 to 2018, implying that obstacles to registration for the UOCAVA ADM were stable over that same period and actually were lower than for the non-UOCAVA ADM population. The Sample A estimates over the whole 2010–2018 period are consistent with a relatively stable, low UOCAVA registration gap.

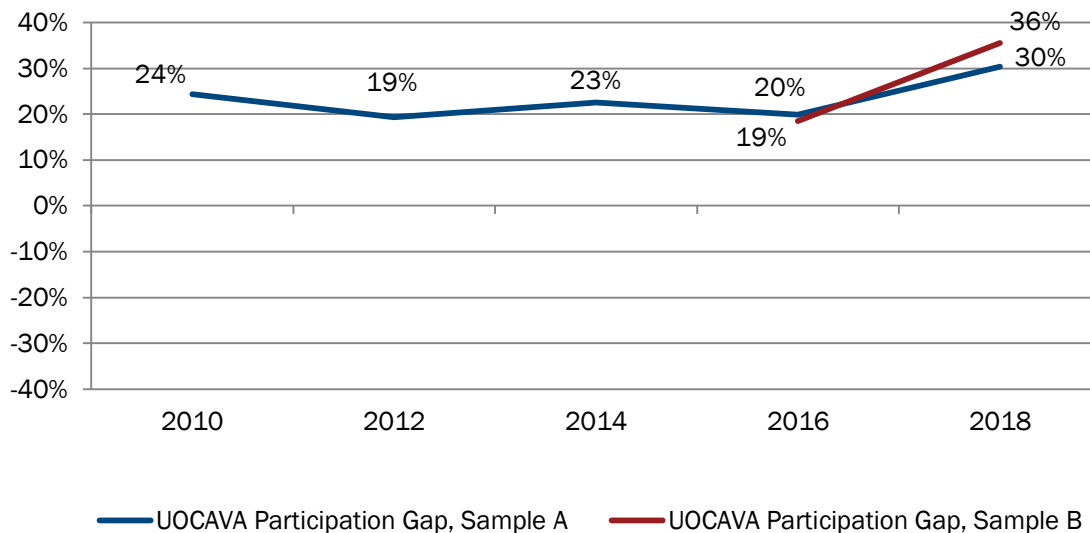
Figure 3.7: The UOCAVA Registration Gap, 2010–2018



The 2018 UOCAVA participation gap was 36%, as displayed in Figure 3.8, which means that 36% of the UOCAVA gap can be attributed to UOCAVA ADM-specific obstacles to absentee voting. This represents an increase from the 19% of the 2016 UOCAVA participation gap, although this difference is not statistically significant. From 2014 to 2018, using Sample A, the participation gap increased seven percentage points. Before 2018, the

Sample A estimates showed a high degree of stability in the *UOCAVA* participation gap between 2010 and 2016, with the participation gap remaining in the 19%-24% range.

Figure 3.8: The *UOCAVA* Participation Gap, 2010–2018



3.6 // Discussion and Conclusion

This chapter presented estimates of the impact of *UOCAVA* ADM obstacles in the absentee voting process on registration and participation rates. It shows a number of key findings:

- Absent ADM-specific obstacles to participation, the ADM registration rate would have been 66% and the ADM participation rate would be 36% in 2018 using the ideal comparison group (non-*UOCAVA* ADM).
- There were large gaps between the CVAP and ADM registration and participation rates in 2018, although less than half of these gaps are due to obstacles to participation.
- The effect of obstacles amounts to 26% of potential ADM votes.
- Focusing on the *UOCAVA* ADM population in 2018, the effects of *UOCAVA*-related obstacles to voting amount to approximately 11% of *UOCAVA* ADM registrations and 36% of *UOCAVA* ADM votes.
- Although overall ADM participation increased between 2014 and 2018, estimated CVAP and non-*UOCAVA* ADM participation rates increased even more over that period, consistent with an increase in the obstacles related to the absentee voting process.
- The impacts of obstacles on *UOCAVA* ADM are larger than in previous years.

The results of this analysis imply that, although low levels of ADM participation in 2018 relative to the general population are due to the demographic composition of the ADM population, a non-trivial fraction of potential

ADM, and particularly *UOCAVA* ADM participants do not participate due to obstacles unique to the ADM population.

ADM Knowledge

4.1 // Active Duty Military (ADM) Knowledge of the Absentee Ballot Process

Absentee voters face substantial obstacles to having their ballot counted. These obstacles include the additional steps not faced by non-absentee voters, such as the need to request and return an absentee ballot. When combined with potential additional barriers such as mailing times, ADM can have a lower probability that their completed ballot will be received by local election officials (LEO) in time to be counted. As required by congressional mandate and to mitigate these obstacles for *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* voters, the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) has developed multiple resources to streamline the process between registration and ballot return, such as the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) and the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB). Additionally, FVAP, Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs), and Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices are all available as sources of absentee voting information. However, these resources are only effective in assisting ADM who want to vote if they are aware of the existence of these options, as well as knowledgeable about each key stage of the absentee ballot process they need to complete.

Measuring knowledge about absentee voting is difficult due to the complexity of the absentee voting process and the fact that aspects of the process may differ based on which state ADM are returning their ballot to. The Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military (PEVS-ADM) asks respondents for self-assessment of their levels of knowledge about how to vote as well as their knowledge about where to obtain information. This chapter focuses on three areas of knowledge: (1) knowledge of absentee voting stages process, (2) knowledge of absentee ballot options, and (3) knowledge of installation sources of absentee voting information. Drawing on data from the PEVS-ADM, this chapter provides descriptive information about how these three areas of knowledge have changed over the last election cycle (2014–2018) and how these knowledge levels vary across demographic groups and the Services.

The results indicate that ADM knowledge of most steps in the absentee voting process declined from 2014 to 2018. ADM awareness of the FPCA stayed at the same level in the past election cycle, but FPCA knowledge, as

well as FWAB awareness and knowledge both declined. With respect to sources of voting information, ADM knowledge of FVAP and state/local websites was higher than that of installation resources (UVAO, IVA Offices). Additionally, results show that ADM knowledge of UVAOs, IVA Offices, FVAP, and state/local websites all increased in 2018 relative to 2014.

4.2 // Background

Research questions that ask participants about election knowledge typically focus on knowledge about civics—about the candidates in an election, the individuals who are officeholders, or basic information about various government institutions (the legislatures, the courts, the executive)—and not on issues associated with the mechanics of voting. Instead, for *UOCAVA* ADM, it is important to focus on knowledge about the process of the absentee voting and all the resources, forms, and stakeholders that ADM use to complete the process. The *UOCAVA* absentee voting process is different than the process for individuals voting in person or via a state’s absentee process, and requires acquiring different knowledge and skills. To participate in an election, *UOCAVA* voters have to learn about their state’s rules and regulations for registering to vote, requesting an absentee ballot and returning their voted ballot. If *UOCAVA* voters are registering and requesting an absentee ballot using the FPCA, they must know how to provide their classification status, driver’s license or social security number (SSN), U.S. voting residence address, mailing address outside their voting jurisdiction, and any additional information required by their state, as well as how and when to submit the completed form to their election office. For most states, the FPCA is valid for one calendar year, meaning *UOCAVA* voters need to submit a new form every election year. If their application is complete, *UOCAVA* voters are sent an absentee ballot and must then return their voted ballot before the statutory deadline. If *UOCAVA* voters have not received their absentee ballot in time to return it by their state’s deadline, they can submit a FWAB, which includes the voter declaration/affirmation, as well as write-ins for election offices and ballot initiatives.

4.3 // Research Questions

This chapter analyzes ADM knowledge by examining the following research questions:

- How likely are ADM to report having sufficient knowledge about various stages of the absentee ballot process and options for completing this process?
- How aware and knowledgeable are ADM about absentee voting options, such as the FPCA and FWAB?
- How knowledgeable are ADM concerning sources of absentee voting information, both on and outside their installation?
- What are the trends in absentee voting knowledge between 2014 and 2018?

- What are the demographic correlates of absentee voting knowledge in 2018?

4.4 // Methodology

This chapter estimates the average level of self-reported knowledge about steps in the absentee ballot process and sources of procedural information for the 2014, 2016, and 2018 elections. This section uses data from the 2018 PEVS-ADM, 2016 PEVS-ADM, and 2014 PEVS-ADM. Data are weighted with nonresponse and poststratification weights specific to that survey. Data are limited to ADM *UOCAVA*, meaning ADM who reported living 50 miles or more from their voting jurisdiction, and who for the sake of simplicity, are referred to throughout this report as ADM. Estimates of outcomes are presented separately for respondents in the two samples from the PEVS-ADM: Sample A and Sample B (see chapters 8–10). Analyses in this chapter focus on 2018 Sample B data when discussing what the estimated results were in 2018, then use Sample A to highlight the percentage point change in key voting data points over time.

Since the absentee voting process is complex and multi-faceted, there are multiple ways to measure and assess ADM knowledge of this process. This chapter triangulates ADM absentee voting knowledge using three conceptualizations of ADM knowledge – their knowledge of the absentee voting process, absentee ballot options, and sources of absentee voting information.

First, this chapter estimates ADM knowledge of the overall absentee ballot process using five knowledge outcomes from the PEVS-ADM. Respondents were asked to evaluate their knowledge of registering to vote, requesting an absentee ballot, returning an absentee ballot, and knowing key absentee ballot deadlines using a five-point scale. Each of these questions was dichotomized so that respondents who responded that they have “good” or “excellent” knowledge were coded as being knowledgeable, whereas those with “average”, “fair”, or “poor” knowledge were coded as not knowledgeable. Additionally, these four variables were combined into a “knowledge index” measuring the combined ADM knowledge of the absentee ballot process. ADM who had a high level of knowledge of all four of these criteria were coded positively, meaning those coded as knowledgeable on the index felt confident in the understanding of all stages of the absentee voting process.

Second, this chapter evaluates knowledge of ADM absentee ballot options using four questions from the PEVS-ADM. Respondents were asked if they were aware of both the FPCA and the FWAB. Additionally, respondents were asked to evaluate their knowledge of the FPCA and FWAB based on a five-point scale. Each of these questions was dichotomized into a separate variable for analysis.

Third, this chapter analyzes ADM knowledge of sources of absentee voting information based on five different criteria. Respondents were asked if they were aware of multiple voting assistance resources, including FVAP, UVAOs, IVA Offices, and state/local election websites – each of which was treated as a dichotomous variable based on if ADM responded “yes” or “no.” Respondents were also asked the degree to which they agreed with the statement, “I knew exactly who to ask at my installation about voting materials, ballot requests, or other

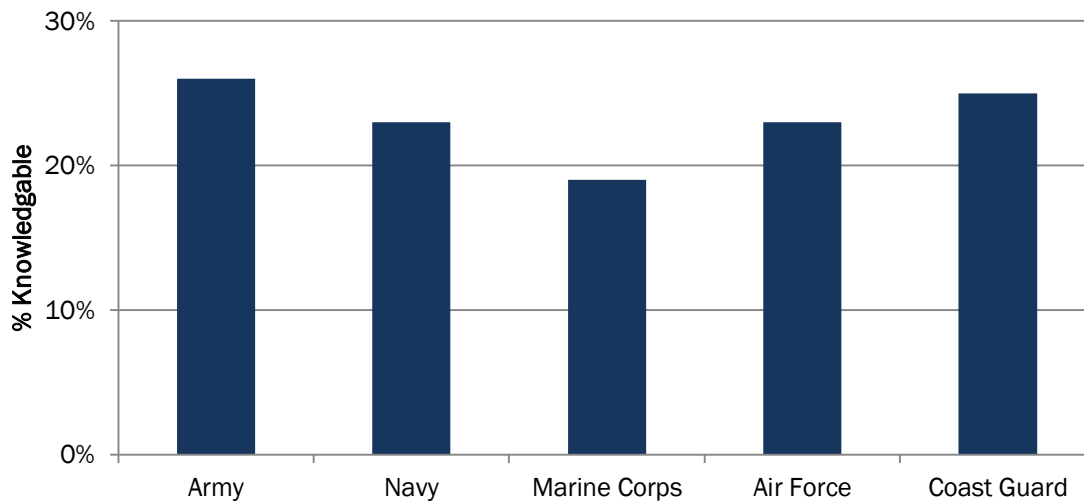
voting-related issues.” Those who said “strongly agree” or “agree” were coded positively compared to others in a dichotomous variable of knowing who to ask.

4.5 // Results

a. Knowledge of Absentee Ballot Procedures

In 2018, 46% of ADM were knowledgeable about registration, 37% about requesting a ballot, and 35% about returning an absentee ballot. In 2018, 27% of ADM were knowledgeable about absentee ballot deadlines. Overall, in 2018, the percentage of ADM who reported a high level of knowledge on the absentee ballot process knowledge index was 23%, meaning about one-quarter of ADM reported being knowledgeable about all stages of the absentee ballot process.

Figure 4.1: Absentee Ballot Process Knowledge Index by Service, 2018



Note: 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B.

Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1 shows the percentage of ADM with a high level of knowledge in these stages of the absentee ballot process for ADM by age group, rank, and Service. As seen in Figure 4.1, among the Services, Marine Corps generally have the lowest level of knowledge on the absentee ballot process knowledge index whereas the Coast Guard and Army have the highest levels of this knowledge. In general, ADM who are older and who are officers are more likely to have higher levels of knowledge of the absentee ballot process. ADM who were age 18–24 had the lowest levels of knowledge of each process, with 34% having high knowledge of registration, 24% knowledgeable about requesting a ballot, 21% about returning a ballot, and 18% about returning a ballot. Officers, compared to enlisted ADM, were 24 percentage points more likely to be knowledgeable about registration, 25 percentage point more on requesting a ballot, 27 percentage points more on returning a ballot, and 18 percentage points more on absentee voting deadlines.

Table 4.1: 2018 Absentee Ballot Process Knowledge Rates by Age, Officer Status, and Service

Variable	Knowledge of Registration ³⁵	Knowledge of Ballot Request ³⁶	Knowledge of Ballot Return ³⁷	Knowledge of Deadlines ³⁸	Knowledge Index ³⁹
Age 18-24	34%	24%	21%	18%	15%
Age 25-29	44%	35%	32%	23%	20%
Age 30-34	53%	42%	41%	29%	26%
Age 35-44	59%	55%	53%	39%	37%
Age 45 plus	75%	69%	66%	52%	49%
Enlisted	41%	33%	30%	23%	21%
Officer	65%	58%	57%	41%	36%
Army	49%	40%	37%	28%	26%
Navy	48%	40%	37%	26%	23%
Marines Corps	34%	28%	27%	22%	19%
Air Force	45%	36%	34%	27%	23%
Coast Guard*	55%	48%	44%	27%	25%

Note: 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B. The small number of Coast Guard respondents makes estimates less reliable and should be interpreted with caution.

Results show that there were slightly lower rates of ADM knowledge of the absentee voting process in 2018 relative to 2014 as displayed in Table 4.2. Between 2014 and 2018, using Sample A, the percentage of ADM who were knowledgeable about registration stayed the same and the percentage knowledgeable about requesting a ballot declined four percentage points. Additionally, from 2014 to 2018, there was a six-percentage-point decline in ADM knowledge of returning a ballot and a two-percentage-point decline in knowledge of absentee voting deadlines. The overall knowledge index of the absentee voting process dropped by approximately four percentage points between 2014 and 2018. Overall, as displayed in Figure 4.2, the estimated percentage of ADM who were knowledgeable about the absentee voting process declined slightly over the last election cycle.

Table 4.2: Absentee Ballot Process Knowledge Rates for 2018 General Election, 2014–2018

Variable	Sample A			Sample B	
	2014	2016	2018	2016	2018
Knowledge of Registration	50%	58%	50%	55%	46%
Knowledge of Ballot Request	39%	46%	35%	47%	37%
Knowledge of Ballot Return	36%	44%	30%	42%	35%
Knowledge of Deadlines	28%	36%	26%	35%	27%
Knowledge Index	26%	33%	22%	32%	23%

³⁵ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q60a.

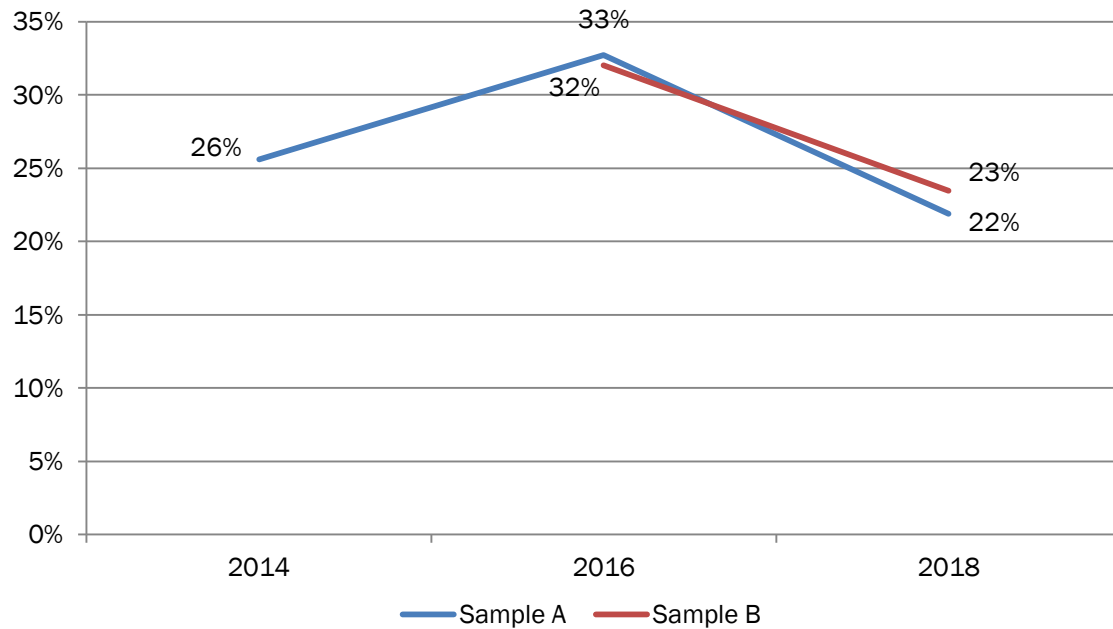
³⁶ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q60b.

³⁷ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q60d.

³⁸ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q60f.

³⁹ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q60a, Q60b, Q60d, Q60f.

Figure 4.2 – Absentee Ballot Process Knowledge Index, 2014–2018



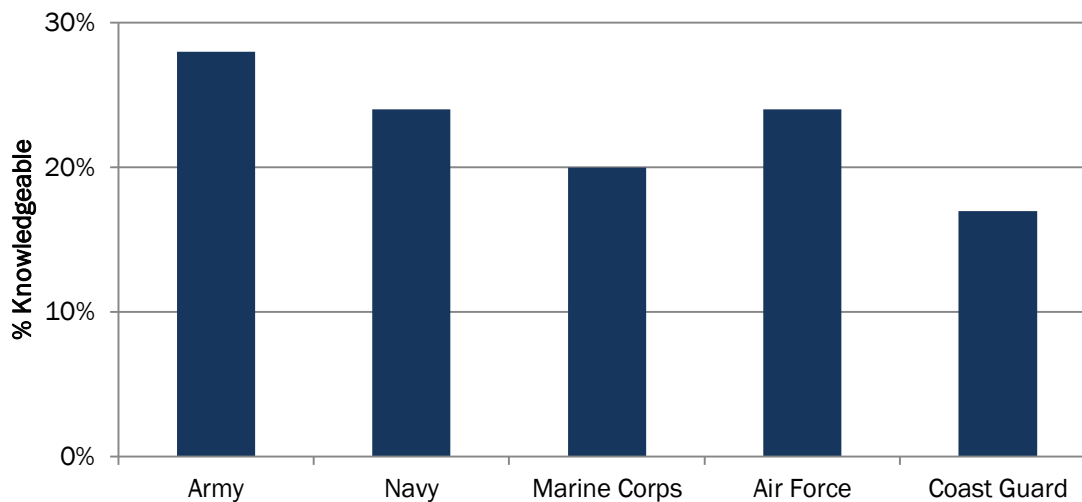
b. Knowledge of Absentee Ballot Options

This section presents levels and trends in awareness of *UOCAVA*-specific absentee voting options, specifically the FPCA and FWABs.

In 2018, 47% of ADM were aware of the FPCA, whereas 24% were knowledgeable about using the FPCA. In 2018, 32% of ADM were aware of the FWAB and 20% felt they had a high level of knowledge of using the FWAB.

Figure 4.3 and Table 4.3 show the percentage of ADM who were knowledgeable about absentee ballot options by different demographic groups. Among the Services, the Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard generally had the lowest levels of awareness of these options. As seen in Figure 4.3, 28% of ADM in the Army reported being knowledgeable about the FPCA, compared to 24% in the Navy and Air Force, 20% in the Marine Corps, and 17% in the Coast Guard. Similar to the ADM knowledge about the absentee voting process, ADM who were older and officers were more likely to report being knowledgeable about FPCAs and FWABs. Of ADM aged 18–24, 15% were knowledgeable about the FPCA and 13% were knowledgeable about the FWAB, compared to 51% and 34% respectively for those aged 45 or older. Officers were also 16 percentage points more likely to be aware of the FPCA and 13 percentage points more likely to be knowledgeable about the FPCA.

Figure 4.3: FPCA Knowledge by Service, 2018



Note: 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B.

Table 4.3: Absentee Ballot Option Knowledge Rates for 2018 General Election by Age, Officer Status, and Service

Variable	Aware of FPCA ⁴⁰	Knowledge of FPCA ⁴¹	Aware of FWAB ⁴²	Knowledge of FWAB ⁴³
Age 18-24	36%	15%	25%	13%
Age 25-29	46%	23%	33%	17%
Age 30-34	52%	27%	35%	21%
Age 35-44	60%	37%	41%	31%
Age 45 plus	70%	51%	45%	34%
Enlisted	44%	22%	32%	19%
Officer	60%	35%	34%	24%
Army	47%	28%	33%	22%
Navy	44%	24%	29%	18%
Marines	46%	20%	34%	17%
Air Force	51%	24%	35%	20%
Coast Guard*	38%	17%	24%	12%

Note: 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B. The small number of Coast Guard respondents makes estimates less reliable and should be interpreted with caution.

The level of ADM knowledge of absentee ballot options for 2014, 2016, and 2018 are presented in Table 4.4. From 2014 to 2018, awareness of the FPCA stayed roughly the same, whereas FPCA knowledge, FWAB awareness, and FWAB knowledge each decreased. As displayed in Figure 5.4, from 2014 to 2018, the

⁴⁰ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q15.

⁴¹ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q60c.

⁴² FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q38.

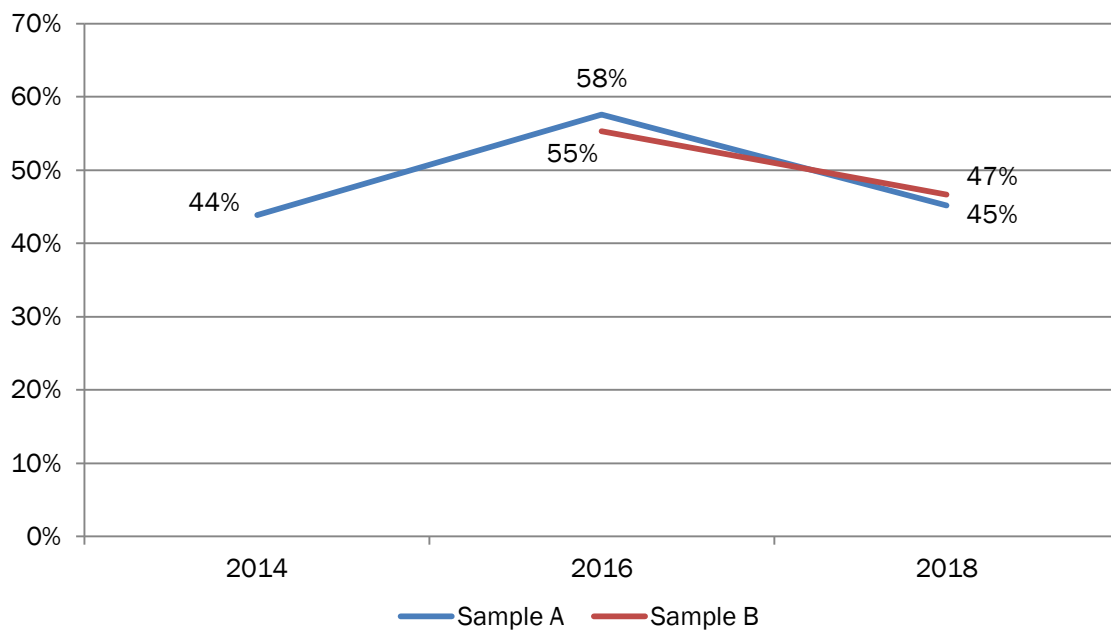
⁴³ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q60e.

percentage of ADM who were aware of the FPCA increased one percentage point and the percentage who were knowledgeable about the FPCA decreased seven percentage points. From 2014 to 2018, the percentage of ADM who were aware of the FWAB decreased by 14 percentage points and the percentage who were knowledgeable of the FWAB decreased eight percentage points. These results are consistent with a decline in 2018 in ADM registration rates, as presented earlier. It is worth noting that FWAB use is typically low among ADM each election, as the FWAB serves as a backup ballot, thus it is expected that awareness of the FWAB relative to the FPCA should be lower.

Table 4.4: Absentee Ballot Options Knowledge, 2014–2018

Variable	Sample A			Sample B	
	2014	2016	2018	2016	2018
Aware of FPCA	44%	58%	45%	55%	47%
Knowledge of FPCA	28%	33%	21%	32%	24%
Awareness of FWAB	38%	35%	24%	34%	32%
Knowledge of FWAB	23%	26%	15%	25%	20%

Figure 4.4: Awareness of FPCA, 2014–2018



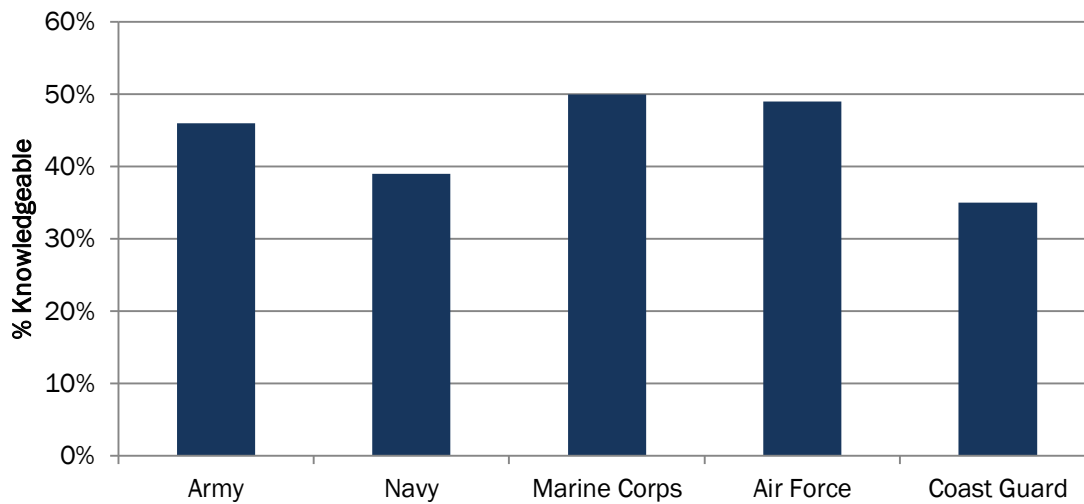
c. Knowledge of Absentee Voting Information Sources

This section presents levels and trends in ADM knowledge of absentee voting information sources, based on their awareness of installation, FVAP, and state/local resources.

In 2018, 45% of ADM were aware of UVAOs and 43% were aware of IVA Offices. When asked if they knew exactly who to ask for about voting materials, ballot requests, or other voting-related issues, 25% of ADM reported they did. In 2018, approximately 50% of ADM reported being aware of FVAP and 63% reported being aware of state/local government websites. These results imply that awareness of resources offered beyond an installation were higher than that of resources accessed directly on an installation.

Figure 4.5 and Table 4.5 present the demographic correlates of knowledge of absentee voting information sources. Among the Services, there was not a consistent disparity in knowledge levels across the types of absentee voting information sources, but rather small variations. For example, the Coast Guard shows the lowest level of FVAP awareness whereas the Army shows the highest; and the Army has the lowest rates of awareness of state/local government websites but Navy and Coast Guard have the highest. However, ADM in the Navy and Coast Guard were generally less knowledgeable about installation sources of absentee voting information compared to other Services. As displayed in Figure 4.5, the Marine Corps was the most likely to be aware of UVAOs at 50%, followed by Air Force at 49%, Army at 46%, Navy at 39%, and Coast Guard at 35%. This is consistent with changes the Navy implemented in its VAO program in 2018.

Figure 4.5: Awareness of UVAO by Service, 2018



Note: 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B.

Age and officer status are positively associated with knowledge of all sources of absentee voting information. Of ADM who were aged 18–24 years old, 27% were aware of UVAOs, 30% were aware of IVA Offices, 18% knew who to ask for assistance at their installation, 31% were aware of FVAP —each less than half the rates of ADM age 45 or older. Officers, compared to enlisted ADM, were 24 percentage points more likely to be aware of UVAOs, 15 percentage points more likely to be aware of IVA Offices, and 25 percentage points more likely to be aware of FVAP.

Table 4.5: Knowledge of Absentee Voting Information Sources in 2018 by Age, Officer Status, and Service

Variable	Aware of UVAO ⁴⁴	Aware of IVA Office ⁴⁵	Know Who to Ask at Installation ⁴⁶	Aware of FVAP ⁴⁷	Aware of State/Local Website ⁴⁸
Age 18-24	27%	30%	18%	31%	52%
Age 25-29	44%	41%	23%	51%	64%
Age 30-34	56%	52%	28%	61%	66%
Age 35-44	71%	63%	35%	72%	77%
Age 45 plus	75%	66%	40%	77%	83%
Enlisted	41%	41%	23%	45%	58%
Officer	64%	56%	34%	70%	85%
Army	46%	45%	20%	52%	60%
Navy	39%	36%	29%	49%	66%
Marine Corps	50%	42%	25%	48%	61%
Air Force	49%	52%	28%	51%	65%
Coast Guard*	35%	24%	22%	38%	66%

Note: 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B. The small number of Coast Guard respondents makes estimates less reliable and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.6 displays the percentage of ADM who were knowledgeable about each source of absentee voting information in 2014, 2016, and 2018. In general, ADM awareness of sources of absentee voting information largely increased in the last election cycle, particularly for FVAP and state/local resources. From 2014 to 2018, ADM awareness of UVAOs increased three percentage points and awareness of IVAO offices increased five percentage points, whereas the percentage of ADM who knew who to ask for voting information on their installation decreased by seven percentage points. From 2014 to 2018, the percentage of ADM who were aware of FVAP increased 10 percentage points and those who were aware of state/local websites increased 30 percentage points.

⁴⁴ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q45b.

⁴⁵ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q45c.

⁴⁶ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q59b.

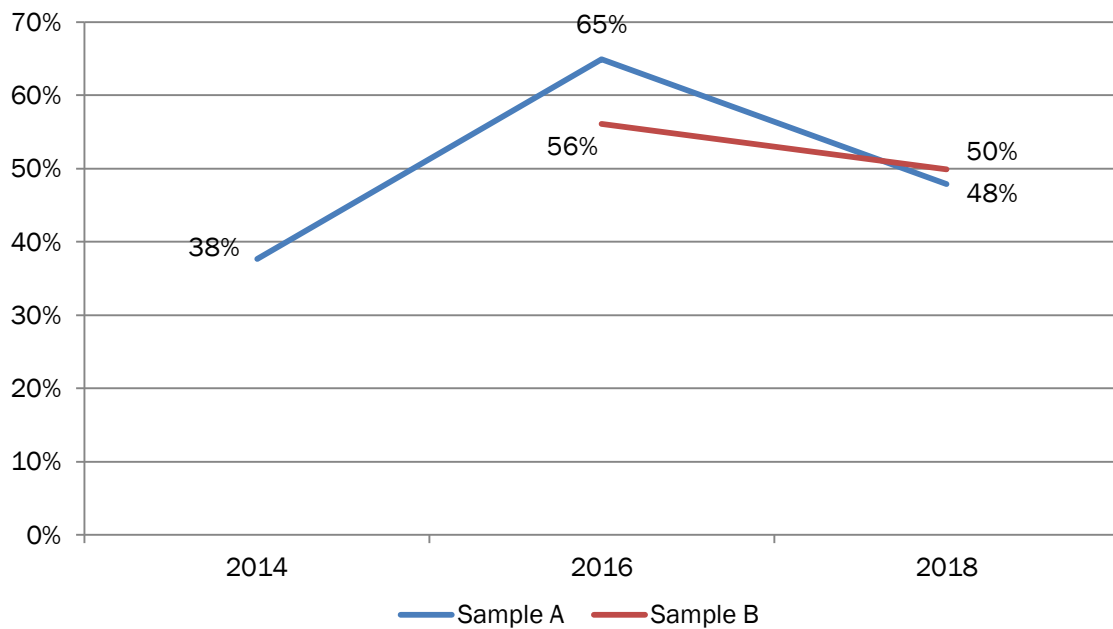
⁴⁷ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q45a.

⁴⁸ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q45d.

Table 4.6: Knowledge of Absentee Voting Information Source, 2014–2018

Variable	Sample A			Sample B	
	2014	2016	2018	2016	2018
Aware of UVAO	36%	52%	39%	52%	45%
Aware of IVA Office	28%	43%	33%	43%	43%
Know Who to Ask at Installation	30%	35%	23%	33%	25%
Aware of FVAP	38%	65%	48%	56%	50%
Aware of State/Local Website	26%	67%	56%	65%	63%

Figure 4.6: Awareness of FVAP, 2014–2018



4.6 // Discussion and Conclusion

Results in this chapter described three types of ADM knowledge in 2018, including knowledge of absentee voting stages process, absentee ballot options, and sources of absentee voting information. Analyses show a number of key findings:

- ADM knowledge of the absentee voting process declined slightly from 2014 to 2018, including knowledge about registration, ballot request, ballot return, and absentee ballot deadlines.
- ADM awareness of the FPCA was the same from 2014 to 2018, whereas FPCA knowledge, FWAB awareness, and FWAB knowledge each decreased.
- With respect to sources of absentee voting information, ADM were relatively more knowledgeable about FVAP or

state/local websites than installation sources such as UVAOs and IVA Offices.

- Officers were generally more knowledgeable about the voting process than enlisted ADM.
- ADM awareness of UVAOs, IVA Offices, FVAP, and state/local websites all increased from 2014 to 2018.

Overall, this chapter showed that when it comes to ADM knowledge about absentee voting, the picture is somewhat complex. ADM in 2018 were more likely to be aware of FVAP and the FPCA, which is key to helping those who want to vote do so; however they were increasingly less likely to report being knowledgeable about the stages of the absentee ballot process and the forms and resources they need to use to ultimately return their ballot. Despite this decrease in knowledge, the overall ADM participation rate increased in 2018 as previously reported.

One potential explanation for this is that the ADM knowledge in the past election cycle can partially be attributed to changes in the interest and motivation in voting in 2018. Future research is necessary to understand how FVAP and stakeholders, particularly Services with declining UVAO and IVA Office awareness, can ensure that ADM who are motivated to vote feel they have sufficient knowledge of the absentee voting process, forms, and sources of information.

ADM Trends in Timing

5.1 // Introduction

To better assist active duty military (ADM) *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* voters who want to complete the absentee voting process, the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) continually seeks to understand and improve the timing of ADM absentee ballot actions. This chapter presents an analysis of the timing of ADM absentee balloting activity. Specifically, it analyzes how long before the November election ADM tend to request, receive, and return their absentee ballots.

Results in this chapter show that the percentage of ADM requesting, receiving, and returning their absentee ballots has slightly decreased from 2014 to 2018. The Services are roughly equal in the percentage that requests a ballot early, although ADM in the Army and Air Force are more likely to return their ballots early. Additionally, results shows that 57% of ADM who received an absentee ballot returned their ballot within the same month, with an average of approximately half a month passing between absentee ballot receipt and absentee ballot return.

5.2 // Research Questions

This chapter analyzes a number of absentee voting process research questions on the ADM population:

- When do ADM request, receive, and return their absentee ballot?
- What were the trends in early ballot request, receipt, and return rates between 2014 and 2018?
- What are the demographic correlates of early ballot request, receipt, and return?

5.3 // Absentee Ballot Timing

For *UOCAVA* ballot requesters, one of the largest obstacles to voting is the amount of time necessary to send their completed ballot back to their local election official (LEO) so that their vote is returned and counted. *The*

Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act requires jurisdictions to transmit blank ballots to *UOCAVA* ballot requesters 45 days before a federal election, with the goal of providing enough transmission time to ensure sufficient time to vote. To better assist *UOCAVA* voters who want to complete the absentee voting process, FVAP both encourages early absentee voting actions among the *UOCAVA* population that wants to vote, and has been leading the way with innovative research into the timing of absentee ballot actions.

For 2018, FVAP marketing and communication materials recommended a series of dates for requesting and returning an absentee ballot. For those registering and requesting an absentee ballot, FVAP recommended that ADM use a Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) and submit no later than August 1, 2018. In terms of returning an absentee ballot, for those overseas or deployed on naval vessels, FVAP recommended returning a ballot four weeks before the 2018 General Election. If a *UOCAVA* ADM was located domestically, the recommended deadline was one week before the election. Additionally, if an ADM did not receive his/her absentee ballot by October 4, 2018, FVAP recommended ADM use the Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (FWAB) and submit as soon as possible.

Previous research in the absentee voting process shows that early voting actions are often correlated with certain demographic groups and that early actions are necessary in the *UOCAVA* population. Domestic research into the demographic correlates of early voting shows that older, more educated and more politically engaged individuals tend to be more likely to be early voters.⁴⁹ There is ample debate, but researchers argue that individuals who vote early tend not to be an untapped part of the electorate, but rather the same motivated voters who would have voted anyways, but simply doing so early.⁵⁰ A January 2009 Pew Charitable Trusts report examined the amount of time that it would take voting materials to complete each step of the *UOCAVA* voting process and compared this to the date in each state when blank absentee ballots were sent to *UOCAVA* voters. The study determined that the deadline for sending blank ballots to voters in 16 states and the District of Columbia did not provide *UOCAVA* citizens with enough time to receive their ballot and return it.⁵¹ The report found that it took an average of 29 days for ADM overseas to complete the absentee ballot process and up to 88 days in certain states.

Most recently, FVAP created an innovative election data standard to examine the impact of ballot transmission timing and mode on ballot return and rejection.⁵² The EAVS Section B Data Standard, or ESB Data Standard, in 2016 collected data at the transactional level from 14 states and jurisdictions with a goal of providing better information on the absentee voting process for military and overseas voters as well as the impact of these

⁴⁹ Gronke, Paul and Daniel Krantz Toffey. (2008). "The Psychological and Institutional Determinants of Early Voting." *Journal of Social Issues*, 64(3), 503–524.

⁵⁰ Neeleya, Grant W. and Lilliard E. Richardson Jr. (2001). "Who is Early Voting? An Individual Level Examination." *The Social Science Journal*, 38(3), 381–392.

⁵¹ Pew Center on the States. (2009). *No Time to Vote: Challenges Facing America's Overseas Military Voters*. Available at http://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/legacy/uploadedfiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/reports/election_reform/nttvreportwebpdf.pdf.

⁵² FVAP. (2019). "Data Standardization and the Impact of Ballot Transmission Timing and Mode on *UOCAVA* Voting." Available at https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/609-ResearchNote11_DataStd_FINAL.pdf.

recent legislative reforms. These data included specific timing variables for absentee ballot actions that facilitated accessing early absentee ballot actions. Results showed that more than two-thirds of ballot requests were received at least 45 days before the election—4% waited until the week before the election. Voters who received their ballots earlier were slightly more likely to return them; their ballots also had less chance of being rejected for inaccuracy or lateness. FVAP continues to expand on the success of the ESB Data Standard in understanding issues such as ADM early absentee voting actions, but can also validate these standard findings with self-reported data from the 2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military (PEVS-ADM).

5.4 // Methodology

This section estimates the prevalence of early ballot actions and types of absentee ballot modes for ADM in the 2014 through 2018 General Election. This section uses data from the 2018 PEVS-ADM, 2016 PEVS-ADM, and 2014 PEVS-ADM. Data are weighted with nonresponse and poststratification weights specific to that survey. Data are limited to ADM *UOCAVA*, meaning ADM who reported living 50 miles or more from their voting jurisdiction, and who, for the sake of simplicity, are referred to throughout as ADM. Estimates of outcomes are presented separately for respondents in the two samples from the PEVS-ADM: Sample A and Sample B (see Chapters 8–10). Analyses in this chapter focus on 2018 Sample B data when discussing what the estimated results are in 2018, then use Sample A to highlight the percentage-point change in key voting data points over time.

For this chapter, the analyses use operationalizations of early ballot requests, early ballot receipt, and early ballot returns to evaluate the demographic correlates. The PEVS-ADM asks respondents what specific month they requested, received, and returned their absentee ballot.⁵³ These questions were recoded into dichotomous variables to specify early versus non-early absentee voting actions. Requesting a ballot early is conceptualized as ADM sending in their FPCA or other ballot request form before FVAP's suggested deadline of August 1, 2018. Respondents who requested an absentee ballot and reported doing so in August or earlier are defined as early ballot requesters. In this analysis, respondents who received a ballot by September or earlier and reported returning it by October or earlier are defined as early ballot receivers and returners, respectively. Additionally, this chapter analyzes the days it took for ADM to receive and return an absentee ballot, based on responses on the PEVS-ADM. This number was calculated by taking the difference between the month the ADM reported returning a ballot and the month the ADM reported receiving the ballot, and then multiplying this number by 30.

⁵³ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q22, Q25, Q41.

5.5 // Results

a. Timing of the Absentee Voting Process

Figure 5.1 presents the distribution across time of ballot requests, ballot receipts, and ballot returns for the 2018 General Election. Although ballot requests are spread throughout the calendar year, well over half (68%) occurred during or before September (most ballot receipts and returns occur during October and November). Specifically, 40% of ADM received their ballot in September or earlier, whereas only 15% returned their ballot in September or earlier.

