SABE GOVOTER PROJECT

2018 Voter Experience Survey Results

SPECIAL THANKS TO

SABE GoVoter Project Vote Advisory Committee

September 2019
Essie Pederson, Partnership Liaison
SABE GoVoter Project

For more information contact Essie Pederson at
essie.pederson@gmail.com

Table of Contents

Introduction

The voting barriers and issues discussed in this SABE GoVoter Project Report directly impacts the participation of voters with developmental disabilities (DD). This report is **unique** because it asks voters with DD directly for their opinion. Learning about their personal voting experiences serves as the foundation of this report's findings.

Why This Report Is So Important

This information is important to our understanding of how good the voting process is for voters with DD. We need to know what is going well and not so well.

We asked people across the country questions on a survey to tell us about their experiences voting. We used the survey to collect personal stories called "testimony" and answers to questions. The answers to the questions become the "statistical data" used in the report. This data helps us learn the information we need to improve and change to make voting accessible for all voters.

Who This Report Is For

This report is meant to help P&As and other interested groups understand and improve voting accessibility. We hope organizations will use the findings in this report to partner with Protection and Advocacy (P&A) PAVA staff to improve voting accessibility for voters with DD. Other interested organizations include DD advocacy groups, disability and civil rights groups, and election officials.

Acknowledgements

The SABE GoVoter Project would like to thank the many people across the U.S. who took time to answer our survey. Also, thank you to the disability, self advocacy and P&A organizations, for getting these surveys to voters with DD.

History of the SABE GoVoter Project

Since 2000, Self Advocates Becoming Empowered (SABE), a national self advocacy organization led by people with DD for people with DD. SABE has been providing training and technical assistance to educate and increase the number of voters with DD.

This national campaign began with the passion and determination of three women (Nancy Ward, OK; Tia Nelis, MD and Teresa Moore, AZ). Initially these dedicated women, with DD themselves, received support from the University Center for Excellence and Developmental Disabilities in Oregon and a small grant from the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation.

In 2002, federal funding became available with the passage of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA). SABE applied for this funding to create the National Technical Assistance Center (NTAC) on Voting and Cognitive Access. Today the program is called the SABE GoVoter Project. In 2013 SABE partnered with the National Disability Rights Network (NDRN) to expand its impact.

The purpose of the SABE GoVoter Project is to:
- Investigate issues around voting for people with DD
- Educate and increase the number of voters
- Provide technical assistance to improve their voting experiences

In addition, the GoVoter Project supports the efforts of the Protection and Advocacy (P&A) organizations in states to build partnerships with Self Advocacy organizations. They can work together to educate people with DD and their allies about their voting rights.

The purpose of the SABE GoVoter Project is to investigate issues around voting for people with DD, educate and increase the number of voters, and to provide technical assistance to improve their voting experiences.
~2018 Report

SABE began this campaign by asking the question **WHY**. Why were people with DD not voting?

Was it because they did not know they had the right to vote as a citizen of this country?

Was it because they did not know how to vote or what to expect?

Was it because they did not feel valued or respected when going to their polling center?

Were there barriers to voting like?
- Lack of transportation
- Not knowing if they can enter the polling location and voting area
- Can they use the equipment
- Fear
- Cultural reasons (their families believe that their vote does not matter, so they were raised to think that way too)
- Tried to vote in the past and were told they could not vote because they could not read, or could not see, or could not understand how to use their ballot
- Guardianship being used to limit their rights to vote

Regardless of the **exact** reason why people with DD are not voting, the SABE GoVoter Project knows that barriers must be removed. Removal of these barriers to exercise one's right to vote can be done through:

- Policy changes
- Physical and cognitive accessibility
- Education for people with and without DD
- Knowledgeable Election Officials and Poll Workers, other voters, support from parents and staff and guardian attitudes
- Public and professional community awareness
- Guardianship and the right to vote

The answers to the **WHY** questions are taught in the SABE GoVoter Toolkit. The Toolkit is written by people with DD for people with DD. The instructors are people with DD along with their state P&A. The Toolkit has been revised nine times since first released in 2002. These revisions keep the Toolkit up-to-date with the ongoing changes in voting and technology.