Figure 5.1: 2018 Timing of Absentee Ballot Request, Receipt, and Return

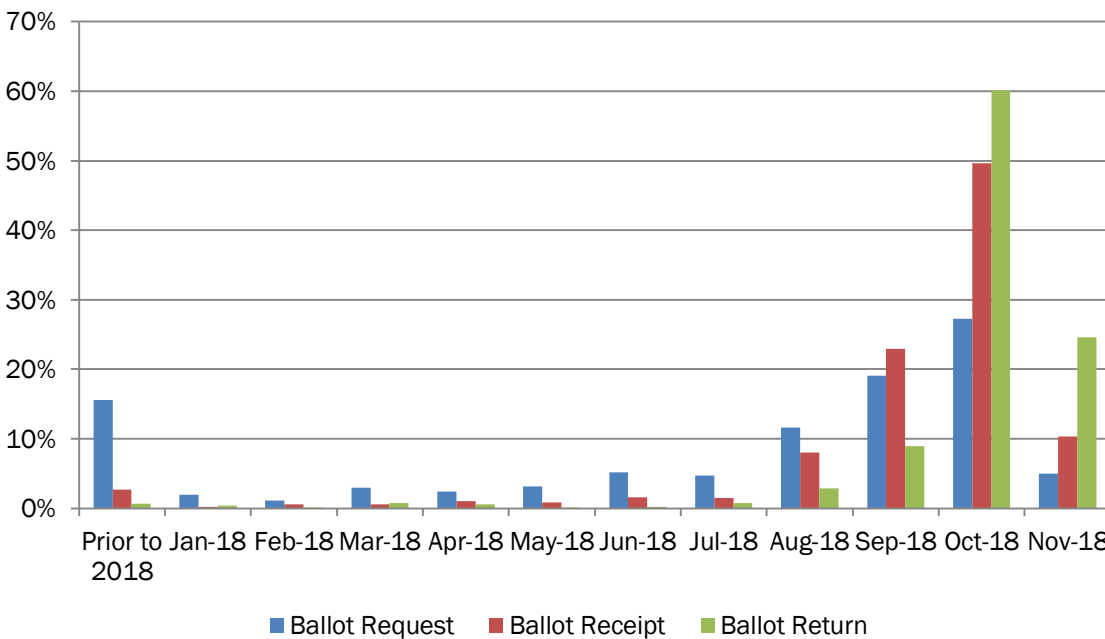
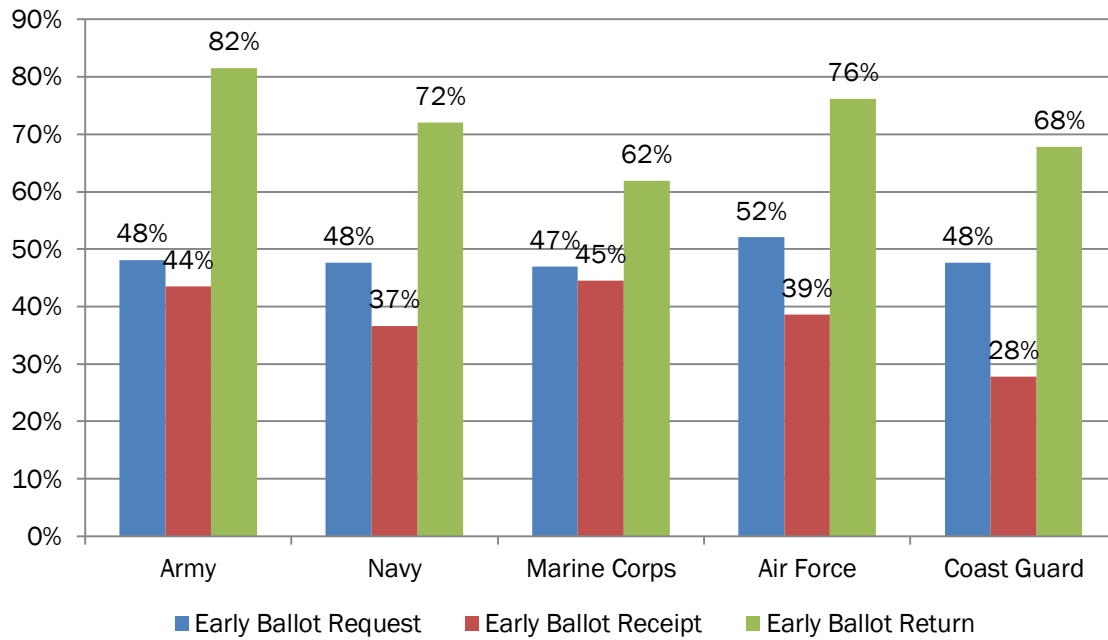


Figure 5.2 presents the percentage of ADM who requested, received, and returned their absentee ballot early by Service. Marine Corps ADM members were the least likely to request and return a ballot early, whereas ADM members in the Coast Guard were the least likely to receive their ballots early. Fifty-two percent of ADM in the Air Force requested their ballot early, compared to 48% in the Coast Guard, 48% in the Army, 48% in the Navy, and 47% in the Marine Corps. For ballot return, 82% of ADM in the Army, 72% in the Navy, and 76% in the Air Force each returned their ballot early, compared to 68% in the Coast Guard and 62% in the Marine Corps.

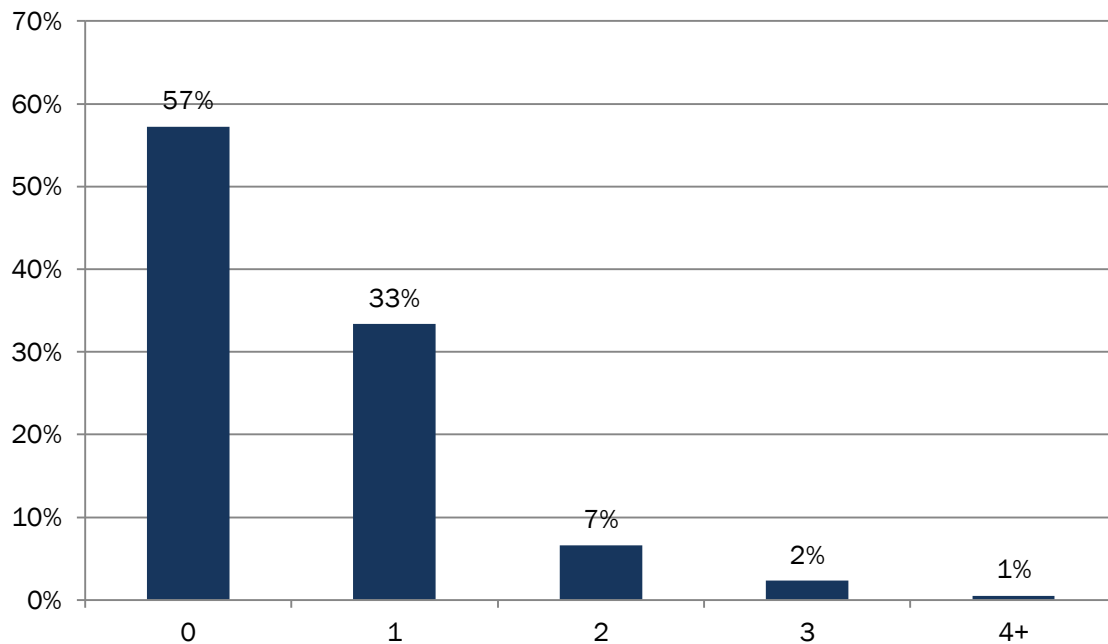
Figure 5.2: 2018 Early Request, Receipt, and Return of Absentee Ballot by Service



Note: Early ballot request is defined as requesting a ballot in August or earlier. Early ballot receipt is defined as receiving a ballot in September or earlier. Early ballot return is defined as returning a ballot in October or earlier. 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B.

Figure 5.3 presents the distribution of months that passed between ballot receipt and ballot return across all ADM. Fifty-seven percent of ADM who received an absentee ballot returned the ballot within the same month, with an average of approximately 18 days passing between absentee ballot receipt and absentee ballot return.

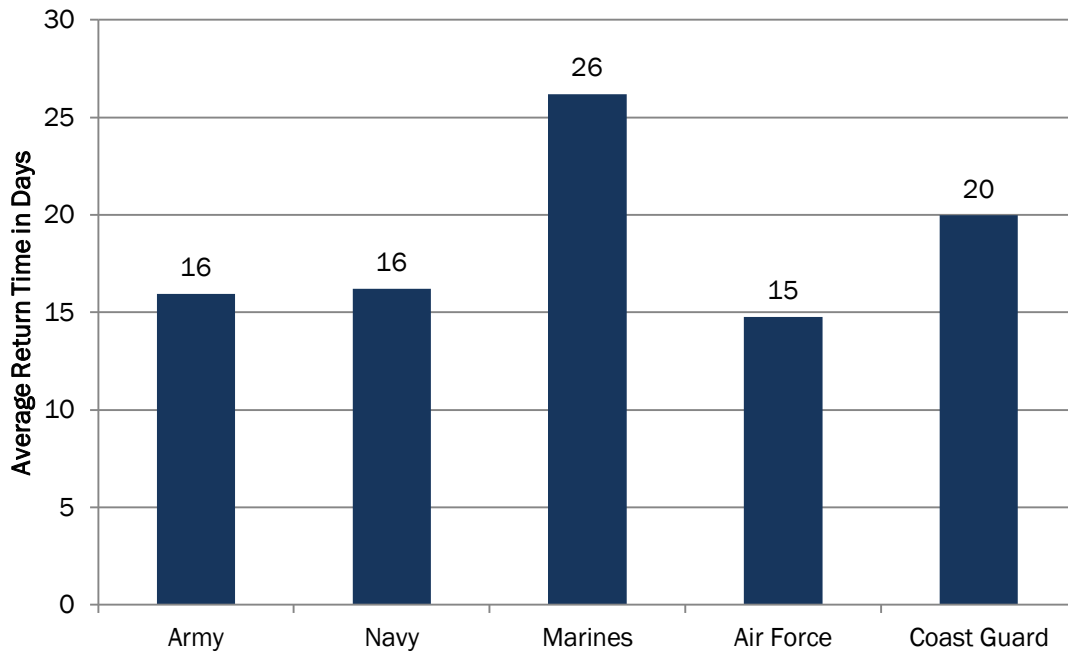
Figure 5.3: 2018 Transmission to Return Time of Absentee Ballots



Note: 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B.

Figure 5.4 breaks down the average absentee ballot return times by Service. Among the Services, Marine Corps ADM have the highest average return times (approximately 26 days), whereas Air Force ADM had the lowest (approximately 15 days).

Figure 5.4: Average Return Time in Days of Regular Absentee Ballots in 2018 by Service



Note: 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B.

Table 5.1 displays the demographic correlates of early absentee ballot voting behavior. Older and more educated ADM are slightly more likely to request and receive an absentee ballot earlier.⁵⁴ Overseas ADM were also more likely to request, receive, and return an absentee ballot. Compared to domestic ADM, overseas ADM were 10 percentage points more likely to request a ballot early, three percentage points more likely to receive a ballot early, and two percentage points more likely to return a ballot early.

⁵⁴ Small sample sizes make any strong statements concerning differences in small groups difficult.

Table 5.1: 2018 Early Absentee Ballot Request, Receipt and Return Rates by Demographic Group

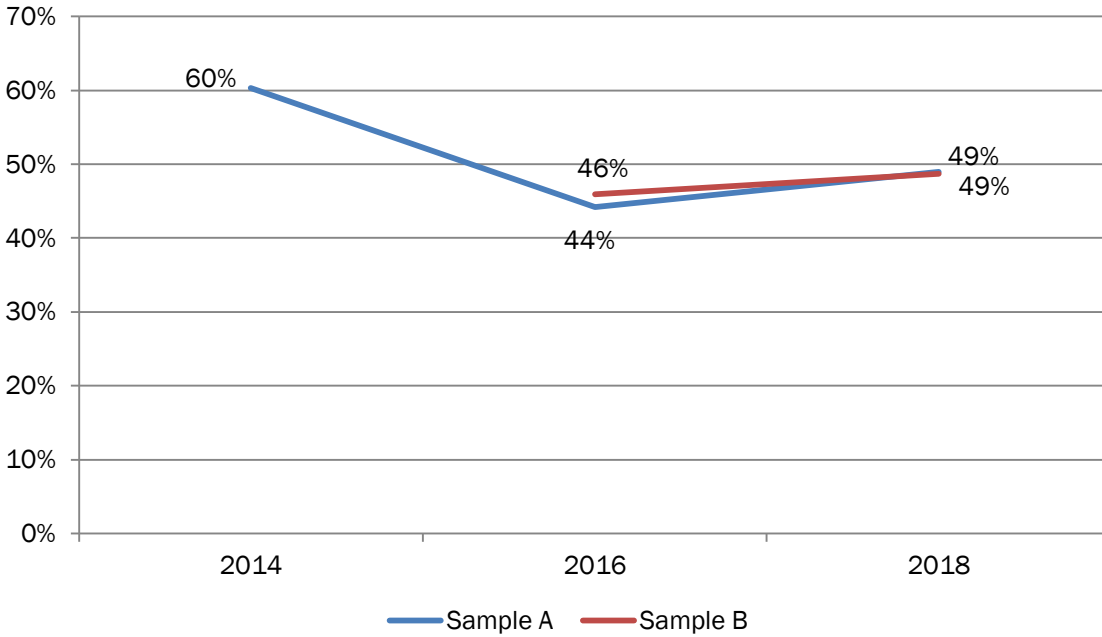
Variable	Early Ballot Request	Early Ballot Receipt	Early Ballot Return
Not Interested in 2018 Election	47%	52%	72%
Somewhat to Very Interested in 2018 Election	49%	38%	76%
Not Mobile	48%	43%	75%
Mobile	49%	37%	76%
Female	44%	34%	66%
Male	50%	41%	77%
Single With Children	54%	31%	70%
Single Without Children	36%	34%	71%
Married With Children	57%	47%	78%
Married Without Children	52%	38%	78%
High School	32%	25%	67%
Some College or Associate Degree	43%	39%	73%
Bachelor's Degree in College	53%	37%	76%
MA/PhD/Professional Degree	59%	49%	80%
Not Officer	45%	38%	74%
Officer	53%	43%	77%
Age 18–24	26%	26%	72%
Age 25–29	45%	37%	71%
Age 30–34	50%	40%	77%
Age 35–44	61%	50%	77%
Age 45 plus	72%	56%	84%
Non-Hispanic White	51%	40%	76%
Non-Hispanic Black	40%	35%	61%
Hispanic	38%	42%	82%
Other	47%	42%	83%
Not Overseas	47%	40%	75%
Overseas	57%	43%	77%

Note: 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B.

Figure 5.5 and Table 5.2 present the percentage of ADM early ballot requesters between 2014 and 2018. Using Sample A, the percentage of ADM who requested early declined 11 percentage points from 2014 to 2018. From 2014 to 2018, the percentage of ADM who reported they received their ballot early declined by seven percentage points. Additionally, there was a five-percentage-point decline from 2014 to 2018 among ADM who returned a ballot early. The similarity between the receipt and return trends is consistent with the early findings that ADM tend to return their ballots soon after receiving them.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ This finding should be interpreted with caution given that the small number of responses for the FWAB-related questions means that trends in FWABs timing may be unreliable.

Figure 5.5: Early Ballot Request, 2014–2018



Note: Early ballot request is defined as request a ballot by August or earlier.

Table 5.2: Early Ballot Actions, 2014–2018

Variable	Sample A			Sample B	
	2014	2016	2018	2016	2018
Early Ballot Request	60%	44%	49%	46%	49%
Early Ballot Receipt	46%	36%	39%	32%	40%
Early Ballot Return	80%	74%	75%	78%	75%
Early FWAB Return	90%	75%	69%	57%	69%

5.6 // Discussion and Conclusion

This chapter described the changes in the timing of ADM absentee ballot actions between 2014 and 2018. The analysis shows a number of key findings:

- In the 2018 General Election, older, more educated, and overseas *UOCAVA* ADM were more likely to request their ballots early.

- A majority (57%) of *UOCAVA* who received an absentee ballot returned the ballot within the same month, with an average of approximately 18 days passing between absentee ballot receipt and absentee ballot return.
- Early absentee ballot request rates declined between 2014 and 2018.

The results here continue to validate many of the findings FVAP revealed using its new innovative ESB Data Standardization research. Similar to the ESB Data Standardization research findings, ADM report requesting their absentee ballot throughout the year, receiving it shortly after the 45 day transmission deadline, and then returning their ballot typically just a few weeks after receiving it.

ADM Use and Opinions on Electronic Options for Absentee Voting

6.1 // Introduction

Electronic voting is a potentially useful means of overcoming obstacles to voting among the active duty military (ADM) population. This chapter presents the results of an analysis of the use of electronic modes of ballot request and return among ADM members. Beyond the likelihood that ADM used electronic modes of ballot request and return in the 2018 General Election, this analysis shows differences in the use of electronic modes by mobility, geography, and Service. In addition, this chapter presents trends in the use of electronic modes over the 2014–2018 election cycle. Finally, evidence is presented concerning the overall levels of support for an electronic ballot return option, concerns about electronic ballot return among those ADM who do support an electronic ballot return option, and how these opinions vary by Service and demographic group.

This chapter shows that electronic submission of absentee ballots has increased between 2014 and 2018. Overall, however, a minority of ADM who returned a ballot did so electronically in 2018. Mobility and being overseas during the 2018 General Election were associated with a higher likelihood of using electronic modes return. Approximately 54% of ADM reported wanting an online voting option, although more than half who do want this option reported having one or more concerns about the integrity of their information, identification, or their ballot being accurately counted.

6.2 // Electronic Requirements and Options in the Absentee Ballot Process

Existing federal law places a number of requirements on state and local election offices regarding registration and balloting for individuals covered by the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* and subsequent legislation. For example, the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (*MOVE*) Act of 2009 requires that *UOCAVA* ballots must be sent 45 days before any federal election, and that *UOCAVA* voters must have an option to receive their blank ballot electronically. Within the context of existing federal law, however,

states implement their own procedures, regulations, and rules for the *UOCAVA* voting process. In recent elections, states have developed and used many different procedures and regulations for *UOCAVA* voter registration, such as the use of the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB), and for electronic transmission of ballot materials.

Previous Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) research established that state laws that provide *UOCAVA* the option to request and return ballots electronically are associated with an increase in the probability that *UOCAVA* ADM or overseas civilians will be able to vote successfully.⁵⁶ However, relatively little research has been undertaken that addresses (1) how widespread the use of electronic modes among *UOCAVA* ADM are, (2) how levels of use are changing, and (3) how supportive *UOCAVA* are of the use of electronic voting.

6.3 // Research Questions

This chapter analyzes a number of research questions related to electronic options in the absentee voting population among the ADM population:

- How likely are ADM to use electronic modes of absentee ballot return?
- What were the trends in electronic ballot return rates between 2014 and 2018?
- What are the demographic correlates of electronic ballot return rates in the 2018 General Election?
- How supportive are ADM of online voting options and to what degree is this population concerned about potential risks of online voting?
- What are the demographic correlates of support for online voting options and concerns about the potential risks of online voting?

6.4 // Methodology

This chapter evaluates the prevalence of electronic actions in the absentee voting process and opinions on online voting in the 2018 General Election. This section uses data from the 2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military (PEVS-ADM), 2016 PEVS-ADM, and 2014 PEVS-ADM. Data are weighted with nonresponse and poststratification weights specific to that survey. Data are limited to ADM *UOCAVA*, meaning ADM who reported living 50 miles or more from their voting jurisdiction, and who for the sake of simplicity are referred to throughout as ADM. Estimates of outcomes are presented separately for respondents in the two samples from the PEVS-ADM: Sample A and Sample B (see chapters 8-10). Analyses in these chapter focus on 2018

⁵⁶ FVAP. (2014). "State *UOCAVA* Policies and ADM Voting Outcomes in 2012." FVAP. (2016). "International Mailing Systems and Voting by Overseas Citizens."

Sample B data when discussing what the estimated results are in 2018, then use Sample A to highlight the percentage-point change in key voting data points over time.

First, this analysis uses an operationalization of both electronic ballot requests and early ballot returns. Requesting or returning a regular ballot electronically is operationalized as using email, a website, FVAP's electronic transmission system, or fax. For Federal Post Card Applications (FPCAs) and FWABs, electronic receipt is operationalized as a respondent using some FVAP service or another website.

Second, this analysis operationalizes support for electronic voting and concerns about electronic voting. Questions added to the 2018 PEVS-ADM survey allow for an assessment concerning general opinions about online ballot return and how widespread privacy and ballot integrity concerns are. Questions concerning opinions about online ballot submission ask respondents concerning their level of agreement with support with online balloting or one of a series of concerns with voting online. Responses take one of five values, ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree". ADM who responded "Agree" or "Strongly Agree" are coded as being in agreement, whereas the other three categories are coded as being in disagreement. The questions about concerns are collapsed into a single dichotomous variable that takes an affirmative response if a respondent "agreed" to any one of the concerns and a null response if the respondent did not indicate agreement with any of the concerns.

6.5 // Results

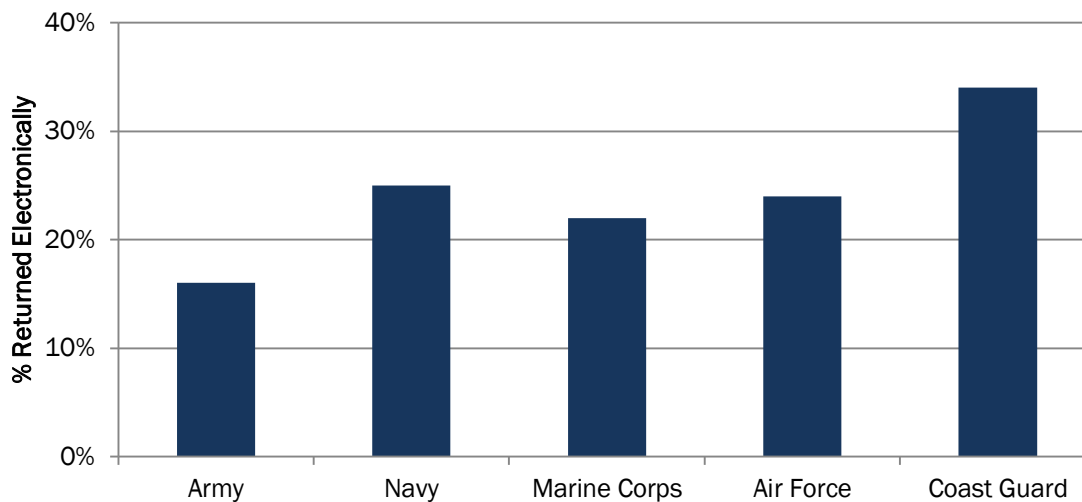
a. Electronic Absentee Ballot Return

In 2018, 21% of ADM who received an FPCA returned it electronically whereas 17% who received an absentee ballot returned their ballot electronically.⁵⁷

Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1 present electronic ballot return rates broken down by mobility status, overseas status, and Service. Generally, mobile and/or overseas ADM were more likely to use electronic modes of ballot delivery. The use of electronic modes for ballot return were roughly similar across the Services, with between one-tenth and three-tenths using an electronic mode. ADM in the Coast Guard were the most likely to return their FPCA electronically at 34%, compared to 25% for Navy, 24% for Air Force, 22% for Marine Corps, and 16% for Army.

⁵⁷ Not all states accept the FPCA electronically; however this analysis does not control for the specific state differences. This analysis thus may underestimate the percentage of ADM desiring to participate electronically, as their state did not provide them that option.

Figure 6.1: Electronic FPCA Return by Service, 2018



Note: 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B. The small number of Coast Guard respondents makes estimates less reliable and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 6.1: 2018 Electronic Return Rates by Demographic Group

Variable	Electronic Ballot Return ⁵⁸	Electronic FPCA Return ⁵⁹
Not Mobile	15%	23%
Mobile	18%	18%
Not Overseas	15%	22%
Overseas	24%	13%
Army	17%	16%
Navy	14%	25%
Marine Corps	29%	22%
Air Force	17%	24%
Coast Guard*	10%	34%

Note: 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B. The small number of Coast Guard respondents makes estimates less reliable and should be interpreted with caution.

As displayed in Table 6.2, there were increases in the use of electronic modes of return in the past election cycle. From 2014 to 2018, using Sample A, the percentage of ADM who used an electronic ballot return mode increased by 14 percentage points. Additionally, from 2014 to 2018, the percentage of ADM who used an electronic return for their FPCA increased by 11 percentage points. This increase may be due to an increase in availability to online return options resulting from changes in state policies or a change in behavior among those with access to electronic ballot return options.

⁵⁸ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q24.

⁵⁹ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q18.

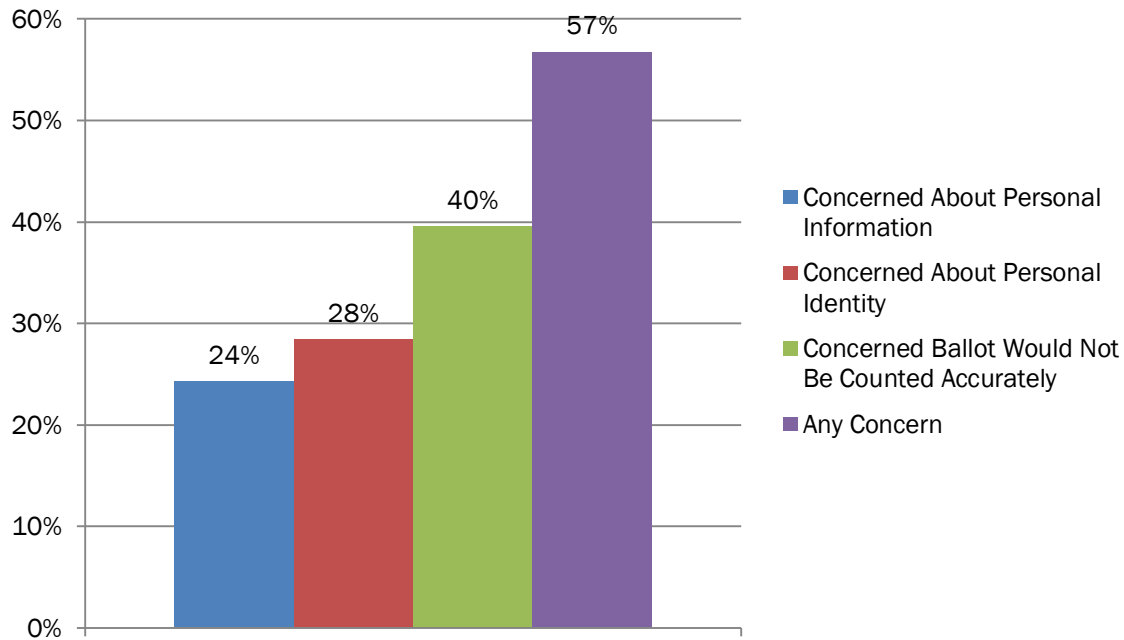
Table 6.2: Electronic Ballot Return, 2014-2018

Variable	Sample A			Sample B	
	2014	2016	2018	2016	2018
Electronic Ballot Return ⁶⁰	10%	14%	21%	12%	17%
Electronic FPCA Return	27%	26%	41%	26%	21%

b. Opinions and Concerns with Electronic Ballot Submission

Approximately 54% of ADM agree that they would like an option to submit a ballot electronically. Among those who would like an online submission option, approximately 24% have concerns about the security of their personal information, 28% have concerns that their identity would be attached to their ballot, and approximately 40% are not confident that their ballot would be recorded accurately. More than half of those who expressed a desire for online voting report have at least one of these concerns.

Figure 6.2: Concerns About Online Voting



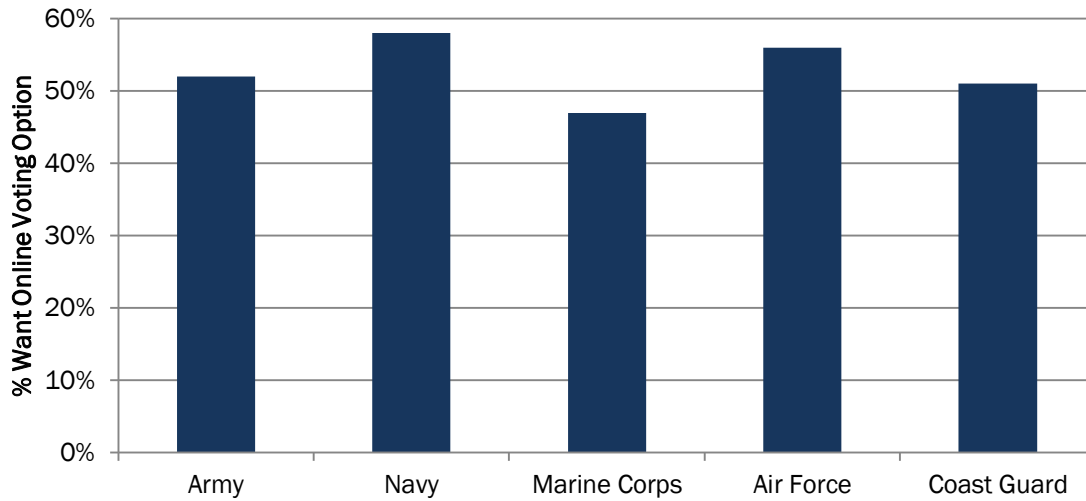
Note: 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B. Any concern includes respondents who expressed at least one of the three above concerns.

Figure 6.3 and Table 6.3 show the demographic correlates of opinions and concerns about online voting. Among the Services, ADM in the Navy and Air Force were most likely to support having an online voting option, although most Services were still roughly split in their opinion. Fifty-eight percent of ADM in the Navy desired an option to vote online, compared to 56% in the Air Force, 52% in the Army, 51% in the Coast Guard, and 47% in the Marine Corps.

⁶⁰ State law and policy varies on the availability of electronic return of ballots, meaning that the number of states allowing the practice has changed over time; thus, the changes seen here likely have more to do with availability than ADM’s propensity to use electronic return.

Those ADM who were interested in the election were much more likely to want an online voting option. Among the Services, Coast Guard ADM tended to have more concerns about online voting, although the small number of respondents in the Coast Guard result in a significant degree of uncertainty with respect to estimated differences with other Services.

Figure 6.3: Preference for Online Voting Option by Service, 2018



Note: 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B. The small number of Coast Guard respondents makes estimates less reliable and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 6.3: 2018 Opinions About Online Voting by Demographic Group

Variable	Would Like Online Voting Option ⁶¹	Concerned About Security of Personal Info ⁶²	Concerned About Identification ⁶³	Confident in Accurate Count ⁶⁴	Any Concern
Not Interested in 2018 Election	38%	25%	30%	54%	60%
Somewhat to Very Interested in 2018 Election	70%	24%	28%	64%	55%
Not Mobile	52%	27%	30%	61%	59%
Mobile	56%	21%	26%	60%	55%
Not Overseas	54%	25%	30%	61%	57%
Overseas	54%	20%	23%	59%	54%
Army	52%	22%	30%	62%	57%
Navy	58%	22%	26%	61%	56%
Marine Corps	47%	32%	34%	58%	61%
Air Force	56%	23%	25%	60%	54%
Coast Guard*	51%	43%	38%	59%	67%

Note: 2018 PEVS-ADM Sample B. The small number of Coast Guard respondents makes estimates less reliable and should be interpreted with caution.

6.6 // Discussion and Conclusion

As discussed above, the use of electronic modes of ballot return is not universal. Part of this lack of adoption may be due to the fact that not all states provide an electronic return option; another reason could be due to lack of familiarity and comfort with mailing options. However, the lack of universal adoption by ADM may also be due to perceived risks of online ballot submission as well. These may include concerns over security of personal information and ballot tampering.

This chapter described the changes in the use of electronic absentee ballot voting modes, as well as their opinions and concerns with online voting, among ADM between 2014 and 2018. It shows a number of key findings:

- The percentage of absentee ballots that were received and returned electronically increased between 2014 and 2018.
- Mobility and overseas status were associated with a higher likelihood of using electronic modes of return in 2018.
- Approximately 54% of ADM report wanting an online voting option, although even amongst those who do, more than half reported having concerns about the integrity of their information, identification, or their ballot being

⁶¹ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q63f.

⁶² FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q64a.

⁶³ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q64b.

⁶⁴ FVAP, 2018 PEVS-ADM, Q64c.

accurately counted.

Specifically, the analysis of the use and opinions concerning the use of electronic options about online return indicate that the use of these options is far from universal and significant concerns about the electronic ballot submission in particular still remain. There is consequently need for future research concerning the source of these concerns and policies that may alleviate issues with electronic absentee voting.

Survey Design

7.1 // Introduction

The main purpose of the 2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military (PEVS-ADM) was to collect updated measures related to absentee voting to improve the absentee voting process for all military personnel. Central to this purpose were three interrelated goals: (1) evaluating ADM voting behavior during the 2018 election cycle; (2) ensuring the Federal Voting Assistance Program's (FVAP) ability to gauge changes in registration and voting measures over time; and (3) facilitating comparison to other voting surveys and populations. This chapter details how the 2018 PEVS-ADM was modified from previous years and how the survey was designed to meet specific goals.

7.2 // Changes to the PEVS-ADM Design

The 2018 PEVS-ADM was modified to decrease respondent burden, improve question comprehension, answer new research questions, and, where applicable, align with the 2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of State Election Officials (PEVS-SEO) and the 2018 Post Election Voting Survey of Voting Assistance Officers (PEVS-VAO).

The research team initially met with FVAP to discuss findings and lessons learned from the 2016 PEVS-ADM and the goals for the 2018 PEVS-ADM. Out of this discussion, the research team created a survey plan that consolidated 2018 research questions and trending questions to help inform revisions to the 2016 instrument. To allow for trending, the research team identified key trending questions to remain constant across elections, including questions on registration rates, participation rates, absentee ballot request, ballot receipt, and ballot return. Previously asked questions related to absentee ballot tracking, past voting behavior, social media use, and opinions on voting were removed from the survey based on preference or already answered research questions. The removal of these questions created space for new 2018 research questions, including questions on awareness of voting rights, interest in the election, difficulties voting, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) milestones, and online voting.

After revising the previous survey based on the outlined goals, the research team collectively edited the survey by rewording specific questions, adding and removing response options, and rearranging the order of questions. For example, questions related to the social connectivity of ADM members were revised to more accurately capture the size of ADM's social networks and determine if ADM social connectivity facilitates voting. After drafting an initial pilot survey, the research team conducted cognitive interview testing to further examine the recommended changes.

7.3 // Cognitive Interview Testing

The research team conducted interviews with five ADM members representing each of the five armed service branches. The participants varied by gender, race, and ethnicity, and they ranged in age from 25 to 35 years old. The cognitive interview participants were recruited through an online screener and received a \$100 prepaid Visa card as compensation for their time (approximately one hour). The interviews were conducted either at the research team's office or remotely over the phone, at the participant's discretion. Each interview was recorded, after receiving the participant's permission, and the research team took notes during the session. At the start of the interview, the moderator discussed the purpose of the interview and provided detailed instructions to the participant. Next, the participants were instructed to complete a paper or PDF version of the survey as they would normally, while noting any questions they found confusing or wanted to comment on. When respondents asked questions during the survey, the research team instructed them to answer the survey as if the moderator were not there. Throughout the interview, the moderator reviewed the items the participants flagged as confusing and followed up on six questions related to the new 2018 research questions described above. The majority of the moderator questions focused on comprehension of specific phrases in questions, comprehension of subitems and response items, and exploring what criteria participants used to answer each question. After the survey, participants were asked about their overall impression of the survey instrument. Throughout this cognitive interview process, questions were evaluated based on four aspects:

- Understandability: Was the item "understandable"? That is, did the participant have to read the item more than once to understand what it was asking? Was the meaning of the question clear and straightforward?
- Scale: Was the scale of response options adequate, meaning that it provided the participant with an appropriate way to respond?
- Only One response: Was the item written in such a way that the respondent could have answered it only one way?
- Not Loaded: Was the item written in such a way that there was just one obvious answer for the participant?

Results of the cognitive interviews were informative for the survey instrument. Participants said that the survey instrument was straightforward and relevant to themselves. When asked for additional feedback on new survey items, they indicated that the questions were simple and concise. Participants perceived one survey item that referred to one's "commander" as confusing, noting that respondents could misinterpret who that refers to. The question was updated to remove the reference to "commander". Participants also raised some issues with the social connectivity questions, saying they were unclear on the relevance of the questions. Two participants indicated they might skip those questions when taking the survey. To alleviate these concerns, the research team added additional introductory text to the questions explaining why they are included in the survey and their importance to ADM voting. Additionally, the questions were moved to the end of the survey so any survey dropout as a result of the questions would not impact any other questions.

7.4 // Final PEVS-ADM Instrument

The final survey asked ADM about key topics related to their (1) location preceding the election, (2) absentee ballot registration, requests, receipt, and return, (3) 2018 election experience, (4) Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) and Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (FWAB) use, (5) voting assistance, (6) voting knowledge and opinions, (7) FVAP marketing materials, and (8) social connectivity. The questionnaire contained 73 questions (five fewer than the 2016 PEVS-ADM) and was designed so that the average respondent took no more than 15 minutes to complete the survey.⁶⁵

The survey went through multiple rounds of design and approval by the research team and FVAP. The instrument was then reviewed by members of each Service, staff at FVAP, and ultimately approved by the FVAP Director. Following FVAP approval, the survey instrument was submitted for Department of Defense (DoD) Internal Information Collection approval by the Office of Information Management (OIM) in accordance with DoDI 8910.01 and displayed with Report Control Symbol (RCS) #DD-P&R(BE)2632 during fielding.

⁶⁵ Due to skip logic, no respondent saw or was asked to complete all 73 questions.

Survey Administration

8.1 // Introduction

The 2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military (PEVS-ADM) was administered from November 7, 2018, to January 21, 2019, for a total fielding period of 76 days. As described in this section, before the survey's administration, researchers programmed the survey and conducted quality control checks on the materials. During the survey, researchers administered mail and email communications, answered phone and email help desks, and monitored survey response rates.

8.2 // Programming

The survey was programmed as a web survey hosted on a dot-com domain. Fors Marsh Group (FMG) researchers created the annotated questionnaire template and programmed the survey with its operations team via the FocusVision Decipher online survey software. Before fielding, researchers tested the web instrument with sample cases and adjusted for errors in programming, wording and incorrectly captured data. Immediately following the first week of fielding, researchers analyzed initial cases to ensure data were being correctly captured. Respondents who navigated to the survey URL were greeted with a welcome screen and instructed to enter their personalized ticket number that they received on their survey communications.⁶⁶ Additionally, they had the option to view FAQs and security information about the survey before viewing a privacy advisory.

To alleviate concerns about the legitimacy of a dot-com website landing page, the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) added an announcement to FVAP.gov that described the validity of the survey and the fielding period. This FVAP.gov announcement was one of the top links when conducting a browser search of the survey title.

⁶⁶ Ticket numbers consisted of eight numbers and one letter. The letters will be used to examine the difference in response rates from postal and electronic communications. These results are forthcoming in a later analysis.

8.3 // Communications

Sample members received up to four postal communications and six email communications inviting them to take the 2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military (PEVS-ADM).⁶⁷ Appendix J contains the communications sent to PEVS-ADM sample members.

Sample members were mailed the initial postal invitation on November 13. Individuals who had not yet submitted a survey were sent up to three reminder letters on November 26, December 14, and either January 4 or January 7 for international and domestic addresses respectively.⁶⁸ In addition to including a name, unique identifier, and address, each letter included a personalized salutation that addressed each sample member by his or her name, informed sample members that the survey was official business, and displayed a Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) label next to the return address. All graphics and text on the letters were printed in black. The letters were printed on 60 pound Husky paper, folded and machine-inserted into standard #10 window envelopes, and sent by first class, presorted mail.

The email communications included the same information as postal contacts, but sought to emphasize email-specific elements likely to increase response rates. The initial email invitation was sent on November 7, followed by five email reminders on November 21, November 27, December 3, December 12, and January 10. The subject lines of email reminders 3, 4, and 6 added the prefix “Action Requested,” to add urgency to the participation request. The emails were digitally signed using the GovDelivery email system and sent from the email address ADMSurvey@osd.fvap.gov. Ninety-three percent of the full sample had a valid email address, meaning 6,280 sample members did not receive any email contacts.⁶⁹

All sample members had access to both a telephone and email survey help desk managed by FMG. Sample members were instructed to direct survey access problems to the help desk and could unsubscribe from future communication reminders. Otherwise, all sample members who had not yet completed the survey received all communications.

8.4 // Experimental and Control Communications

Although the number, method and timing of all communications were the same for all ADM, the 92,097 sample members were divided into an 85% control sample and a 15% experimental sample based on voting language. This experimental split began in 2016 to determine if the voting title and language affected response

⁶⁷ FVAP received a waiver from OPA on December 3, 2018 that granted two additional email communications above the ISSCC's maximum total communications limit of eight.

⁶⁸ ADM have multiple addresses that are each assigned a “priority,” and there are certain events (e.g., receiving a PND) that change addresses on future mailings. A total of 5,674 sample members received mailings to a second or third address.

⁶⁹ Marines Corps ADM were the least likely to have a valid email address (69%), compared to 99% of valid emails for Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, and Navy. Due to software constraints, the survey did not collect bounce-back notifications for bad emails.

rates and survey estimates. The groupings were swapped this year as part of the ongoing move away from voting language.

The 85% control sample received Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA) and generic ADM-branded surveys, communications, and return addresses that did not include any references to voting or election behavior. In each control communication, survey web screen and on the survey itself, the survey was titled the “2018 QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military.”⁷⁰ Communications and web screens stated that participating in the survey would help to understand ADM needs and evaluate the quality of the services currently provided to military personnel. To further eliminate voting language, “Federal Voting Assistance Program” or “FVAP” was replaced with the “Defense Human Resources Activity.” Communications were signed by DHRA.

The 15-percent experimental sample received FVAP- and voting-branded surveys, communications, and return addresses similar to language used in past administrations of the PEVS-ADM. In each experimental communication, survey web screen, and on the survey itself, the survey was titled the “2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military.” Communications and web screens described that participating in the survey would help improve the absentee voting process for military personnel, ensure ADM are aware of their right to vote and improve voting resources for ADM. Communications were signed by the FVAP Director.

⁷⁰ QuickCompass (QC) is a DoD personnel program sponsored by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]). These surveys enable DoD to regularly assess the attitudes and opinions of the DoD community, including active duty and Reserve component members on the full range of personnel issues.

Sampling and Weighting

9.1 // Introduction

This chapter describes sampling, weighting, and related topics for the 2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military (PEVS-ADM). Sampling and weighting are the methods used to obtain survey-based estimates of population characteristics. Sampling refers to the set of processes that are used to select the sample, which is the subset of the population that is invited to participate in the survey. For this survey, a random sample was drawn (rather than inviting the entire population to participate) as to allow accurate estimates at much lower costs and burden than would be realized by surveying the entire population. Weighting refers to the process for computing a set of analytical weights, which are used for obtaining sample-based estimates of population characteristics. Weighting is necessary to account for the study design and to improve the accuracy of estimates.