SABE's GoVoter Project gives out information and resources to many groups to teach and understand these rights. It teaches:

- Voters about their right to vote and how to vote
- Information to boards of election for poll workers to learn disability etiquette
- People cannot be denied their right to vote because of a disability
- Ideas on how to improve physical and cognitive accessibility for voters

Go to the SABE website, www.sabeusa.org to read, learn, and teach others about voting. Other resources, training videos, and current information about voting, and training opportunities are available. Links to P&A resources are also on the website.

It was not until the passage of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) in 2002 that more people with DD began voting. The Act outlined specific regulations that all elections must meet:

- Be held in accessible locations
- Use ballots that encourage people to vote rather than discourage
- Allow voters to cast their ballot privately and independently

Even with the passage of the Help America Vote Act in 2002; people with DD continue not to vote.
~2018 Report

This meant many changes for all the states. Congress recognized the challenge placed on the states and allocated funding to help Secretary of State Offices and Election Officials across the country meet these regulations.

With the legal mandate or rule to provide accessible equipment, ballots, polling centers, and voting areas, the number of people with DD voting is increasing. Also, Poll Workers are learning more about supporting people with DD when voting.

In the HAVA legislation, money was given to the Administration on Community Living (ACL) to support education and training of people with DD. ACL has given money to state P&A systems to make sure voting rights are supported.

Grant money was given to NDRN, with SABE as a subcontractor, and the Federation of the Blind to work with P&As to help them meet their project goals. NDRN and SABE assists P&As and self advocacy groups to plan and provide training and technical assistance.

This report is about how these partners work together. It asked over time, do the trainings, technical assistance, and information changed or made a difference. Questions include:

- Are the numbers of barriers decreasing?
- Are more people with DD registering to vote?
- Are more voters participating in training opportunities?
- Are more voters getting a private and independent vote during the voting process?
- Are more voters with DD voting?

Twenty-four (24) states in 2014, 40 states in 2016 and 46 states in 2018 have worked with SABE to collect surveys. The increased number each election is the result of a much-focused outreach effort. SABE made collection plans with P&As and self advocacy groups to reach more voters to complete the survey.

> **The number of states using our SABE GoVoter survey has increased.**
> **2014: 24 states**
> **2016: 40 states**
> **2018: 46 states**
> *~2018 Report*

Learning about the experiences of voters with DD is important because of accommodations and support at the polls. The findings are reported direct from the voter.

Areas explored are:

- Voting accessibility (inside and outside the voting centers)
- Accessibility of current and future voting equipment
- Ways voters get election information about issues and candidates
- Voting methods, used and preferred
- Who voters go to for help on voting issues
- Guardianship and the right to vote

For purposes of this report, stand-alone percentages represent all voters' responses and those in parentheses the responses of new or first-time voters: % = All Voters and (%) = New Voters.

Approach

The approach used to gather this survey information involves the SABE GoVoter Project Advisory Committee. All content and layout of the survey is reviewed and approved by Committee members before collection begins.

GoVoter Project Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee has 49 members **(Attachment A).** Members represent:

- 27 different P&As
- 10 additional P&A staff
- 6 self advocates
- 3 national organizations
- 3 SABE GoVoter staff

All P&As (27) on the SABE GoVoter Advisory Committee collected surveys from their state.
~2018 Report

The SABE Govoter Experience Survey is collected and analyzed every other year. The Advisory Committee meets to review and update when the survey is not collected.

Attachment B is the 2018 Voter Experience Survey in English and in Spanish. The Spanish version is **NEW** for 2018. Forty six (46) states submitted surveys. The majority of the surveys collected were from three states: North Carolina (261 surveys), Ohio (151 surveys) and Wisconsin (149 surveys). **Table 1** lists all states along with the number of surveys submitted.

The report compares information about New and All Voters, by disability groups. It also compares results between the 2014, 2016 and 2018 surveys. Until 2014, all P&As collected voter accessibility data differently.   Each election year the number of P&As working with the GoVoter Project has increased.

1174 surveys were collected from 46 states.
~2018 Report

Issues the survey answers were:

- Determining if one disability group over another has more voters and better voting experiences
- Technology for voters to use during the voting process
- How accessible are the polling centers on the inside and outside
- The impact poll workers have on voters with DD
- How people vote and why
- Learn if guardians or conservators affect voter experiences
- Compare the voter experiences from 2014, 2016 with 2018

Strategy

The goals for 2018 is to increase the number of voters to complete the survey, get more states involved, and increase the number of New Voters. All goals were met.

How did we prepare for 2018 survey? The Advisory Committee reviewed the 2016 survey to make recommendations to modify the 2018 SABE GoVoter Voter Experience Survey. The ranges of questions increased by adding questions about guardianship, reporting problems when voting and mail-in voting.

Survey Monkey is used to collect and analyze the data. The survey is placed on Survey Monkey in English and Spanish. Links were shared with P&As, self advocacy groups, SABE, NDRN and other disability group websites, Facebook pages and newsletters. An introduction page to the survey was created by the SABE GoVoter staff to be used by organizations. By using Survey Monkey, voters with access to technology can independently or with assistance complete the survey. Linking to Survey Monkey on the internet is a growing option as voters with DD become more skilled using the internet.

Copies of the survey were also available for people who like to use paper. Many self advocacy groups have members complete the survey during group meetings. This approach is popular because someone is there to help.

Surveys were collected by local and state Self Advocacy Groups, P&As and other disability groups. The completed paper surveys were mailed directly to the GoVoter Project staff. Both collection methods worked well to gather surveys.

The survey is designed so voters only answer the questions that apply to their voting method. For example, if the voter uses a Mail-in Ballot, they can skip sections about going to the polling site.

States collecting large numbers of surveys were asked how they were able to reach so many voters. The top three states told us they met face-to-face with self advocacy groups or one-to-one with self advocates. Many states also reported that they approached their local self advocacy groups many months before Election Day. They were included on the November or December agenda to complete many more surveys.

Findings

The findings are discussed by sections.
- Voter Experience Survey
- Polling Center Accessibility
- Voting Equipment
- Mail-in Ballot
- Poll Workers
- Learning about Candidates and Issues
- Guardianship

Voter Experience Survey

The findings are organized by the seven sections listed above. Throughout this report comparisons are made between disability groups, All Voters and New Voters, age, where voters work and where they live. When possible, comparisons are made between the 2014, 2016 and 2018 reports. This report is what the voters told us.

Who Answered the Survey?

For the 2018 survey, 1,174 voters responded. The majority (58%) of the surveys collected is from three states: North Carolina (261 surveys), Ohio (151 surveys) and Wisconsin (149 surveys). The remaining 42% came from the remaining 43 states. **Table 1** lists all states submitting surveys in 2014, 2016 and 2018 with New Voters separated from All Voters. For 2018, the table will show the number and percentage of voters.

Table 1: Comparison of Voters By State and Year

State	All Voters			New Voters		
	2014	2016	2018	2014	2016	2018
AL	0%	>1%	4 (>1%)	0%	0%	0%
AK	0%	2%	1 (>1%)	0%	>1%	1 (1%)
AR	0%	>1%	7 (>1%)	0%	>1%	0 (0%)
AZ	7%	3%	37 (4%)	4%	0%	0 (0%)
CA	0%	2%	19 (2%)	1%	2%	1 (1%)
CO	0%	2%	7 (>1%)	0%	1%	0 (0%)
CT	0%	0%	2 (>1%)	0%	0%	0 (0%)
DE	0%	1%	0 (0%)	6%	0%	0 (0%)
DC	0%	>1%	1 (>1%)	0%	>1%	0 (0%)
FL	3%	14%	10 (1%)	11%	9%	0 (0%)
GA	7%	4%	31 (3%)	6%	1%	3 (4%)
HA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0 (0%)
ID	0%	2%	11 (1%)	>1%	1%	0 (0%)
IL	7%	15%	21 (2%)	2%	11%	1 (1%)
IN	0%	>1%	13 (1%)	>1%	0%	0 (0%)
IA	0%	>1%	4 (>1%)	0%	0%	0 (0%)
KS	0%	>1%	2 (>1%)	0%	>1%	0 (0%)
KY	1%	0%	5 (>1%)	0%	0%	0 (0%)
LA	48%	1%	1 (>1%)	20%	>1%	0 (0%)
ME	0%	2%	2 (>1%)	2%	3%	0 (0%)
MD	3%	>1%	5 (>1%)	14%	>1%	0 (0%)
MA	0%	8%	36 (4%)	1%	7%	1 (1%)
MI	0%	>1%	11 (1%)	0%	>1%	0 (0%)
MN	0%	>1%	11 (1%)	>1%	0%	2 (2%)