Sampling entails defining the target population for the study, building a sampling frame that allows population members to be identified and contacted, and selecting survey invitees from this sampling frame. For this study, the sampling frame was a population list of active duty personnel who met study eligibility criteria. This list was created from the Active Duty Military Personnel Master File (ADMF). Using this sampling frame, a single-stage stratified random sample was drawn. This means that the sampling frame was divided into mutually exclusive groups, or strata; within each stratum, a simple random sample was drawn. The population was stratified based on the cross-classification of duty location (i.e., U.S. vs. overseas), Service, age group, pay grade group, and sex, the levels of which reflected key domains (i.e., subgroups) for which adequate precision was desired; small strata were combined as necessary to ensure that all strata were adequately sized. The sample was allocated to strata in a manner that aimed to maximize precision overall after meeting domain precision constraints. After drawing the full sample, an experimental design was applied, which entailed randomly assigning approximately 15% of the units in each stratum to the experimental treatment condition (with the remainder assigned to the control condition).

After fielding the survey, weights were computed to reflect the study design, mitigate the risk of nonresponse bias, and ensure that sample-based estimates of important demographic characteristics reflected known population distributions. These weights allowed for the sample to represent the population in computing

sample-based population estimates. Weighting was conducted independently for each of the two experimental conditions, resulting in two separate sets of weights, so that population estimates could be calculated independently from each sample.

Related topics included variance estimation, outcome rates, and design effects. Variance estimation methods were necessary to quantify the uncertainty of survey estimates due to gathering data from a sample of the population rather than from the entire population. Outcome rates included the survey response rate and related rates. Design effects were used to illustrate the effect of the particular sampling and weighting methodologies on the precision of survey estimates.

9.2 // Sample Design and Selection

a. Target Population

The population of interest for the 2018 PEVS-ADM was individuals meeting the following criteria:

- Active duty member of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, or Coast Guard;
- Pay grades E1 through O6;
- U.S. citizen; and
- Age 18 or older as of November 6, 2018.

b. Sampling Frame

The sampling frame for the 2018 PEVS-ADM comprises 1,332,135 active duty members. It was created from the September 2018 ADMF. To be included in the sampling frame the member must have been a U.S citizen or U.S. national, age 18 or over as of the 2018 General Election, and not a General or Flag Officer.⁷¹ In addition, the member must have been serving in the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, or Coast Guard. Additional information used for weighting was obtained from the following files:

- September 2018 Active Duty Family Database
- September 2018 Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) File

For weighting purposes, the sampling frame was augmented with auxiliary variables that reflected military base characteristics. Selected individual-level variables from the initial sampling frame were aggregated by military installation (i.e., base) in computing totals, proportions, and means that reflected each base's

⁷¹ The initial population list comprised 1,342,858 active duty personnel from the ADMF, 10,723 of whom were excluded from the final sampling frame due to having a pay grade between O7 and O10, being under the age of 18, and/or being a non-citizen. Note that 37 individuals in the initial list had unknown citizenship and were assumed to be citizens given that the vast majority of those with non-missing data were citizens.

demographic characteristics. These aggregated quantities were appended to the initial sampling frame at the individual level (using a many-to-one merge), to allow for their use in modeling survey nonresponse.

c. Sample Design

The sample for the 2018 survey used a single-stage stratified random sampling design. Stratification is a method that can be used, in conjunction with a well-designed sample allocation, to improve survey precision (i.e., reduce sampling variance) while ensuring that precision goals for key subgroups are met. Stratification involves dividing the population into two or more mutually exclusive groups, or strata, and then conducting sampling independently for each stratum. In a single-stage stratified random sampling design, after dividing the population into strata, a simple random sample⁷² is drawn from each stratum.

Table 9.1 shows the five population variables and their levels that were used in stratifying the 2018 PEVS-ADM sampling frame. These variables were constructed in a manner comparable to that employed in the 2016 PEVS-ADM, except that duty location did not incorporate information on deployment because this information was not available at the time of sampling.⁷³

Table 9.1: Variables for Stratification

Variable Description	Variable Levels
Duty Location	1. U.S. and unknown 2. All other countries and territories
Age Group ⁷⁴	1. 18–24 years old 2. 25–29 years old 3. 30–34 years old 4. 35 years old or more
Service	1. Army 2. Navy 3. Marine Corps 4. Air Force 5. Coast Guard
Pay-Grade Group	1. E1–E5 2. E6–E9 3. W1–W5 4. O1–O3 5. O4–O6
Sex ⁷⁵	1. Male 2. Female

⁷² A simple random sample of size n from a population of size N is one in which any given combination of n population elements can be sampled and every such sample has the same probability of being drawn.

⁷³ In the 2016 PEVS-ADM, duty location information from ADMF was supplemented by information on deployments from the Contingency Tracking System (CTS); the overseas category reflected individuals who were overseas according to the ADMF and/or deployed according to the CTS. In the 2018 PEVS-ADM, duty location is solely based on ADMF data.

⁷⁴ Age was computed as of November 6, 2018. Two individuals had unknown age and were coded as being 35+ years of age for sampling and weighting purposes.

⁷⁵ One individual had unknown sex and was coded as being male for sampling and weighting purposes.

The sampling strata were constructed by partitioning the sampling frame into preliminary strata that reflected the full cross-classification of the five stratification variables, after which preliminary strata were collapsed as necessary to ensure that each final stratum had at least 300 population members. This collapsing of strata was conducted as to avoid complications or inefficiencies that could arise with overly small strata.⁷⁶ The collapsing process aimed to preserve distinctive classifications to the extent possible while also ensuring that each final stratum was sufficiently sized. In nearly all cases, the cross-classifications for duty location, age group, and Service were preserved.⁷⁷ After collapsing levels as necessary, there were 196 final strata.

Individuals were selected with equal probability and without replacement within each stratum. However, because allocation was not proportional to the size of the strata, selection probabilities varied across strata, and individuals were not selected with equal probability overall. To achieve adequate precision for all key domains (i.e., reporting categories), nonproportional allocation was used, as is described in the next section.

A survey experiment conducted in the 2016 PEVS-ADM found that changing the survey title to decrease the salience of voting as the survey topic resulted in higher response rates and lower survey-weighted estimates of voter registration and voting rates. These results, in conjunction with external research literature on survey nonresponse and on overrepresentation of civically engaged voters in many survey contexts, including post-election surveys, strongly suggest that the language de-emphasizing voting had reduced nonresponse bias. However, de-emphasizing voting for the entire sample would reduce comparability for trend lines, given previous survey administrations' use of voting language in the survey invitation.

In order to balance the goal of reduced nonresponse bias with the need to obtain comparable data for trending purposes, a survey experiment was conducted, in which the title of the survey was randomized to two conditions. Eighty-five percent of the sample were randomly assigned to receive the title "*2018 QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military*" in communications (Sample B; hereafter called the "control" or "non-branded" sample) and the remaining 15% received the title "*2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military*" (Sample A; hereafter referred to as the "experimental treatment" or "branded" sample). Both treatment groups received the same questionnaire, with the only difference between the two surveys being the title. Note that this experiment was similar to one conducted in the 2016 PEVS-ADM, except that the proportions of the sample allocated to the two conditions were reversed (i.e., the branded language was used for 85% of the 2016 PEVS-ADM sample but 15% of the 2018 PEVS-ADM sample; likewise, the non-branded language was used for 15% of the 2016 PEVS-ADM sample but 85% of the 2018 PEVS-ADM sample).

Within strata, members were randomly assigned into one of two treatment groups. Table 9.2 provides the experimental design titles, sample sizes, and treatment groups.

⁷⁶ For instance, for the type of sampling design used in this study, the final sample size in each stratum must be a whole number and as at least two units must be sampled per stratum to allow for unbiased variance estimation. The use of many small strata will magnify the impact of these requirements on the sample.

⁷⁷ The main exception is that for Coast Guard, since it was not possible to incorporate cross-classifications with duty location due to extremely limited numbers of Coast Guard members being located overseas.

Table 9.2.: Experimental Design

Title	Sample Size	Treatment
<i>2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military</i>	78,282 (85%)	Control
<i>2018 QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military</i>	13,815 (15%)	Experiment

Note: *QuickCompass* surveys are fast-turnaround studies targeting special topics that cannot be included on another survey due to timing, target population, and/or content.

d. Sample Allocation

After the frame was divided into strata, the next step was to allocate the total sample size to different sampling strata. This was done in a manner that compromised between domain estimation requirements (i.e., precision requirements by subgroup) and overall population estimation requirements. These computations took into account the anticipated response rates, which were modeled.⁷⁸ The sample allocation was computed using mathematical programming by minimizing an objective function, the variance of point estimates for the entire population, subject to subgroup precision constraints and strata sample size constraints.⁷⁹ The precision requirements were for the 26 domains listed in Appendix C.1, Table C.1. For every domain, at a minimum, the anticipated margin of error (MOE) was required to be no greater than five percentage points for a 95% confidence interval and a proportion of 50%.⁸⁰ The specific precision constraints varied by domain and were determined in a manner that aimed to produce satisfactory precision for all domains of interest, while compromising between different analytic goals.

Given that the control group and experimental treatment group samples were to be used separately, the above procedures were applied in allocating the control sample size of 78,282. The strata sample sizes were then multiplied by a factor of approximately 1.176 to determine the allocations for the overall sample, which also included the experimental treatment group.⁸¹

The above procedures resulted in determining the allocation of the control sample and experimental treatment sample to the 196 sampling strata. Next, the control and experimental treatment samples were drawn such that each of the two samples was a stratified random sample from the sampling frame, but where

⁷⁸ A design-weighted logistic regression model was estimated predicting response to the 2016 PEVS-ADM, using a set of frame covariates that were available in both 2016 and 2018. This model was then used to generate out-of-sample predictions for the 2018 PEVS-ADM sampling frame. The anticipated response rate for each stratum was then computed by averaging the model scores (i.e., predicted probabilities of response) within each stratum.

⁷⁹ The sample size for a given stratum was required to be at least two and no greater than the stratum population size.

⁸⁰ The precision of domain estimates was computed through an application of a variance expression provided by Mason et al. (1995) for the variance of a relative domain size (i.e., the sampling variance for estimating the proportion of domain d with characteristic e). This formula was applied to the 2018 PEVS-ADM in a manner that took into account the probability of domain membership for members of a given stratum, given that these domain memberships were known for the entire population. In addition, the prevalence of a given characteristic among members of a given domain was assumed to be the quantity that would maximize the resulting variance, as to allow for more conservative variance estimates.

⁸¹ In practice, minor modifications were made to these methods to ensure that the strata sample sizes for each condition were integers. These modifications were applied in a manner that ensured that the assignment rate to the treatment condition would not be meaningfully lower than 15% for any strata (i.e., by reducing the multiplicative factor slightly then rounding up the strata sample sizes for the experimental condition).

the two samples were non-overlapping. This was achieved by first drawing the combined sample as a stratified random sample from the sampling frame; next, the control group was drawn as a stratified random sample from the combined sample, with remaining cases assigned to the treatment group. As a result, the two samples were non-overlapping, but each one reflected a stratified random sample from the sampling frame.⁸² This is useful because it allows the weighting methods to treat each sample as a stratified random sample.

Table 9.3 provides the population size, combined sample size, and sampling rate—overall and for each level of the variables used for stratification. Within each group, roughly 85% of the combined sample had been allocated to the control condition, with the remainder allocated to the experimental treatment condition (see Appendix C.1, Table C.2 for details).

Table 9.3: Population and Sample Characteristics by Group

Group	Population Size	Sample Size	Sampling Rate
Total	1,332,135	92,097	6.9%
Duty Location			
U.S.	1,166,042	70,832	6.1%
All other countries and territories	166,093	21,265	12.8%
Age Group			
18 to 24 Years Old	512,781	48,108	9.4%
25 to 29 Years Old	310,102	20,700	6.7%
30 to 34 Years Old	214,423	11,152	5.2%
35 Years Old or More	294,829	12,137	4.1%
Service			
Army	463,642	32,753	7.1%
Navy	323,581	22,603	7.0%
Marine Corps	183,361	17,743	9.7%
Air Force	320,251	16,435	5.1%
Coast Guard	41,300	2,563	6.2%
Pay-Grade Group			
E1–E5	797,901	68,069	8.5%
E6–E9	296,074	14,414	4.9%
W1–W5	20,072	874	4.4%
O1–O3	134,583	5,849	4.3%
O4–O6	83,505	2,891	3.5%
Sex			
Male	1,113,286	77,818	7.0%
Female	218,849	14,279	6.5%

⁸² This can be proven mathematically. For instance, the combined sample for stratum h of size n_h was drawn from the stratum population of size N_h as a simple random sample; then, the control sample of size n_h^c was drawn as a simple random sample from the initially selected n_h units. The resulting sample of size n_h^c is itself a simple random sample from the stratum population of N_h units, given that every possible sample of n_h^c units has an equal probability of being selected. Similar results can be obtained for the experimental treatment condition, which additionally uses the fact that drawing a simple random sample of n_h^t units from a set of n_h units is equivalent to drawing a simple random sample of $n_h^t = n_h - n_h^c$ units from a set of n_h units.

9.3 // Weighting

Survey weighting was carried out to account for unequal probabilities of selection from the sampling frame, to reduce possible biases that could occur because the characteristics of nonrespondents may have been different from those of respondents, and to improve the precision of survey-based estimates. Weighting was conducted independently for each of the two experimental conditions, to create two separate sets of weights, each of which reflects the target population. The survey weights were computed in five steps, which are outlined briefly below and described in greater detail on the following pages.

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 so that the sample demographics of important demographic characteristics matched known population distributions. The population benchmarks reflected exact counts from the sampling frame (where available) or estimates that combined information from the sampling frame and full sample (before nonresponse). Calibration adjustments were used because they help correct for distortions in the sums of weights caused by nonresponse.

a. 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 a sample member to be considered eligible, he or she needed to be an active duty member of the Military, have a pay grade of E-1 through O-6, be a U.S. citizen or U.S. national, and be age 18 or older as of November 6, 2018. The above criteria were primarily applied at the population level in constructing the sampling frame, which was based on the most up-to-date military personnel records available at the time of sampling (i.e., the September 2018 Active Duty Military Personnel Master File).

In addition to the above population-level eligibility criteria, sample-level eligibility criteria were applied to ensure that sample members were still on active duty as of the election. This step was applied given the possibility that sample members may have separated or retired shortly before the election (e.g., subsequent to constructing the sampling frame). This step was applied using information collected from the sample member or an acceptable proxy (e.g., a spouse or other household member) during the fielding process and responses to one survey question, the latter of which is described in the next paragraph.

Question 1 of the survey asked whether sample members were on active duty as of November 6, 2018. This question was used to ascertain ADM eligibility. Sample members who responded “yes” were determined to be *ADM eligible*; sample members who responded “no, I was separated or retired” were determined to be *ADM ineligible*; and sample members who did not respond to this question were treated as having *unknown ADM eligibility*.

Completion Status

In order for the questionnaire to be considered complete (for purposes of assigning disposition codes), the sample member needed to complete at least 50% of the total questionnaire. This rate was computed as the number of questions (or items) for which the sample member provided data for divided by the number of questions (or items) that the sample member was asked, excluding open-ended questions. In computing this rate, mark-all-that-apply questions (e.g., Question 54) were only counted as one item instead of as multiple items. On the other hand, grid items were treated as separate items, given that sample members could skip some items of a grid while answering others (e.g., Question 5 was treated as having three questions given that it comprised three separate yes/no questions).

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 50% of the questionnaire and was determined to be eligible.

2. **Explicit refusal of survey (by proxy):** An acceptable proxy (e.g., a spouse or other household member) contacted the Fors Marsh Group (FMG) to indicate that the sample member was not willing to participate in the survey.
3. **Explicit refusal of survey (by sample member):** The sample member contacted FMG to indicate that he or she was not willing to participate in the survey.
4. **Returned survey too incomplete to process:** The survey was returned with less than 50% completed.
5. **Unavailable during entire fielding:** The sample member, or an acceptable proxy, contacted FMG to indicate he or she was unavailable to complete the survey during the fielding period.
6. **Other eligible non-interview:** The sample member did not refuse the interview, but no interview could be obtained for other reasons (e.g., lack of internet access).
7. **Nothing ever returned:** No reply was received from the sample member nor were the survey materials returned by the postal system.
8. **Refused by addressee:** Delivery of the survey materials was explicitly refused at the point of delivery.
9. **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.”
10. **Sample member moved, no forwarding address:** The survey materials were returned by the postal system because the sample member moved but no forwarding address was available.
11. **Vacant residence:** The survey materials did not reach the sample member. They were returned by the postal system due to the address being a vacant residence.
12. **Unknown ADM eligibility:** The sample member did not provide an answer to the question asking whether the sample member was on active duty on November 6, 2018.
13. **Ineligible—Not ADM as of 2018 General Election:** The sample member corresponded with FMG to indicate that he or she was not on active duty on November 6, 2018 (e.g., due to separation or retirement).

Final Disposition Codes (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 at least 50% 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, were unavailable during the entire fielding period, or were unable to complete the survey for other reasons.
- **IN—Ineligible sample members:** This group consisted of sample members who were not on active duty on November 6, 2018 (e.g., due to separation or retirement).
- **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, whose address was a vacant residence, or whose ADM status as of the 2018 General Election could not be established.

Tables 9.4 and 9.5 summarize the final disposition codes for the control treatment and experimental treatment, respectively. Each table provides the unweighted frequencies (i.e., number of cases) and weighted frequencies (i.e., total base weights) for each disposition code, as well as the corresponding proportions. The unweighted frequencies indicate the result of fielding for the unweighted sample, whereas the base weighted frequencies reflect population characteristics, namely, estimates for the number of population members that would be in each category had the entire population been invited to participate in the survey.

Table 9.4: Case Dispositions and Final Disposition Codes for the Control Treatment

DISP	Case Disposition	Number of Cases	% Sample	Total Base Weights	% Population
Eligible Respondents					
ER	Questionnaire returned: Complete/Eligible	6,110	7.8%	136,456	10.2%
Eligible Nonrespondents					
ENR	Explicit refusal (proxy)	5	<0.1%	92	<0.1%
ENR	Explicit refusal (sample member)	94	0.1%	1,792	0.1%
ENR	Returned incomplete survey	935	1.2%	19,788	1.5%
ENR	Unavailable during entire fielding	515	0.7%	11,429	0.9%
ENR	Other eligible non-interview	3	<0.1%	70	<0.1%
Ineligible					
IN	Ineligible: not ADM as of 2018 GE	84	0.1%	1,947	0.1%
Unknown Eligibility					
UNK	Nothing ever returned	49,654	63.4%	863,763	64.8%
UNK	Refused by addressee	385	0.5%	6,758	0.5%
UNK	Cannot be delivered as addressed	19,872	25.4%	280,632	21.1%
UNK	Moved, left no forwarding address	260	0.3%	3,736	0.3%
UNK	Vacant residence	308	0.4%	4,517	0.3%
UNK	Unknown ADM eligibility	57	0.1%	1,154	0.1%
	TOTAL	78,282	100.0%	1,332,135	100.0%

Note: Base weights may not add up to displayed total due to rounding.

Table 9.5: Case Dispositions and Final Disposition Codes for the Experimental Treatment

DISP	Case Disposition	Number of Cases	% Sample	Total Base Weights	% Population
Eligible Respondents					
ER	Questionnaire returned: Complete/Eligible	556	4.0%	72,404	5.4%
Eligible Nonrespondents					
ENR	Explicit refusal (sample member)	13	0.1%	1,127	0.1%
ENR	Returned incomplete survey	43	0.3%	5,440	0.4%
ENR	Unavailable during entire fielding	114	0.8%	13,999	1.1%
Ineligible					
IN	Ineligible: not ADM as of 2018 GE	5	<0.1%	761	0.1%
Unknown Eligibility					
UNK	Nothing ever returned	9,353	67.7%	935,299	70.2%
UNK	Refused by addressee	51	0.4%	4,331	0.3%
UNK	Cannot be delivered as addressed	3,570	25.8%	289,997	21.8%
UNK	Moved, left no forwarding address	57	0.4%	4,193	0.3%
UNK	Vacant residence	51	0.4%	4,405	0.3%
UNK	Unknown ADM eligibility	2	<0.1%	179	<0.1%
	TOTAL	13,815	100.0%	1,332,135	100.0%

Note: Base weights may not add up to displayed total due to rounding.

b. 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 location, Service, pay grade, age, and sex, this step allowed for unbiased estimates that reflected the sample design before any nonresponse. This step was conducted independently for each of the two conditions. As described earlier, the samples for the two experimental conditions were non-overlapping but were drawn such that each one reflected a stratified random sample from the sampling frame.

The sampling frame of $N = 1,332,135$ units was partitioned into $H = 196$ non-overlapping strata. Each stratum consisted of N_h units, so that:

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

For each experimental condition, sampling for stratum h entailed selecting a simple random sample without replacement of n_h units from the stratum population of N_h . 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 h , the base weight was computed as the ratio of the total population for that stratum to the number sampled for that stratum for the given condition. Note that n_h is the number of units initially sampled in stratum h without regard to whether they ultimately participated in the survey.

c. Nonresponse Weighting Adjustments

In an ideal survey, all the units in the inferential population would be eligible members of the target population, and all those selected to participate in the survey would actually do so. In practice, 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, then 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, each of the two set of weights (i.e., for the control and experimental treatment conditions) was 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 cases that were unusable. Each of these two steps was conducted using a cell-based weighting adjustment approach in which the cells reflected the terminal nodes of a decision tree generated via a classification algorithm that aimed to identify the best way of classifying cases based on their response status (e.g., known vs. unknown). Classification was conducted using the `-chaid-` package in Stata (Luchman, 2015), which is a modern implementation of the CHAID (Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detection) algorithm (Kass, 1980) that can accommodate survey weights and Bonferroni adjustments.

The final set of predictors that entered the CHAID algorithm is displayed in Table 9.6. These predictors primarily reflected individual-level characteristics, although a small number of predictors were appended reflecting military base characteristics. These predictors reflected a subset of a larger number of potential predictors that were initially considered based on their potential utility for reducing the risk of nonresponse bias. The initial set included all available variables that were used in the 2016 PEVS-ADM nonresponse adjustments, as well as a selection of additional variables that could reasonably be expected to be correlated

with response rates, survey measures, and/or membership in key domains.⁸³ Then, various data simplifications were made that aimed to mitigate the risk of overfitting the decision trees to the data, while still preserving any potentially important variables and levels whose inclusion could plausibly reduce the risk of nonresponse bias. This entailed four main types of simplifications: (1) removing variables that did not add any new information (i.e., dropping variables that could be perfectly predicted from other included predictors); (2) removing any variables that provided very little new information (e.g., dichotomous variable with 99.9% of records in one category); (3) recoding categorical variables as necessary into a smaller number of categories (e.g., into ten or fewer final categories); and (4) recoding continuous variables to deciles.

Table 9.6: Variables Used for the Nonresponse Weighting Adjustments

Variable	Categories
Age (as of November 6, 2018)	18–62 ⁸⁴
Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) score category	0=Unknown or NA; 1=Cat I (93–99); 2=Cat II (65–92); 3=Cat III A (50–64); 4=Cat III B or below (49 or lower)
Combat occupation	1=Combat occupation; 2=Non-combat occupation or unknown
Conus flag	0=Unknown; 1=Continental US; 2=Outside the continental U.S.
Duty location	1=U.S. and unknown; 2=All other countries and territories
Education	0=Unknown; 1=No college; 2=Some college; 3=4-year degree; 4=Graduate or professional degree
Email address flag	Y=Have an email; N=no email available
Home address flag	Y=Have a home address; N=No home address available
Marital status	0=Unknown; 1=Not married; 2=Married
Number of children in family	0; 1; 2; 3; 4+
On/Off Base	0=Unknown; 1=On base; 2=Off base
Pay-grade (20 categories)	E1–E9; W1–W5; O1–O6 ⁸⁵
Race/Ethnicity	0=Unknown; 1=White, non-Hispanic; 2=Black, non-Hispanic; 3=Hispanic; 4=Asian, non-Hispanic; 5=Other or Multiple, non-Hispanic
Service	1=Army; 2=Navy; 3=Marine Corps; 4=Air Force; 5=Coast Guard
Sex	1=Male; 2=Female
UOCAVA flag: anticipated group	0=Missing; 1=Non-UOCAVA; 2=UOCAVA

⁸³ This review process resulted in the inclusion of three additional variables, one of which was related to domain membership (i.e., anticipated UOCAVA flag, based on distance from voting jurisdiction), and two of which reflected installation-level characteristics (proportion of active duty personnel on base with no college degree; proportion of active duty personnel on base who are officers).

⁸⁴ To reduce the number of categories, age was recoded into deciles. The resulting variable was further modified as to respect the boundaries of the age categories used for stratification and as to result in ten categories of approximately equal size. This resulted in the following categories: 18–19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25–26; 27–29; 30–34; and 35+.

⁸⁵ To reduce the risk of overfitting, the 20 pay grades were recoded into the following 10 categories: 1=E1; 2=E2; 3=E3; 4=E4; 5=E5; 6=E6; 7=E7–E9; 8=O1–O3; 9=O4–O6; and 10=W1–W5.

Variable	Categories
based on country and distance between base and mailing address ⁸⁶	
Years of service	1=Less than one year; 2=1-5 years; 3=6-8 years; 4=9-11 years; 5=12-16 years; 6=17+ years; 99=Unknown
Base size: number of active duty personnel on installation	1=1-399; 2=400-999; 3= 1,000-2,999; 4=3,000-5,999; 5=6,000-9,999; 6=10,000-19,999; 7=20,000+
Base characteristic: proportion of active duty personnel on installation with no college degree	Continuous: recoded into 10 deciles
Base characteristic: proportion of active duty personnel on installation who are officers	Continuous: recoded into 10 deciles

In computing decision trees, weights were applied, as appropriate, to reflect the study design: for the known eligibility decision tree, the algorithm employed the base weights, and for the survey completion decision tree, the algorithm employed the known eligibility-adjusted weights. In each case, p-values were Bonferroni-adjusted to account for multiple comparisons and to reduce the risk of overfitting the trees to the data. The splitting variables retained in the final decision trees were as follows:

- Known eligibility model (control sample): age; base size (decile); proportion of active duty personnel on base with no college degree (decile); proportion of active duty personnel on base who are officers (decile); and number of children in family.
- Known eligibility model (experimental treatment sample): age; base size (decile); proportion of active duty personnel on base who are officers (decile); and proportion of active duty personnel on base with no college degree (decile).
- Survey completion model (control sample): proportion of active duty personnel on base who are officers (decile); number of children in family.
- Survey completion model (experimental treatment sample): proportion of active duty personnel on base who are officers (decile).

The first nonresponse adjustment (i.e., known eligibility model) involved using a decision tree for each experimental condition to classify the entire sample for the given experimental condition based on whether

⁸⁶ This flag indicates anticipated *UOCAVA* status, based on frame information. For domestic records, anticipated *UOCAVA* status is based on the distance between the base and mailing address. Domestic records with a distance of 50 or more miles were classified as *UOCAVA*, as were overseas records. Domestic records with a distance of less than 50 miles were classified as non-*UOCAVA*.

the individuals had known or unknown study eligibility, using frame characteristics as predictors. Given that weighting was conducted independently for each experimental condition, a separate tree was necessary for each of the two experimental conditions. Base weights were applied in computing test statistics (e.g., for identifying splitting variables), given that the sampling rates varied by strata. The terminal nodes of the decision trees were used to form weighting adjustment cells—in most cases, a given terminal node was used as its own adjustment cell; in cases in which this would have led to extreme weighting adjustments, nodes were collapsed as necessary with related categories as to result in a base-weighted known eligibility rate of at least 1.5% for each final adjustment cell. For each adjustment cell, a weighting adjustment factor was computed for cases with known eligibility as the total base weight of all units within cell divided by the total base weight of units with known eligibility within cell. The base weights of units with known eligibility were multiplied by this adjustment factor, whereas the base weights of cases with unknown eligibility were removed, thereby producing the known eligibility-adjusted weights.

For the second nonresponse adjustment (i.e., survey completion model), a decision tree for each experimental condition was used to classify eligible units for the given experimental condition based on whether they were respondents or nonrespondents. As with the previous step, frame characteristics were used as predictors, and a separate tree was obtained for each experimental condition. The known eligibility-adjusted weights computed in the previous step were applied in obtaining the decision trees to account for the unknown eligibility adjustments. The terminal nodes were used directly as nonresponse adjustment cells. For each adjustment cell, a weighting adjustment factor for eligible respondents was computed as the total weight of all units within cell (i.e., eligible respondents and eligible nonrespondents) divided by the total weight of eligible respondents within cell. For ineligible units, who had not been included in the decision trees, an adjustment factor was specified as 1. The weights for eligible respondents and ineligible were multiplied by the above adjustment factors, whereas the weights of eligible nonrespondents were removed, producing the completion-adjusted weights.

Note that the use of weighting adjustment cells for the 2018 PEVS-ADM produces equivalent results to those that would have been obtained via the 2016 methods.⁸⁷

d. Calibration of Weights

The final step in the calculation of the weights involved the modification of the nonresponse-adjusted weights so that the sample distributions of important demographic characteristics matched the known distributions in the population. This is referred to as calibration and can be used to decrease variance and to improve the

⁸⁷ In 2016, rather than using the terminal nodes to form adjustment cells, indicator variables reflecting the terminal nodes were used as predictors in logistic regression models (incorporating weights, as appropriate) for purposes of applying response propensity adjustments. In situations where both levels of the response variable are available for each terminal node, these two methods produce equivalent results. More generally, a response propensity adjustment via a logistic regression model that includes main effects and all interactions is typically equivalent to a weighting class adjustment based on a full cross-classification of the same variables (e.g., Valliant et al. 2013, p. 337). For this survey, the two methods (i.e., weighting class adjustment methods and response propensity adjustment methods) did not need to explicitly incorporate any interactions as to produce equivalent results, since the terminal nodes reflected a mutually exclusive and exhaustive partitioning of the sample.

efficiency of estimators (e.g., Valliant, Dever, and Kreuter, 2013). This step was conducted separately for the control sample and experimental treatment sample, resulting in two separate sets of calibrated weights.

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.

For each experimental condition, the nonresponse-adjusted weights were raked on four raking dimensions to population benchmarks. Each raking dimension incorporated a cross-classification with a three-way classification of overseas status by anticipated Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (*UOCAVA*) status: this classification was based initially on duty location (U.S. vs. overseas); U.S. ADM were then subdivided based on whether they were likely to be *UOCAVA* ADM or non-*UOCAVA* ADM. The anticipated *UOCAVA* status, although imperfect, reflected the most accurate available information for the full sample, and was shown to be a strong predictor of self-reported *UOCAVA* status, as used in Appendix F.⁸⁸ Within each of the overseas by *UOCAVA* groups (U.S. non-*UOCAVA*; U.S. *UOCAVA*; overseas), the weights were raked to population benchmarks for Service (Army; Navy; Marine Corps; Air Force; Coast Guard), pay grade group (E1–E5; E6–E9; W1–W5; O1–O3; and O4–O6), age group (18–24; 25–29; 30–34; 35+), and sex (male; female). This ensured that the weighted characteristics were consistent with population benchmarks, not only for each overall sample, but also for each of the overseas by *UOCAVA* groups. In some cases, limited cell sizes for raking categories led to collapsing of related categories as to avoid extreme weighting adjustments.⁸⁹

The population benchmarks used as control totals for raking reflected exact counts from the sampling frame or approximate counts that combined information from the sampling frame and full sample (before nonresponse). Overseas status, Service, pay grade group, age group, and sex were available for the entire sampling frame; anticipated *UOCAVA* status was only available at the full sample level (i.e., for the 92,097 sample members). As such, the population benchmarks for overseas categories (e.g., overseas males) were exact counts, whereas the population benchmarks for domestic raking categories (e.g., U.S. *UOCAVA* males) had been computed via ratio estimation, wherein a known population count from the frame (e.g., number of U.S. males) was multiplied by the base-weighted domain estimate for the *UOCAVA* (or non-*UOCAVA*) rate for that group (e.g., estimated proportion of U.S. males who were likely *UOCAVA* [or non-*UOCAVA*] voters).⁹⁰ For

⁸⁸ For purposes of Appendix F, *UOCAVA* ADM and non-*UOCAVA* ADM are distinguished based on their self-reported distance from voting residence: *UOCAVA* ADM refers to individuals who are located at least 50 miles from their voting residence, whereas non-*UOCAVA* ADM refers to individuals who are located less than 50 miles of their voting residence. For purposes of weighting, anticipated *UOCAVA* status for domestic records was coded based on whether the individual's base was located in the same state or a different state from the individual's legal residence (where available; for missing data, mailing address was substituted). Anticipated *UOCAVA* status was coded as non-*UOCAVA* for cases where the base state was the same as the state of legal residence (or mailing address, if legal residence was unknown) and *UOCAVA* otherwise.

⁸⁹ For the control condition, U.S. *UOCAVA* Coast Guard was combined with Overseas Coast Guard. For the treatment condition, all three Coast Guard categories were combined into a single category; pay grades W1–W5 were combined with O1–O3 and O1–O6 for the U.S. non-*UOCAVA* group; and pay grades W1–W5 were combined with O1–O3 for the U.S. *UOCAVA* and Overseas groups.

⁹⁰ Note that “*UOCAVA* rate” is intended to refer the rate at which the frame would be classified as having the anticipated *UOCAVA* flag if this

such purposes, base weights had been computed that reflected the full, combined sample (across the two experimental conditions), given that these base-weighted estimates reflected the original sample before nonresponse and were unaffected by experimental condition.⁹¹ The population benchmarks are displayed in Appendix C.2, Tables C.3–C.6.

Given that ineligibles reflected a proportion of the frame whose weights could not be redistributed during the nonresponse adjustments, and which were included in the population benchmarks, ineligibles were included in the raking process. However, ineligibles were not of analytic interest and were, therefore, excluded from the final set of weights.

Table 9.7 provides summaries of the distributions of the sampling weights, intermediate weights, final weights, and adjustment factors for eligible respondents for the control sample. Table 9.8 provides equivalent information for the experimental treatment sample.

Table 9.7: Distribution of Weights and Adjustment Factors for Eligible Respondents for the Control Treatment

Statistic	Base Weight	Eligibility Status Adjusted Weight	Completion Status Adjusted Weight	Final Calibrated Weight	Eligibility Status Adjustment Factor	Completion Status Adjustment Factor	Calibration Adjustment Factor
N	6,110	6,110	6,110	6,110	6,110	6,110	6,110
MIN	6.02	30.81	39.19	29.21	2.80	1.21	0.28
MAX	49.79	1,295.98	1,573.77	1,733.23	62.27	1.40	2.59
MEAN	22.33	173.06	215.54	215.22	9.72	1.25	1.01
STD	10.39	132.22	165.02	194.26	10.12	0.04	0.38
CV	0.47	0.76	0.77	0.90	1.04	0.03	0.37

Table 9.8: Distribution of Weights and Adjustment Factors for Eligible Respondents for the Experimental Treatment

Statistic	Base Weight	Eligibility Status Adjusted Weight	Completion Status Adjusted Weight	Final Calibrated Weight	Eligibility Status Adjustment Factor	Completion Status Adjustment Factor	Calibration Adjustment Factor
N	556	556	556	556	556	556	556
MIN	34.33	360.93	424.41	218.63	5.02	1.18	0.14
MAX	272.90	6,116.75	8,234.83	10,507.06	47.76	1.35	2.54
MEAN	130.22	1,862.00	2,381.18	2,385.77	17.66	1.27	1.06
STD	59.34	1,202.36	1,576.96	1,953.54	14.08	0.09	0.55
CV	0.46	0.65	0.66	0.82	0.80	0.07	0.52

variable were available for the full frame, rather than referring to a self-reported *UOCAVA* rate. At no point during the weighting process is self-reported *UOCAVA* status used.

⁹¹ Note that since these benchmarks were unaffected by nonresponse, they are unbiased for estimating the true population quantities; they reflect information obtained for the full initial sample of approximately 92,097 records, which are sufficiently accurate to use as benchmarks due to the large sample size.

Table 9.9 exhibits the sum of the weights at different stages of weighting by final disposition code category for the control sample. Table C.7 in Appendix C provides these quantities for the experimental treatment sample. Note that for each of the two samples (i.e., control and experimental treatments), after the two stages of nonresponse adjustments, only the eligible respondents and ineligible sample members had nonzero weights. The weights of sample members with unknown eligibility had been removed during the first nonresponse adjustment, and the weights of eligible nonrespondents had been removed during the second adjustment stage. The ineligible sample members represented a unique and well-defined group whose weights could not be redistributed to the other eligibility categories.

Table 9.9: Sum of Weights by Stage and Disposition Code Category for the Control Treatment

Disposition Code Category	Base Weights	Eligibility Status Adjusted Weights	Completion Status Adjusted Weights	Calibrated Weights
1. Eligible respondents	136,456	1,057,397	1,316,970	1,314,988
2. Eligible nonrespondents	33,171	259,573	0	0
3. Ineligible	1,947	15,165	15,165	17,147
4. Unknown eligibility	1,160,561	0	0	0
Total	136,456	1,057,397	1,316,970	1,314,988

Note: Figures may not add up to displayed total due to rounding.

9.4 // Variance Estimation

Sampling error is the error associated with a survey estimate that is based on data gathered from a sample of the population rather than from the full population. Sample-based estimates vary depending on the particular sample selected from the population—different samples can result in different point estimates. Measures of sampling variability reflect the variation in the estimates over all possible samples that could have been selected from the population using the same sampling methodology. Further, the weighting adjustment strategy implicitly treats nonresponse as a sampling mechanism. Therefore, analysis of the PEVS-ADM data required a variance estimation procedure that accounted for the sampling and weighting procedures.

The variance estimation in the 2018 PEVS-ADM was conducted using Taylor series linearization, using variance strata that corresponded closely to the sampling strata but with collapsing for small strata, and applying a finite population correction to reflect that responses had been obtained from a finite population.

a. Use of Taylor Series Linearization

Variance estimation procedures are developed to characterize the uncertainty in point estimates while accounting for complex sample design features such as stratification, selection of a sample in multiple phases or stages, and survey weighting. In this survey, Taylor series linearization methods were used to estimate

variances.⁹² In this formulation, sample design features such as the variance strata, primary sampling units (PSU), survey weights, and/or finite population correction factors (as applicable) must be defined. Note that PSUs did not need to be explicitly specified in the PEVS-ADM given the use of a single-stage design.

b. Variance Strata

The 2016 PEVS-ADM variance estimation strata corresponded closely to the sampling strata that had been used to draw the two samples (control and experimental treatment), with modifications to ensure an adequate number of weighted units within each variance stratum. The modifications to the sampling strata were necessary due to the effects of nonresponse on the highly stratified design. For each experimental condition, using the sampling strata as a starting point, strata with small numbers of weighted units were combined with other similar strata with the goal of having roughly 100 or more weighted units within each variance stratum. For the control condition, this process resulted in 40 variance strata; for the treatment condition, this resulted in five variance strata.

c. 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. In this study, an FPC is applied to account for the effects of sampling from a finite population. Given that analyses were simplified by restricting the dataset to eligible respondents (implicitly treating eligible units as a fixed subpopulation of the frame), the population size in each variance stratum was estimated as the total calibrated weight of eligible units within stratum, for purposes of computing and applying an FPC.⁹³

d. Margin of Error

The margin of error (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, as to provide a rough measure of precision across the entire survey. For the 2018 PEVS-ADM, Table 9.10 indicates the MOE by subgroup and experimental condition for a 95% confidence interval and a proportion of 50%.⁹⁴ The MOE was computed as:

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

⁹² 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.

⁹³ Given the high eligibility rates for this study, there is little sampling variability associated with the eligibility rate within each variance stratum. Therefore, this method produces variance estimates that are similar to those that would be obtained by treating eligible units as a random subpopulation of the frame population.

⁹⁴ A proportion of 50% was assumed, given that this produces the most conservative MOE.

in which the population proportion p was assumed to be 50%, 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.⁹⁵ This formula was applied separately for each subgroup and experimental condition.⁹⁶ Note that the formula assumes an ignorable finite population correction, but this decision has a negligible effect on the rates displayed below.

Table 9.10: Margin of Error by Subgroup and Experimental Condition

	Control	Experimental Treatment
All Respondents	1.7%	5.4%
Age		
18 to 24 Years Old	3.5%	10.4%
25 Years Old or More	1.7%	5.9%
Distance from Voting Residence		
Within 50 Miles	3.3%	10.4%
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.0%	6.3%
Service		
Army	3.2%	10.4%
Navy	3.5%	10.1%
Marine Corps	4.9%	14.6%
Air Force	2.5%	9.3%
Coast Guard	7.9%	28.8%

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 can be 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., due to 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% or 100%, although it is possible that some confidence intervals may be overly narrow (due to 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 aimed to mitigate such issues.

⁹⁵ 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 design effect (DEFF) in single-stage designs when the weights are unrelated to the outcome of interest (e.g., see Spencer, 2000).

⁹⁶ More specifically, the approximate MOE for a given subgroup and experimental condition 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 experimental condition, and L_g was the squared coefficient of variation of the survey weights for the given subgroup and experimental condition.

9.5 // Outcome Rates

The outcome rates for this survey were computed in accordance with the standards defined by AAPOR (2016). Tables 9.11 and 9.12 show the overall AAPOR outcome rates obtained for the control group and experimental group, respectively. Notably, this includes the response rate, which is the product of the contact rate and cooperation rate. The weighted outcome rates, which adjust for the sample design, are broken out by subgroup in Table 9.13 for the control group (see Appendix C, Table C.8 for the experimental treatment group). Table 9.14 shows the frequencies of the final disposition codes used to calculate the overall outcome rates for the control group (see Appendix C, Table C.9 for the experimental treatment group). The following section describes what these rates represent and how they were calculated.

The weighted rates displayed in Tables 9.11 and 9.12 are higher than the unweighted rates given that the sample design involved oversampling groups anticipated to respond to the survey at lower rates, to meet domain precision requirements. The tables below, which indicate meaningfully larger response rates for Sample B (consistent with 2016 PEVS-ADM experimental results), underscore the fact that study precision appeared to be substantially improved by the decision to allocate the bulk of the sample to the Sample B treatment (in comparison to the precision that would have likely been achieved had the bulk of the sample been allocated to the Sample A treatment).⁹⁷

Table 9.11: AAPOR Outcome Rates for the Control Treatment

Rate	Unweighted	Weighted
Response Rate 3	7.89%	10.36%
Contact Rate 2	9.23%	12.01%
Cooperation Rate 1	85.49%	86.26%
“e” (% eligible among unknowns)	98.92%	98.87%

Note: Weighted rates are weighted by the base weight.