State	All Voters			New Voters		
	2014	2016	2018	2014	2016	2018
MS	0%	1%	6 (>1%)	0%	0%	0 (0%)
MO	0%	>1%	5 (>1%)	>1%	0%	0 (0%)
MT	0%	0%	10 (1%)	0%	0%	0 (0%)
NE	0%	>1%	3 (>1%)	0%	0%	0 (0%)
NH	3%	>1%	1 (>1%)	3%	0%	0 (0%)
NJ	0%	>1%	1 (>1%)	1%	>1%	0 (0%)
NM	0%	>1%	13 (1%)	1%	0%	0 (0%)
NV	0%	0%	1 (>1%)	0%	0%	0 (0%)
NY	0%	2%	21 (2%)	1%	2%	0 (0%)
NC	0%	15.5%	261 (27%)	0%	15.5%	24 (29%)
ND	0%	>1%	1 (>1%)	0%	0%	0 (0%)
OH	0%	11%	151 (16%)	1%	3%	25 (30%)
OK	0%	2%	21 (2%)	0%	3%	4 (5%)
OR	0%	5%	11 (1%)	0%	2%	0 (0%)
PA	0%	>1%	15 (2%)	1%	>1%	0 (0%)
RI	0%	0%	1 (>1%)	0%	0%	0 (0%)
SC	0%	1%	17 (2%)	>1%	1%	1 (1%)
SD	0%	1%	1 (>1%)	0%	>1%	0 (0%)
TN	>1%	0%	8 (1%)	>1%	0%	O (0%)
TX	0%	>1%	7 (1%)	1%	>1%	1 (1%)
VT	0%	>1%	2 (>1%)	0%	0%	0 (0%)
VA	0%	>1%	8 (1%)	0%	>1%	0 (0%)
WA	0%	>1%	9 (1%)	0%	0%	0 (0%)
WV	0%	0%	5 (1%)	0 (0%)	0%	0 (0%)
WI	15%	0%	149 (15%)	21%	0%	12 (15%)
WY	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0 (0%)

The following disability groups completed the survey:
- Intellectual disabilities   28%   (42%)
- Down syndrome   10%   (15%)
- Autism   10%   (15%)
- Physical disabilities   32%   (19%)
- Cerebral palsy   10%   (6%)
- Speech and language   7%   (8%)
- Visual   8%   (8%)
- Hearing   9%   (3%)
- Epilepsy   5%   (8%)
- Traumatic brain injury   5%   (4%)
- Mental health disorders   11%   (22%)
- Chronic illness   3%   (0%)

Attachment C is a Profile of Voters by Disability listing the number of voters with specific types of disabilities from each participating state. The largest numbers of voters with intellectual disabilities were from North Carolina (30%), and Ohio (22%). Wisconsin and Ohio tied for the most voters with physical disabilities (14%). Lastly, most voters with mental health disorders came from Ohio (24%), Wisconsin (16%) and North Carolina (12%).

Reaching voters with DD to complete the survey is challenging because many are non-readers and require support. Not being able to read, does not mean that a voter is not able to vote. The SABE GoVoter Project encourages P&As and self advocacy groups to meet voters needing extra support in groups. The survey can be read aloud, and extra help given, if asked. Local staff or the SABE GoVoter staff can be called to help.

Table 2 lists the disability breakdown of voters by percentages. Voters were also given the option of not disclosing their disability. For each of the three years, the largest number of new voters self-reported as having an intellectual disability. The number of voters with mental health disorders, autism and hearing disorders also reported increases over the three years.