Table 9.12: AAPOR Outcome Rates for the Experimental Treatment

Rate	Unweighted	Weighted
Response Rate 3	4.05%	5.48%
Contact Rate 2	4.46%	5.98%
Cooperation Rate 1	90.85%	91.69%
“e” (% eligible among unknowns)	99.32%	99.19%

Note: Weighted rates are weighted by the base weight.

⁹⁷ As described in the context of the sample design, 85% of the sample was assigned to Sample B (the non-branded voting language treatment) in the 2018 PEVS-ADM and 15% to Sample A (the branded voting language treatment), which reflected a reversal of the allocation in 2016 (in which only 15% of the sample had been allocated to Sample B).

Table 9.13: AAPOR Outcome Rates by Subgroup for the Control Treatment

Variable	Domain	Sample Size	Response Rate 3	Contact Rate 2	Cooperation Rate 1	"e"
	Total	78,282	10.36%	12.01%	86.26%	98.87%
Duty location	U.S.	60,219	10.14%	11.71%	86.55%	98.75%
	Overseas	18,063	11.93%	14.10%	84.57%	99.53%
Age group	18 to 24 Years Old	40,922	4.37%	5.10%	85.55%	99.05%
	25 to 29 Years Old	17,595	8.12%	9.45%	85.87%	99.26%
	30 to 34 Years Old	9,465	12.92%	15.09%	85.63%	99.29%
	35 Years Old or More	10,300	21.29%	24.48%	86.96%	98.45%
Service	Army	27,845	8.15%	9.38%	86.84%	98.05%
	Navy	19,216	9.26%	10.86%	85.24%	99.32%
	Marine Corps	15,085	6.40%	7.66%	83.60%	97.99%
	Air Force	13,965	16.99%	19.55%	86.94%	99.44%
	Coast Guard	2,171	9.87%	11.32%	87.20%	98.93%
Pay-grade group	E1-E5	57,891	5.72%	6.71%	85.22%	99.08%
	E6-E9	12,246	15.28%	17.90%	85.40%	98.66%
	W1-W5	743	16.80%	19.28%	87.15%	95.56%
	O1-O3	4,955	15.24%	17.53%	86.94%	99.21%
	O4-O6	2,447	27.86%	31.17%	89.37%	99.05%
Sex	Male	66,169	10.25%	11.88%	86.31%	98.73%
	Female	12,113	10.93%	12.71%	86.02%	99.46%

Note: Rates above are weighted by the base weight. Domains reflect frame characteristics.

Table 9.14: AAPOR Final Disposition Code Categories for the Control Treatment

Final Disposition	Symbol	Sample Count	Sample Percent	Weighted Count	Weighted Percent
Eligible respondents	ER	6,110	7.81%	136,456	10.24%
Refusals	R	1,034	1.32%	21,672	1.63%
Noncontacts	NC	515	0.66%	11,429	0.86%
Other eligible nonrespondents	O	3	0.00%	70	0.01%
Unknown eligibility	UNK	70,536	90.11%	1,160,561	87.12%
Ineligible	IN	84	0.11%	1,947	0.15%
Total		78,282	100.00%	1,332,135	100.00%

Note: Sample counts and percentages are unweighted. Weighted counts and percentages are weighted by the base weight. Rows may not add up to displayed total due to rounding.

a. Response Rate

The response rate is the number of eligible sample members who returned complete questionnaires divided by the estimated number of eligible individuals in the sample. When base weights are applied, the response rate reflects response at the population level and is an estimate for the average response propensity (i.e., average likelihood of responding to the survey) among eligible population members. 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.⁹⁸ Using this method, the formula for calculating “e” is:

$$e = \frac{(ER + R + NC + O)}{(ER + R + NC + O + IN)}$$

For the control group, “e” was equal to 98.87% (weighted; 98.92% unweighted), indicating that 98.87% of the base-weighted sample with unknown eligibility can be assumed to be eligible. Therefore, for the control group, RR3 was equal to 10.36%. (weighted; 7.89% unweighted).

For the experimental treatment group, “e” was equal to 99.19% (weighted; 99.32% unweighted) and RR3 was equal to 5.48% (weighted; 4.05% unweighted).

Note that although the above description of response rate computations differs from that described in the 2016 PEVS-ADM Technical Report, the two sets of methods produce equivalent results.⁹⁹

b. 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:

$$CON2 = \frac{ER + R + O}{(ER + R + NC + O + e \cdot UNK)}$$

For the control group, Contact Rate 2 was determined to be 12.01% (weighted; 9.23% unweighted). For the experimental treatment group, Contact Rate 2 was 5.98% (weighted; 4.46% unweighted).

⁹⁸ 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).

⁹⁹ For the 2016 PEVS-ADM, Response Rate 4 (RR4) was computed, but no sample members had been defined as partial respondents. The difference between RR3 and RR4 is that partial interviews are classified as respondents under RR4 but nonrespondents under RR3. In studies where no sample members are classified as partial interviews, as was the case in both the 2016 and 2018 PEVS-ADM, RR3 and RR4 are equivalent.

c. 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:

$$COOP1 = \frac{ER}{(ER + R + O)}$$

For the control group, Cooperation Rate 1 was determined to be 86.26% (weighted; 85.49% unweighted). For the experimental treatment group, Cooperation Rate 1 was 91.69% (weighted; 90.85% unweighted).

9.6 // Design Effects

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:

- The variance achieved using the selected design; and
- 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 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 oversampling of small groups to achieve domain precision goals (as was necessary in this study) will typically lead to design effects greater than 1. Note that since the variances are unknown, the design effects must be estimated.

Table 9.15 shows the design effects for each experimental condition for seven key estimates, which reflect responses to a set of questions that are particularly important for this survey. The design effects were above 1 due to disproportional allocation, differential nonresponse, weighting adjustments for nonresponse, and calibration adjustments. The design effects tended to be slightly higher for the control condition, which appeared to be largely attributable to differences in the amount of weight variability introduced by the first nonresponse adjustment (i.e., known eligibility adjustment). This was likely a result of the larger sample size and eligibility rate of the control condition in conjunction with the use of decision trees during the nonresponse adjustment process.

Table 9.15: Estimated Design Effects by Experimental Condition

Population	Question	Control	Experimental Treatment
ADM	Registered to vote (% yes) ¹⁰⁰	1.83	1.80
ADM	Distance from voting residence (% 50+ miles) ¹⁰¹	1.81	1.64
ADM	Voted (% definitely voted) ¹⁰²	1.39	1.29
UOCAVA ADM	Requested absentee ballot (% requested, automatically received, or expected to receive a ballot) ¹⁰³	1.76	1.69
UOCAVA ADM	Received absentee ballot (% yes) ¹⁰⁴	1.51	1.28
UOCAVA ADM	Returned absentee ballot (% yes) ¹⁰⁵	1.40	1.21
UOCAVA ADM	Used FVAP services (% obtained info or assistance) ¹⁰⁶	1.49	1.36

Note: For each metric, item-missing data and non-substantive answers (e.g., “not sure”) are excluded from the denominator. The first three metrics are for the entire ADM population; the last four metrics are for the UOCAVA subpopulation (i.e., ADM who are located 50 or more miles from their voting residence). For the absentee ballot return rate, respondents who skipped or were not asked this question due to not receiving a ballot were assumed to have not returned a ballot rather than being treated as having missing data, as to allow for a comparable denominator with the other absentee ballot rates.

¹⁰⁰ Question 8. “Were you registered to vote in the United States for the November 6, 2018 election?” (Design effect is reported for the proportion of respondents who reported “yes.”)

¹⁰¹ Questions 11–12. “Approximately how far did you live from [where you were registered to vote/your legal voting residence]?” (Design effect is reported for the proportion of respondents who reported living at least 50 miles from their voting jurisdiction or legal voting residence [as applicable].)

¹⁰² Question 32. “In the election held on November 6, 2018, did you definitely vote in person on election day; definitely complete an absentee ballot by mail, e-mail, fax, or online on or before November 6, 2018; definitely not vote; or are you not completely sure whether you voted in that election?” (Design effect is reported for the proportion of respondents who reported voting.)

¹⁰³ Question 13. “Did you request an absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018 election?” (Design effect is reported for the proportion of responding UOCAVA ADM who reported that they requested, automatically received, or expected to receive an absentee ballot. Specifically, this included the following response options: “yes”; “no, but I automatically received an absentee ballot from a local election official”; and “no, I never received an absentee ballot, but I expected to receive one.”)

¹⁰⁴ Question 20. “Did you receive an absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018 election?” (Design effect is reported for the proportion of responding UOCAVA ADM who reported “yes.”)

¹⁰⁵ Question 23 (only asked of those who reported receiving a ballot). “Did you return your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018 election?” (Design effect is reported for the proportion of responding UOCAVA ADM who reported “yes.” Note that respondents with missing data on Question 23, but who previously indicated [via Question 20] or implied [via Question 13] that they had not received a ballot, were coded as not having returned a ballot [rather than being excluded from the denominator].)

¹⁰⁶ Question 54. “Please indicate which FVAP products or services you used for voting assistance for the November 6, 2018 election. Mark all that apply.” (Design effect is reported for the proportion of responding UOCAVA ADM who indicated that they used at least one FVAP product or service [i.e., FVAP.gov, FVAP staff support, FVAP online assistant, or other].)

Conclusion

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) is responsible for administering the federal responsibilities of the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* as amended by the *Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act*. FVAP works to ensure Service members are aware of their right to vote and have the tools and resources to successfully do so—from anywhere in the world. In support of its goals and mission, and to meet legislative responsibilities, FVAP—working together with Fors Marsh Group (FMG) - collected post-election voting survey data on active duty military members (ADM) in the 2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military (PEVS-ADM). This ADM Technical Report focused on two key goals related to the ADM population: (1) answering within-population absentee voting research questions, and (2) describing the full survey methodology of the 2018 PEVS-ADM data collection.

This first half of this report presented five analysis sections that included an overview of ADM voting measures, a comparison of ADM to citizen voting age population (CVAP) and ADM *UOCAVA* to non-*UOCAVA* on key voting measures, an evaluation of ADM voting knowledge metrics, an analysis of the timing of ADM absentee ballot actions, and findings on ADM use and opinions on electronic absentee ballot options. The key results of these analyses are summarized below. The second half of this report described the full methodology of the 2018 PEVS-ADM, including discussions of the survey design, survey administration, and sampling and weighting decisions made on this survey.

10.1 // Methodological Limitations

Several limitations of the survey and analysis should be taken into consideration in the context of the findings of this analysis. One is that there are key limitations to both Sample A and Sample B of the PEVS-ADM. Sample A in 2018 and Sample B in 2016 are both smaller in size and therefore some caution should be exhibited when interpreting trends in these years, particularly on questions that have lower *Ns* due to skip logic or item non-response. Sample A may be an imperfect representative of the population, despite the use of nonresponse/poststratification weights, due to difference in survey interest (discussed further in Appendix C).

Another limitation is that self-reported survey data on specific steps of the absentee voting process may have issues with recall, interpretation, and endogeneity. Respondents may misinterpret questions on the PEVS-ADM related to voting (e.g., confusing the attempt to vote with having a vote counted, registering vs. requesting a ballot) or may be unable to recall specifics about past voting behavior. When asked about the timing of their absentee voting activities, they may provide a date that is earlier or later than their true ballot action. Additionally, when asked about their knowledge of certain steps of the absentee ballot process, they are answering after the election, meaning they are more likely to have a higher level of knowledge than when they actually engaged in the absentee ballot process.

None of the aforementioned limitations invalidate the results of this analysis; rather, they highlight the need for continued research into this population.

10.2 // Summary of Results

a. Overview of the ADM Population

Results show that ADM participation rates, as well as ballot request, receipt, and return rates all increased between 2014 and 2018. ADM demographics exhibited only minor changes between 2014 and 2018. Analyses further show that Sample A and Sample B of the PEVS-ADM are demographically consistent, with the exception of their interest in voting, validating the use of Sample B data for 2018 data points and Sample A for 2014 to 2018 comparisons. Although trends in ADM voting and participation were similar across the Services, the level of participation differed, with the Coast Guard tending to have the highest level of participation and the Marine Corps having the lowest.

b. ADM Registration and Participation: The Effect of *UOCAVA* Obstacles to Voting

This analysis estimated the impact of *UOCAVA* ADM obstacles in the absentee voting process on registration and participation rates. Results showed that absent ADM-specific obstacles to participation, the ADM registration rate would have been 66% and the ADM participation rate would have been 36%. CVAP in 2018 were more likely to register and participate than ADM, although, using an improved comparison between non-*UOCAVA* ADM and all ADM, less than half of these gaps are due to obstacles to participation. Twenty-six percentage points of potential ADM participants can be attributed to obstacles in the absentee ballot process using the CVAP-to-ADM comparison, which adjusts CVAP to be demographically and geographically similar to the ADM population. Using an improved comparison of non-*UOCAVA* ADM to ADM, nine percentage points of potential ADM participants can be attributed to obstacles in the absentee ballot process. Updates to the *UOCAVA* gap show that the effects of *UOCAVA*-related obstacles to voting in 2018 amount to approximately 11% of *UOCAVA* ADM registrations and 36% of *UOCAVA* ADM voters, which are larger than in previous years, although not statistically significant.

c. ADM Knowledge of the Absentee Ballot Process

Analyses evaluated three types of ADM knowledge in 2018: knowledge of absentee voting stages process, absentee ballot options, and sources of absentee voting information. Results showed that ADM knowledge of the absentee voting process declined slightly from 2014 to 2018, including knowledge about registration, ballot request, ballot return, and absentee ballot deadlines. Additionally, ADM awareness of the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) was the same from 2014 to 2018, whereas FPCA knowledge, (Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot) FWAB awareness, and FWAB knowledge each decreased. With respect to sources of absentee voting information, ADM were relatively more knowledgeable about FVAP or state/local websites than installation sources such as Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs) and IVA Offices. Furthermore, ADM awareness of UVAOs, IVA Offices, FVAP, and state/local websites all increased from 2014 to 2018.

d. The Timing of ADM Absentee Ballot Actions

Analyses evaluated how the timing of ADM absentee ballot actions changed between 2014 and 2018, as well as the demographic correlates of early ballot request, receipt, and return in 2018. The results validated many of the findings FVAP revealed using its new innovative ESB Data Standardization research. Similarly to the data standardization research findings, ADM in the PEVS-ADM reported requesting their absentee ballot throughout the year, receiving it shortly after the 45-day transmission deadline, and then returning their ballot typically just a few weeks after receiving it. Specifically, ADM reported requesting their ballots throughout the year, while absentee ballot receipts and returns were heavily concentrated in the two months preceding the 2018 General Election. A majority (57%) of ADM who received an absentee ballot returned the ballot within the same month, with an average of approximately 18 days passing between absentee ballot receipt and absentee ballot return. In terms of demographic correlates, older, more educated, and overseas *UOCAVA* ADM were each more likely to request their ballots early. Results further showed that the percentage of ADM who requested a ballot early declined from 2014 to 2018.

e. ADM Use and Opinions on Electronic Options for Absentee Voting

Analyses examined the use of electronic absentee ballot voting modes, as well as ADM opinions and concerns with online voting. The findings showed that the percentage of absentee ballots that were returned electronically increased between 2014 and 2018. Additionally, mobility and overseas status were associated with a higher likelihood of using election modes of return in 2018. Most ADM reported wanting an online voting option, although even amongst those who do, more than half reported having concerns about the integrity of their information, identification, or their ballot being accurately counted.

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Appendix A:

Variable Definitions

Table A.1: Active Duty Military (ADM) Variable Definitions

Variable	Description
Voted	1 for reported definitely voting in person or by mail, e-mail, online website, or fax on November 6, 2018; 0 for not
UOCAVA	1 for living 50+ miles outside location where registered to vote, 0 for living less than 50 miles from location where registered to vote
Overseas	1 for located overseas or on board a ship; 0 for located in the United States/territories on November 6, 2016
Age	Continuous age of respondent
Sex	1 for male; 0 for female
Race/Ethnicity	1 for White non-Hispanic, 2 for Black non-Hispanic, 3 for Hispanic, 4 for other non-Hispanic
Education	1 for no college degree, 2 for some college, 3 for 4 year college degree, 4 graduate or professional degree
Marital Status	1 for married, 0 for not married
Family Status	1 if single with children, 2 if single without children, 3 if married with children, 4 if married without children
Service	1 for Army, 2 for Navy, 3 for Marine Corps, 4 for Air Force, 5 for Coast Guard
Officer	1 for Officer 001-006, 0 for Enlisted E01-E09 or Warrant Officer W0-W05
State Region	1 for New England, 2 for Middle Atlantic, 3 for East North Central, 4 for West North Central, 5 for South Atlantic, 6 for East South Central, 7 for West South Central, 8 for Mountain, 9 for Pacific, 10 for Territory
Early Ballot Request	1 for reported first requesting a ballot in August or earlier, 0 for reported first requesting a ballot in September, October, or November
Early Ballot Return	1 for reported returning a ballot in October or earlier, 0 for reported returning a ballot in November
Mobility	1 if changed residential address in past year, 0 if in residential address 1 year or longer

Appendix B:

Technical Analysis

Appendix B // Active Duty Military (ADM) Registration and Participation: The Effect of UOCAVA Obstacles to Voting

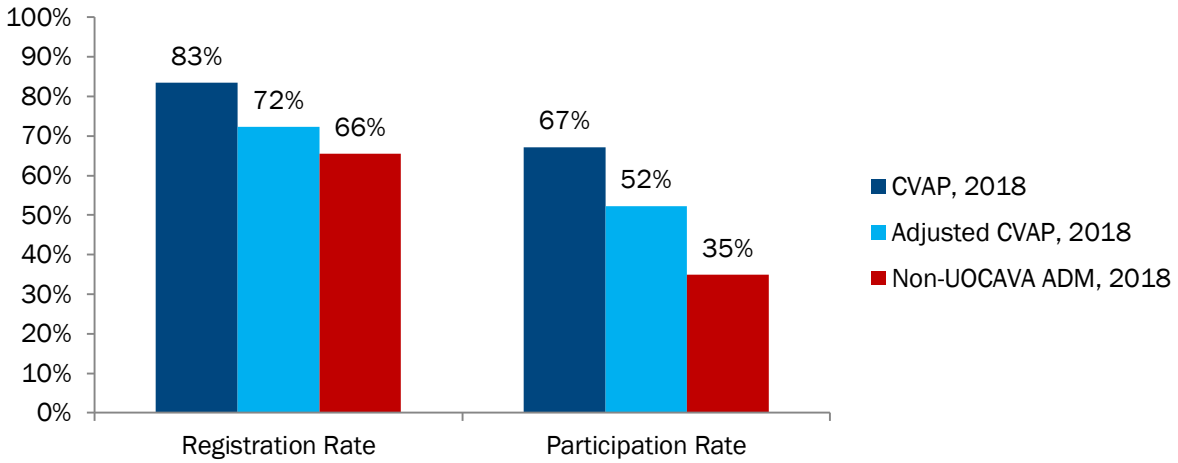
Table B.1: Demographics and Geographic Variables used to generate the adjusted CVAP and non-UOCAVA Registration and Participation Rates

Variable	UOCAVA ADM, 2018	Non- UOCAVA ADM, 2018	CVAP, 2018
Somewhat to Very Interested in 2018 Election	53%	54%	
Mobility	47%	40%	14%
Male	84%	83%	52%
Single With Children	2%	4%	7%
Single Without Children	43%	38%	37%
Married With Children	35%	37%	26%
Married Without Children	20%	21%	30%
High School	21%	27%	29%
Some College or Associate Degree	47%	47%	30%
Bachelor's Degree in College	19%	16%	26%
MA/PhD/Professional Degree	13%	11%	15%
Officer	20%	14%	
Age	29	29	43
Non-Hispanic White	60%	51%	69%
Non-Hispanic Black	10%	13%	11%
Hispanic	17%	23%	13%
Other	12%	13%	7%
New England	3%	1%	5%
Middle Atlantic	10%	5%	12%
East North Central	11%	6%	15%
West North Central	6%	5%	8%

South Atlantic	25%	35%	19%
East South Central	6%	4%	6%
West South Central	14%	15%	12%
Mountain	9%	7%	8%
Pacific	15%	22%	15%

Observations are weighted using nonresponse/poststratification weights. The analysis necessitates the exclusion of observations in the PEVS-ADM and 2018 November CPS. Consequently, means may differ from estimates for general ADM and CVAP.

Figure B.1: 2018 CVAP and 2018 Non-UOCAVA ADM Registration and Voting Rates, Adjusted and Unadjusted Comparisons



Note: The ADM and CVAP registration and participation rates for this analysis may differ from cross-sectional analyses of the 2018 PEVS-ADM or CPS. The analysis necessitates the exclusion of observations in the PEVS-ADM and the November CPS, resulting in different turnout rates. The Non-UOCAVA ADM estimate derives from the Sample B.

Appendix C:

Sampling and Weighting

C.1 // Sampling Tables

Table C.1: Population and Sample Characteristics by Domain

Domain	Domain Label	Population Size	Sample Size	Sampling Rate
1	Overall Population	1,332,135	92,097	6.9%
2	Army	463,642	32,753	7.1%
3	Navy	323,581	22,603	7.0%
4	Marine Corps	183,361	17,743	9.7%
5	Air Force	320,251	16,435	5.1%
6	Coast Guard	41,300	2,563	6.2%
7	Enlisted	1,093,975	82,483	7.5%
8	E1-E5	797,901	68,069	8.5%
9	E6-E9	296,074	14,414	4.9%
10	Officer	238,160	9,614	4.0%
11	O1-O3	134,583	5,849	4.3%
12	O4-O6	83,505	2,891	3.5%
13	18 to 24 Years Old	512,781	48,108	9.4%
14	25 to 29 Years Old	310,102	20,700	6.7%
15	30 to 34 Years Old	214,423	11,152	5.2%
16	35 years old or more	294,829	12,137	4.1%
17	Male	1,113,286	77,818	7.0%
18	Female	218,849	14,279	6.5%
19	U.S. & Unknown	1,166,042	70,832	6.1%
20	U.S. & Unknown*18 to 24 Years Old	450,998	37,275	8.3%
21	U.S. & Unknown*25 to 29 Years Old	270,530	15,801	5.8%
22	U.S. & Unknown*30 to 34 Years Old	187,507	8,541	4.6%
23	U.S. & Unknown*35 Years Old or More	257,007	9,215	3.6%
24	Overseas	166,093	21,265	12.8%
25	Overseas*18 to 29 Years Old	101,355	15,732	15.5%
26	Overseas*30 Years Old or More	64,738	5,533	8.5%

Table C.2: Sample Size, Overall and by Experimental Condition

Group	Total Sample	Control Group	Experimental Treatment Group
Total	92,097	78,282	13,815
Duty Location			
U.S.	70,832	60,219	10,613
All Other Countries and Territories	21,265	18,063	3,202
Age Group			
18 to 24 Years Old	48,108	40,922	7,186
25 to 29 Years Old	20,700	17,595	3,105
30 to 34 Years Old	11,152	9,465	1,687
35 Years Old or More	12,137	10,300	1,837
Service			
Army	32,753	27,845	4,908
Navy	22,603	19,216	3,387
Marine Corps	17,743	15,085	2,658
Air Force	16,435	13,965	2,470
Coast Guard	2,563	2,171	392
Pay-Grade Group			
E1-E5	68,069	57,891	10,178
E6-E9	14,414	12,246	2,168
W1-W5	874	743	131
O1-O3	5,849	4,955	894
O4-O6	2,891	2,447	444
Sex			
Male	77,818	66,169	11,649
Female	14,279	12,113	2,166

C.2 // Population Benchmarks for Raking

Table C.3: Raking Dimension 1: Overseas by UOCAVA Group by Service

	U.S. Non-UOCAVA	U.S. UOCAVA	Overseas
Army	104,479	311,085	48,078
Navy	101,966	184,805	36,810
Marine Corps	100,327	54,440	28,594
Air Force	99,982	168,065	52,204
Coast Guard	14,089	26,804	407

Note: For the control condition, U.S. UOCAVA and Overseas were combined for the Coast Guard. For the treatment condition, all three Coast Guard categories were combined.

Table C.4: Overseas by UOCAVA Group by Pay Grade Group

	U.S. Non-UOCAVA	U.S. UOCAVA	Overseas
E1-E5	334,322	361,413	102,166
E6-E9	32,563	225,893	37,618
W1-W5	2,195	15,420	2,457
O1-O3	43,614	77,731	13,238
O4-O6	8,151	64,740	10,614

Note: For the treatment condition, the W1-W5, O1-O3, and O4-O6 pay grade groups were combined for U.S. non-UOCAVA; the W1-W5 and O1-O3 pay grade groups were combined for U.S. UOCAVA; and the W1-W5 and O1-O3 pay grade groups were combined for Overseas.

Table C.5: Overseas by UOCAVA group by Age Group

	U.S. Non-UOCAVA	U.S. UOCAVA	Overseas
18 to 24 Years Old	253,275	197,723	61,783
25 to 29 Years Old	97,618	172,912	39,572
30 to 34 Years Old	36,192	151,315	26,916
35 Years Old or More	33,758	223,248	37,821

Table C.6: Overseas by UOCAVA Group by Sex

	U.S. Non-UOCAVA	U.S. UOCAVA	Overseas
Male	344,410	628,648	140,228
Female	76,440	116,544	25,865

C.3 // Other Weighting Tables

Table C.7: Sum of Weights by Stage and Disposition Code Category for the Experimental Treatment

Disposition Code Category	Base Weights	Eligibility Status Adjusted Weights	Completion Status Adjusted Weights	Calibrated Weights
1. Eligible respondents	72,404	1,035,270	1,323,938	1,326,487
2. Eligible nonrespondents	20,565	288,669	0	0
3. Ineligible	761	8,197	8,197	5,648
4. Unknown eligibility	1,238,405	0	0	0
Total	72,404	1,035,270	1,323,938	1,326,487

Note: Figures may not add up to displayed total due to rounding.

C.4 // AAPOR Outcome Rates for Experimental Group

Table C.8: AAPOR Outcome Rates by Subgroup for the Experimental Treatment

Variable	Domain	Sample Size	Response Rate 3	Contact Rate 2	Cooperation Rate 1	"e"
	Total	13,815	5.48%	5.98%	91.69%	99.19%
Duty location	U.S.	10,613	5.44%	5.92%	91.94%	99.17%
	Overseas	3,202	5.73%	6.37%	90.01%	99.33%
Age group	18 to 24 Years Old	7,186	2.20%	2.51%	87.89%	99.41%
	25 to 29 Years Old	3,105	4.51%	4.93%	91.49%	100.00%
	30 to 34 Years Old	1,687	5.99%	6.23%	96.12%	100.00%
	35 Years Old or More	1,837	11.83%	12.93%	91.48%	98.48%
Service	Army	4,908	3.89%	4.17%	93.26%	99.67%
	Navy	3,387	5.42%	6.01%	90.29%	99.63%
	Marine Corps	2,658	3.51%	3.88%	90.45%	96.70%
	Air Force	2,470	8.93%	9.71%	91.96%	99.16%
	Coast Guard	392	5.69%	6.30%	90.30%	100.00%
Pay-grade group	E1-E5	10,178	2.84%	3.20%	88.84%	99.71%
	E6-E9	2,168	7.26%	7.82%	92.76%	99.48%
	W1-W5	131	5.62%	6.40%	87.79%	100.00%
	O1-O3	894	10.46%	10.64%	98.26%	99.50%
	O4-O6	444	16.30%	18.32%	88.94%	97.58%
Sex	Male	11,649	5.22%	5.66%	92.14%	99.63%
	Female	2,166	6.80%	7.56%	89.93%	97.69%

Note: Rates above are weighted by the base weight. Domains reflect frame characteristics.

Table C.9: AAPOR Final Disposition Code Categories for the Experimental Treatment

Final Disposition	Symbol	Sample Count	Sample Percent	Weighted Count	Weighted Percent
Eligible respondents	ER	556	4.02%	72,404	5.44%
Refusals	R	56	0.41%	6,566	0.49%
Noncontacts	NC	114	0.83%	13,999	1.05%
Other eligible nonrespondents	O	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Unknown eligibility	UNK	13,084	94.71%	1,238,405	92.96%
Ineligible	IN	5	0.04%	761	0.06%
Total		13,815	100.00%	1,332,135	100.00%

Note: Sample counts and percentages are unweighted. Weighted counts and percentages are weighted by the base weight. Rows may not add up to displayed total due to rounding.

Appendix D:

Survey Instrument

2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military – Annotated Questionnaire

Introduction

// Include running section header “Introduction” //

// IF TITLE = 1, Display Control Screens Below //

//(TITLE = 1) Landing Page (<https://qcadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>) – Screen #1 //

2018 QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military

Welcome

[\[Security Protection Advisory\]](#)[\[RCS# DD-P&R\(BE\)2632\]](#)

[\[Exp. 11/01/2021\]](#)

You have been selected to take the *2018 QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military* survey that is being conducted by the Department of Defense (DoD). The survey should take approximately 15 minutes to complete. Your participation will allow DoD to understand your needs and evaluate the quality of the services it currently provides to military personnel like you.

After you enter your Ticket Number and click the *Next* button below, you will be asked to:

- Read the Privacy Advisory

- Take the brief survey

Please **enter your Ticket Number** and click *Next* to begin the survey.

Ticket Number

Thank you for your time and participation.

Next

Section 508 Compliance

The U.S. Department of Defense is committed to making electronic and information technologies accessible to individuals with disabilities in accordance with [Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act \(29 U.S.C. §794d\), as amended in 1999](#). Send feedback or concerns related to the accessibility of this website to: DoDSection508@osd.mil. For more information about Section 508, please visit the [DoD Section 508 website](#). Last updated: 08/13/2013

[\[Frequently Asked Questions / How to Contact Us\]](#)

//(TITLE = 1) RCS Page - Screen #2//
// Display only if respondent clicks landing page RCS Number link. //

[Close Window]

How do I know this is an official, approved DoD survey?

- In accordance with [DoD Instruction 8910.01](#) all data collections across multiple Services or commands within the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.
- For surveys within a single Service or command, regulations or orders establish procedures for survey reviews and information collection licenses.
- All approved surveys are to display an information control symbol and expiration date, such as an RCS, a Service specific control number, or an Office of Budget Management (OMB) control number.

[Close Window]

//(TITLE = 1) FAQ Page - Screen #3 //
// Display only if respondent clicks landing page Frequently Asked Questions link. //

[Close Window]

2018 QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military

How to Contact Us

If you have questions or concerns about this survey, you have three ways to contact us:

- **Call:** 1-877-418-6392
- **Email:** ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com

Frequently Asked Questions

[What is the QuickCompass \(QC\) Program?](#)

[How do I know this is an official, approved DoD survey?](#)

[How did you pick me?](#)

[Why should I participate?](#)

[What is ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com?](#)

[Why am I being asked to use the web?](#)

[Why are you using a .com instead of a .mil domain to field your survey?](#)

[Do I have to answer all questions?](#)

[Why does the survey ask personal questions?](#)

[Will my answers be kept private?](#)

[Can I withdraw my answers once I have started the survey?](#)

[Will I ever see the results of the survey?](#)

What is the QuickCompass Program? [Top](#)

- QuickCompass is a DoD personnel program that features web-based surveys sponsored by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]).
- These surveys enable DoD to regularly assess the attitudes and opinions of the DoD community, including active duty and Reserve component members on the full range of personnel issues.

How do I know this is an official, approved DoD survey? [Top](#)

- In accordance with [DoD Instruction 8910.01](#), all data collection in DoD must be licensed and show that license as a report control symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is RCS# DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

How did you pick me? [Top](#)

- We use well-established, scientific procedures to randomly select a sample that represents the Defense community based on combinations of demographic characteristics (e.g., location, gender).

Why should I participate? [Top](#)

- This is your chance to be heard on issues that directly affect you, including understanding your needs and evaluating the quality of services we provide to military personnel and their families.
- Your responses on this survey *make a difference*.

What is ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com? [Top](#)

- The official email address for communicating with military members about the *2018 QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military*. "ADM-Survey " is short for Active Duty Military survey. It is managed by an independent contractor, Fors Marsh Group, LLC.

Why am I being asked to use the web? [Top](#)

- Web administration enables us to get survey results to senior Defense leaders faster.

Why are you using a .com instead of a .mil domain to field your survey? [Top](#)

- The survey is administered by our contractor, Fors Marsh Group, a company with extensive survey operations experience. Once you enter your Ticket Number, you are redirected to the contractor's survey page that uses a .com domain. This allows everyone to access the survey, even from a non-government computer.

Do I have to answer all questions? [Top](#)

- No, it is not necessary to answer every question. We know you are very busy, so the survey will let you start and stop as necessary while continuing to save your progress.
- Within the survey screen, you have two control buttons: *Continue* (→) and *Previous* (←). Use these buttons to navigate through the survey or skip questions. When you return to the survey website, enter your Ticket Number to get to the place in the survey where you had stopped.

Why does the survey ask personal questions? [Top](#)

- The Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA) reports overall results as well as other characteristics, such as location and gender. To complete these analyses, we must ask respondents for these types of demographic information.
- Analyzing results in this way provides Defense leaders information about the attitudes and concerns of all subgroups of personnel so that no groups are overlooked.

- Sometimes, sensitive questions are asked to improve personnel policies, programs, and practices. Your responses will only be reported in aggregate.

Will my answers be kept private? [Top](#)

- Your responses will be kept private to the extent permitted by law. Please view the Privacy Advisory after submitting your Ticket Number.
- All data will be reported in the aggregate and no individual data will be reported.
- We encourage you to safeguard your Ticket Number to prevent unauthorized access to your survey. In addition, to ensure your privacy, be aware of the environment in which you take the survey (e.g., take the survey when no one else is home, take care to not leave the survey unattended).

Can I withdraw my answers once I have started the survey? [Top](#)

- If you wish to withdraw your answers, please notify us before January 21, 2019, by sending an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com or by calling us, toll-free, at 1-877-418-6392. Include your name and Ticket Number.

Will I ever see the results of the survey? [Top](#)

- The Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA) will post aggregate survey results and a corresponding post-election report to Congress in summer 2019.

[Close Window]

//(TITLE = 1) Security Protect Advisory Page - Screen #4 //
// Display only if respondent clicks landing page Security Protection Advisory link. //

[Close Window]

Security Protection Advisory

WEBSITE PRIVACY: Neither the Department of Defense (DoD) nor Fors Marsh Group will collect personal information about you when you visit this website unless you choose to provide it yourself. If you provide personal information, it will be kept private to the extent permitted by law. Our system does not enable “cookies,” which are files placed on your computer’s hard drive to monitor your use of the site or the web.

For more information about your privacy rights, please read the Privacy Advisory at the start of the survey. This website collects certain data from your visit but does not store it in a way that it can be linked to you. This non-personal information helps us make the site more useful by recognizing the types of technology being used. The data collected are listed below:

1. The Internet Protocol (IP) address for the computer and the server being used on the internet (for example, www.verizon.com, www.comcast.com, 122.3.55.34). Depending on your internet service provider, IP addresses may identify your computer; in other cases, they identify no more than your Internet service provider (such as Verizon or Comcast).
2. The type and version of the browser and operating system used to access our site.
3. The date and time this site was accessed.
4. The number of bytes sent and received.
5. The pages visited.

This information is stored permanently for troubleshooting technical problems and for future capacity planning. It cannot be linked to any survey response data and resides in a completely different database. It may be shared with DoD as required for troubleshooting connections from DoD computers. None of this information will be revealed publicly or used to identify you.

[Close Window]

//(TITLE = 1) Privacy Page – Screen #5 //
// Display after respondent enters their ticket number. //

2018 QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military

Privacy Advisory

This survey does not collect or use personally identifiable information (PII) and is not retrieved by personal identifier. Responding to this survey is voluntary. Most people can complete the survey in 15 minutes. There is no penalty to you if you choose not to respond. However, maximum participation is encouraged so the data will be complete and representative.

Additional Information

The *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)*, as modified by the *Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act*, 42 United States Code, Section 1973ff, and Executive Order 12642, authorize the Department of Defense (DoD) to conduct this survey. Information collected in this survey will be used to research a variety of topics, including the services and information available for military members. This information will assist in the formulation of policies that may be needed to improve programs and services for military members and their families. Reports will be provided to the President and to Congress.

Your responses will be kept private to the extent permitted by law. This is your chance to be heard on issues that directly affect you. Although there is no direct benefit for your individual participation, your responses on this survey **make a difference**. Identifying information will be used only by government and contractor staff engaged in, and for the purposes of, survey research. For example, the research oversight office of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD[P&R]) is eligible to review research records as part of their responsibility to protect human subjects in research. In no case will individual, identifiable survey responses be reported.

The data collection procedures are not expected to involve any risk or discomfort to you. The only risk to you is accidental or unintentional disclosure of the data you provide. However, the government and its contractors have a number of policies and procedures to ensure that the survey data are safe and protected. For example, no identifying information (name, address, Social Security number) is ever stored in the same file as survey responses.

Survey data may be shared with DoD researchers or organizations outside DoD that are conducting research on DoD personnel. There is some risk that individuals might be identified on these data sets; however, several procedures are implemented to protect the data. The data sets will only be available in a secure environment in which they cannot be downloaded or transferred. Access to these data sets will only be allowed on a need-to-know basis with an appropriate memorandum of understanding in place. Researchers will only have access to the data set to conduct preapproved analyses within an agreed-upon time frame. After the time elapses, researchers will no longer have access to the data.

If you answer any items in such a way that you indicate distress or being upset, etc., you will not be contacted for follow-up purposes. However, if you indicate a direct threat to harm yourself or others within responses or communications about the survey, because of concern for your welfare, DoD may notify an office in your area for appropriate action.

If you experience any difficulties while taking the survey, please contact us by sending an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com or by calling us toll-free at 1-877-418-6392. 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 by e-mail at: RDHA.R2O2.PR@mail.mil.

Once you start answering the survey, if you desire to withdraw your answers, please notify us before January 21, 2019. Please include in the email or phone message your name and Ticket Number. Unless withdrawn, partially completed survey data may be used after that date.

Click *Continue* if you agree to participate in the survey.

[Continue]

// IF TITLE = 2, Display Experiment Screens Below //
//(TITLE = 2) Landing Page (<https://pevsadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>) – Screen #1 //

2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military

Welcome

[\[Security Protection Advisory\]](#) [\[RCS# DD-P&R\(BE\)2632\]](#)

[\[Exp. 11/01/2021\]](#)

You have been selected to take a survey for members of the active duty military (ADM) regarding your experience with the absentee voting process during the November 6, 2018, General Election. **FVAP needs to hear from everyone selected for this very important project—voters and nonvoters alike.** This survey covers three main topics, including:

- Your experience with various military-specific election materials;
- Your interactions with voting assistance services; and
- Background information about your Service, deployment, and social connections.

After you enter your Ticket Number and click the *Next* button below, you will be asked to:

- Read the Privacy Advisory
- Take the brief survey

Please **enter your Ticket Number** and click *Next* to begin the survey.

Ticket Number

Thank you for your time and participation.

Section 508 Compliance

The U.S. Department of Defense is committed to making electronic and information technologies accessible to individuals with disabilities in accordance with [Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act \(29 U.S.C. §794d\), as amended in 1999](#). Send feedback or concerns related to the accessibility of this website to: DoDSection508@osd.mil. For more information about Section 508, please visit the [DoD Section 508 website](#). Last updated: 08/13/2013

[\[Frequently Asked Questions / How to Contact Us\]](#)

//(TITLE = 1) RCS Page – Screen #2//
// Display only if respondent clicks landing page RCS Number link. //

[Close Window]

How do I know this is an official, approved DoD survey?

- In accordance with [DoD Instruction 8910.01](#) all data collections across multiple Services or commands within the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.
- For surveys within a single Service or command, regulations or orders establish procedures for survey reviews and information collection licenses.
- All approved surveys are to display an information control symbol and expiration date, such as an RCS, a Service specific control number, or an Office of Budget Management (OMB) control number.

• [Close Window]

//(TITLE = 2) FAQ Page – Screen #3 //
// Display only if respondent clicks landing page Frequently Asked Questions link. //

[Close Window]

2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military

How to Contact Us

If you have questions or concerns about this survey, you have three ways to contact us:

- **Call:** 1-877-418-6392
- **E-mail:** ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com

Frequently Asked Questions

[What is the Federal Voting Assistance Program \(FVAP\)?](#)

[What is the Post-Election Voting \(PEV\) Program?](#)

[What is UOCAVA?](#)

[How do I know this is an official, approved DoD survey?](#)

[How did you pick me?](#)

[Why should I participate?](#)

[What is \[ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com\]\(mailto:ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com\)?](#)

[Why am I being asked to use the web?](#)

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[Why does the survey ask personal questions?](#)

[Will my answers be kept private?](#)

[Can I withdraw my answers once I have started the survey?](#)

[Will I ever see the results of the survey?](#)

What is the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)? [Top](#)

- FVAP administers the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* on behalf of the Secretary of Defense. FVAP 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 and resources to successfully do so from anywhere in the world.

What is the Post-Election Voting (PEV) Program? [Top](#)

- Post-Election Voting (PEV) surveys are sponsored by the Director of the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) as the Presidential designee to administer the *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)*. *UOCAVA*, as amended by the *Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act*, requires FVAP to provide to Congress an assessment of voter registration and participation by absent Uniformed Services voters and the effectiveness of FVAP activities. The PEV surveys are designed to assist FVAP in administering *UOCAVA* and are used to develop ways to further improve the absentee voting process for military personnel and overseas citizens.

What is UOCAVA? [Top](#)

- The *Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)* was enacted in 1986 and permits members of the Uniformed Services and Merchant Marines, their eligible family members, and U.S. citizens residing overseas to register and vote absentee in elections for federal offices. The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) administers the Federal requirements of the law and works to ensure *UOCAVA*-covered citizens are aware of their right to vote and have the tools and resources to successfully do so from anywhere in the world.

How do I know this is an official, approved DoD survey? [Top](#)

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How did you pick me? [Top](#)

- We use well-established scientific procedures to randomly select a sample that represents the Defense community based on combinations of demographic characteristics (e.g., location, gender).

Why should I participate? [Top](#)

- This is your chance to be heard on issues that directly affect you, including the effectiveness of the PEV program, the availability of voting resource materials, and PEV activities.
- Your responses on this survey *make a difference*.

What is ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com? [Top](#)

- ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com is the official e-mail address for communicating with military members about Post-Election Voting (PEV). “ADM-Survey” is short for Active Duty Military survey. It is managed by an independent contractor, Fors Marsh Group, LLC.

Why am I being asked to use the web? [Top](#)

- Web administration enables us to get survey results to senior Defense leaders faster.

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Will I ever see the results of the survey? [Top](#)

- The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) will post aggregate survey results and a corresponding post-election report to Congress at <http://www.FVAP.gov> in summer 2019.

[Close Window]

*//(TITLE = 2) Security Protect Advisory Page – Screen #4//
// Display only if respondent clicks landing page Security Protection Advisory link. //*

[Close Window]

Security Protection Advisory

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2. The type and version of the browser and operating system used to access our site.
3. The date and time this site was accessed.
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//(TITLE = 2) Privacy Page – Screen #5 //
// Display after respondent enters their ticket number. //

2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military

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Click *Continue* if you agree to participate in the survey.

[Continue]

//Beginning of survey, regardless of if TITLE = 1 | 2 //

Your Location

// Include running section header "Your Location" //

// On the same page, format description text inside a box with a light blue background //

The following questions will help us learn about your location leading up to the November 6, 2018, election.

Item #: Q1

Question Type: Single punch

// Hard Prompt: "We would like your response to this question." If SRELIG = "No, I was separated or retired", skip to COMMNELIG //

SRELIG. Were you on active duty on November 6, 2018?

Variable Label: Q1: 2018 ADM eligibility

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No, I was separated or retired
-99	Refused

Item #: Q2

Question Type: Single punch

STATION. Where were you located on November 6, 2018?

Variable Label: Q2: Location status

Value	Value Label
1	United States/territories
2	Overseas
3	On board a ship
-99	Refused

Item #: Q3

Question Type: Dropdown

// Ask if Q2="Overseas" OR Q2="On board a ship" //

STATIONSP. Please select the overseas country in which you were located. If located on board a ship, please select the home port country.

Variable Label: Q3: Stationed country

Value	Value Label
1-XX	Country List
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q4a

Question type: Dropdown

// Ask if Q2="Overseas" //

// Display "Month:" next to dropdown menu //

HOWLONGMTH. In which month and year did you last move to this country? Please estimate if you are unsure of the exact month and year.

Variable Label: Q4a: Month moved to country

Value	Value Label
1-12	January-December
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q4b

Question Type: Dropdown

// Ask if Q2="Overseas" //

// Display "Year:" next to year dropdown menu //

HOWLONGYR. // No additional question text, should follow immediately after Q4a. //

Variable Label: Q4b: Year moved to country

Value	Value Label
1900-2018	1900-2018
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q5

Question type: Grid

// **Soft Prompt:** "You did not answer all questions, we would like your response to the question above."//

MOBILITYN: In the past 24 months, have you experienced any of the following? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
MOBILITYNA	Permanent Change of Station (PCS)	Q5a: Experienced PCS
MOBILITYNB	Deployment longer than 30 consecutive days	Q5b: Experienced deployment longer than 30 consecutive days
MOBILITYNC	Deployment to a combat zone or an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay	Q5c: Experienced deployment to combat zone

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

// Page Break //

// If Q5a="No: and Q5b="No" and Q5c="No", go to Q7 //

// In Q6a-f, display three sub-items, each with 'Month' and 'Year' next to two dropdown menus. //

In which month and year did you last experience the following?

Item #: Q6a

Question type: Dropdown

// Ask if Q5a="Yes" //

MOBILITYAMTH. Permanent Change of Station (PCS)

Variable Label: Q6a: Month of last PCS

Value	Value Label
1-12	January-December
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q6b

Question Type: Dropdown

// Ask if Q5a="Yes" //

MOBILITYAYR. // No additional question text, should follow immediately after Q6a. //

Variable Label: Q6b: Year of last PCS

Value	Value Label
1900-2018	1900-2018
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q6c

Question type: Dropdown

// Ask if Q5b="Yes" //

MOBILITYBMTH. Deployment longer than 30 consecutive days

Variable Label: Q6c: Month of last 30-day plus deployment

Value	Value Label
1-12	January-December

Item #: Q6d

Question Type: Dropdown

// Ask if Q5b="Yes" //

MOBILITYBYR. //No additional question text, should follow immediately after Q6c.//

Variable Label: Q6d: Year of last 30-day plus deployment

Value	Value Label
1900-2018	1900-2018
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q6e

Question type: Dropdown

// Ask if Q5c="Yes" //

MOBILITYCMTH. Deployment to a combat zone or an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay

Variable Label: Q6e: Month of last deployment to combat zone

Value	Value Label
1-12	January-December
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q6f

Question Type: Dropdown

// Ask if Q5c="Yes" //

MOBILITYCYR. //No additional question text, should follow immediately after Q6e.//

Variable Label: Q6f: Year of last deployment to combat zone

Value	Value Label
1900-2018	1900-2018
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

// Page Break //

2018 Voter Registration

// Include running section header "2018 Voter Registration" //

// On the same page, format description text inside a box with a light blue background //

The following questions will help us to better understand your experiences with the **voter registration** process for the November 6, 2018, election.

Item #: Q7

Question Type: Single punch

RIGHTTOVOTE. Prior to the November 6, 2018, election, were you aware that you had the right to vote absentee when stationed away from your legal residence?

Variable Label: Q7: Aware of right to vote absentee

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Item #: Q8

Question Type: Single punch

// *Soft Prompt: "We would like your response to the question above."* //

REGVOTER. Were you registered to vote in the United States for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q8: Registered to vote

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No

-99	Refused
-----	---------

// Page Break //

// Format description text inside a box with a light blue background //

Your legal voting residence is the state or territory where you last resided prior to entering military service OR that you have since claimed as your legal residence. The right to vote extends to you even though you may no longer own property or have other ties there.

Item #: Q9

Question type: Dropdown

// Ask if Q8="Yes" //

LEGALRES. Where were you registered to vote (i.e., the location of your designated polling place)?
Please select the U.S. State, D.C., Puerto Rico, or a U.S. territory or possession where you were registered to vote for the November 6, 2018, election.

Variable Label: Q9: State where voter is registered

Value	Value Label
1	Alabama
2	Alaska
3	Arizona
4	Arkansas
5	California
6	Colorado
7	Connecticut
8	Delaware
9	District of Columbia
10	Florida
11	Georgia
12	Hawaii
13	Idaho
14	Illinois
15	Indiana
16	Iowa
17	Kansas
18	Kentucky
19	Louisiana
20	Maine
21	Maryland
22	Massachusetts
23	Michigan
24	Minnesota
25	Mississippi
26	Missouri
27	Montana

28	Nebraska
29	Nevada
30	New Hampshire
31	New Jersey
32	New Mexico
33	New York
34	North Carolina
35	North Dakota
36	Ohio
37	Oklahoma
38	Oregon
39	Pennsylvania
40	Rhode Island
41	South Carolina
42	South Dakota
43	Tennessee
44	Texas
45	Utah
46	Vermont
47	Virginia
48	Washington
49	West Virginia
50	Wisconsin
51	Wyoming
52	American Samoa
53	Guam
54	Northern Mariana Islands
55	Puerto Rico
56	United States Virgin Islands
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q10

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q8="No" //

LEGALRES2. Where would you have been registered to vote if you had chosen to do so (i.e., where would your designated polling place be located)? *Please select the U.S. State, D.C., Puerto Rico, or a U.S. territory or possession where you would have registered for the November 6, 2018, election?*

Variable Label: Q10: State where would register to vote

Value	Value Label
1	Alabama
2	Alaska
3	Arizona

4	Arkansas
5	California
6	Colorado
7	Connecticut
8	Delaware
9	District of Columbia
10	Florida
11	Georgia
12	Hawaii
13	Idaho
14	Illinois
15	Indiana
16	Iowa
17	Kansas
18	Kentucky
19	Louisiana
20	Maine
21	Maryland
22	Massachusetts
23	Michigan
24	Minnesota
25	Mississippi
26	Missouri
27	Montana
28	Nebraska
29	Nevada
30	New Hampshire
31	New Jersey
32	New Mexico
33	New York
34	North Carolina
35	North Dakota
36	Ohio
37	Oklahoma
38	Oregon
39	Pennsylvania
40	Rhode Island
41	South Carolina
42	South Dakota
43	Tennessee
44	Texas
45	Utah
46	Vermont
47	Virginia
48	Washington
49	West Virginia

50	Wisconsin
51	Wyoming
52	American Samoa
53	Guam
54	Northern Mariana Islands
55	Puerto Rico
56	United States Virgin Islands
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q11

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q8 = "Yes" //

// Soft Prompt: "We would like your response to the question above." //

VOTINGRESN. Approximately how far did you live from where you were registered to vote?

Variable Label: Q11: Distance from where voter registered

Value	Value Label
1	Less than 50 miles
2	50 miles to less than 75 miles
3	75 miles to less than 100 miles
4	100 miles or more
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q12

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q8 = "No" //

// Soft Prompt: "We would like your response to the question above." //

VOTINGRESN2. Approximately how far did you live from your legal voting residence?

Variable Label: Q12: Distance from legal voting residence

Value	Value Label
1	Less than 50 miles
2	50 miles to less than 75 miles
3	75 miles to less than 100 miles
4	100 miles or more
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

// Page Break //

2018 Absentee Ballot Requests

// Include running section header "2018 Absentee Ballot Requests" //

// On the same page, format description text inside a box with a light blue background //

The following questions will help us to better understand your experiences with the absentee **ballot request** process for the November 6, 2018, election.

Item #: Q13

Question Type: Single punch

// Soft Prompt: "We would like your response to the question above." //

REQABSBAL. Did you request an absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q13: Requested absentee ballot

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
2	No, but I automatically received an absentee ballot from a local election official.
3	No, I never received an absentee ballot, but I expected to receive one.
4	No, I did not need an absentee ballot.
-99	Refused

Item #: Q14

Question Type: Dropdown

// Ask if Q13="Yes" //

// Display "Month:" next to dropdown menu //

REQABSMO. In what month did you first request your absentee ballot?

Variable Label: Q14: Month requested absentee ballot

Value	Value Label
0	Prior to 2018
1	January 2018
2	February 2018
3	March 2018
4	April 2018
5	May 2018
6	June 2018
7	July 2018
8	August 2018
9	September 2018
10	October 2018
11	November 2018
-98	Do not recall
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

// Page Break //

// Format description text inside a box with a light blue background //

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.

Item #: Q15

Question Type: Single punch

FPCAWARE. Were you aware that you could use the FPCA to register to vote and request an absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q15: Aware of FPCA

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Item #: Q16

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q13="Yes" //

REQFPCA. Did you use the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) to request your absentee ballot or did you use another method for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q16: Used FPCA

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

// Page Break //

Item #: Q16sp

Question Type: Open End Essay

// Ask if Q16="No, I used another method" //

REQFPCASP. Please specify the other method you used to request an absentee ballot. *Do not provide any Personally Identifiable Information (PII).*

Variable Label: Q16sp: Other method of requesting absentee ballot

--

// Page Break //

Item #: Q17

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q16 = "Yes, I used an FPCA to request an absentee ballot." //

WHEREFPCA. How did you obtain your Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q17: How voter obtained FPCA

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	Through military channels/Voting Assistance Officers (VAOs)
5	From a U.S. embassy or consulate
6	From a State or local election official
7	From a non-FVAP website
8	From a military post office
9	Some other source
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q17sp

Question Type: Open End Essay

// Ask if Q17="Some other source" //

WHEREFPCASP. Please specify the other source from which you obtained your Federal Post Card Application (FPCA). *Do not provide any Personally Identifiable Information (PII).*

Variable Label: Q17sp: Other source voter obtained FPCA from

--

Item #: Q18

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q16="Yes, I used an FPCA to request an absentee ballot." //

RETFPCA. How did you return your Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q18: How voter returned FPCA

Value	Value Label
1	Mail
2	FVAP Electronic Transmission System (ETS)
3	Fax, but not using FVAP ETS
4	E-mail (e.g., as an attachment), but not using FVAP ETS
5	Online (e.g., through a secure website)
6	Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Office
7	Other

-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

// Page Break //

Item #: Q19

Question type: Grid

// Ask if Q13="Yes" //

CONFPCA: Did you receive notification from an election official that your registration and/or request for an absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election had been... *Mark one answer for each item.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
CONFPCAA	Received?	Q19a: Registration/request received
CONFPCAB	Rejected?	Q19b: Registration/request rejected
CONFPCAC	Accepted?	Q19c: Registration/request accepted

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-98	Do not recall
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

// Page Break //

2018 Absentee Ballot Receipt

// Include running section header "2018 Absentee Ballot Receipt" //

// On the same page, format description text inside a box with a light blue background //

The following questions will help us to better understand your experiences with the absentee ballot receipt process for the November 6, 2018, election.

Item #: Q20

Question Type: Single punch

RECABS. Did you receive an absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q20: Received absentee ballot

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Item #: Q21

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q20="Yes" //

ABOBTAIN. How did you obtain your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q21: How voter obtained absentee ballot

Value	Value Label
1	Mail
2	Fax
3	E-mail (e.g., as an attachment)
4	In person
5	Downloaded ballot from State link on FVAP.gov
6	Downloaded ballot from State voting website
7	Downloaded ballot from State link on another website
8	Other
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q21sp

Question Type: Open End Essay

// Ask if Q21="Other" //

ABOBTAINSP. Please specify the other means used to obtain your absentee ballot. *Do not provide any Personally Identifiable Information (PII).*

Variable Label: Q21sp: How voter obtained absentee ballot (other)

Item #: Q22

Question Type: Dropdown

// Ask if Q13="No, but I automatically received an absentee ballot from a local election official." OR Q20="Yes" //

// Display "Month:" next to dropdown menu //

RECABSWHEN. When did you receive your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q22: Month voter received absentee ballot

Value	Value Label
0	Prior to 2018
1	January 2018
2	February 2018
3	March 2018
4	April 2018
5	May 2018
6	June 2018
7	July 2018
8	August 2018
9	September 2018
10	October 2018

11	November 2018
-98	Do not recall
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

// Page Break //

2018 Absentee Ballot Return

// Include running section header "2018 Absentee Ballot Return" //

// On the same page, format description text inside a box with a light blue background //

The following questions will help us to better understand your experiences with the absentee ballot return process for the November 6, 2018, election.

Item #: Q23

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q13="No, but I automatically received an absentee ballot from a local election official." OR Q20="Yes" //

RETABS. Did you return your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q23: Returned absentee ballot

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

Item #: Q24

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q23="Yes" //

CMPLTBAL. How did you return your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q24: Mode voter returned absentee ballot

Value	Value Label
1	Mail
2	FVAP Electronic Transmission System (ETS)
3	Fax, excluding Electronic Transmission System (ETS)
4	E-mail (e.g., as an attachment)
5	Online (e.g., through a secure website)
6	Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Office
7	Other
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q24sp

Question Type: Open End Essay

// Ask if Q24="Other" //

CMPLTBALSP. Please specify the other means used to return your absentee ballot. Do not provide any Personally Identifiable Information (PII).

--

Item #: Q25

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q23="Yes" //

// Display "Month:" next to dropdown menu //

RETABSWHEN. When did you return your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q25: Month voter returned absentee ballot

Value	Value Label
0	Prior to 2018
1	January 2018
2	February 2018
3	March 2018
4	April 2018
5	May 2018
6	June 2018
7	July 2018
8	August 2018
9	September 2018
10	October 2018
11	November 2018
-98	Do not recall
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q26

Question type: Grid

// Ask if Q23="Yes" //

ABNOT: Did you receive notification from an election official that your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election had been... Mark one answer for each item.

Variable Label: Q26: Received notification about absentee ballot

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
ABNOTA	Received?	Q26a: Absentee ballot received
ABNOTB	Rejected?	Q26b: Absentee ballot rejected
ABNOTC	Accepted?	Q26c: Absentee ballot accepted

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No

-98	Do not recall
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q27

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q13="Yes" OR Q13="No, but I automatically received an absentee ballot from an election official." OR Q13="No, I never received an absentee ballot, but I expected to receive one." //

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

Variable Label: Q27: Satisfaction with overall voting process

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

// Page Break //

Your 2018 Election Experience

// Include running section header "Your 2018 Election Experience" //

// On the same page, format description text inside a box with a light blue background //

A lot of 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 this year that prevented them from voting THIS time. So please think carefully for a minute about the election held on *November 6, 2018*, and past elections in which you may have voted, and answer the following questions.

Item #: Q28

Question Type: Single punch

VOTEPAST. During the past 6 years, did you usually vote in Federal elections?

Variable Label: Q28: Typically vote in Federal elections

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Item #: Q29

Question Type: Single punch

INTEREST. How interested or uninterested were you in the U.S. elections held on November 6, 2018?

Variable Label: Q29: Election interest

Value	Value Label
5	Very interested
4	Somewhat interested
3	Neither interested nor uninterested
2	Somewhat uninterested
1	Very uninterested
-99	Refused

Item #: Q30

Question Type: Single punch

PREFERENCE. Did you have any preferences regarding the candidates in the U.S. elections held on November 6, 2018?

Variable Label: Q30: Candidate preference

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

Item #: Q31

Question Type: Single punch

VOTEPLAN. During the months leading up to the election, did you ever plan to vote in that election, or did you not plan to vote?

Variable Label: Q31: Planned to vote

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

Item #: Q32

Question Type: Single punch

VOTED. In the election held on November 6, 2018, did you definitely vote in person on election day; definitely complete an absentee ballot by mail, e-mail, fax, or online on or before November 6, 2018; definitely not vote; or are you not completely sure whether you voted in that election?

Variable Label: Q32: Voted

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

Item #: Q33

Question type: Grid

CHALLENGE: Did you experience any of the following situations leading up to the November 6, 2018, election? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
CHALLENGEA	I had difficulty registering to vote	Q33a: Difficulty registering to vote
CHALLENGEB	I had difficulty requesting an absentee ballot	Q33b: Difficulty requesting absentee ballot
CHALLENGEC	My absentee ballot arrived too late	Q33c: Absentee ballot arrived late
CHALLENGED	I had difficulty returning my ballot	Q33d: Difficulty returning ballot
CHALLENGEE	I had difficulty with the mailing system	Q33e: Difficulty with mailing system
CHALLENGEF	I was unsure what U.S. address to use on my absentee ballot	Q33f: Unsure of address to use

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

// Page Break //

Item #: Q34

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q32="Definitely did not vote" //

NOVOTE. What was the MAIN REASON you did not vote in the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q34: Main reason did not vote

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

Item #: Q35

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q34="I tried/wanted to vote but did not or could not complete the process." //

NOVOTEWY. Which of the following best describes why you did not vote in the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q35: Why did not vote

Value	Value Label
1	I was not registered to vote.
2	I did not know how to get an absentee ballot.
3	My absentee ballot arrived too late.
4	My absentee ballot did not arrive at all.
5	The absentee voting process was too complicated.
6	I was not allowed to take time during duty hours to vote.
7	Some other reason
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q35sp

Question Type: Open End Essay

// Ask if Q35="Some other reason" //

NOVOTEWHYSP. Please specify why you did not vote in the election. Do not provide any Personally Identifiable Information (PII).

Variable Label: Q35sp: Why did not vote (other)

// Page Break //

Item #: Q36

Question Type: Single punch

FIRSTTV. Was the November 6, 2018, election your first time voting or trying to vote?

Variable Label: Q36: First time voting

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
2	No, this was not my first time voting or trying to vote
3	No, I did not vote or try to vote
-99	Refused

Item #: Q37

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q36="Yes" or "No, this was not my first time voting or trying to vote" //

FIRSTTVABS. Was the November 6, 2018, election your first time trying to vote absentee in an election?

Variable Label: Q37: First time voting absentee

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
2	No, this was not my first time voting or trying to vote <i>absentee</i>

3	No, I did not vote or try to vote <i>absentee</i>
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

// Page Break //

Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB)

// Include running section header "Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB)" //

// On the same page, format description text inside a box with a light blue background //

The *Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB)* is a backup way to vote in case your requested absentee ballot does not arrive in time 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 6, 2018, election.

Item #: Q38

Question Type: Single punch

FWABAWARE. 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?

Variable Label: Q38: Aware of FWAB

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Item #: Q39

Question Type: Single punch

FWABUSE. Did you use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q39: Used FWAB

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

// Page Break //

Item #: Q40

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q39="Yes" //

WHEREFWAB. How did you obtain your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q40: How voter obtained FWAB

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

Item #: Q40sp

Question Type: Open End Essay

// Ask if Q40="Some other source" //

WHEREFWABSP. Please specify the other source from which you obtained your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB). *Do not provide any Personally Identifiable Information (PII).*

Variable Label: Q40sp: How voter obtained FWAB (other)

--

Item #: Q41

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q39="Yes" //

FWABWHEN. When did you return your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q41: When voter returned FWAB

Value	Value Label
1	September 2018 or earlier
2	October 2018
3	November 2018
-98	Do not recall
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q42

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q39="Yes" //

FWABWHY. What was the MAIN REASON you used the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q42: Main reason used FWAB

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

Item #: Q42sp

Question Type: Open End Essay

// Ask if Q42="Some other reason" //

FWABWHYSP. Please specify the MAIN REASON you used the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB). Do not provide any Personally Identifiable Information (PII).

Variable Label: Q42sp: Main reason used FWAB (other)

// Page Break //

Item #: Q43

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if (Q38="Yes" or Q38="Refused") and Q39="No". //

NOFWABR. What is the MAIN REASON you did not use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q43: Main reason did not use FWAB

Value	Value Label
1	I did not know how to get one.
2	I could not get one.
3	I had difficulty filling it out.
4	I did not need one; I had already returned an absentee ballot.
5	Some other reason
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q43sp

Question Type: Open End Essay

// Ask if Q43="Some other reason" //

NOFWABRSP. Please specify the MAIN REASON you did not use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB). Do not provide any Personally Identifiable Information (PII).

Variable Label: Q43sp: Main reason did not use FWAB (other)

// Page Break //

Voting Assistance

// Include running section header "Voting Assistance" //

Item #: Q44

Question Type: Single punch

ASSIST. In preparation for the November 6, 2018, election, did you need any information or assistance (e.g., information on deadlines, how to request an absentee ballot)?

Variable Label: Q44: Needed assistance

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

// Page Break //

// Format description text inside a box with a light blue background //

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) and the Services support absent Uniformed Service members by providing a broad range of non-partisan information and assistance to facilitate the participation in the democratic process.

FVAP: FVAP offers many different forms of assistance for absent Uniformed Service members including its website, FVAP.gov, an online assistant tool for completing voting forms, staff support, and the Voting Assistance Guide.

Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs): Designated individuals who provide accurate, non-partisan voting information and assistance to members of military units who wish to vote.

Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices: Dedicated voting assistance offices located on military installations to provide accurate, non-partisan voting information and assistance to members of military units who wish to vote.

Please answer with the most appropriate response regarding the November 6, 2018, election.

// At the bottom of Q45-Q50 and Q52, display link to pop up descriptions of FVAP, UVAOs, and IVA Offices with above descriptions //

Item #: Q45

Question type: Grid

ASSISTAWARE: Were you aware of the following voting assistance resources? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
ASSISTAWAREA	FVAP	Q45a: FVAP awareness

ASSISTAWAREB	Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs)	Q45b: UVAO awareness
ASSISTAWAREC	Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., AF Personnel & Family Readiness Center, soldier support center)	Q45c: IVA Office awareness
ASSISTAWARED	State and local election websites	Q45d: State/local website awareness

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Item #: Q46

Question type: Grid

// "Ask if matching Q45 = "Yes"; if Q45a-d ≠ "Yes", skip to Q51; if Q46a-d ≠ "Yes", skip to Q51". //

ASSISTSEEK: Did you seek voting information or assistance from any of the following? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
ASSISTSEEKA	FVAP	Q46a: Sought assistance from FVAP
ASSISTSEEKB	Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs)	Q46b: Sought assistance from UVAOs
ASSISTSEEKC	Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., AF Personnel & Family Readiness Center, soldier support center)	Q46c: Sought assistance from IVA Offices
ASSISTSEEKD	State and local election websites	Q46d: Sought assistance from state/local websites

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

Item #: Q47

Question type: Grid

// Ask if Q46a="Yes" //

ASSISTFVAP: Did you use FVAP to try to find the specified information or assistance? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
ASSISTFVAPA	Determining my eligibility to vote	Q47a: FVAP assistance on determining eligibility to vote
ASSISTFVAPB	Determining my legal residency and/or voting jurisdiction	Q47b: FVAP assistance on determining legal residency
ASSISTFVAPC	Obtaining voting forms (e.g., FPCA,	Q47c: FVAP assistance on obtaining

	FWAB, NVRF)	voting forms
ASSISTFVAPD	Completing voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)	Q47d: FVAP assistance on completing voting forms
ASSISTFVAPE	Finding information on voting deadlines	Q47e: FVAP assistance on voting deadlines
ASSISTFVAPF	Electronic transmission of election materials (e.g., faxing, emailing)	Q47f: FVAP assistance on electronic transmission
ASSISTFVAPG	Assistance with websites (e.g., federal, state, local)	Q47g: FVAP assistance on websites
ASSISTFVAPH	Obtaining contact information for Local Elections Officials (LEOs)	Q47h: FVAP assistance on obtaining contact information
ASSISTFVAPI	Watching the direct-to-voter training video	Q47i: FVAP assistance on watching voter training video
ASSISTFVAPJ	Some other voting information or assistance	Q47j: FVAP assistance on other

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

Item #: Q48

Question type: Grid

// Ask if Q46b="Yes" //

ASSISTUVAO: Did you use Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs) to try to find the specified information or assistance? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
ASSISTUVAOA	Determining my eligibility to vote	Q48a: UVAO assistance on determining eligibility to vote
ASSISTUVAOB	Determining my legal residency and/or voting jurisdiction	Q48b: UVAO assistance on determining legal residency
ASSISTUVAOC	Obtaining voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)	Q48c: UVAO assistance on obtaining voting forms
ASSISTUVAOD	Completing voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)	Q48d: UVAO assistance on completing voting forms
ASSISTUVAOE	Finding information on voting deadlines	Q48e: UVAO assistance on voting deadlines
ASSISTUVAOF	Electronic transmission of election materials (e.g., faxing, emailing)	Q48f: UVAO assistance on electronic transmission
ASSISTUVAOG	Assistance with websites (e.g., federal, state, local)	Q48g: UVAO assistance on websites
ASSISTUVAOH	Obtaining contact information for Local Elections Officials (LEOs)	Q48h: UVAO assistance on obtaining contact information
ASSISTUVAOI	Watching the direct-to-voter training video	Q48i: UVAO assistance on watching voter training video

ASSISTUVAOJ	Some other voting information or assistance	Q48j: UVAO assistance on other
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Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q49

Question type: Grid

// Ask if Q46c="Yes" //

ASSISTIVA0: Did you use Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., family readiness center, soldier support center) to try to find the specified information or assistance? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
ASSISTIVA0A	Determining my eligibility to vote	Q49a: IVA Office assistance on determining eligibility to vote
ASSISTIVA0B	Determining my legal residency and/or voting jurisdiction	Q49b: IVA Office assistance on determining legal residency
ASSISTIVA0C	Obtaining voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)	Q49c: IVA Office assistance on obtaining voting forms
ASSISTIVA0D	Completing voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)	Q49d: IVA Office assistance on completing voting forms
ASSISTIVA0E	Finding information on voting deadlines	Q49e: IVA Office assistance on voting deadlines
ASSISTIVA0F	Electronic transmission of election materials (e.g., faxing, emailing)	Q49f: IVA Office assistance on electronic transmission
ASSISTIVA0G	Assistance with websites (e.g., federal, state, local)	Q49g: IVA Office assistance on websites
ASSISTIVA0H	Obtaining contact information for Local Elections Officials (LEOs)	Q49h: IVA Office assistance on obtaining contact information
ASSISTIVA0I	Watching the direct-to-voter training video	Q49i: IVA Office assistance on watching voter training video
ASSISTIVA0J	Some other voting information or assistance	Q49j: IVA Office assistance on other

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

Item #: Q50

Question type: Grid

// Ask if Q46d="Yes" //

ASSISTWEB: Did you use state and local election websites to try to find the specified information or assistance? Mark “Yes” or “No” for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
ASSISTWEBA	Determining my eligibility to vote	Q50a: State/website assistance on determining eligibility to vote
ASSISTWEBB	Determining my legal residency and/or voting jurisdiction	Q50b: State/website assistance on determining legal residency
ASSISTWEBC	Obtaining voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)	Q50c: State/website assistance on obtaining voting forms
ASSISTWEBD	Completing voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)	Q50d: State/website assistance on completing voting forms
ASSISTWEBE	Finding information on voting deadlines	Q50e: State/website assistance on voting deadlines
ASSISTWEBF	Electronic transmission of election materials (e.g., faxing, emailing)	Q50f: State/website assistance on electronic transmission
ASSISTWEBG	Assistance with websites (e.g., federal, state, local)	Q50g: State/website assistance on websites
ASSISTWEBH	Obtaining contact information for Local Elections Officials (LEOs)	Q50h: State/website assistance on obtaining contact information
ASSISTWEBI	Watching the direct-to-voter training video	Q50i: State/website assistance on watching voter training video
ASSISTWEBJ	Some other voting information or assistance	Q50j: State/website assistance on other

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

// Page Break //

// Format description text inside a box with a light blue background //

At important milestones, VAOs may provide military members on their installation with an information briefing or handouts that discuss available voting assistance. This general voting assistance briefing may discuss voting forms, such as the FPCA and FWAB, or important voting deadlines depending on your Service.

Item #: Q51

Question type: Grid

MILESTONES: Did you receive voting assistance at your installation at any of the milestones below in the past two years? Mark “Yes” or “No” for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
MILESTONESA	In-Processing	Q51a: Assistance on in-processing
MILESTONESB	Out-Processing	Q51b: Assistance on out-processing
MILESTONESC	Pre-Deployment	Q51c: Assistance on pre-deployment

MILESTONESD	Post-Deployment	Q51d: Assistance on post-deployment
MILESTONESE	Change of Residence	Q51e: Assistance on change of residence

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-98	I did not experience this milestone in the past two years
-99	Refused

Item #: Q52

Question type: Grid

// "Ask if matching Q46 = "Yes". If Q46a-d ≠ "Yes", skip to Q53. //

ASSISTEVAL: Were you successful in obtaining the voting information or assistance you needed from each of the following? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
ASSISTEVALA	FVAP	Q52a: Obtained assistance from FVAP
ASSISTEVALB	Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs)	Q52b: Obtained assistance from UVAOs
ASSISTEVALC	Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., AF Personnel & Family Readiness Center, soldier support center)	Q52c: Obtained assistance from IVA Offices
ASSISTEVALD	State and local election websites	Q52d: Obtained assistance from State/local websites

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

Item #: Q53

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q52a="No" OR Q52b="No" OR Q52c="No" OR Q52d="No" //

NOSEEKOTHER. You indicated you did not obtain the voting assistance you needed. Did you seek assistance elsewhere?

Variable Label: Q53: Sought assistance elsewhere

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

Item #: Q53sp

Question Type: Open End Essay

// Ask if Q53="Yes" //

NOSEEKOTHERSP. Please describe where else you sought voting information or assistance. *Do not provide any Personally Identifiable Information (PII).*

Variable Label: Q53sp: Where voter sought assistance

// Page Break //

// Format description text inside a box with a light blue background //

The Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) offers the following products and services to support absent Uniformed Service members.

FVAP.gov: The FVAP website provides voting-related information and resources for absent Uniformed Service members, their eligible family members, and those who support them. The website provides state-specific election information that voters can rely on when voting absentee.

FVAP staff support: FVAP provides email support through vote@fvap.gov and a toll-free telephone service that allows military members and their eligible family members to ask FVAP staff for voting information or assistance.

FVAP online assistant tool: FVAP offers an easy-to-use online assistant at FVAP.gov to guide voters in completing Federal Post Card Applications (FPCAs) and Federal Write-In Absentee Ballots (FWABs). The online assistant simplifies the completion of FPCAs and FWABs by providing state-specific information and instructions on how to download, print, and mail forms to local election officials.

Please answer with the most appropriate response regarding the November 6, 2018, election.

// At the bottom of Q54-Q59, display link to pop up descriptions of FVAP.gov, FVAP staff support, and FVAP online assistant tool with above descriptions //

Item #: Q54

Question Type: Multi-punch

WHICHFVA. Please indicate which FVAP products or services you used for voting assistance for the November 6, 2018, election. *Mark all that apply.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
WHICHFVAA	FVAP.gov	Q54a: Used FVAP.gov
WHICHFVAB	FVAP staff support	Q54b: Used FVAP staff support
WHICHFVAC	FVAP online assistant	Q54c: Used FVAP online assistant
WHICHFVAD	Other	Q54d: Used other FVAP
WHICHFVAE	None, I did not use any of the products or services listed.	Q54e: Did not use products/services

Value	Value Label
1	Marked
0	Not Marked
-99	Refused

Item #: Q55

Question Type: Open End Essay

// Ask if Q54d="Marked" //

WHICHFVASP. Please specify the other FVAP resource you used for voting information or assistance. Do not provide any Personally Identifiable Information (PII).

Variable Label: Q55: Used other FVAP

Item #: Q56

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q54a="Marked" //

SATFVAPWEB. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the FVAP.gov website when you visited it in 2018?

Variable Label: Q56: Satisfied with FVAP.gov

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

Item #: Q57

Question Type: Open End Essay

// Ask if Q56="Dissatisfied" OR Q56="Very dissatisfied" //

SATFVAPWEBSP. Please describe why you were dissatisfied with the FVAP.gov website. Do not provide any Personally Identifiable Information (PII).

Variable Label: Q57: Why dissatisfied with FVAP.gov

Item #: Q58

Question Type: Single punch

// Ask if Q44="Yes" AND (Q46 a="No" OR Q46 a="Refused" AND (Q46 b="No" OR Q46 b="Refused") AND (Q46 c="No" OR Q46 c="Refused") AND (Q46 d="No" OR Q46 d="Refused") //

WHYNOTASST. What was the MAIN REASON you did not seek voting information or assistance for the November 6, 2018, election?

Variable Label: Q58: Main reason voter did not seek assistance

Value	Value Label
1	Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAO) were too busy.

2	Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Office was too far away.
3	I did not know where to go or who to call.
4	I did not have time.
5	I could get the same information online.
6	I did not have confidence that Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs) could answer my question(s).
7	I did not have any questions or issues that required assistance.
8	I sought assistance, but could not get it.
9	Other
-99	Refused
-100	Valid Skip

Item #: Q59

Question type: Grid

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

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
INSTASSTA	It was easy to get in-person voting assistance at my installation.	Q59a: In-person voting assistance
INSTASSTB	I knew exactly who to ask at my installation about voting materials, ballot requests, or other voting-related issues.	Q59b: Know who to ask questions
INSTASSTC	I had questions related to the voting process but could not get a hold of someone who could answer them.	Q59c: Could not find someone to answer questions
INSTASSTD	Seeking in-person assistance at my installation was a waste of time because I received conflicting or inaccurate information.	Q59d: Seeking assistance a waste of time
INSTASSTE	Printed voting materials were easily accessible at my installation when I needed them.	Q59e: Printed materials accessible at installation

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

Voting Knowledge

// Include running section header "Voting Knowledge" //

Item #: Q60

Question type: Grid

KNOWL: Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge in each of the following aspects of voting.
Mark one answer for each item.

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
KNOWLA	Registering to vote	Q60a: Knowledge on registering to vote
KNOWL B	Requesting an absentee ballot	Q60b: Knowledge on requesting absentee ballot
KNOWLC	Using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) to register and request an absentee ballot	Q60c: Knowledge on using FPCA
KNOWLD	Returning an absentee ballot	Q60d: Knowledge on returning absentee ballot
KNOWLE	Using the Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (FWAB)	Q60e: Knowledge on using FWAB
KNOWLF	Knowing key absentee ballot deadlines	Q60f: Knowledge of absentee ballot deadlines

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

Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) Outreach

// Include running section header "Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) Outreach" //

Item #: Q61

Question Type: Single punch

SOCIALMED. Did you hear, see, or receive any messages from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) in the past year about the November 6, 2018, election, such as advertising, social media posts, or reminders through the mail?

Variable Label: Q61: Received messages from FVAP

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Item #: Q62

Question Type: Single punch

FVAPCOMM. Would you prefer more or less communication from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) to better understand the absentee voting process?

Variable Label: Q62: Preferred amount of communication

Value	Value Label
5	Much more communication
4	More communication
3	No change in communication; the level of current communication is just right
2	Less communication
1	Much less communication
-99	Refused

Your Opinions on Voting

// Include running section header "Your Opinions on Voting" //

Item #: Q63

Question type: Grid

OPINION: 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
OPINIONA	Voting is an effective way to express my opinion on <i>the issues</i> in the election.	Q63a: Voting is effective way to express opinion on issues
OPINIONB	Voting is an effective way to express my opinion on <i>which candidates should win</i> the election.	Q63b: Voting is effective way to express opinion on candidates
OPINIONC	If other military members found out I did not vote in this election, I would feel ashamed.	Q63c: Ashamed of not voting
OPINIOND	It is not appropriate for members of the military to vote.	Q63d: Not appropriate to vote
OPINIONE	I was confident that my ballot would be counted.	Q63e: Confident that ballot would be counted
OPINIONF	I would have liked the option to vote online.	Q63f: 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
-----	---------

Item #: Q64

Question type: Grid

// Ask if Q63f="Strongly Agree" OR "Agree" //

VTEONL: 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
VTEONLA	I am concerned that voting online would reveal my personal information to the public.	Q64a: Concerned about revealing personal information
VTEONLB	I am concerned that voting online would allow my ballot to be tied to my identity.	Q64b: Concerned about ballot being tied to identity
VTEONLC	I am confident that my ballot would be accurately recorded if I voted online.	Q64c: Confident that 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
-100	Valid Skip

Background Information

// Include running section header "Background Information" //

// On the same page, format description text inside a box with a light blue background //

The following questions will help us learn a little bit more about you; as you answer, please reference the time period leading up to the November 6, 2018, election.

Item #: Q65

Question type: Single punch

SRED1: What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed? *Mark the one answer that describes the highest grade or degree that you have completed.*

Variable Label: Q65: Education

Value	Value Label
1	12 years or less of school (no diploma)
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 or more years 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, MS, MEd, MEng, MBA, MSW, Ph.D., MD, JD, DVM, EdD)
-99	Refused

Item #: Q66

Question type: Single punch

SRGRADE: What was your paygrade on November 6, 2018?

Variable Label: Q66: Military paygrade

Value	Value Label
1	E-1
2	E-2
3	E-3
4	E-4
5	E-5
6	E-6
7	E-7
8	E-8
9	E-9
10	W-1
11	W-2
12	W-3
13	W-4
14	W-5
15	O-1/O-1E
16	O-2/O-2E
17	O-3/O-3E
18	O-4
19	O-5
20	O-6 or above
-99	Refused

Item #: Q67

Question Type: Single punch

DUALCTZN. As of November 6, 2018, did you hold citizenship in any country in addition to the United States?

Variable Label: Q67: Dual citizenship

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Item #: Q68

Question type: Single punch

SRHISPA: Are you Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?

Variable Label: Q68: Hispanic

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

Item #: Q69

Question type: Multi-punch

RACE: What is your race? *Mark all that apply.*

Variable Name	Variable Text	Variable Label
SRRACEA	White	Q69a: White
SRRACEB	Black or African American	Q69b: Black
SRRACEC	American Indian or Alaska Native	Q69c: AIAN
SRRACED	Asian (e.g., Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, or Vietnamese)	Q69d: Asian
SRRACEE	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (e.g., Samoan, Guamanian, or Chamorro)	Q69e: NHPI

Value	Value Label
1	Marked
0	Not Marked
-99	Refused

// Page Break //

// Format description text inside a box with a light blue background //

FVAP distributes absentee voting materials and reminders to military members and their dependents. The following questions ask about your connections so FVAP can better understand the needs of military social networks.

Item #: Q70

Question type: Single punch

SRMARST: What was your marital status?

Variable Label: Q70: Marital status

Value	Value Label
1	Married

2	Separated
3	Divorced
4	Widowed
5	Never married
-99	Refused

Item #: Q71

Question type: Single punch

SRCHLDRN: Do you have children?

Variable Label: Q71: Children status

Value	Value Label
1	Yes
0	No
-99	Refused

Item #: Q72a

Question Type: Open End Numeric

// Limit to 0 through 999, soft prompt "Please enter a number between 0 and 999." //

CTZNLTk. How many U.S. citizens do you talk to at least once a month?

Variable Label: Q72a: Citizens talked to at least monthly

--

Item #: Q72b

Question Type: Open End Numeric

// Limit to 0 through [PIPE value CTZNLTk], soft prompt "Please enter a number between 0 and [PIPE value CTZNLTk]." If CTZNLTk != 0, skip to ADMTLK //

VTEDSCS. Of those, how many did you discuss the absentee voting process with before the election on November 6, 2018?

Variable Label: Q72b: Number of citizens voter discussed absentee voting process with

--

Item #: Q73a

Question Type: Open End Numeric

// Limit to 0 through 999, soft prompt "Please enter a number between 0 and 999." //

ADMTLk. How many Active Duty Members (ADM) at your base(s) do you talk to at least once a month?

Variable Label: Q73a: ADM talked to at least monthly

--

Item #: Q73b

Question Type: Open End Numeric

// Limit to 0 through [PIPE value ADMTLK], soft prompt "Please enter a number between 0 and [PIPE value ADMTLK]." If ADMTLK != 0, skip to COMMENT //

VTEDSCS2. Of those, how many did you discuss the absentee voting process with before the election on November 6, 2018?

Variable Label: Q73b: Number of ADM voter discussed absentee voting process with

Taking the Survey

// Include running section header "Taking the Survey" //

Item #: Q74

Question Type: Open End Essay

COMMENT. 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).*

Variable Label: Q74: Comments

Item #: Q75

Question Type: Open End Essay

// Ask if Q1="No, I was separated or retired" //

COMMNELIG. You have indicated that you are not eligible for the survey. To be eligible to take the survey, you must be a U.S. citizen, at least 18 years of age, and on active duty on Election Day. If you met these criteria on November 6, 2018, then please do the following three steps:

- Click the Back button,
- Adjust your answer, and
- Complete the survey.

If you are not eligible based on these criteria, then click Submit Survey to submit the survey. For further help, please call our Survey Processing Center toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or email ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com.

Variable Label: Q75: Eligibility comments

Appendix E:

Communication Materials

E.1 // Control – Email Communications

Initial E-mail Notification

E-mail Subject: 2018 QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military

Date: 11/07/18

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

Recently, I mailed you a letter regarding the Department of Defense's 2018 *QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military*. This 15-minute survey is one of the only tools we have to understand your needs and evaluate the quality of the services we provide to military personnel and their families both home and abroad. Your participation is vital, and we would appreciate you taking the time to complete the survey once you receive it.

You were randomly selected to participate in this very important survey.