Table 2: Comparison of Voters by Disability and Year

Disability	All Voters			New Voters		
	2014	2016	2018	2014	2016	2018
Intellectual	33%*	28%*	28%	65%	36%	42%
Down syndrome	--	--	7%	--	--	10%
Autism	7%	9%	10%	6%	11%	15%
Physical	32%	35%	32%	19%	28%	19%
CP	--	--	10%	--	--	6%
Visual	22%	5%	8%	3%	2%	8%
Hearing	5%	4%	9%	10%	5%	3%
Epilepsy	--	--	5%	--	--	8%

Disability	All Voters			New Voters		
	2014	2016	2018	2014	2016	2018
Mental Health	15%	9%	16%	6%	7%	22%
Traumatic Brain Injury	--	--	5%	--	--	4%
Chronic Illness	--	--	3%	--	--	1%
Did not share**	--	7%	--	---	10%	--
Other***	11%	2%	>1%	6%	0%	--

*Includes Down syndrome

**2016 was the first-year voters were given this option, in 2014 it was included in the Other category

***In 2018, Epilepsy, Traumatic Brain Injury, Multiple Sclerosis are listed separately

Table 3 shows that the most voters between the ages of 18-25 are New Voters (58%) and most of voters between the ages of 56+ (6%) are repeat voters. These numbers show that we are making progress in reaching voters under the age of 25. Findings for 2018 also shows 17% of all voters and 58% of New Voters are under the age of 25.