The website for the survey is: <https://qcadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Simply click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. An independent contractor, Fors Marsh Group, LLC, has been selected to administer the survey on their secure web domain. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: **%TicketNumber**

Your privacy is incredibly important to us, and it will be safeguarded in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-579). Specifically, your responses will be combined with other Service members' responses, and individual data will not be reported. The survey is entirely voluntary.

In compliance with DoD regulations, and to authenticate its source, this e-mail has been digitally signed. In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021. These surveys are official business, so you can complete the survey at your work station using government equipment, at home, or elsewhere.

If you have questions regarding how to complete this survey or need technical assistance, please contact Fors Marsh Group toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com. If you do not wish to participate or receive additional reminders about this survey, please reply to this message with the words,

“Please remove me from this survey’s mailing list,” and include your Ticket Number.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)

E-mail Reminder 1

E-mail Subject: 2018 QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military

Date: 11/21/18

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

I recently contacted you in regards to the 2018 *QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military*. If you have completed the survey, we thank you; if not, please take the time to do so today. The information you provide is very important to the success of our research efforts, and the survey should only take about 15 minutes to complete.

The website for the survey is: <https://qcadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Simply click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

Your privacy is incredibly important to us, and it will be safeguarded in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-579). Specifically, your responses will be combined with other Service members’ responses, and individual data will not be reported. The survey is entirely voluntary. This survey is official business, so you can complete it at your work station using government equipment, at home, or elsewhere. In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

If you experience technical issues or cannot access the website, please call Fors Marsh Group, the independent contractor administering this survey, toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com . If you do not wish to participate or receive additional reminders about this survey, please reply to this message with the words, “Please remove me from this survey’s mailing list,” and include your Ticket Number.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)

E-mail Reminder 2

E-mail Subject: Action Requested from DHRA: Complete Military Survey

Date: 11/27/18

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

Over the past month, we have been in contact about the 2018 *QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military*. The Defense Human Resources Activity relies on surveys like this to help provide the best possible support for you and all of our active duty members. The website for the survey closes on January 21, so please complete the short, 15-minute survey if you have not had a chance to do so. While your participation is desired, it is entirely voluntary.

The website for the survey is: <https://qcadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Simply click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: **%TicketNumber**

If you have already started the survey but have not clicked the "Submit" button, please log on to the website, complete the remaining items, and submit the survey.

If you experience technical issues or cannot access the website, please call Fors Marsh Group, the independent contractor administering this survey, toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com.

In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)

E-mail Reminder 3

E-mail Subject: Action Requested from DHRA: Complete Military Survey

Date: 12/3/18

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

For those who have completed the 2018 *QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military*, we thank you very much. If you have not had a chance to complete the short, 15-minute survey, please do so before it closes on January 21. The information you provide is critical for improving the products and services the Defense Human Resources Activity provides to you and all of our active duty members. While your participation is desired, it is entirely voluntary.

The website for the survey is: <https://qcadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Simply click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: **%TicketNumber**

If you have already started the survey but have not clicked the “Submit” button, please log on to the website, complete the remaining items, and submit the survey.

If you experience technical issues or cannot access the website, please call Fors Marsh Group, the independent contractor administering this survey, toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com .

In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)

E-mail Reminder 4

E-mail Subject: 2018 QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military

Date: 12/12/18

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

If you have not already had a chance to complete the 2018 *QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military*, please take the time to do so before it closes on January 21. This short survey takes 15 minutes and Defense Human Resources Activity will use the information you provide to better support you and all of our active duty members. While your participation is desired, it is entirely voluntary.

The website for the survey is: <https://qcadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Simply click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: **%TicketNumber**

If you have already started the survey but have not clicked the “Submit” button, please log on to the website, complete the remaining items, and submit the survey.

If you experience technical issues or cannot access the website, please call Fors Marsh Group, the independent contractor administering this survey, toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com .

In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)

E-mail Reminder 5

E-mail Subject: Action Requested from DHRA: 2018 QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military

Date: 12/20/18

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

Over the past couple of months, we have been in contact about the 2018 *QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military*. The Defense Human Resources Activity uses this survey to improve the quality of services it offers you and other military personnel. The website for the survey closes on January 21, so please complete the short, 15-minute survey if you have not had a chance to do so. While your participation is desired, it is entirely voluntary.

The website for the survey is: <https://qcadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Simply click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

If you have already started the survey but have not clicked the “Submit” button, please log on to the website, complete the remaining items, and submit the survey.

If you experience technical issues or cannot access the website, please call Fors Marsh Group, the independent contractor administering this survey, toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com .

In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)

E-mail Reminder 6

E-mail Subject: Action Requested from DHRA: Complete Military Survey

Date: 1/4/19

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

If you have not already, please complete the *2018 QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military* before it closes on January 21. The Defense Human Resources Activity uses information from this short, 15-minute survey to improve the services it provides to active duty members. While your participation is desired, it is entirely voluntary.

The website for the survey is: <https://qcadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Simply click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

If you have already started the survey but have not clicked the "Submit" button, please log on to the website, complete the remaining items, and submit the survey.

If you experience technical issues or cannot access the website, please call Fors Marsh Group, the independent contractor administering this survey, toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com .

In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)

E-mail Reminder 7

E-mail Subject: Action Requested: 2018 QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military—Last Chance

Date: 1/10/19

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

This is your final reminder to complete the 2018 *QuickCompass of the Active Duty Military* before the website closes on January 21. The information you provide is critical for improving the quality of the services we provide to military personnel and their families. Your opinion is very important, and while your participation is desired, it is entirely voluntary.

The website for the survey is: <https://qcadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

If you have already started the survey but have not clicked the “Submit” button, please log on to the website, complete the remaining items, and submit the survey.

If you cannot access the website or experience technical issues, please call Fors Marsh Group, the independent contractor administering this survey, toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com .

In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)

E.2 // Experimental – Email Communications

Initial E-mail Notification (Experimental)

E-mail Subject: 2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military

Date: 11/07/18

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

Recently, I mailed you a letter regarding the Federal Voting Assistance Program's 2018 *Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military*. This 15-minute DoD survey is one of the only tools we have to assess the reliability and effectiveness of the absentee voting process. Your information and opinions are crucial to improving this program for our Services members.

You were randomly selected to participate in this very important survey. The survey asks you about your voting experiences, not your personal political choices. We need to hear from everyone selected for this very important project—voters and nonvoters alike.

The website for the survey is: <https://pevsadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Simply click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. An independent contractor, Fors Marsh Group, LLC, has been selected to administer the survey on their secure web domain. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: **%TicketNumber**

Your privacy is incredibly important to us, and it will be safeguarded in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-579). Specifically, your responses will be combined with other Service members' responses, and individual data will not be reported. The survey is entirely voluntary.

In compliance with DoD regulations and to authenticate its source, this e-mail has been digitally signed. In addition, these surveys are official business, so you can complete the survey at your work station using government equipment, at home, or elsewhere. In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

If you have questions regarding how to complete this survey or need assistance, please contact Fors Marsh Group toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com. If you do not wish to participate or receive additional reminders about this survey, please reply to this message with the words, "Please remove me from this survey's mailing list," and include your Ticket Number.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)

E-mail Reminder 1 (Experimental)

E-mail Subject: 2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military

Date: 11/21/18

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

The Federal Voting Assistance Program recently contacted you in regards to the *2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military*. If you have completed the survey, we thank you; if not, please take the time to do so today. The information you provide is very important to the success of our research efforts, and the survey should only take about 15 minutes to complete.

The website for the survey is: <https://pevsadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Simply click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

Your privacy is incredibly important to us, and it will be safeguarded in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-579). Specifically, your responses will be combined with other Service members' responses, and individual data will not be reported. The survey is entirely voluntary. This survey is official business, so you can complete it at your work station using government equipment, at home, or elsewhere. In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

If you cannot access the website or experience technical issues, please call Fors Marsh Group, the independent contractor administering this survey, toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com. If you do not wish to participate or receive additional reminders about this survey, please reply to this message with the words, "Please remove me from this survey's mailing list," and include your Ticket Number.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)

E-mail Reminder 2 (Experimental)

E-mail Subject: Action Requested from FVAP: Complete Military Voting Survey

Date: 11/27/18

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

Over the past month, we have been in contact about DoD's 2018 *Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military*. As the Director of the Federal Voting Assistance Program, I rely on surveys like this to help provide the best possible support to you and all of our active duty members. The website for the survey closes on January 21, so please complete the short, 15-minute survey if you have not had a chance to do so. While your participation is desired, it is entirely voluntary.

The website for the survey is: <https://pevsadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Simply click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

If you have already started the survey but have not clicked the "Submit" button, please log on to the website, complete the remaining items, and submit the survey.

If you cannot access the website or experience technical issues, please call Fors Marsh Group, the independent contractor administering this survey, toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com.

In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)

E-mail Reminder 3 (Experimental)

E-mail Subject: Action Requested from FVAP: Complete Military Voting Survey

Date: 12/3/18

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

For those who have completed DoD's 2018 *Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military*, we thank you. If you have not had a chance to complete the short, 15-minute survey, please do so before it closes on January 21. The information you provide is critical for improving the products and services the Federal Voting Assistance Program provides to you and all of our active duty members. While your participation is desired, it is entirely voluntary.

The website for the survey is: <https://pevsadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Simply click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: **%TicketNumber**

If you have already started the survey but have not clicked the “Submit” button, please log on to the website, complete the remaining items, and submit the survey.

If you cannot access the website or experience technical issues, please call Fors Marsh Group, the independent contractor administering this survey, toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com.

In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)

E-mail Reminder 4 (Experimental)

E-mail Subject: 2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military

Date: 12/12/18

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

If you have not already had a chance to complete DoD’s 2018 *Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military*, please take the time to do so before it closes on January 21. This short survey takes 15 minutes and the Federal Voting Assistance Program will use the information you provide to better support you and all of our active duty members. While your participation is desired, it is entirely voluntary.

The website for the survey is: **<https://pevsadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>**

Simply click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: **%TicketNumber**

If you have already started the survey but have not clicked the “Submit” button, please log on to the website, complete the remaining items, and submit the survey.

If you cannot access the website or experience technical issues, please call Fors Marsh Group, the independent contractor administering this survey, toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com.

In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)

E-mail Reminder 5 (Experimental)

E-mail Subject: Action Requested from FVAP: 2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military

Date: 12/20/18

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

Over the past couple of months, we have been in contact about DoD's 2018 *Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military*. As the Director of the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP), I use this survey to improve the quality of services FVAP offers you and other military personnel. The website for the survey closes on January 21, so please complete the short, 15-minute survey if you have not had a chance to do so. While your participation is desired, it is entirely voluntary.

The website for the survey is: <https://pevsadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Simply click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: **%TicketNumber**

If you have already started the survey but have not clicked the "Submit" button, please log on to the website, complete the remaining items, and submit the survey.

If you cannot access the website or experience technical issues, please call Fors Marsh Group, the independent contractor administering this survey, toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com.

In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)

E-mail Reminder 6 (Experimental)

E-mail Subject: Action Requested from FVAP: Complete Military Voting Survey

Date: 1/4/19

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

If you have not already, please complete DoD's 2018 *Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military* before it closes on January 21. As the Director of the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP), I use information from this short, 15-minute survey to improve the services FVAP provides to active duty members. While your participation is desired, it is entirely voluntary.

The website for the survey is: <https://pevsadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Simply click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

If you have already started the survey but have not clicked the "Submit" button, please log on to the website, complete the remaining items, and submit the survey.

If you cannot access the website or experience technical issues, please call Fors Marsh Group, the independent contractor administering this survey, toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com.

In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)

E-mail Reminder 7 (Experimental)

E-mail Subject: Action Requested: 2018 Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military—Last Chance

Date: 1/10/19

Dear %fname %lname,

Your Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

This is your final reminder to complete the Federal Voting Assistance Program's 2018 *Post-Election Voting Survey of the Active Duty Military* before the website closes on January 21. The information you provide is critical for improving the absentee voting process for military personnel and for identifying and addressing problems encountered when voting. Your opinion is very important, and while your participation is desired, it is entirely voluntary.

The website for the survey is: <https://pevsadm.forsmarshgroup.com/>

Click on this link to go directly to the website, or copy and paste the link into the web address bar of your internet browser. Once at the website, please enter your personal Ticket Number: %TicketNumber

If you have already started the survey but have not clicked the "Submit" button, please log on to the website, complete the remaining items, and submit the survey.

If you cannot access the website or experience technical issues, please call Fors Marsh Group, the independent contractor administering this survey, toll-free at 1-877-418-6392 or send an email to ADM-Survey@forsmarshgroup.com.

In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is DD-P&R(BE)2632, expiring 11/01/2021.

Thank you for your service and participation in this important effort.

Sincerely,

David Beirne
Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP)

Appendix F:

Frequencies

F.1 // Introduction

This appendix reports the survey frequencies for the 2018 Post Election Voting Survey of Active Duty Military (PEVS-ADM).¹⁰⁷ All reported percentages were weighted using analytical weights for eligible respondents. To compress the width of columns in each table, column headings use a number that corresponds to one of the response options. Within a set of response options, percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. All tables list the number of eligible respondents, N , that were asked the given question. Tables in which N is less than the total number of eligible respondents are due to skip patterns planned within the questionnaire. Each table reports the frequencies for (1) all eligible respondents, (2) age, (3) *UOCAVA* status (i.e., distance from voting residence), and (4) Service. Age was recoded to a dichotomous variable, grouping ADM from 18 to 25 years old and ADM who were 25 years old or older. *UOCAVA* status was recoded into a dichotomous variable, grouping ADM who lived less than 50 miles from their voting residence and ADM who lived more than 50 miles from their voting residence. Any rows for which N was 5 or less were not reported, as indicated by “n/r”.

Several other variables, including but not limited to overseas location, the month/year ADM last moved to a country, or the number of individuals ADM spoke to about the election were recoded to make analysis more feasible. If respondents gave contradictory responses, then they were also recoded. In addition, some ADM reported being stationed in a U.S. territory such as Guam but said they were stationed outside of the United States. These respondents were recoded so as to be reported as being stationed in the United States.

This survey has a margin of error of plus or minus 1.7 percentage points at a 95% confidence level.¹⁰⁸ That means that for questions asked of all respondents, we can be reasonably confident that the true population value will be within 1.7 percentage points of an estimated proportion, ignoring non-sampling errors.¹⁰⁹ For instance, if the survey were conducted 100 times, we would expect that the population value for a proportion would be within the margin

¹⁰⁷ All frequencies are based on the non-voting language sample of the 2018 PEVS-ADM (Sample B; see Chapter 9, Section 4). Comparisons to previous PEVS-ADM should take this fact into account.

¹⁰⁸ The margin of error was calculated in the Sampling and Weighting chapter (Chapter 8, Section 6).

¹⁰⁹ 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.

of error of the point estimate 95 times. Note that precision will be lower for questions not asked of all respondents.

F.2 // Frequencies

Q1. Were you on active duty on November 6, 2018?

(-99) Refused, (0) No, I was separated or retired, (1) Yes

	Percentages				N
	-99	0	1		
All Respondents	0.0	0.0	100.0		6,110
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	0.0	100.0		1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.0	0.0	100.0		4,536
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	0.0	0.0	100.0		1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.0	0.0	100.0		4,537
Service					
Army	0.0	0.0	100.0		1,616
Navy	0.0	0.0	100.0		1,352
Marine Corps	0.0	0.0	100.0		781
Air Force	0.0	0.0	100.0		2,177
Coast Guard	0	0	100		184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q2. Where were you located on November 6, 2018?

(-99) Refused, (1) United States/territories, (2) Overseas, (3) On board a ship

	Percentages				N
	-99	1	2	3	
All Respondents	0.2	83.2	14.7	1.9	6,110
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	0.1	82.1	15.5	2.2	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.3	83.8	14.2	1.7	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	0.4	82.6	15.2	1.8	1,566

Greater Than 50 Miles	0.1	83.4	14.6	1.9	4,537
Service					
Army	0.2	83.7	16.2	0.0	1,616
Navy	0.3	83.0	10.0	6.7	1,352
Marine Corps	0.3	80.6	17.3	1.8	781
Air Force	0.2	82.2	17.7	0.0	2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	97.3	2.0	0.6	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q3. Please select the overseas country in which you were located.

(-99) Refused, (1) Sub-Sahara Africa, (2) East Asia and the Pacific, (3) Europe and Eurasia, (4) Near East, (5) South and Central Asia, (6) Western Hemisphere, (7) Other

	Percentages								N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
All Respondents	7.0	0.6	38.7	37.3	9.2	5.8	1.5	0.0	1,689
Age									
18 to 24 Years Old	7.6	0.8	42.7	33.2	7.8	6.8	1.1	0.1	498
25 Years Old or More	6.5	0.4	35.9	40.2	10.2	5.0	1.7	0.0	1,191
Distance from Voting Residence									
Within 50 Miles	7.0	0.0	39.4	40.3	7.5	3.6	2.2	0.0	404
Greater Than 50 Miles	6.9	0.8	38.4	36.2	9.9	6.6	1.2	0.0	1,283
Service									
Army	0.4	0.4	28.1	44.6	11.4	14.5	0.7	0.0	372
Navy	22.4	0.0	40.1	22.2	10.4	1.5	3.5	0.0	382
Marine Corps	0.5	2.2	64.6	23.2	6.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	273
Air Force	4.7	0.4	35.1	51.6	6.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	657
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q2 = "Overseas" or "On board a ship".

Q4. In which month and year did you last move to this country?

(-99) Refused, (1) Moved within 3 months of the election, (2) Moved between 3 and 6 months of the election, (3) Moved between 6 and 12 months of the election, (4) Moved more than one year before the election

	Percentages					N
	-99	1	2	3	4	
All Respondents	1.2	22.3	16.1	16.4	44.1	1,621

Age						
18 to 24 Years Old	0.9	30.4	15.8	16.7	36.2	483
25 Years Old or More	1.3	16.7	16.3	16.1	49.5	1,138
Distance from Voting Residence						
Within 50 Miles	1.5	25.8	17.2	13.5	42.0	391
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.0	21.0	15.7	17.4	44.9	1,228
Service						
Army	0.2	26.3	19.0	18.2	36.3	372
Navy	1.0	16.8	12.1	15.5	54.7	304
Marine Corps	2.3	28.2	14.0	14.7	40.8	268
Air Force	1.9	17.7	15.7	14.9	49.9	673
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q2 = "Overseas".

Q5a. In the past 24 months, have you experienced any of the following? [Permanent Change of Station (PCS)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages				N
	-99	0	1		
All Respondents	0.1	48.6	51.3		6,110
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	0.2	51.6	48.3		1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.1	46.8	53.1		4,536
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	0.3	55.3	44.4		1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.0	46.2	53.8		4,537
Service					
Army	0.2	45.6	54.2		1,616
Navy	0.1	49.3	50.6		1,352
Marine Corps	0.0	56.0	44.0		781
Air Force	0.1	48.7	51.2		2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	43.1	56.9		184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q5b. In the past 24 months, have you experienced any of the following? [Deployment longer than 30

consecutive days]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.1	75.2	24.7	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.2	77.1	22.7	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.0	74.0	26.0	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.3	76.1	23.6	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.0	74.9	25.1	4,537
Service				
Army	0.2	76.5	23.3	1,616
Navy	0.0	69.2	30.8	1,352
Marine Corps	0.0	72.3	27.7	781
Air Force	0.1	80.9	19.0	2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	76.4	23.6	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q5c. In the past 24 months, have you experienced any of the following? [Deployment to a combat zone or an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile pay]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.0	89.5	10.4	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	93.0	7.0	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.1	87.4	12.6	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.1	89.8	10.0	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.0	89.4	10.6	4,537
Service				
Army	0.0	87.1	12.9	1,616
Navy	0.1	89.9	10.0	1,352

Marine Corps	0.0	92.4	7.6	781
Air Force	0.1	89.8	10.1	2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	99.5	0.5	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q6a & Q6b: In which month and year did you last experience the following? [Permanent Change of Station (PCS)]

(-99) Refused, (1) 6 months or less, (2) 7 months to 12 months, (3) 13 months to 18 months, (4) 19 months to 24 months

	Percentages					N
	-99	1	2	3	4	
All Respondents	0.3	43.9	23.3	21.6	11.0	3,339
Age						
18 to 24 Years Old	0.2	50.2	28.2	13.2	8.1	829
25 Years Old or More	0.4	40.2	20.5	26.3	12.6	2,510
Distance from Voting Residence						
Within 50 Miles	0.4	42.1	21.7	21.7	14.1	739
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.3	44.4	23.8	21.6	10.0	2,596
Service						
Army	0.0	48.7	20.4	22.0	8.8	957
Navy	0.3	34.2	25.7	22.7	17.1	744
Marine Corps	0.1	43.8	32.9	14.6	8.6	371
Air Force	0.9	46.2	20.9	21.9	10.0	1,165
Coast Guard	0.0	43.2	20.6	30.6	5.6	102

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q5a = "Yes".

Q6c & Q6d: In which month and year did you last experience the following? [Deployment longer than 30 consecutive days]

(-99) Refused, (1) 6 months or less, (2) 7 months to 12 months, (3) 13 months to 18 months, (4) 19 months to 24 months

	Percentages					N
	-99	1	2	3	4	
All Respondents	0.9	35.7	26.3	21.8	15.3	1,474
Age						
18 to 24 Years Old	0.7	42.4	27.2	19.1	10.6	336
25 Years Old or More	1.0	32.1	25.8	23.3	17.8	1,138
Distance from Voting Residence						

Within 50 Miles	1.9	35.1	26.0	23.6	13.4	363
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.5	35.9	26.4	21.3	15.9	1,109
Service						
Army	0.4	39.9	23.1	21.3	15.3	351
Navy	1.2	34.5	27.6	21.3	15.4	421
Marine Corps	0.2	37.5	29.2	20.4	12.7	232
Air Force	1.9	28.2	27.0	25.1	17.8	429
Coast Guard	0.0	42.1	27.5	19.8	10.7	41

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q5b = "Yes".

Q6e & Q6f: In which month and year did you last experience the following? [Deployment to a combat zone or an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay]

(-99) Refused, (1) 6 months or less, (2) 7 months to 12 months, (3) 13 months to 18 months, (4) 19 months to 24 months

	Percentages					N
	-99	1	2	3	4	
All Respondents	1.3	33.2	25.8	21.5	18.1	675
Age						
18 to 24 Years Old	1.5	40.9	24.6	18.9	14.1	109
25 Years Old or More	1.2	30.6	26.3	22.5	19.5	566
Distance from Voting Residence						
Within 50 Miles	1.6	29.0	21.6	30.5	17.4	173
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.2	34.7	27.3	18.5	18.3	502
Service						
Army	0.0	41.1	26.0	16.2	16.7	214
Navy	1.0	27.2	26.9	23.8	21.1	136
Marine Corps	0.6	27.0	22.2	31.8	18.4	73
Air Force	4.3	27.4	25.9	24.8	17.6	250
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q5c = "Yes".

Q7. Prior to the November 6, 2018, election, were you aware that you had the right to vote absentee when stationed away from your legal residence?

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

Percentages

	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.2	11.5	88.3	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.2	20.2	79.7	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.3	6.0	93.7	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.2	13.1	86.6	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.2	10.8	89.0	4,537
Service				
Army	0.1	13.1	86.8	1,616
Navy	0.2	10.7	89.2	1,352
Marine Corps	0.5	14.0	85.6	781
Air Force	0.3	9.2	90.5	2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	6.5	93.5	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q8. Were you registered to vote in the United States for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.0	40.7	59.3	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	51.8	48.1	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.1	33.7	66.3	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.0	36.5	63.5	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.0	42.1	57.9	4,537
Service				
Army	0.1	41.0	58.9	1,616
Navy	0.0	39.1	60.9	1,352
Marine Corps	0.0	48.0	52.0	781
Air Force	0.1	39.6	60.3	2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	24.4	75.6	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q9. Where were you registered to vote (i.e., the location of your designated polling place)?

(-99) Refused, (1) New England, (2) Middle Atlantic, (3) East North Central, (4) West North Central, (5) South Atlantic, (6) East South Central, (7) West South Central, (8) Mountain, (9) Pacific, (10) Territory

	Percentages											N
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
All Respondents	0.7	1.9	7.2	10.2	5.1	30.0	5.4	13.3	8.4	17.5	0.3	3,813
Age												
18 to 24 Years Old	0.7	2.0	8.1	12.6	7.0	29.8	4.8	9.6	9.4	15.1	0.9	763
25 Years Old or More	0.7	1.9	6.7	9.2	4.2	30.1	5.6	15.0	7.9	18.6	0.1	3,050
Distance from Voting Residence												
Within 50 Miles	0.4	1.6	3.9	6.6	3.9	36.7	4.2	13.8	6.4	22.4	0.0	1,055
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.8	2.1	8.4	11.7	5.5	27.4	5.8	13.1	9.2	15.7	0.5	2,757
Service												
Army	0.6	1.2	8.8	9.0	7.1	28.3	6.7	15.8	8.0	14.4	0.2	1,023
Navy	0.9	2.0	6.5	9.7	2.3	36.0	3.4	9.3	6.7	23.2	0.2	881
Marine Corps	0.6	3.3	6.5	12.0	5.9	30.0	3.8	8.3	10.1	17.4	2.0	431
Air Force	0.8	1.7	6.0	11.8	5.3	25.3	6.6	16.6	10.4	15.5	0.0	1,335
Coast Guard	0.0	5.4	6.4	9.6	1.0	37.1	3.8	10.5	4.7	21.6	0.0	143

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q8 = "Yes".

Q10. Where would you have been registered to vote if you had chosen to do so (i.e., where would your designated polling place be located)?

(-99) Refused, (1) New England, (2) Middle Atlantic, (3) East North Central, (4) West North Central, (5) South Atlantic, (6) East South Central, (7) West South Central, (8) Mountain, (9) Pacific, (10) Territory

	Percentages											N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
All Respondents	1.9	2.7	8.8	10.0	5.8	22.3	6.6	14.5	8.2	16.7	2.6	2,294
Age												
18 to 24 Years Old	2.4	2.5	8.9	10.5	7.0	22.9	7.2	13.5	8.0	15.5	1.6	810
25 Years Old or More	1.4	2.9	8.6	9.6	4.6	21.7	6.0	15.5	8.4	17.8	3.6	1,484
Distance from Voting Residence												
Within 50 Miles	4.8	0.5	5.6	5.1	5.5	28.5	5.5	14.6	7.5	20.9	1.6	511
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.8	3.4	9.8	11.6	5.9	20.4	7.0	14.5	8.4	15.3	2.9	1,780

Service													
Army	3.1	2.1	9.0	7.7	6.3	17.6	10.7	17.1	7.5	14.2	4.7	592	
Navy	2.3	3.7	9.4	8.8	4.8	26.3	4.3	10.6	7.5	20.3	2.0	471	
Marine Corps	0.8	1.7	9.2	12.6	4.0	29.1	6.1	10.7	5.5	19.5	0.8	350	
Air Force	0.6	2.2	7.1	12.7	7.3	21.0	3.4	17.4	12.0	15.1	1.4	840	
Coast Guard	1.4	16.6	13.8	12.8	4.2	19.0	3.7	9.6	4.3	12.8	1.8	41	

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q8 = "No".

Q13. Did you request an absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (1) Yes, (2) No, but I automatically received an absentee ballot from a local election official, (3) No, I never received an absentee ballot, but I expected to receive one, (4) No, I did not need an absentee ballot

	Percentages					N
	-99	1	2	3	4	
All Respondents	0.1	17.0	7.6	15.8	59.6	6,110
Age						
18 to 24 Years Old	0.1	11.0	6.7	16.2	66.0	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.0	20.7	8.2	15.6	55.6	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence						
Within 50 Miles	0.0	7.9	6.2	12.3	73.6	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.1	20.2	8.1	17.1	54.5	4,537
Service						
Army	0.0	17.8	7.5	17.8	56.9	1,616
Navy	0.0	18.9	8.1	15.4	57.6	1,352
Marine Corps	0.2	12.9	7.4	17.4	62.1	781
Air Force	0.1	15.1	7.3	13.0	64.6	2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	24.8	7.4	12.7	55.1	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q14. In what month did you first request your absentee ballot?

(-99) Refused, (-98) Do not recall, (1) July 2018 or earlier, (2) August 2018, (3) September 2018, (4) October 2018, (5) November 2018

	Percentages							N
	-99	-98	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	0.4	15.6	31.4	10.3	15.5	23.0	3.8	1,170
Age								

18 to 24 Years Old	0.2	20.5	19.4	6.0	15.3	31.3	7.3	170
25 Years Old or More	0.4	14.0	35.5	11.7	15.6	20.2	2.7	1,000
Distance from Voting Residence								
Within 50 Miles	0.0	17.7	33.1	13.4	11.7	22.9	1.2	144
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.4	15.3	31.2	9.8	16.1	23.0	4.2	1,026
Service								
Army	0.2	13.9	30.7	10.6	17.2	23.0	4.4	341
Navy	0.3	14.3	34.0	9.7	16.3	24.3	1.2	293
Marine Corps	0.4	24.4	27.3	10.8	6.0	16.5	14.5	119
Air Force	0.7	16.7	32.4	9.3	15.9	23.7	1.3	369
Coast Guard	0.0	11.2	27.5	14.0	18.2	26.4	2.8	48

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q13 = "Yes".

Q15. Were you aware that you could use the FPCA to register to vote and request an absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.6	54.1	45.4	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.6	65.6	33.7	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.5	46.9	52.6	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.8	56.8	42.4	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.5	53.0	46.5	4,537
Service				
Army	0.6	54.2	45.2	1,616
Navy	0.1	57.4	42.5	1,352
Marine Corps	0.7	55.7	43.6	781
Air Force	0.8	49.3	49.8	2,177
Coast Guard	1.3	56.7	41.9	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q16. Did you use the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) to request your absentee ballot or did you use another method for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (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

	Percentages					N
	-99	1	2	3	4	
All Respondents	0.9	29.8	50.6	4.1	14.6	1,170
Age						
18 to 24 Years Old	1.7	25.7	53.7	3.7	15.3	170
25 Years Old or More	0.6	31.2	49.6	4.2	14.3	1,000
Distance from Voting Residence						
Within 50 Miles	0.5	27.8	54.2	4.9	12.6	144
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.9	30.1	50.1	4.0	14.8	1,026
Service						
Army	2.1	35.1	47.9	3.7	11.2	341
Navy	0.0	25.1	60.2	4.1	10.5	293
Marine Corps	0.4	25.7	39.5	4.6	29.7	119
Air Force	0.3	29.5	48.7	4.9	16.6	369
Coast Guard	0.0	26.9	49.4	1.8	21.8	48

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q13 = "Yes".

Q17. How did you obtain your Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (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) Through military channels/Voting Assistance Officers (VAOs), (5) From a U.S. embassy or consulate, (6) From a State or local election official, (7) From a non-FVAP website, (8) From a military post office, (9) Some other source

	Percentages										N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
All Respondents	0.0	43.2	26.6	1.1	9.8	0.0	6.0	1.8	8.2	3.2	371
Age											
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	31.2	26.9	0.0	26.4	1.6	0.0	13.0	0.9	0.9	52
25 Years Old or More	0.0	46.5	26.6	1.4	5.3	7.2	2.4	6.9	3.8	3.8	319
Distance from Voting Residence											
Within 50 Miles	0.0	44.2	19.9	1.2	11.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	13.3	9.5	46
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.0	43.1	27.5	1.1	9.7	0.0	6.7	2.1	7.6	2.3	325
Service											
Army	0.0	43.5	21.1	0.3	17.9	0.0	5.7	1.6	7.9	2.0	114

Navy	0.0	35.5	33.6	2.3	1.2	0.0	8.3	5.0	9.4	4.8	77
Marine Corps	0.0	37.6	26.0	2.4	5.9	0.0	7.4	0.0	18.7	2.0	37
Air Force	0.0	52.1	29.0	1.1	6.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	4.9	3.2	130
Coast Guard	0.0	49.8	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	9.1	13

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q16 = "Yes".

Q18. How did you return your Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (1) Mail, (2) FVAP Electronic Transmission System (ETS), (3) Fax, but not using FVAP ETS, (4) E-mail (e.g., as an attachment), but not using FVAP ETS, (5) Online (e.g., through a secure website), (6) Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Office, (7) Other

	Percentages									N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
All Respondents	0.2	72.8	6.8	0.3	11.6	4.8	0.7	2.7	371	
Age										
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	71.3	7.5	0.0	11.5	4.9	1.0	3.9	52	
25 Years Old or More	0.2	73.2	6.7	0.4	11.7	4.8	0.6	2.4	319	
Distance from Voting Residence										
Within 50 Miles	0.0	85.7	1.8	0.0	3.0	2.5	0.6	6.4	46	
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.2	71.2	7.5	0.4	12.7	5.1	0.7	2.3	325	
Service										
Army	0.0	79.4	5.4	0.5	7.3	5.4	0.7	1.3	114	
Navy	0.0	67.9	8.2	0.0	17.3	5.1	0.0	1.6	77	
Marine Corps	0.0	62.1	17.8	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	7.4	37	
Air Force	0.7	70.5	4.8	0.6	9.7	6.4	1.8	5.5	130	
Coast Guard	0.0	67.8	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13	

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q16 = "Yes".

Q19a. Did you receive notification from an election official that your registration and/or request for an absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election had been received?

(-99) Refused, (-98) Do not recall, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages				N
	-99	-98	0	1	
All Respondents	0.5	22.4	27.5	49.6	1,170
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	28.8	32.5	38.7	170
25 Years Old or More	0.7	20.2	25.8	53.2	1,000

Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	0.6	31.4	27.7	40.3	144
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.5	21.1	27.5	50.9	1,026
Service					
Army	0.9	21.4	24.4	53.2	341
Navy	0.0	18.8	37.4	43.8	293
Marine Corps	0.6	38.1	23.1	38.2	119
Air Force	0.5	21.4	22.9	55.2	369
Coast Guard	0.0	20.2	25.0	54.8	48

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q13 = "Yes".

Q19b. Did you receive notification from an election official that your registration and/or request for an absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election had been rejected?

(-99) Refused, (-98) Do not recall, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages					N
	-99	-98	0	1		
All Respondents	4.5	22.4	69.5	3.6	1,170	
Age						
18 to 24 Years Old	4.1	26.4	64.2	5.3	170	
25 Years Old or More	4.6	21.0	71.3	3.0	1,000	
Distance from Voting Residence						
Within 50 Miles	2.1	30.1	63.6	4.2	144	
Greater Than 50 Miles	4.8	21.3	70.3	3.5	1,026	
Service						
Army	4.3	23.8	67.4	4.5	341	
Navy	1.9	18.9	76.4	2.7	293	
Marine Corps	5.6	30.1	58.6	5.7	119	
Air Force	6.5	21.1	70.3	2.1	369	
Coast Guard	9.5	20.2	66.5	3.9	48	

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q13 = "Yes".

Q19c. Did you receive notification from an election official that your registration and/or request for an absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election had been accepted?

(-99) Refused, (-98) Do not recall, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages				N
	-99	-98	0	1	
All Respondents	2.3	28.2	29.0	40.5	1,170
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	2.6	33.3	32.6	31.5	170
25 Years Old or More	2.2	26.4	27.8	43.6	1,000
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	2.7	32.9	31.5	32.9	144
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.2	27.5	28.6	41.6	1,026
Service					
Army	1.9	28.7	26.8	42.6	341
Navy	0.7	23.4	37.3	38.6	293
Marine Corps	0.5	37.8	27.5	34.3	119
Air Force	4.3	28.6	23.6	43.6	369
Coast Guard	9.5	28.3	26.4	35.8	48

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q13 = "Yes".

Q20. Did you receive an absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages				N
	-99	0	1		
All Respondents	0.6	78.9	20.5		6,110
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	0.8	85.6	13.6		1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.5	74.6	24.9		4,536
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	1.0	86.7	12.2		1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.5	76.0	23.5		4,537
Service					
Army	0.6	78.9	20.5		1,616
Navy	0.7	77.1	22.2		1,352
Marine Corps	0.8	82.9	16.2		781
Air Force	0.4	79.2	20.4		2,177

Coast Guard	0.8	71.5	27.7	184
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Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q21. How did you obtain your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (1) Mail, (2) Fax, (3) E-mail (e.g., as an attachment), (4) In person, (5) Downloaded ballot from State link on FVAP.gov, (6) Downloaded ballot from State voting website, (7) Downloaded ballot from State link on another website, (8) Other

	Percentages									N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
All Respondents	0.1	67.4	0.0	20.6	1.7	4.1	4.1	0.4	1.5	1,439
Age										
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	68.0	0.0	21.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	0.2	2.5	223
25 Years Old or More	0.2	67.2	0.1	20.5	1.2	4.6	4.6	0.4	1.2	1,216
Distance from Voting Residence										
Within 50 Miles	0.0	79.4	0.3	12.0	3.5	1.7	0.6	0.0	2.5	219
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.2	65.1	0.0	22.3	1.3	4.6	4.7	0.4	1.4	1,219
Service										
Army	0.1	68.0	0.1	20.9	1.6	5.1	3.0	0.1	1.0	394
Navy	0.3	70.8	0.0	18.7	0.4	3.8	4.2	0.5	1.3	350
Marine Corps	0.1	62.3	0.0	22.8	2.6	3.7	3.8	0.0	4.8	158
Air Force	0.0	63.1	0.0	22.4	3.1	3.4	6.0	0.6	1.5	483
Coast Guard	0.0	78.4	0.0	15.1	0.0	3.4	2.0	1.2	0.0	54

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q20 = "Yes".

Q22. When did you receive your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (-98) Do not recall, (1) July 2018 or earlier, (2) August 2018, (3) September 2018, (4) October 2018, (5) November 2018

	Percentages							N
	-99	-98	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	2.4	21.7	7.7	6.0	16.8	37.2	8.1	1,540
Age								
18 to 24 Years Old	6.5	25.7	10.2	2.4	7.8	36.8	10.5	255
25 Years Old or More	0.9	20.2	6.7	7.4	20.3	37.4	7.2	1,285
Distance from Voting Residence								
Within 50 Miles	5.4	20.5	11.6	5.6	13.5	34.1	9.3	243

Greater Than 50 Miles	1.9	21.9	6.9	6.1	17.5	37.8	7.8	1,296
Service								
Army	2.2	20.2	9.0	6.9	18.3	36.9	6.5	423
Navy	2.4	18.6	5.9	6.6	18.4	37.6	10.5	374
Marine Corps	5.5	23.1	12.0	3.9	16.4	30.7	8.3	171
Air Force	1.7	27.3	6.4	5.8	13.6	37.3	8.0	516
Coast Guard	0.0	18.8	3.3	1.6	14.7	55.3	6.3	56

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q13 = "No, but I automatically received an absentee ballot from a local election official." or Q20 = "Yes".

Q23. Did you return your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.7	35.4	63.9	1,540
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.5	49.3	49.2	255
25 Years Old or More	0.5	30.1	69.5	1,285
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.6	51.0	48.3	243
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.8	32.3	66.9	1,296
Service				
Army	0.4	35.3	64.2	423
Navy	0.8	26.8	72.4	374
Marine Corps	2.5	51.8	45.6	171
Air Force	0.5	40.1	59.4	516
Coast Guard	0.0	17.5	82.5	56

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q13 = "No, but I automatically received an absentee ballot from a local election official." or Q20 = "Yes".

Q24. How did you return your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (1) Mail, (2) FVAP Electronic Transmission System (ETS), (3) Fax, excluding Electronic Transmission System (ETS), (4) E-mail (e.g., as an attachment), (5) Online (e.g., through a secure website), (6) Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Office, (7) Other

	Percentages								
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N

All Respondents	0.2	81.9	1.1	0.8	9.4	4.0	0.5	2.1	1,044
Age									
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	74.0	2.9	0.0	10.7	5.8	1.4	5.3	128
25 Years Old or More	0.3	84.0	0.6	1.1	9.0	3.6	0.3	1.2	916
Distance from Voting Residence									
Within 50 Miles	0.0	77.9	0.0	0.0	4.6	3.0	2.8	11.7	132
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.2	82.4	1.2	1.0	10.1	4.2	0.2	0.7	911
Service									
Army	0.3	82.7	0.9	0.9	9.4	4.6	0.3	1.0	301
Navy	0.2	84.2	0.7	1.3	8.4	2.3	0.8	2.3	286
Marine Corps	1.0	67.6	4.3	1.2	17.7	4.1	0.0	4.2	91
Air Force	0.0	80.3	0.7	0.2	8.2	6.5	0.7	3.4	319
Coast Guard	0.0	91.5	1.6	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	47

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q23 = "Yes".

Q25. When did you return your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (-98) Do not recall, (1) July 2018 or earlier, (2) August 2018, (3) September 2018, (4) October 2018, (5) November 2018

	Percentages								
	-99	-98	1	2	3	4	5	N	
All Respondents	0.6	9.3	3.3	2.8	7.5	53.3	23.2	1,044	
Age									
18 to 24 Years Old	1.6	13.8	4.5	2.8	7.0	46.2	24.2	128	
25 Years Old or More	0.3	8.1	3.0	2.8	7.7	55.3	22.9	916	
Distance from Voting Residence									
Within 50 Miles	0.0	16.7	4.2	4.2	3.2	43.1	28.6	132	
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.6	8.1	3.2	2.6	8.2	54.9	22.4	911	
Service									
Army	0.7	8.0	4.8	3.3	8.8	56.9	17.6	301	
Navy	0.0	7.9	1.0	2.8	6.1	55.2	27.1	286	
Marine Corps	4.2	12.8	6.6	2.4	8.7	35.6	29.9	91	
Air Force	0.0	11.6	3.2	2.8	8.8	50.1	23.5	319	
Coast Guard	0.0	10.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	60.3	27.7	47	

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q23 = "Yes".

Q26a. Did you receive notification from an election official that your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election had been received?

(-99) Refused, (-98) Do not recall, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages				N
	-99	-98	0	1	
All Respondents	0.6	20.1	41.8	37.4	1,044
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	0.5	22.0	36.9	40.6	128
25 Years Old or More	0.7	19.7	43.1	36.6	916
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	0.0	26.5	45.5	28.1	132
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.7	19.3	41.2	38.8	911
Service					
Army	0.7	17.5	41.7	40.2	301
Navy	0.0	22.3	47.1	30.6	286
Marine Corps	1.6	25.5	23.1	49.8	91
Air Force	1.3	19.9	38.8	40.0	319
Coast Guard	0.0	19.0	53.6	27.4	47

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q23 = "Yes".

Q26b. Did you receive notification from an election official that your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election had been rejected?

(-99) Refused, (-98) Do not recall, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages				N
	-99	-98	0	1	
All Respondents	5.5	19.5	72.7	2.3	1,044
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	9.5	22.4	64.9	3.2	128
25 Years Old or More	4.5	18.7	74.8	2.1	916
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	4.9	21.1	68.6	5.5	132
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.7	19.3	73.2	1.9	911
Service					
Army	5.5	18.6	72.2	3.7	301
Navy	3.2	21.4	74.3	1.0	286

Marine Corps	7.7	18.7	71.3	2.4	91
Air Force	7.0	19.0	72.2	1.8	319
Coast Guard	9.7	17.5	70.7	2.1	47

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q23 = "Yes".

Q26c. Did you receive notification from an election official that your absentee ballot for the November 6, 2018, election had been accepted?

(-99) Refused, (-98) Do not recall, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages					N
	-99	-98	0	1		
All Respondents	3.7	23.4	43.2	29.8		1,044
Age						
18 to 24 Years Old	8.8	26.8	35.5	28.9		128
25 Years Old or More	2.3	22.4	45.2	30.0		916
Distance from Voting Residence						
Within 50 Miles	5.1	24.1	47.3	23.5		132
Greater Than 50 Miles	3.5	23.3	42.5	30.7		911
Service						
Army	3.3	22.7	42.5	31.5		301
Navy	2.1	24.8	48.8	24.2		286
Marine Corps	4.4	25.3	28.3	42.0		91
Air Force	4.6	23.2	40.0	32.2		319
Coast Guard	9.7	17.5	52.0	20.8		47

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q23 = "Yes".

Q27. Taking all things into consideration, how satisfied were you with the overall absentee voting process?

(-99) Refused, (1) Very dissatisfied, (2) Dissatisfied, (3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, (4) Satisfied, (5) Very satisfied

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	0.5	8.0	11.3	42.1	22.5	15.6	2,594
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	1.0	11.6	8.8	51.3	18.7	8.6	521
25 Years Old or More	0.2	6.3	12.5	37.7	24.3	18.9	2,073
Distance from Voting Residence							

Within 50 Miles	0.2	5.6	12.7	51.7	18.3	11.6	420
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.5	8.5	11.0	40.1	23.4	16.5	2,172
Service							
Army	0.7	7.7	11.9	43.8	20.0	15.8	739
Navy	0.1	11.6	9.8	37.6	25.2	15.7	640
Marine Corps	0.7	6.1	11.6	49.9	17.7	14.0	306
Air Force	0.4	6.3	11.2	40.7	25.5	15.8	825
Coast Guard	0.0	2.5	15.5	36.6	28.5	17.0	84

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q13 = ""Yes"", Q13 = ""No, but I automatically received an absentee ballot from a local election official"" or Q13 = ""No, I never received an absentee ballot, but I expected to receive one"".

Q28. During the past 6 years, did you usually vote in Federal elections?

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.4	59.3	40.3	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.8	75.4	23.8	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.1	49.3	50.6	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.1	61.0	38.9	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.5	58.7	40.8	4,537
Service				
Army	0.4	56.7	42.9	1,616
Navy	0.1	56.1	43.8	1,352
Marine Corps	1.1	73.1	25.8	781
Air Force	0.3	60.2	39.5	2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	46.5	53.5	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q29. How interested or uninterested were you in the U.S. elections held on November 6, 2018?

(-99) Refused, (1) Very uninterested, (2) Somewhat uninterested, (3) Neither interested nor uninterested, (4) Somewhat interested, (5) Very interested

Percentages				
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	-99	1	2	3	4	5	N
All Respondents	0.1	16.7	7.4	25.3	27.0	23.5	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	0.1	20.9	8.0	30.4	27.9	12.9	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.2	14.0	7.0	22.2	26.4	30.2	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	0.1	16.5	7.2	24.6	27.1	24.5	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.2	16.7	7.4	25.6	26.9	23.2	4,537
Service							
Army	0.1	17.0	6.7	24.4	27.3	24.5	1,616
Navy	0.3	13.2	7.1	26.2	27.4	25.9	1,352
Marine Corps	0.1	21.8	9.4	27.8	25.5	15.4	781
Air Force	0.2	17.3	7.8	24.7	27.1	22.8	2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	12.5	4.0	23.1	25.6	34.9	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q30. Did you have any preferences regarding the candidates in the U.S. elections held on November 6, 2018?

(-99) Refused, (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

	Percentages					N	
	-99	1	2	3	4	N	
All Respondents	0.5	38.2	12.5	29.2	19.6	6,110	
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	0.9	45.7	12.4	28.4	12.6	1,574	
25 Years Old or More	0.3	33.5	12.6	29.7	24.0	4,536	
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	0.3	36.9	12.3	30.2	20.3	1,566	
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.6	38.6	12.6	28.8	19.4	4,537	
Service							
Army	0.6	37.1	11.8	30.1	20.4	1,616	
Navy	0.2	35.0	14.4	29.8	20.7	1,352	
Marine Corps	0.9	48.5	11.1	25.9	13.6	781	
Air Force	0.4	38.3	12.4	29.1	19.8	2,177	
Coast Guard	0.3	28.5	14.4	28.8	28.1	184	

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q31. During the months leading up to the election, did you ever plan to vote in that election, or did you not plan to vote?

(-99) Refused, (0) Did not plan to vote, (1) Did plan to vote

	Percentages				N
	-99	0	1		
All Respondents	0.3	55.3	44.4		6,110
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	0.5	65.7	33.8		1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.2	48.9	51.0		4,536
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	0.2	51.3	48.5		1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.3	56.7	42.9		4,537
Service					
Army	0.3	55.0	44.7		1,616
Navy	0.1	49.8	50.0		1,352
Marine Corps	0.1	64.9	35.0		781
Air Force	0.6	57.2	42.1		2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	45.5	54.5		184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q32. In the election held on November 6, 2018, did you definitely vote in person on election day; definitely complete an absentee ballot by mail, e-mail, fax, or online on or before November 6, 2018; definitely not vote; or are you not completely sure whether you voted in that election?

(-99) Refused, (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

	Percentages									N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
All Respondents	0.2	7.2	13.3	1.9	0.9	0.2	67.1	9.2		6,110
Age										
18 to 24 Years Old	0.2	3.7	6.8	1.3	0.5	0.0	75.9	11.8		1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.2	9.5	17.3	2.3	1.2	0.2	61.7	7.5		4,536
Distance from Voting Residence										
Within 50 Miles	0.2	21.2	8.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	59.2	10.0		1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.2	2.2	15.1	2.3	1.1	0.2	70.0	8.8		4,537

Service									
Army	0.2	8.1	12.8	2.1	0.8	0.1	66.5	9.5	1,616
Navy	0.1	7.6	17.3	1.7	1.1	0.2	64.2	7.8	1,352
Marine Corps	0.6	2.1	7.2	2.1	0.9	0.1	75.9	11.1	781
Air Force	0.2	7.6	12.3	1.4	1.1	0.1	68.1	9.2	2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	14.9	20.1	3.8	0.0	1.1	52.1	8.1	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q33a. Did you experience any of the following situations leading up to the November 6, 2018, election? [I had difficulty registering to vote]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.5	87.8	10.7	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.8	86.5	11.7	1,574
25 Years Old or More	1.4	88.6	10.0	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.7	90.4	7.9	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.4	87.0	11.6	4,537
Service				
Army	2.1	87.8	10.1	1,616
Navy	1.5	87.2	11.3	1,352
Marine Corps	1.4	85.3	13.3	781
Air Force	1.0	89.6	9.4	2,177
Coast Guard	1.1	89.0	9.9	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q33b. Did you experience any of the following situations leading up to the November 6, 2018, election? [I had difficulty requesting an absentee ballot]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.9	83.9	14.2	6,110

Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	2.0	83.2	14.9	1,574
25 Years Old or More	1.8	84.4	13.8	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	2.5	88.3	9.2	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.6	82.4	16.0	4,537
Service				
Army	2.6	83.0	14.4	1,616
Navy	1.6	82.7	15.7	1,352
Marine Corps	1.6	82.6	15.9	781
Air Force	1.4	87.1	11.5	2,177
Coast Guard	1.1	85.2	13.6	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q33c. Did you experience any of the following situations leading up to the November 6, 2018, election? [My absentee ballot arrived too late]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	2.4	91.1	6.5	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	2.1	91.0	6.9	1,574
25 Years Old or More	2.5	91.2	6.3	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	2.7	92.5	4.7	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.1	90.7	7.2	4,537
Service				
Army	3.0	89.8	7.2	1,616
Navy	2.7	90.1	7.2	1,352
Marine Corps	1.2	90.8	8.0	781
Air Force	1.9	94.1	4.0	2,177
Coast Guard	1.6	91.1	7.2	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q33d. Did you experience any of the following situations leading up to the November 6, 2018, election? [I had difficulty returning my ballot]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	2.5	93.1	4.3	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	2.7	92.9	4.4	1,574
25 Years Old or More	2.5	93.3	4.2	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	2.9	94.9	2.2	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.4	92.6	5.1	4,537
Service				
Army	3.2	91.7	5.0	1,616
Navy	2.1	93.0	4.8	1,352
Marine Corps	2.9	92.1	5.0	781
Air Force	1.8	95.7	2.5	2,177
Coast Guard	2.1	94.2	3.8	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q33e. Did you experience any of the following situations leading up to the November 6, 2018, election? [I had difficulty with the mailing system]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	2.3	92.5	5.3	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	2.1	91.3	6.6	1,574
25 Years Old or More	2.4	93.2	4.4	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	2.4	94.1	3.6	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.2	92.0	5.9	4,537
Service				
Army	2.9	91.1	6.0	1,616
Navy	2.2	91.9	6.0	1,352

Marine Corps	1.3	92.2	6.4	781
Air Force	2.0	95.0	2.9	2,177
Coast Guard	1.6	93.9	4.4	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q33f. Did you experience any of the following situations leading up to the November 6, 2018, election? [I was unsure what U.S. address to use on my absentee ballot]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	1.9	87.7	10.3	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.6	86.1	12.3	1,574
25 Years Old or More	2.2	88.8	9.1	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	2.4	90.9	6.7	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.7	86.7	11.6	4,537
Service				
Army	2.3	86.5	11.3	1,616
Navy	2.3	88.2	9.5	1,352
Marine Corps	1.5	86.0	12.5	781
Air Force	1.3	90.0	8.6	2,177
Coast Guard	1.6	88.5	9.8	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q34. What was the MAIN REASON you did not vote in the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (1) I tried/wanted to vote but did not or could not complete the process, (2) I did not want to vote

	Percentages			N
	-99	1	2	
All Respondents	0.2	31.6	68.1	3,985
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.1	28.5	71.4	1,193
25 Years Old or More	0.3	34.0	65.6	2,792
Distance from Voting Residence				

Within 50 Miles	0.0	26.4	73.6	873
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.3	33.2	66.5	3,107
Service				
Army	0.2	34.4	65.4	1,007
Navy	0.3	34.6	65.0	815
Marine Corps	0.0	26.9	73.0	576
Air Force	0.4	27.7	72.0	1,497
Coast Guard	0.0	32.8	67.2	90

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q32 = "Definitely did not vote".

Q35. Which of the following best describes why you did not vote in the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (1) I was not registered to vote, (2) I did not know how to get an absentee ballot, (3) My absentee ballot arrived too late, (4) My absentee ballot did not arrive at all, (5) The absentee voting process was too complicated, (6) I was not allowed to take time during duty hours to vote, (7) Some other reason

	Percentages								N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
All Respondents	0.2	18.9	19.7	4.7	12.1	13.4	5.1	25.9	1,288
Age									
18 to 24 Years Old	0.3	23.6	25.0	6.5	7.9	10.4	8.9	17.4	340
25 Years Old or More	0.2	15.9	16.3	3.5	14.9	15.3	2.6	31.4	948
Distance from Voting Residence									
Within 50 Miles	0.0	20.7	18.2	3.7	10.3	5.7	10.0	31.4	245
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.3	18.5	20.0	4.9	12.5	15.3	3.9	24.6	1,042
Service									
Army	0.3	19.1	20.9	4.1	11.9	10.9	7.2	25.6	365
Navy	0.0	16.8	18.1	7.4	13.6	15.0	2.7	26.4	318
Marine Corps	0.9	21.2	21.6	3.8	8.4	13.3	10.4	20.5	160
Air Force	0.0	20.3	19.5	3.3	10.7	15.1	1.1	30.0	414
Coast Guard	0.0	13.9	9.1	0.0	32.6	20.7	2.9	20.8	31

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q34="I tried/wanted to vote but did not or could not complete the process."

Q36. Was the November 6, 2018, election your first time voting or trying to vote?

(-99) Refused, (1) Yes, (2) No, this was not my first time voting or trying to vote, (3) No, I did not vote or try to vote

Percentages	

	-99	1	2	3	N
All Respondents	0.6	8.8	45.4	45.2	6,110
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	0.8	15.0	28.0	56.2	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.4	5.0	56.3	38.3	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	0.6	10.7	45.6	43.1	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.6	8.2	45.4	45.9	4,537
Service					
Army	0.3	9.5	46.5	43.7	1,616
Navy	0.1	7.7	49.8	42.4	1,352
Marine Corps	2.2	12.8	29.5	55.5	781
Air Force	0.5	7.5	45.9	46.2	2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	3.5	64.6	31.9	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q37. Was the November 6, 2018, election your first time trying to vote absentee in an election?

(-99) Refused, (1) Yes, (2) No, this was not my first time voting or trying to vote, (3) No, I did not vote or try to vote

	Percentages				N
	-99	1	2	3	N
All Respondents	0.9	25.6	47.6	25.9	3,543
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	1.0	41.6	24.8	32.6	694
25 Years Old or More	0.8	18.6	57.6	22.9	2,849
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	0.9	16.8	34.4	48.0	945
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.9	28.9	52.6	17.6	2,596
Service					
Army	1.1	26.4	47.6	25.0	1,000
Navy	0.2	24.4	51.4	23.9	855
Marine Corps	1.8	33.1	38.3	26.7	379
Air Force	0.9	24.0	46.2	28.9	1,176
Coast Guard	1.1	15.8	57.0	26.1	133

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q36 = "Yes" or "No, this was not my first time voting or trying to vote".

Q38. 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?

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.6	68.0	31.4	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.8	76.6	22.6	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.5	62.6	36.9	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.0	69.2	29.8	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.5	67.5	32.0	4,537
Service				
Army	0.9	67.8	31.3	1,616
Navy	0.4	71.3	28.3	1,352
Marine Corps	1.0	67.5	31.5	781
Air Force	0.3	64.8	34.9	2,177
Coast Guard	0.3	69.9	29.7	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q39. Did you use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.7	97.2	2.1	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.8	97.5	1.7	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.6	97.1	2.3	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.8	97.9	1.3	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.7	97.0	2.3	4,537
Service				
Army	0.9	96.2	2.9	1,616

Navy	0.2	98.5	1.3	1,352
Marine Corps	0.9	98.0	1.1	781
Air Force	0.9	97.0	2.1	2,177
Coast Guard	0.5	97.1	2.4	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q40. How did you obtain your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (1) Printable FWAB downloaded from FVAP.gov, (2) Online assistant tool at FVAP.gov that guides voters in completing a FWAB, (3) From some other contact with the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP), (4) Through military channels/Voting Assistance Officers (VAOs), (5) From a U.S. embassy or consulate, (6) From a State or local election official, (7) From a non-FVAP website, (8) From a military post office, (9) Some other source

	Percentages										N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
All Respondents	1.3	35.3	15.1	1.5	15.7	4.8	4.2	0.4	8.2	13.6	130
Age											
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	13.2	3.6	1.5	34.3	10.7	0.0	1.1	16.1	19.5	24
25 Years Old or More	1.9	45.6	20.5	1.4	6.9	2.0	6.2	0.0	4.5	10.9	106
Distance from Voting Residence											
Within 50 Miles	3.7	30.6	9.2	1.3	17.9	0.0	5.9	2.1	7.0	22.3	30
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.8	36.2	16.3	1.5	15.2	5.7	3.9	0.0	8.4	11.8	100
Service											
Army	0.0	38.4	14.0	1.5	23.0	8.4	3.1	0.0	3.4	8.1	42
Navy	4.4	40.8	24.6	0.0	2.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	21.6	20
Marine Corps	0.0	35.2	24.9	3.1	16.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	7.8	7.7	13
Air Force	2.5	25.9	8.6	1.9	8.7	0.0	10.9	0.0	23.2	18.3	50
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q39 = "Yes".

Q41. When did you return your Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (-98) Do not recall, (1) September 2018 or earlier, (2) October 2018, (3) November 2018

	Percentages					N
	-99	-98	1	3	3	
All Respondents	1.3	34.8	16.0	28.2	19.6	130
Age						
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	57.1	12.2	17.9	12.9	24

25 Years Old or More	1.9	24.4	17.8	33.0	22.8	106
Distance from Voting Residence						
Within 50 Miles	3.7	34.7	25.7	17.2	18.7	30
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.8	34.9	14.0	30.4	19.8	100
Service						
Army	0.0	29.0	24.9	25.7	20.4	42
Navy	4.4	20.2	1.7	66.1	7.6	20
Marine Corps	0.0	65.3	2.0	0.0	32.7	13
Air Force	2.5	44.5	13.7	16.7	22.6	50
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q39 = "Yes".

Q42. What was the MAIN REASON you used the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (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

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	3.0	13.8	3.7	25.3	20.1	34.1	130
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	2.1	1.2	0.0	11.2	45.9	39.6	24
25 Years Old or More	3.4	19.8	5.4	32.0	7.9	31.5	106
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	1.6	14.8	9.4	18.4	10.7	45.1	30
Greater Than 50 Miles	3.3	13.6	2.5	26.7	22.0	31.8	100
Service							
Army	1.5	15.2	2.2	25.8	23.4	31.8	42
Navy	4.4	15.0	8.4	48.9	1.7	21.6	20
Marine Corps	0.0	2.0	0.0	16.5	19.3	62.2	13
Air Force	6.3	15.8	5.3	10.9	21.1	40.7	50
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q39 = "Yes".

Q43. What is the MAIN REASON you did not use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot (FWAB) for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (1) I did not know how to get one, (2) I could not get one, (3) I had difficulty filling it out, (4) I did not need one; I had already returned an absentee ballot, (5) Some other reason

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	0.4	5.5	1.6	0.5	24.3	67.7	2,102
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	0.4	8.5	0.2	0.5	18.1	72.1	410
25 Years Old or More	0.4	4.3	2.2	0.4	26.7	65.9	1,692
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	0.3	6.3	1.2	0.4	24.3	67.4	548
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.5	5.2	1.8	0.5	24.3	67.8	1,553
Service							
Army	0.4	5.7	2.5	0.5	25.2	65.7	560
Navy	0.2	8.1	1.5	0.5	31.7	58.1	434
Marine Corps	0.5	2.4	1.5	0.3	15.6	79.8	284
Air Force	0.6	4.9	0.7	0.5	21.1	72.2	771
Coast Guard	0.0	4.4	1.1	0.0	29.3	65.2	53

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered (Q38 = "Yes" or Q38 = "Refused") and Q39 = "No".

Q44. In preparation for the November 6, 2018, election, did you need any information or assistance (e.g., information on deadlines, how to request an absentee ballot)?

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	1.1	78.1	20.8	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.3	76.4	22.3	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.9	79.2	19.8	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.9	84.5	14.6	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.1	75.9	23.0	4,537
Service				
Army	1.0	76.9	22.0	1,616
Navy	0.8	78.8	20.4	1,352
Marine Corps	1.5	76.3	22.1	781

Air Force	1.3	79.9	18.8	2,177
Coast Guard	0.5	79.3	20.2	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q45a. Were you aware of the following voting assistance resources? [FVAP]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	1.8	51.7	46.5	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	2.1	69.5	28.5	1,574
25 Years Old or More	1.6	40.5	57.8	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	2.3	58.2	39.5	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.6	49.2	49.1	4,537
Service				
Army	2.3	50.0	47.6	1,616
Navy	1.8	53.6	44.6	1,352
Marine Corps	1.2	53.3	45.5	781
Air Force	1.2	50.0	48.8	2,177
Coast Guard	3.4	60.9	35.7	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q45b. Were you aware of the following voting assistance resources? [Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	1.7	55.1	43.2	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.7	73.2	25.1	1,574
25 Years Old or More	1.7	43.8	54.5	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.6	58.8	39.6	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.7	53.8	44.5	4,537

Service				
Army	1.1	55.5	43.4	1,616
Navy	1.8	61.6	36.6	1,352
Marine Corps	2.6	49.1	48.4	781
Air Force	1.8	50.6	47.6	2,177
Coast Guard	2.4	60.9	36.7	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q45c. Were you aware of the following voting assistance resources? [Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., AF Personnel & Family Readiness Center, soldier support center)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.4	56.6	42.0	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.5	70.5	28.0	1,574
25 Years Old or More	1.4	47.9	50.7	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.5	58.8	39.7	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.4	55.8	42.9	4,537
Service				
Army	1.3	56.1	42.7	1,616
Navy	1.2	64.3	34.5	1,352
Marine Corps	1.6	57.4	41.0	781
Air Force	1.7	47.1	51.1	2,177
Coast Guard	1.8	71.5	26.7	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q45d. Were you aware of the following voting assistance resources? [State and local election websites]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.0	37.8	61.2	6,110
Age				

18 to 24 Years Old	1.0	49.5	49.5	1,574
25 Years Old or More	1.1	30.5	68.4	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.0	40.8	58.2	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.1	36.7	62.2	4,537
Service				
Army	1.2	41.1	57.8	1,616
Navy	1.0	35.6	63.4	1,352
Marine Corps	0.9	39.9	59.2	781
Air Force	0.9	34.6	64.5	2,177
Coast Guard	1.8	34.7	63.5	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q46a. Did you seek voting information or assistance from any of the following? [FVAP]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.0	80.0	19.0	3,351
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.2	78.9	19.8	516
25 Years Old or More	1.0	80.3	18.7	2,835
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.9	83.8	15.3	739
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.1	78.9	20.0	2,611
Service				
Army	0.7	79.0	20.3	916
Navy	0.5	80.6	18.9	750
Marine Corps	2.6	78.0	19.4	442
Air Force	1.3	82.6	16.1	1,174
Coast Guard	0.0	72.9	27.1	69

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q45a = "Yes".

Q46b. Did you seek voting information or assistance from any of the following? [Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages				N
	-99	0	1		
All Respondents	0.8	89.8	9.4		3,186
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	0.7	87.1	12.2		462
25 Years Old or More	0.9	90.5	8.6		2,724
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	0.7	88.9	10.3		752
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.8	90.0	9.1		2,431
Service					
Army	0.4	88.4	11.2		879
Navy	0.6	93.1	6.3		612
Marine Corps	1.4	86.3	12.3		471
Air Force	1.3	91.0	7.7		1,152
Coast Guard	0.0	88.9	11.1		72

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q45b = "Yes".

Q46c. Did you seek voting information or assistance from any of the following? [Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., AF Personnel & Family Readiness Center, soldier support center)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages				N
	-99	0	1		
All Respondents	1.1	90.1	8.8		3,036
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	0.6	87.2	12.2		503
25 Years Old or More	1.3	91.1	7.6		2,533
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	1.1	89.7	9.2		744
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.1	90.2	8.6		2,290
Service					
Army	0.6	88.7	10.6		826
Navy	1.3	93.4	5.3		564
Marine Corps	1.7	86.3	12.0		394

Air Force	1.3	90.9	7.8	1,200
Coast Guard	0.0	95.6	4.4	52

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q45c = "Yes".

Q46d. Did you seek voting information or assistance from any of the following? [State and local election websites]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.7	67.1	32.2	4,047
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.5	69.3	30.2	810
25 Years Old or More	0.8	66.1	33.0	3,237
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.5	64.8	34.7	1,005
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.8	67.9	31.3	3,039
Service				
Army	0.5	66.3	33.2	1,053
Navy	0.5	62.4	37.0	914
Marine Corps	1.0	73.3	25.7	518
Air Force	1.1	71.3	27.6	1,442
Coast Guard	0.0	53.8	46.2	120

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q45d = "Yes".

Q47a. Did you use FVAP to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Determining my eligibility to vote]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.3	62.4	36.3	629
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	65.3	34.7	99
25 Years Old or More	1.7	61.4	36.8	530
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	4.6	59.6	35.7	123

Greater Than 50 Miles	0.6	63.0	36.4	506
Service				
Army	2.9	61.4	35.7	188
Navy	0.0	57.6	42.4	148
Marine Corps	0.0	67.0	33.0	76
Air Force	1.0	64.9	34.2	200
Coast Guard	0.0	72.3	27.7	17

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46a = "Yes".

Q47b. Did you use FVAP to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Determining my legal residency and/or voting jurisdiction]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	1.2	59.3	39.4	629
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	59.3	40.7	99
25 Years Old or More	1.6	59.3	39.0	530
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	3.6	60.6	35.8	123
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.7	59.1	40.2	506
Service				
Army	1.9	59.1	39.1	188
Navy	0.0	57.5	42.5	148
Marine Corps	1.5	50.9	47.6	76
Air Force	1.3	64.6	34.0	200
Coast Guard	0.0	75.5	24.5	17

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46a = "Yes".

Q47c. Did you use FVAP to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Obtaining voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	

All Respondents	0.6	38.9	60.5	629
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.3	50.6	48.2	99
25 Years Old or More	0.4	35.1	64.6	530
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.3	50.4	49.3	123
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.6	36.4	63.0	506
Service				
Army	0.8	38.5	60.7	188
Navy	0.6	40.2	59.2	148
Marine Corps	0.0	39.4	60.6	76
Air Force	0.6	38.5	60.9	200
Coast Guard	0.0	34.1	65.9	17

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46a = "Yes".

Q47d. Did you use FVAP to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Completing voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.3	51.1	47.6	629
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	2.6	59.4	38.0	99
25 Years Old or More	0.9	48.3	50.8	530
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	6.0	52.7	41.3	123
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.3	50.7	49.0	506
Service				
Army	2.3	45.0	52.6	188
Navy	0.6	56.9	42.5	148
Marine Corps	0.0	57.1	42.9	76
Air Force	1.3	51.4	47.3	200
Coast Guard	0.0	51.4	48.6	17

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46a = "Yes".

Q47e. Did you use FVAP to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Finding information on voting deadlines]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	1.3	38.9	59.7	629
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	2.1	40.2	57.6	99
25 Years Old or More	1.0	38.5	60.4	530
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	3.0	46.4	50.7	123
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.9	37.3	61.7	506
Service				
Army	1.1	40.0	58.9	188
Navy	0.4	37.8	61.8	148
Marine Corps	2.0	36.4	61.6	76
Air Force	2.4	44.2	53.4	200
Coast Guard	0.0	11.5	88.5	17

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46a = "Yes".

Q47f. Did you use FVAP to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Electronic transmission of election materials (e.g., faxing, emailing)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	1.8	59.0	39.2	629
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.1	61.9	37.0	99
25 Years Old or More	2.0	58.1	39.9	530
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	4.0	65.4	30.6	123
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.3	57.6	41.1	506
Service				
Army	2.0	57.0	41.0	188
Navy	0.7	62.0	37.4	148

Marine Corps	1.1	56.9	42.0	76
Air Force	3.4	62.2	34.4	200
Coast Guard	0.0	49.5	50.5	17

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46a = "Yes".

Q47g. Did you use FVAP to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Assistance with websites (e.g., federal, state, local)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	1.4	61.3	37.4	629
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.6	60.4	38.9	99
25 Years Old or More	1.6	61.5	36.9	530
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	4.9	61.1	34.0	123
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.6	61.3	38.1	506
Service				
Army	1.4	62.3	36.3	188
Navy	1.7	57.9	40.4	148
Marine Corps	0.0	61.2	38.8	76
Air Force	1.9	62.8	35.3	200
Coast Guard	0.0	64.0	36.0	17

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46a = "Yes".

Q47h. Did you use FVAP to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Obtaining contact information for Local Elections Officials (LEOs)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	1.1	68.0	30.9	629
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.7	68.5	30.8	99
25 Years Old or More	1.2	67.8	31.0	530
Distance from Voting Residence				

Within 50 Miles	3.7	65.6	30.7	123
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.5	68.5	31.0	506
Service				
Army	1.6	66.5	32.0	188
Navy	0.7	68.9	30.4	148
Marine Corps	0.0	69.2	30.8	76
Air Force	1.5	69.9	28.6	200
Coast Guard	0.0	61.3	38.7	17

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46a = "Yes".

Q47i. Did you use FVAP to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Watching the direct-to-voter training video]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.4	79.7	18.9	629
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.6	79.3	20.1	99
25 Years Old or More	1.7	79.8	18.5	530
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	3.3	75.7	21.1	123
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.0	80.6	18.4	506
Service				
Army	1.6	76.7	21.7	188
Navy	2.6	80.9	16.5	148
Marine Corps	0.0	76.4	23.6	76
Air Force	1.0	84.9	14.1	200
Coast Guard	0.0	84.7	15.3	17

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46a = "Yes".

Q47j. Did you use FVAP to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Some other voting information or assistance]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages
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	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.7	70.6	28.7	629
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.9	67.2	31.9	99
25 Years Old or More	0.6	71.7	27.6	530
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	2.3	67.7	30.0	123
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.3	71.3	28.4	506
Service				
Army	1.1	72.5	26.4	188
Navy	0.0	70.2	29.8	148
Marine Corps	0.0	61.6	38.4	76
Air Force	1.3	71.3	27.4	200
Coast Guard	0.0	84.7	15.3	17

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46a = "Yes".

**Q48a. Did you use Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs) to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Determining my eligibility to vote]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	3.3	64.3	32.5	277
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	5.7	58.4	35.9	47
25 Years Old or More	2.3	66.6	31.1	230
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	6.8	58.4	34.7	76
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.0	66.4	31.6	201
Service				
Army	4.9	62.5	32.6	98
Navy	3.9	59.8	36.3	42
Marine Corps	0.0	61.5	38.5	44
Air Force	3.3	73.6	23.1	87
Coast Guard	0.0	60.2	39.8	6

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46b = "Yes".

**Q48b. Did you use Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs) to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Determining my legal residency and/or voting jurisdiction]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	3.7	63.2	33.2	277
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	5.7	58.8	35.5	47
25 Years Old or More	2.9	64.9	32.2	230
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	9.0	56.3	34.7	76
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.7	65.6	32.6	201
Service				
Army	5.2	60.7	34.1	98
Navy	3.9	65.5	30.7	42
Marine Corps	0.0	55.8	44.2	44
Air Force	4.6	73.5	21.9	87
Coast Guard	0.0	60.2	39.8	6

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46b = "Yes".

**Q48c. Did you use Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs) to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Obtaining voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.0	55.9	43.1	277
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	56.2	43.8	47
25 Years Old or More	1.4	55.8	42.8	230
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.6	56.4	43.0	76
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.1	55.8	43.1	201
Service				

Army	0.0	55.1	44.9	98
Navy	3.9	59.4	36.7	42
Marine Corps	0.0	51.4	48.6	44
Air Force	2.0	63.0	35.1	87
Coast Guard	0.0	31.4	68.6	6

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46b = "Yes".

Q48d. Did you use Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs) to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Completing voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	3.7	59.8	36.5	277
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	5.7	57.2	37.1	47
25 Years Old or More	2.9	60.8	36.3	230
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	6.8	57.8	35.4	76
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.6	60.5	36.9	201
Service				
Army	5.1	58.1	36.8	98
Navy	2.3	64.9	32.8	42
Marine Corps	1.9	52.0	46.1	44
Air Force	4.2	70.8	25.1	87
Coast Guard	0.0	31.4	68.6	6

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46b = "Yes".

Q48e. Did you use Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs) to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Finding information on voting deadlines]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	3.8	58.7	37.6	277
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	5.7	64.9	29.4	47

25 Years Old or More	3.0	56.2	40.9	230
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	7.3	51.8	40.9	76
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.5	61.2	36.4	201
Service				
Army	5.4	56.3	38.3	98
Navy	3.9	65.3	30.9	42
Marine Corps	0.7	62.4	36.9	44
Air Force	3.9	63.9	32.2	87
Coast Guard	0.0	0.0	100.0	6

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46b = "Yes".

**Q48f. Did you use Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs) to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Electronic transmission of election materials (e.g., faxing, emailing)]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	3.5	67.8	28.7	277
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	5.7	68.1	26.2	47
25 Years Old or More	2.6	67.7	29.7	230
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	7.9	60.9	31.1	76
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.9	70.3	27.8	201
Service				
Army	4.5	64.8	30.7	98
Navy	3.9	72.3	23.8	42
Marine Corps	0.7	67.6	31.7	44
Air Force	4.6	71.9	23.5	87
Coast Guard	0.0	60.2	39.8	6

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46b = "Yes".

**Q48g. Did you use Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs) to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Assistance with websites (e.g., federal, state, local)]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	3.6	64.3	32.1	277
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	6.7	64.8	28.5	47
25 Years Old or More	2.4	64.1	33.5	230
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	6.8	56.5	36.7	76
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.5	67.1	30.4	201
Service				
Army	4.5	61.8	33.7	98
Navy	3.9	65.5	30.7	42
Marine Corps	0.7	67.6	31.7	44
Air Force	5.1	70.2	24.7	87
Coast Guard	0.0	28.8	71.2	6

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46b = "Yes".

Q48h. Did you use Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs) to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Obtaining contact information for Local Elections Officials (LEOs)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	3.2	67.1	29.6	277
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	5.7	63.0	31.3	47
25 Years Old or More	2.2	68.8	29.0	230
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	6.8	63.1	30.1	76
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.9	68.6	29.5	201
Service				
Army	4.5	62.2	33.3	98
Navy	3.9	69.8	26.3	42
Marine Corps	0.7	64.2	35.1	44
Air Force	3.3	76.9	19.8	87

Coast Guard	0.0	69.3	30.7	6
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Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46b = "Yes".

**Q48i. Did you use Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs) to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Watching the direct-to-voter training video]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	4.3	70.0	25.8	277
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	5.7	70.5	23.8	47
25 Years Old or More	3.7	69.8	26.6	230
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	6.8	65.5	27.7	76
Greater Than 50 Miles	3.3	71.6	25.1	201
Service				
Army	4.5	67.0	28.5	98
Navy	6.5	68.6	24.8	42
Marine Corps	2.1	71.7	26.2	44
Air Force	5.0	74.9	20.1	87
Coast Guard	0.0	69.3	30.7	6

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46b = "Yes".

**Q48j. Did you use Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs) to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Some other voting information or assistance]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	4.0	62.0	34.0	277
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	5.7	61.7	32.6	47
25 Years Old or More	3.4	62.1	34.6	230
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	9.1	61.8	29.1	76
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.2	62.0	35.8	201

Service				
Army	5.0	59.7	35.4	98
Navy	8.2	56.7	35.0	42
Marine Corps	0.7	67.6	31.7	44
Air Force	3.3	67.5	29.2	87
Coast Guard	0.0	40.6	59.4	6

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46b = "Yes".

Q49a. Did you use Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., family readiness center, soldier support center) to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Determining my eligibility to vote]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	2.6	69.1	28.3	249
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.0	76.9	22.1	54
25 Years Old or More	3.4	64.9	31.7	195
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.2	65.8	33.0	79
Greater Than 50 Miles	3.0	70.4	26.6	170
Service				
Army	2.9	66.6	30.5	87
Navy	2.0	68.4	29.6	38
Marine Corps	0.0	65.1	34.9	33
Air Force	4.1	79.0	16.9	89
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46c = "Yes".

Q49b. Did you use Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., family readiness center, soldier support center) to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Determining my legal residency and/or voting jurisdiction]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	2.2	67.9	29.9	249

Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.0	75.7	23.3	54
25 Years Old or More	2.9	63.6	33.5	195
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.8	66.1	32.1	79
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.4	68.5	29.1	170
Service				
Army	1.5	65.2	33.3	87
Navy	2.0	64.5	33.5	38
Marine Corps	0.0	62.2	37.8	33
Air Force	5.3	80.2	14.5	89
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46c = "Yes".

Q49c. Did you use Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., family readiness center, soldier support center) to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Obtaining voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	2.1	61.5	36.4	249
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.9	67.3	30.9	54
25 Years Old or More	2.2	58.3	39.5	195
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.3	65.9	32.7	79
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.4	59.9	37.7	170
Service				
Army	1.5	52.9	45.7	87
Navy	2.0	65.6	32.4	38
Marine Corps	0.0	64.0	36.0	33
Air Force	4.7	74.2	21.1	89
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46c = "Yes".

Q49d. Did you use Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., family readiness center, soldier support center) to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Completing voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	4.4	61.0	34.6	249
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	7.1	61.5	31.4	54
25 Years Old or More	2.9	60.8	36.3	195
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	4.6	63.9	31.5	79
Greater Than 50 Miles	4.3	60.0	35.7	170
Service				
Army	1.5	54.7	43.9	87
Navy	0.0	68.5	31.5	38
Marine Corps	12.9	51.1	36.0	33
Air Force	5.5	77.0	17.5	89
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46c = "Yes".

Q49e. Did you use Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., family readiness center, soldier support center) to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Finding information on voting deadlines]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	2.4	61.6	36.0	249
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.0	69.7	29.3	54
25 Years Old or More	3.2	57.1	39.8	195
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	2.5	62.8	34.7	79
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.4	61.1	36.5	170
Service				
Army	2.2	58.0	39.8	87

Navy	2.0	60.8	37.2	38
Marine Corps	0.0	53.4	46.6	33
Air Force	4.8	75.6	19.6	89
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46c = "Yes".

Q49f. Did you use Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., family readiness center, soldier support center) to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Electronic transmission of election materials (e.g., faxing, emailing)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	2.0	69.1	28.9	249
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.0	75.8	23.1	54
25 Years Old or More	2.6	65.3	32.1	195
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.3	68.0	30.6	79
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.3	69.4	28.3	170
Service				
Army	1.5	63.3	35.3	87
Navy	2.0	75.0	23.0	38
Marine Corps	0.0	64.6	35.4	33
Air Force	4.4	80.1	15.4	89
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46c = "Yes".

Q49g. Did you use Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., family readiness center, soldier support center) to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Assistance with websites (e.g., federal, state, local)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	2.2	68.9	29.0	249
Age				

18 to 24 Years Old	1.0	75.7	23.2	54
25 Years Old or More	2.8	65.1	32.1	195
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	2.8	68.1	29.1	79
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.0	69.1	28.9	170
Service				
Army	1.5	63.2	35.4	87
Navy	2.0	72.1	25.9	38
Marine Corps	0.0	64.6	35.4	33
Air Force	5.0	80.9	14.1	89
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46c = "Yes".

Q49h. Did you use Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., family readiness center, soldier support center) to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Obtaining contact information for Local Elections Officials (LEOs)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	2.1	65.5	32.3	249
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.0	67.3	31.6	54
25 Years Old or More	2.8	64.5	32.7	195
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.3	69.6	29.1	79
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.4	64.1	33.5	170
Service				
Army	1.5	57.4	41.2	87
Navy	2.0	74.2	23.8	38
Marine Corps	0.0	64.6	35.4	33
Air Force	4.9	76.5	18.6	89
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46c = "Yes".

Q49i. Did you use Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., family readiness center, soldier support

center) to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Watching the direct-to-voter training video]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	2.4	71.9	25.7	249
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.0	76.8	22.2	54
25 Years Old or More	3.2	69.1	27.7	195
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	3.6	69.0	27.4	79
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.0	72.9	25.1	170
Service				
Army	2.2	66.7	31.2	87
Navy	2.0	75.9	22.1	38
Marine Corps	0.0	66.5	33.5	33
Air Force	4.8	83.6	11.6	89
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46c = "Yes".

Q49j. Did you use Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., family readiness center, soldier support center) to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Some other voting information or assistance]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	2.5	64.4	33.1	249
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	3.4	61.9	34.6	54
25 Years Old or More	2.0	65.7	32.3	195
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	3.5	62.0	34.5	79
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.2	65.2	32.6	170
Service				
Army	0.9	55.7	43.3	87
Navy	2.0	71.3	26.8	38

Marine Corps	0.0	64.6	35.4	33
Air Force	7.2	76.1	16.7	89
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46c = "Yes".

**Q50a. Did you use state and local election websites to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Determining my eligibility to vote]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.8	57.3	40.9	1,284
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	2.5	53.0	44.4	220
25 Years Old or More	1.5	59.1	39.4	1,064
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	2.2	58.3	39.5	337
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.6	56.9	41.4	947
Service				
Army	0.6	57.9	41.4	362
Navy	2.1	53.8	44.1	341
Marine Corps	4.8	57.2	38.1	129
Air Force	1.5	61.7	36.8	398
Coast Guard	2.9	54.2	43.0	54

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46d = "Yes".

**Q50b. Did you use state and local election websites to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Determining my legal residency and/or voting jurisdiction]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.3	52.9	45.8	1,284
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.7	47.9	51.4	220
25 Years Old or More	1.6	54.9	43.5	1,064
Distance from Voting Residence				

Within 50 Miles	0.7	46.7	52.6	337
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.5	55.1	43.3	947
Service				
Army	0.6	52.3	47.1	362
Navy	1.7	48.7	49.6	341
Marine Corps	2.3	57.4	40.4	129
Air Force	1.6	57.0	41.4	398
Coast Guard	0.0	53.3	46.7	54

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46d = "Yes".

**Q50c. Did you use state and local election websites to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Obtaining voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.4	51.0	47.6	1,284
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.1	55.9	43.0	220
25 Years Old or More	1.6	48.9	49.5	1,064
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.7	74.1	25.1	337
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.7	42.3	56.0	947
Service				
Army	1.2	51.6	47.2	362
Navy	1.5	50.1	48.4	341
Marine Corps	1.3	53.7	45.0	129
Air Force	2.2	52.4	45.4	398
Coast Guard	0.0	38.5	61.5	54

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46d = "Yes".

**Q50d. Did you use state and local election websites to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Completing voting forms (e.g., FPCA, FWAB, NVRF)]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages
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	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.6	63.6	34.8	1,284
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.7	65.9	33.4	220
25 Years Old or More	2.0	62.7	35.3	1,064
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.4	78.2	20.4	337
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.7	58.2	40.1	947
Service				
Army	1.1	62.0	36.8	362
Navy	1.7	63.3	34.9	341
Marine Corps	1.8	61.3	36.9	129
Air Force	2.4	68.4	29.1	398
Coast Guard	0.0	59.5	40.5	54

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46d = "Yes".

**Q50e. Did you use state and local election websites to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Finding information on voting deadlines]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.5	35.3	63.2	1,284
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.2	38.3	60.5	220
25 Years Old or More	1.6	34.1	64.4	1,064
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.0	33.2	65.8	337
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.6	36.1	62.3	947
Service				
Army	0.6	36.8	62.6	362
Navy	1.8	31.1	67.1	341
Marine Corps	1.3	45.2	53.5	129
Air Force	2.6	37.7	59.7	398
Coast Guard	0.0	16.9	83.1	54

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46d = "Yes".

**Q50f. Did you use state and local election websites to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Electronic transmission of election materials (e.g., faxing, emailing)]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.8	65.5	32.8	1,284
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.1	64.8	34.2	220
25 Years Old or More	2.1	65.8	32.2	1,064
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.8	79.6	19.5	337
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.1	60.2	37.7	947
Service				
Army	0.6	68.0	31.3	362
Navy	1.8	61.0	37.3	341
Marine Corps	2.0	61.5	36.5	129
Air Force	3.8	70.5	25.7	398
Coast Guard	0.0	60.2	39.8	54

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46d = "Yes".

**Q50g. Did you use state and local election websites to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Assistance with websites (e.g., federal, state, local)]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.5	66.9	31.6	1,284
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.8	65.1	34.1	220
25 Years Old or More	1.7	67.7	30.6	1,064
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.9	70.4	28.7	337
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.7	65.7	32.7	947
Service				

Army	1.2	66.7	32.1	362
Navy	2.2	62.1	35.7	341
Marine Corps	1.3	67.1	31.6	129
Air Force	1.3	74.3	24.4	398
Coast Guard	0.0	63.9	36.1	54

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46d = "Yes".

**Q50h. Did you use state and local election websites to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Obtaining contact information for Local Elections Officials (LEOs)]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.4	72.9	25.7	1,284
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.6	73.4	26.0	220
25 Years Old or More	1.7	72.7	25.6	1,064
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.5	72.8	25.8	337
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.4	72.9	25.7	947
Service				
Army	0.9	73.4	25.8	362
Navy	1.9	71.1	27.0	341
Marine Corps	1.5	68.8	29.7	129
Air Force	1.8	76.1	22.1	398
Coast Guard	0.0	74.6	25.4	54

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46d = "Yes".

**Q50i. Did you use state and local election websites to try to find the specified information or assistance?
[Watching the direct-to-voter training video]**

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.3	87.5	11.2	1,284
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.6	83.5	15.9	220

25 Years Old or More	1.5	89.1	9.3	1,064
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.9	88.4	10.7	337
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.4	87.1	11.5	947
Service				
Army	0.8	84.9	14.3	362
Navy	1.7	89.5	8.9	341
Marine Corps	1.3	81.6	17.1	129
Air Force	1.4	90.9	7.7	398
Coast Guard	1.3	91.2	7.5	54

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46d = "Yes".

Q50j. Did you use state and local election websites to try to find the specified information or assistance? [Some other voting information or assistance]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.3	64.7	34.0	1,284
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.6	63.1	36.3	220
25 Years Old or More	1.5	65.4	33.1	1,064
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.4	59.6	39.1	337
Greater Than 50 Miles	1.2	66.6	32.1	947
Service				
Army	0.9	68.1	31.0	362
Navy	1.5	59.2	39.3	341
Marine Corps	2.2	55.0	42.8	129
Air Force	1.4	72.1	26.6	398
Coast Guard	0.0	62.7	37.3	54

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46d = "Yes".

Q51a. Did you receive voting assistance at your installation at any of the milestones below in the past two years? [In-Processing]

(-99) Refused, (-98) I did not experience this milestone in the past two years, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages				
	-99	-98	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.9	35.8	41.3	21.1	6,110
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	1.8	36.5	43.4	18.2	1,574
25 Years Old or More	2.0	35.3	39.9	22.8	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	1.1	40.7	39.6	18.6	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.2	33.9	41.9	22.0	4,537
Service					
Army	1.8	29.4	43.5	25.3	1,616
Navy	2.2	44.4	37.7	15.8	1,352
Marine Corps	2.0	41.9	40.6	15.5	781
Air Force	1.7	30.6	42.6	25.1	2,177
Coast Guard	1.8	52.7	36.7	8.9	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q51b. Did you receive voting assistance at your installation at any of the milestones below in the past two years? [Out-Processing]

(-99) Refused, (-98) I did not experience this milestone in the past two years, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages				
	-99	-98	0	1	N
All Respondents	2.2	44.7	43.3	9.9	6,110
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	1.6	49.6	42.6	6.2	1,574
25 Years Old or More	2.5	41.6	43.7	12.2	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	1.8	47.5	40.4	10.4	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.3	43.6	44.3	9.7	4,537
Service					
Army	1.8	39.5	47.8	10.8	1,616
Navy	2.9	50.8	39.3	7.0	1,352
Marine Corps	2.2	50.9	39.2	7.7	781
Air Force	2.0	40.9	43.6	13.5	2,177

Coast Guard	1.8	56.0	38.5	3.8	184
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Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q51c. Did you receive voting assistance at your installation at any of the milestones below in the past two years? [Pre-Deployment]

(-99) Refused, (-98) I did not experience this milestone in the past two years, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages				N
	-99	-98	0	1	
All Respondents	2.3	51.0	37.0	9.7	6,110
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	2.0	55.1	36.3	6.6	1,574
25 Years Old or More	2.5	48.5	37.4	11.7	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	1.7	52.1	36.3	9.9	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.5	50.6	37.2	9.7	4,537
Service					
Army	1.7	50.2	39.3	8.9	1,616
Navy	2.5	51.4	36.2	9.9	1,352
Marine Corps	3.0	45.6	41.0	10.3	781
Air Force	2.6	54.3	32.1	11.0	2,177
Coast Guard	1.8	55.7	36.6	5.9	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q51d. Did you receive voting assistance at your installation at any of the milestones below in the past two years? [Post-Deployment]

(-99) Refused, (-98) I did not experience this milestone in the past two years, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages				N
	-99	-98	0	1	
All Respondents	2.2	52.1	37.8	7.9	6,110
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	1.8	57.1	36.5	4.7	1,574
25 Years Old or More	2.4	49.0	38.7	9.9	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	1.6	52.7	37.1	8.7	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.4	51.9	38.1	7.6	4,537

Service					
Army	1.8	51.6	39.4	7.2	1,616
Navy	2.7	52.2	36.9	8.1	1,352
Marine Corps	2.7	47.0	42.5	7.8	781
Air Force	1.9	55.0	34.0	9.1	2,177
Coast Guard	2.2	55.9	36.9	5.1	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q51e. Did you receive voting assistance at your installation at any of the milestones below in the past two years? [Change of Residence]

(-99) Refused, (-98) I did not experience this milestone in the past two years, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages				
	-99	-98	0	1	N
All Respondents	2.1	39.9	44.5	13.5	6,110
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	1.8	42.9	43.6	11.7	1,574
25 Years Old or More	2.3	38.0	45.0	14.7	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	1.7	42.9	40.7	14.7	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.3	38.8	45.8	13.1	4,537
Service					
Army	2.1	39.4	45.9	12.6	1,616
Navy	2.4	40.3	43.0	14.4	1,352
Marine Corps	2.6	37.6	46.2	13.7	781
Air Force	1.7	41.1	43.7	13.4	2,177
Coast Guard	1.8	42.4	39.1	16.7	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q52a. Were you successful in obtaining the voting information or assistance you needed from each of the following? [FVAP]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	2.2	22.8	75.0	629

Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.6	36.0	62.4	99
25 Years Old or More	2.4	18.5	79.1	530
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.5	25.9	72.6	123
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.3	22.1	75.5	506
Service				
Army	1.5	20.3	78.2	188
Navy	4.2	21.8	74.0	148
Marine Corps	1.2	41.3	57.5	76
Air Force	2.2	18.3	79.5	200
Coast Guard	0.0	12.1	87.9	17

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46a = "Yes".

Q52b. Were you successful in obtaining the voting information or assistance you needed from each of the following? [Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	4.7	31.6	63.7	277
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	6.0	45.9	48.1	47
25 Years Old or More	4.2	25.8	70.0	230
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	4.1	35.5	60.4	76
Greater Than 50 Miles	4.9	30.2	64.9	201
Service				
Army	1.8	26.8	71.4	98
Navy	12.8	28.7	58.5	42
Marine Corps	1.8	35.8	62.4	44
Air Force	8.2	39.0	52.8	87
Coast Guard	0.0	28.8	71.2	6

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46b = "Yes".

Q52c. Were you successful in obtaining the voting information or assistance you needed from each of the following? [Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Offices (e.g., AF Personnel & Family Readiness Center, soldier support center)]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	5.8	34.2	60.0	249
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	7.8	38.4	53.7	54
25 Years Old or More	4.7	31.8	63.5	195
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	2.4	34.7	63.0	79
Greater Than 50 Miles	7.0	34.0	58.9	170
Service				
Army	1.9	26.7	71.3	87
Navy	15.0	23.6	61.3	38
Marine Corps	9.0	35.9	55.0	33
Air Force	5.8	50.1	44.1	89
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46c = "Yes".

Q52d. Were you successful in obtaining the voting information or assistance you needed from each of the following? [State and local election websites]

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	1.8	16.4	81.9	1,284
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	1.8	18.9	79.3	220
25 Years Old or More	1.8	15.3	82.9	1,064
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	1.0	11.5	87.5	337
Greater Than 50 Miles	2.0	18.2	79.8	947
Service				
Army	0.8	14.2	85.0	362

Navy	3.1	14.7	82.2	341
Marine Corps	1.3	26.7	72.0	129
Air Force	2.0	19.6	78.4	398
Coast Guard	0.0	4.6	95.4	54

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q46d = "Yes".

Q53. You indicated you did not obtain the voting assistance you needed. Did you seek assistance elsewhere?

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.5	70.5	29.0	312
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	74.2	25.8	76
25 Years Old or More	0.7	68.5	30.7	236
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.0	78.5	21.5	63
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.6	68.6	30.8	249
Service				
Army	0.0	72.9	27.1	81
Navy	1.3	71.5	27.2	72
Marine Corps	0.0	66.3	33.7	46
Air Force	0.7	71.1	28.2	108
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q52a = "No" or Q52b = "No" or Q52c = "No" or Q52d = "No".

Q54a. Please indicate which FVAP products or services you used for voting assistance for the November 6, 2018, election. [FVAP.gov]

(-99) Refused, (0) Not Marked, (1) Marked

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.0	87.9	12.1	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	94.4	5.6	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.0	83.9	16.1	4,536

Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.0	92.4	7.6	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.0	86.3	13.7	4,537
Service				
Army	0.0	88.2	11.8	1,616
Navy	0.0	87.4	12.6	1,352
Marine Corps	0.0	89.8	10.2	781
Air Force	0.0	87.8	12.2	2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	83.0	17.0	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q54b. Please indicate which FVAP products or services you used for voting assistance for the November 6, 2018, election. [FVAP staff support]

(-99) Refused, (0) Not Marked, (1) Marked

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.0	98.6	1.4	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	98.9	1.1	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.0	98.4	1.6	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.0	97.9	2.1	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.0	98.8	1.2	4,537
Service				
Army	0.0	97.9	2.1	1,616
Navy	0.0	98.6	1.4	1,352
Marine Corps	0.0	98.8	1.2	781
Air Force	0.0	99.1	0.9	2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	100.0	0.0	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q54c. Please indicate which FVAP products or services you used for voting assistance for the November 6, 2018, election. [FVAP online assistant]

(-99) Refused, (0) Not Marked, (1) Marked

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.0	98.1	1.9	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	99.2	0.8	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.0	97.4	2.6	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.0	98.3	1.7	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.0	98.0	2.0	4,537
Service				
Army	0.0	97.8	2.2	1,616
Navy	0.0	97.4	2.6	1,352
Marine Corps	0.0	98.5	1.5	781
Air Force	0.0	98.9	1.1	2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	98.5	1.5	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q54d. Please indicate which FVAP products or services you used for voting assistance for the November 6, 2018, election. [Other]

(-99) Refused, (0) Not Marked, (1) Marked

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	0.0	96.8	3.2	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	97.1	2.9	1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.0	96.6	3.4	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.0	96.6	3.4	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.0	96.8	3.2	4,537
Service				
Army	0.0	96.6	3.4	1,616
Navy	0.0	97.0	3.0	1,352
Marine Corps	0.0	95.9	4.1	781
Air Force	0.0	97.4	2.6	2,177

Coast Guard	0.0	95.1	4.9	184
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Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q54e. Please indicate which FVAP products or services you used for voting assistance for the November 6, 2018, election. [None, I did not use any of the products or services listed]

(-99) Refused, (0) Not Marked, (1) Marked

	Percentages				N
	-99	0	1		
All Respondents	0.0	18.6	81.4		6,110
Age					
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	12.1	87.9		1,574
25 Years Old or More	0.0	22.6	77.4		4,536
Distance from Voting Residence					
Within 50 Miles	0.0	13.7	86.3		1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.0	20.4	79.6		4,537
Service					
Army	0.0	19.3	80.7		1,616
Navy	0.0	19.2	80.8		1,352
Marine Corps	0.0	16.4	83.6		781
Air Force	0.0	17.4	82.6		2,177
Coast Guard	0.0	24.6	75.4		184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q56. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the FVAP.gov website when you visited it in 2018?

(-99) Refused, (1) Very dissatisfied, (2) Dissatisfied, (3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, (4) Satisfied, (5) Very satisfied

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	0.8	2.5	4.3	21.9	42.1	28.4	906
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	3.6	5.8	34.1	38.9	17.6	112
25 Years Old or More	1.0	2.3	3.9	19.2	42.8	30.8	794
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	3.8	0.2	4.2	16.6	43.8	31.3	154
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.2	3.0	4.3	22.9	41.8	27.9	752

Service								
Army	0.0	0.9	4.6	21.1	39.1	34.4	247	
Navy	2.4	3.1	3.1	20.1	43.8	27.5	211	
Marine Corps	0.4	6.0	8.6	31.8	35.0	18.1	110	
Air Force	0.6	2.5	3.7	22.5	45.5	25.3	308	
Coast Guard	0.0	2.9	0.0	9.0	55.9	32.1	30	

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q54a = "Marked".

Q58. What was the MAIN REASON you did not seek voting information or assistance for the November 6, 2018, election?

(-99) Refused, (1) Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAO) were too busy, (2) Installation Voter Assistance (IVA) Office was too far away, (3) I did not know where to go or who to call, (4) I did not have time, (5) I could get the same information online, (6) I did not have confidence that Unit Voting Assistance Officers (UVAOs) could answer my question(s), (7) I did not have any questions or issues that required assistance, (8) I sought assistance, but could not get it, (9) Other

	Percentages										N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
All Respondents	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	28.0	9.1	5.2	28.0	0.0	25.7	61
Age											
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	1.6	0.0	43.9	0.0	46.3	13
25 Years Old or More	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	32.5	10.8	6.4	24.3	0.0	21.0	48
Distance from Voting Residence											
Within 50 Miles	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	28.3	8.1	5.7	27.7	0.0	25.8	56
Service											
Army	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	36.9	16.2	5.4	11.0	0.0	18.3	16
Navy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	13.0	0.0	32.3	0.0	29.3	15
Marine Corps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.0	21.3	47.9	0.0	10.3	9
Air Force	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	1.6	0.0	37.9	0.0	29.4	18
Coast Guard	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q44 = ""Yes"" AND (Q46a = ""No"" or Q46a = ""Refused"" and (Q46b = ""No"" or Q46b = ""Refused"" and (Q46c = ""No"" or Q46c = ""Refused"" and (Q46d = ""No"" or Q46d = ""Refused"").

Q59a. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your installation? [It was easy to get in-person voting assistance at my installation]

(-99) Refused, (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly agree

Percentages											
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	-99	1	2	3	4	5	N
All Respondents	4.2	5.2	5.4	64.9	12.3	8.0	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	4.4	5.9	5.0	68.7	9.9	6.1	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.0	4.8	5.7	62.5	13.8	9.3	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	3.2	3.3	5.2	64.8	14.0	9.5	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	4.5	5.9	5.5	64.9	11.7	7.5	4,537
Service							
Army	4.2	5.6	5.5	67.4	10.1	7.2	1,616
Navy	4.3	6.5	5.9	62.8	13.0	7.5	1,352
Marine Corps	4.0	4.6	6.0	64.4	12.3	8.7	781
Air Force	4.3	3.6	4.5	63.4	14.8	9.4	2,177
Coast Guard	2.3	5.9	5.9	65.9	11.6	8.3	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q59b. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your installation? [I knew exactly who to ask at my installation about voting materials, ballot requests, or other voting-related issues]

(-99) Refused, (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly agree

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	N
All Respondents	4.3	8.2	11.8	51.4	15.3	9.0	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	4.7	9.2	12.2	56.7	10.6	6.5	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.1	7.5	11.5	48.1	18.3	10.6	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	3.5	5.7	9.8	54.8	15.8	10.5	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	4.6	9.1	12.5	50.2	15.2	8.5	4,537
Service							
Army	4.7	8.6	11.4	55.4	12.0	7.9	1,616
Navy	4.4	9.1	11.4	47.4	18.2	9.4	1,352
Marine Corps	4.2	7.7	11.9	52.7	14.0	9.6	781
Air Force	3.9	7.0	12.8	48.2	18.0	10.1	2,177

Coast Guard	2.7	6.2	9.0	57.9	15.4	8.8	184
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Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q59c. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your installation? [I had questions related to the voting process but could not get a hold of someone who could answer them]

(-99) Refused, (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly agree

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	4.9	11.9	12.4	60.4	6.8	3.6	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	5.4	8.9	9.7	64.8	7.5	3.6	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.5	13.8	14.0	57.7	6.4	3.7	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	3.8	11.2	13.1	62.5	5.8	3.5	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.2	12.2	12.1	59.6	7.2	3.7	4,537
Service							
Army	5.0	10.4	9.5	64.1	6.2	4.7	1,616
Navy	5.1	13.1	13.7	57.5	7.3	3.3	1,352
Marine Corps	5.0	10.2	12.4	61.9	7.5	2.9	781
Air Force	4.6	14.1	14.7	56.8	6.9	2.9	2,177
Coast Guard	2.3	10.4	14.4	63.3	6.6	2.9	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q59d. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your installation? [Seeking in-person assistance at my installation was a waste of time because I received conflicting or inaccurate information]

(-99) Refused, (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly agree

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	4.54	11.51	11.14	64.86	5.13	2.81	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	5.33	7.77	10.05	69.38	4.84	2.64	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.04	13.85	11.82	62.04	5.32	2.92	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							

Within 50 Miles	3.80	11.23	11.27	65.43	5.07	3.20	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	4.79	11.63	11.11	64.62	5.16	2.68	4,537
Service							
Army	4.80	10.04	9.53	67.20	5.36	3.07	1,616
Navy	4.78	13.95	11.45	61.87	5.19	2.76	1,352
Marine Corps	3.95	8.60	11.50	66.88	5.93	3.14	781
Air Force	4.53	13.11	12.59	62.96	4.47	2.34	2,177
Coast Guard	2.33	9.09	13.75	68.44	3.78	2.61	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q59e. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your installation? [Printed voting materials were easily accessible at my installation when I needed them]

(-99) Refused, (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly agree

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	4.3	5.6	6.9	65.6	10.7	6.9	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	5.0	4.9	6.0	71.3	7.9	4.9	1,574
25 Years Old or More	3.8	6.0	7.5	62.0	12.4	8.2	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	3.7	4.5	5.2	66.9	11.8	8.0	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	4.5	6.0	7.6	65.1	10.3	6.6	4,537
Service							
Army	4.8	5.2	7.2	66.3	9.7	6.7	1,616
Navy	4.6	7.6	6.9	63.9	10.2	6.8	1,352
Marine Corps	3.7	4.8	7.8	66.8	9.9	6.9	781
Air Force	3.9	4.6	5.9	65.1	13.3	7.2	2,177
Coast Guard	1.8	5.0	8.2	68.8	8.1	8.2	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q60a. Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge in each of the following aspects of voting. [Registering to vote]

(-99) Refused, (1) Poor, (2) Fair, (3) Average, (4) Good, (5) Excellent

	Percentages
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	-99	1	2	3	4	5	N
All Respondents	4.9	10.1	7.5	33.7	23.9	19.9	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	5.4	13.5	8.4	41.7	18.1	12.9	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.5	8.1	7.0	28.7	27.4	24.3	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	3.7	9.2	7.1	34.6	23.3	22.1	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.3	10.5	7.6	33.3	24.1	19.2	4,537
Service							
Army	5.7	9.8	7.2	32.2	24.2	20.9	1,616
Navy	4.5	10.7	8.4	29.5	25.4	21.6	1,352
Marine Corps	4.9	13.2	7.7	42.5	16.7	15.0	781
Air Force	4.4	9.1	7.4	35.1	25.9	18.2	2,177
Coast Guard	2.6	5.0	3.4	33.3	23.0	32.7	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q60b. Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge in each of the following aspects of voting. [Requesting an absentee ballot]

(-99) Refused, (1) Poor, (2) Fair, (3) Average, (4) Good, (5) Excellent

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	N
All Respondents	5.2	19.5	8.7	32.0	20.2	14.4	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	6.0	26.8	9.3	35.8	13.0	9.1	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.6	14.9	8.3	29.7	24.8	17.7	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	4.1	19.3	8.8	34.8	19.1	13.8	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.5	19.6	8.6	31.0	20.7	14.6	4,537
Service							
Army	5.8	20.4	8.3	29.8	20.7	15.0	1,616
Navy	4.9	20.0	8.7	29.1	21.7	15.6	1,352
Marine Corps	4.9	23.1	7.9	38.7	13.8	11.6	781
Air Force	4.9	16.9	9.5	34.8	21.0	12.8	2,177
Coast Guard	3.2	9.6	9.2	29.6	26.1	22.4	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q60c. Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge in each of the following aspects of voting. [Using the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) to register and request an absentee ballot]

(-99) Refused, (1) Poor, (2) Fair, (3) Average, (4) Good, (5) Excellent

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	5.4	29.2	10.0	32.3	13.2	9.8	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	6.0	34.0	9.8	36.5	7.8	6.0	1,574
25 Years Old or More	5.1	26.2	10.2	29.7	16.6	12.2	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	4.6	27.0	10.0	35.1	13.4	9.9	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.7	30.0	10.0	31.3	13.1	9.8	4,537
Service							
Army	6.1	26.6	10.4	31.6	14.8	10.5	1,616
Navy	5.2	33.9	10.0	28.6	12.3	9.9	1,352
Marine Corps	5.8	31.8	7.2	36.6	10.1	8.5	781
Air Force	4.9	27.4	10.8	33.9	14.0	9.0	2,177
Coast Guard	2.6	24.4	12.6	38.0	9.4	13.1	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q60d. Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge in each of the following aspects of voting. [Returning an absentee ballot]

(-99) Refused, (1) Poor, (2) Fair, (3) Average, (4) Good, (5) Excellent

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	5.4	22.5	8.0	32.0	17.8	14.2	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	6.3	30.0	7.5	36.9	11.1	8.2	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.9	17.8	8.4	29.0	22.0	17.9	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	4.5	22.5	9.1	34.2	16.6	13.1	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.8	22.5	7.7	31.2	18.3	14.6	4,537
Service							

Army	6.3	22.8	8.0	30.1	17.9	14.9	1,616
Navy	5.2	23.7	7.6	29.6	18.9	15.0	1,352
Marine Corps	5.3	25.8	8.0	36.5	13.7	10.7	781
Air Force	5.0	20.5	8.4	34.7	18.5	13.0	2,177
Coast Guard	2.6	12.0	9.2	31.7	20.0	24.5	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q60e. Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge in each of the following aspects of voting. [Using the Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot (FWAB)]

(-99) Refused, (1) Poor, (2) Fair, (3) Average, (4) Good, (5) Excellent

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	5.5	34.3	9.5	31.5	11.0	8.2	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	6.2	37.0	8.2	35.7	6.8	6.0	1,574
25 Years Old or More	5.1	32.6	10.3	28.9	13.6	9.6	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	4.6	29.7	9.4	34.8	12.7	8.9	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.9	35.9	9.5	30.3	10.4	8.0	4,537
Service							
Army	6.0	32.5	8.9	31.4	11.7	9.5	1,616
Navy	5.7	40.4	10.3	26.2	10.0	7.4	1,352
Marine Corps	5.5	34.4	7.5	36.1	8.9	7.7	781
Air Force	5.0	31.2	10.4	33.4	12.6	7.4	2,177
Coast Guard	2.6	30.1	11.1	39.2	6.9	10.1	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q60f. Using the scale below, evaluate your knowledge in each of the following aspects of voting. [Knowing key absentee ballot deadlines]

(-99) Refused, (1) Poor, (2) Fair, (3) Average, (4) Good, (5) Excellent

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	5.0	27.7	9.5	32.5	14.6	10.7	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	5.4	31.5	8.6	37.4	10.4	6.7	1,574

25 Years Old or More	4.7	25.2	10.1	29.4	17.3	13.2	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	4.3	25.8	9.7	34.0	14.7	11.4	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.2	28.3	9.4	31.9	14.6	10.5	4,537
Service							
Army	5.6	26.7	9.3	31.9	14.9	11.5	1,616
Navy	5.2	30.2	10.1	29.0	14.1	11.4	1,352
Marine Corps	4.8	30.7	7.7	36.0	12.8	8.0	781
Air Force	4.3	26.1	9.9	34.2	15.8	9.8	2,177
Coast Guard	2.6	17.3	11.3	38.1	15.0	15.8	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q61. Did you hear, see, or receive any messages from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) in the past year about the November 6, 2018, election, such as advertising, social media posts, or reminders through the mail?

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	5.2	55.5	39.2	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	6.3	68.9	24.8	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.6	47.1	48.3	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	4.0	60.0	36.0	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.7	53.9	40.4	4,537
Service				
Army	4.8	56.0	39.2	1,616
Navy	5.1	58.6	36.3	1,352
Marine Corps	7.0	55.1	37.9	781
Air Force	4.9	51.4	43.6	2,177
Coast Guard	5.7	59.4	34.9	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q62. Would you prefer more or less communication from the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) to better understand the absentee voting process?

(-99) Refused, (1) Much less communication, (2) Less communication, (3) No change in communication; the level of current communication is just right, (4) More communication, (5) Much more communication

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	4.7	9.2	5.5	49.5	20.7	10.4	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	5.7	9.3	4.1	47.1	21.1	12.6	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.1	9.2	6.4	50.9	20.4	9.0	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	3.7	10.7	5.4	53.4	17.8	9.1	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.1	8.7	5.6	48.0	21.7	10.8	4,537
Service							
Army	5.1	8.7	5.9	48.1	21.3	10.8	1,616
Navy	4.5	9.3	5.8	46.7	22.2	11.5	1,352
Marine Corps	5.4	10.2	4.5	51.9	16.9	11.0	781
Air Force	4.5	9.4	5.6	52.8	19.8	7.9	2,177
Coast Guard	1.8	9.0	4.2	48.7	24.2	12.2	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

63a. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [Voting is an effective way to express my opinion on the issues in the election.]

(-99) Refused, (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly agree

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	4.9	5.5	5.7	32.0	26.6	25.2	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	5.9	6.0	5.5	37.7	24.8	20.1	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.4	5.2	5.8	28.4	27.8	28.5	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	3.5	4.2	5.8	34.8	25.8	25.8	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.5	6.0	5.7	30.9	26.9	25.0	4,537
Service							
Army	5.2	5.9	5.0	32.0	23.1	28.9	1,616
Navy	4.9	4.6	6.4	30.6	28.1	25.5	1,352
Marine Corps	5.6	7.3	5.5	38.4	25.5	17.7	781

Air Force	4.7	5.3	6.2	30.1	30.7	23.1	2,177
Coast Guard	2.5	3.3	5.6	28.5	26.8	33.3	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

63b. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [Voting is an effective way to express my opinion on which candidates should win the election.]

(-99) Refused, (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly agree

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	5.3	4.6	4.1	31.7	27.9	26.4	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	6.5	4.4	4.2	38.1	26.8	20.1	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.6	4.7	4.0	27.7	28.7	30.3	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	4.3	3.6	3.8	35.2	27.5	25.7	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.7	4.9	4.2	30.5	28.1	26.6	4,537
Service							
Army	5.7	4.8	3.8	31.6	24.8	29.4	1,616
Navy	4.9	3.9	3.8	31.2	29.5	26.7	1,352
Marine Corps	5.8	5.8	5.4	38.4	25.5	19.1	781
Air Force	5.3	4.6	4.1	28.8	32.6	24.7	2,177
Coast Guard	2.5	2.5	4.1	30.6	25.3	34.8	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

63c. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [If other military members found out I did not vote in this election, I would feel ashamed.]

(-99) Refused, (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly agree

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	5.3	23.8	16.8	40.1	8.9	5.1	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	6.1	25.9	15.6	42.5	6.8	3.1	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.8	22.6	17.5	38.6	10.2	6.3	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	4.0	20.5	16.7	44.4	9.4	5.0	1,566

Greater Than 50 Miles	5.7	25.1	16.8	38.5	8.8	5.2	4,537
Service							
Army	5.5	24.2	16.1	40.5	8.4	5.3	1,616
Navy	5.0	22.1	16.9	39.6	10.4	6.2	1,352
Marine Corps	6.1	28.5	13.6	41.9	7.1	2.8	781
Air Force	5.1	23.3	19.1	38.6	8.9	5.0	2,177
Coast Guard	2.5	17.6	19.2	43.9	11.2	5.6	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

63d. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [It is not appropriate for members of the military to vote.]

(-99) Refused, (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly agree

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	5.7	47.1	11.3	30.4	2.6	2.8	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	6.8	39.8	11.9	36.8	2.2	2.5	1,574
25 Years Old or More	5.1	51.6	11.0	26.5	2.8	3.1	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	4.9	42.4	10.3	35.1	3.6	3.7	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	6.1	48.8	11.7	28.7	2.2	2.6	4,537
Service							
Army	6.0	43.5	10.7	33.3	2.9	3.5	1,616
Navy	5.7	51.1	10.7	27.6	2.2	2.6	1,352
Marine Corps	6.4	40.4	13.5	34.4	3.0	2.3	781
Air Force	5.4	51.0	12.3	26.9	2.0	2.4	2,177
Coast Guard	2.9	52.7	6.1	31.3	3.8	3.2	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

63e. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [I was confident that my ballot would be counted.]

(-99) Refused, (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly agree

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	

All Respondents	5.2	6.4	6.1	49.1	18.7	14.5	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	6.2	5.8	4.9	57.3	16.3	9.5	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.6	6.7	6.9	44.0	20.2	17.6	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	3.9	5.0	5.2	50.5	18.5	16.9	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.7	6.9	6.4	48.6	18.8	13.7	4,537
Service							
Army	5.5	6.5	6.5	47.9	17.8	15.8	1,616
Navy	5.0	7.0	6.0	47.5	20.1	14.4	1,352
Marine Corps	6.0	6.3	5.4	57.0	14.4	10.9	781
Air Force	4.9	5.9	5.7	48.3	20.3	14.9	2,177
Coast Guard	2.5	4.4	8.4	47.1	24.0	13.6	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

63f. Thinking about the most recent election, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [I would have liked the option to vote online.]

(-99) Refused, (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly agree

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	5.1	5.5	3.6	37.4	17.6	30.8	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	6.1	4.1	2.6	42.3	17.8	26.9	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.4	6.4	4.2	34.4	17.4	33.2	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	3.7	7.1	4.4	43.4	17.8	23.6	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.6	4.9	3.3	35.3	17.5	33.4	4,537
Service							
Army	5.5	5.8	4.4	38.1	15.9	30.3	1,616
Navy	4.8	5.9	3.0	33.7	19.6	33.0	1,352
Marine Corps	5.7	5.4	2.5	44.7	16.3	25.4	781
Air Force	4.8	4.6	3.5	35.7	18.9	32.5	2,177
Coast Guard	2.5	6.8	3.8	41.4	16.5	29.0	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q64a. 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? [I am concerned that voting online would reveal my personal information to the public.]

(-99) Refused, (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly agree

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	0.4	20.1	32.6	21.8	17.4	7.5	3,116
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	0.3	16.3	33.5	24.5	17.3	8.0	732
25 Years Old or More	0.5	22.2	32.1	20.4	17.5	7.2	2,384
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	0.5	17.8	33.0	21.2	18.1	9.4	680
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.4	20.8	32.5	22.1	17.2	7.0	2,433
Service							
Army	0.3	20.2	31.6	24.6	14.6	8.5	791
Navy	0.6	19.6	35.4	20.9	16.8	6.7	749
Marine Corps	0.3	19.8	29.3	19.2	23.3	8.1	358
Air Force	0.5	21.0	34.2	20.8	16.8	6.7	1,131
Coast Guard	0.0	17.5	18.7	17.9	37.1	8.7	87

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q63f = "Strongly agree" or "Agree".

Q64b. 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? [I am concerned that voting online would allow my ballot to be tied to my identity.]

(-99) Refused, (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly agree

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	0.4	19.5	30.0	22.0	20.0	8.1	3116
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	0.3	16.4	31.5	22.2	21.5	8.2	732
25 Years Old or More	0.5	21.2	29.3	21.8	19.2	8.0	2384
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	0.6	17.8	30.9	23.5	17.1	10.1	680
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.4	20.0	29.7	21.6	20.9	7.5	2433
Service							

Army	0.2	19.8	29.0	21.8	18.3	10.9	791
Navy	0.6	19.7	32.8	21.5	18.6	6.8	749
Marine Corps	0.8	17.7	27.1	22.1	26.2	6.1	358
Air Force	0.5	19.9	31.0	22.7	19.3	6.7	1131
Coast Guard	0.0	18.6	20.1	21.4	32.5	7.4	87

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q63f = "Strongly agree" or "Agree".

Q64c. 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? [I am confident that my ballot would be accurately recorded if I voted online.]

(-99) Refused, (1) Strongly disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Agree, (5) Strongly agree

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	0.5	4.1	12.3	23.8	36.0	23.2	3,116
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	0.4	3.7	13.6	24.4	35.4	22.5	732
25 Years Old or More	0.5	4.4	11.6	23.5	36.4	23.7	2,384
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	1.0	5.3	11.2	26.5	33.3	22.7	680
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.3	3.8	12.7	23.0	36.8	23.4	2,433
Service							
Army	0.2	5.2	11.3	21.3	35.8	26.3	791
Navy	0.7	3.7	13.6	24.3	37.0	20.7	749
Marine Corps	0.6	3.1	14.1	25.7	35.0	21.5	358
Air Force	0.6	3.9	11.1	25.7	36.3	22.3	1,131
Coast Guard	0.0	2.0	16.1	23.9	31.0	26.9	87

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q63f = "Strongly agree" or "Agree".

Q65. What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed?

(-99) Refused, (1) No college, (2) Some college, (3) 4-year degree, (4) Graduate/professional degree

	Percentages					N
	-99	1	2	3	4	
All Respondents	4.6	22.7	44.9	17.0	10.8	6,110
Age						

18 to 24 Years Old	5.2	45.8	42.4	5.4	1.1	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.3	8.2	46.5	24.1	16.9	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence						
Within 50 Miles	3.5	26.0	45.9	15.2	9.4	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.0	21.5	44.5	17.6	11.3	4,537
Service						
Army	4.2	20.0	41.8	21.0	12.9	1,616
Navy	5.0	20.7	45.4	16.3	12.6	1,352
Marine Corps	5.6	49.1	31.4	9.9	3.9	781
Air Force	4.7	14.5	55.7	14.9	10.2	2,177
Coast Guard	1.8	15.5	50.5	23.2	9.1	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q66. What was your paygrade on November 6, 2018?

(-99) Refused, (1) E1-E5, (2) E6-E9, (3) W1-W5, (4) O1-O3, (5) O4-O6 or above

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	4.1	56.0	22.4	1.4	9.8	6.3	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	4.6	90.3	0.4	0.0	4.5	0.2	1,574
25 Years Old or More	3.8	34.6	36.2	2.3	13.1	10.1	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	2.7	59.6	24.4	1.2	7.0	5.0	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	4.6	54.7	21.7	1.5	10.7	6.8	4,537
Service							
Army	4.0	49.7	24.8	3.1	11.6	6.7	1,616
Navy	4.0	51.8	23.7	0.4	12.1	8.1	1,352
Marine Corps	4.9	68.8	17.3	0.8	4.7	3.5	781
Air Force	4.1	62.7	20.0	0.0	7.6	5.5	2,177
Coast Guard	1.7	51.0	26.8	4.2	9.8	6.6	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q67. As of November 6, 2018, did you hold citizenship in any country in addition to the United States?

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	4.5	80.2	15.3	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	5.2	81.2	13.6	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.1	79.6	16.4	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	3.9	78.8	17.4	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	4.8	80.7	14.5	4,537
Service				
Army	4.4	79.8	15.7	1,616
Navy	4.7	80.3	15.0	1,352
Marine Corps	5.2	79.5	15.3	781
Air Force	4.6	80.8	14.6	2,177
Coast Guard	1.2	81.3	17.5	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q68 & Q69. What is your race?

(-99) Refused, (1) White, (2) Black or African American, (3) Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, (4) American Indian or Alaskan Native, (5) Asian (e.g., Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, or Vietnamese), (6) Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (e.g., Samoan, Guamanian, or Chamorro), (7) More than one race

	Percentages								
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N
All Respondents	6.5	51.7	10.6	18.7	0.7	4.5	0.5	6.9	6,110
Age									
18 to 24 Years Old	6.6	50.0	8.9	23.4	0.6	3.5	0.5	6.7	1,574
25 Years Old or More	6.4	52.8	11.7	15.7	0.8	5.1	0.5	7.0	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence									
Within 50 Miles	5.7	46.1	12.8	21.8	0.4	4.8	0.5	8.0	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	6.8	53.8	9.8	17.6	0.8	4.4	0.5	6.5	4,537
Service									
Army	6.0	49.2	13.5	19.6	0.9	4.0	0.5	6.2	1,616
Navy	6.9	50.3	10.7	17.6	0.5	6.9	0.5	6.6	1,352
Marine Corps	6.7	47.4	6.3	28.7	0.3	2.9	0.3	7.5	781
Air Force	6.6	57.2	9.9	13.5	0.5	4.0	0.6	7.6	2,177

Coast Guard	5.6	67.6	2.6	12.5	2.6	0.4	0.6	8.0	184
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Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q70. What was your marital status?

(-99) Refused, (1) Married, (2) Separated, (3) Divorced, (4) Widowed, (5) Never married

	Percentages						N
	-99	1	2	3	4	5	
All Respondents	4.7	52.5	1.5	4.5	0.2	36.6	6,110
Age							
18 to 24 Years Old	5.1	26.8	1.1	1.9	0.1	64.9	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.5	68.6	1.7	6.1	0.2	18.9	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence							
Within 50 Miles	3.7	55.3	1.3	5.1	0.2	34.3	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.1	51.5	1.6	4.2	0.2	37.4	4,537
Service							
Army	4.2	57.0	1.5	4.9	0.1	32.2	1,616
Navy	5.3	53.1	2.3	4.1	0.1	35.1	1,352
Marine Corps	5.4	44.9	0.7	3.4	0.1	45.5	781
Air Force	4.9	48.9	0.8	5.0	0.4	40.0	2,177
Coast Guard	1.5	61.1	2.8	3.3	0.0	31.2	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q71. Do you have children?

(-99) Refused, (0) No, (1) Yes

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	4.6	55.8	39.6	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	5.2	85.3	9.5	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.2	37.4	58.4	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	3.4	54.6	41.9	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	5.0	56.3	38.7	4,537
Service				

Army	4.1	50.3	45.5	1,616
Navy	5.1	53.6	41.2	1,352
Marine Corps	5.0	65.9	29.1	781
Air Force	4.9	61.1	34.0	2,177
Coast Guard	1.5	49.7	48.8	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q72a. How many U.S. citizens do you talk to at least once a month?

(-99) Refused, (0) None, (1) One or more

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	4.5	1.5	94.0	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	4.9	1.5	93.6	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.2	1.5	94.2	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	3.8	2.3	93.8	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	4.7	1.2	94.1	4,537
Service				
Army	4.2	2.0	93.8	1,616
Navy	5.0	0.8	94.2	1,352
Marine Corps	5.0	1.2	93.8	781
Air Force	4.5	1.6	93.9	2,177
Coast Guard	1.6	1.9	96.5	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q72b. Of those, how many did you discuss the absentee voting process with before the election on November 6, 2018?

(-99) Refused, (0) None, (1) One or more

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	0.1	65.5	34.5	5,745
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	72.6	27.4	1,471

25 Years Old or More	0.1	61.0	38.8	4,274
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.1	70.7	29.2	1,470
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.1	63.6	36.3	4,269
Service				
Army	0.1	64.8	35.1	1,521
Navy	0.0	61.6	38.4	1,275
Marine Corps	0.3	71.1	28.6	738
Air Force	0.0	68.1	31.9	2,033
Coast Guard	0.0	58.0	42.0	178

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q72a > "0".

Q73a. How many Active Duty Members (ADM) at your base(s) do you talk to at least once a month?

(-99) Refused, (0) None, (1) One or more

	Percentages			
	-99	0	1	N
All Respondents	4.6	3.5	91.9	6,110
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	5.0	4.2	90.8	1,574
25 Years Old or More	4.3	3.1	92.6	4,536
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	3.8	4.6	91.6	1,566
Greater Than 50 Miles	4.8	3.1	92.1	4,537
Service				
Army	4.4	4.5	91.1	1,616
Navy	5.0	1.8	93.2	1,352
Marine Corps	5.2	4.9	89.9	781
Air Force	4.4	3.4	92.2	2,177
Coast Guard	1.6	2.0	96.4	184

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents.

Q73b. Of those, how many did you discuss the absentee voting process with before the election on November 6, 2018?

(-99) Refused, (0) None, (1) One or more

	Percentages			N
	-99	0	1	
All Respondents	0.1	68.5	31.4	5,632
Age				
18 to 24 Years Old	0.0	74.4	25.6	1,434
25 Years Old or More	0.2	64.9	35.0	4,198
Distance from Voting Residence				
Within 50 Miles	0.0	72.5	27.5	1,443
Greater Than 50 Miles	0.1	67.0	32.8	4,184
Service				
Army	0.1	69.9	30.1	1,486
Navy	0.0	62.4	37.6	1,263
Marine Corps	0.4	71.1	28.6	714
Air Force	0.1	72.4	27.5	1,992
Coast Guard	0.0	60.8	39.2	177

Percent responding is all ADM eligible respondents who answered Q73a > "0".



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Fors Marsh Group (FMG) uses research and strategy to understand, influence, and measure the way people and organizations think and make decisions. As an American Marketing Association Gold Top 50 firm, FMG has always emphasized that our work should be centered on the idea of being better. One way we are creating a positive impact on the world is through our work improving elections in the United States and across the globe. Our team of election administration experts evaluates and measures the public's needs, conducting rigorous evaluation to assess how these needs are being met, and working collaboratively with clients and partners to improve consumer- and citizen-affecting programs and policies .