Table 3: Comparison of Voters by Age for Each Year

Comparision of New Voters by Age and Year
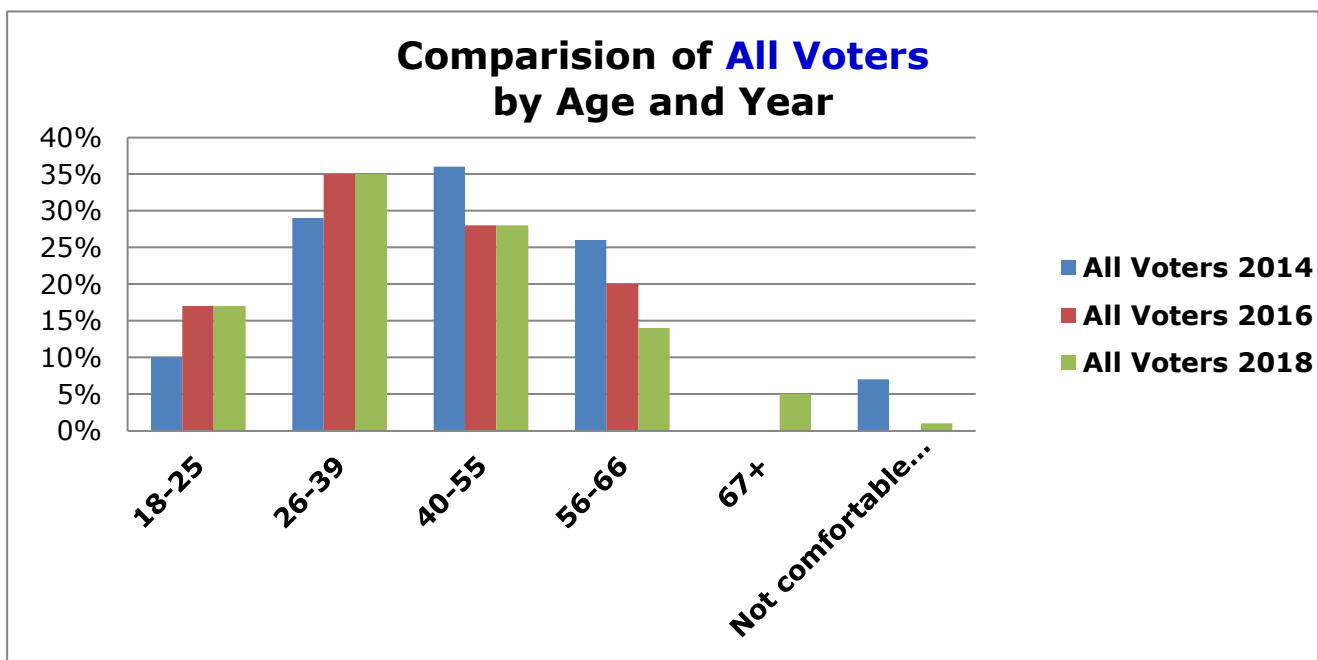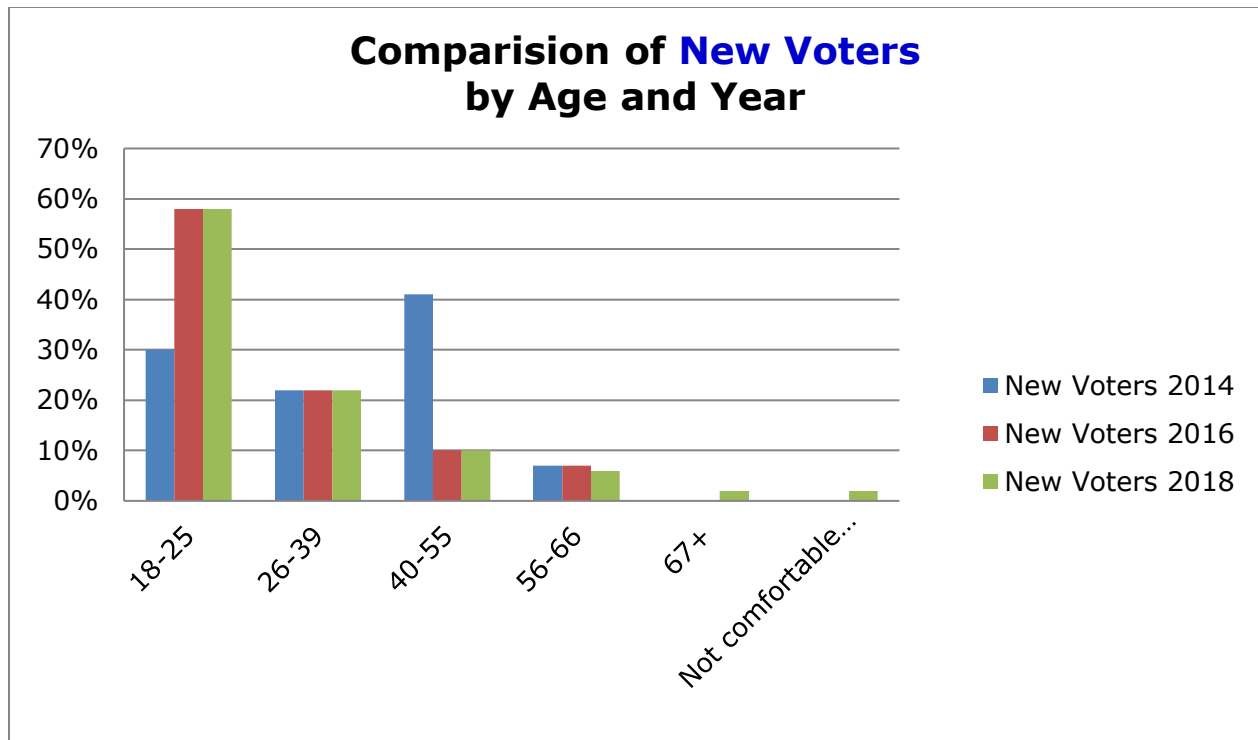
When looking at the survey results, age related questions were compared, we learned:

- The age of voters was not a factor in how they rated their overall voting experience; 90% felt good about it
- Voters under the age of 50 were not as aware of the availability of accessible voting machines
- Voters under the age of 25 were more likely to have a guardian

Snapshot

AGE FACTS

- Younger voters bring families to vote with them
- Voters ages 26-39 felt their vote was not private
- 1 out of 4 voters under the age of 25 have a guardian

- The frequency of voting increases as the voter ages
- Voters under the age of 25 had the most first-time voters
- As voters age they are more likely to use Early Voting
- Regardless of age, voters' number one method of voting is on Election Day
- As voters aged they were more likely to vote on their own
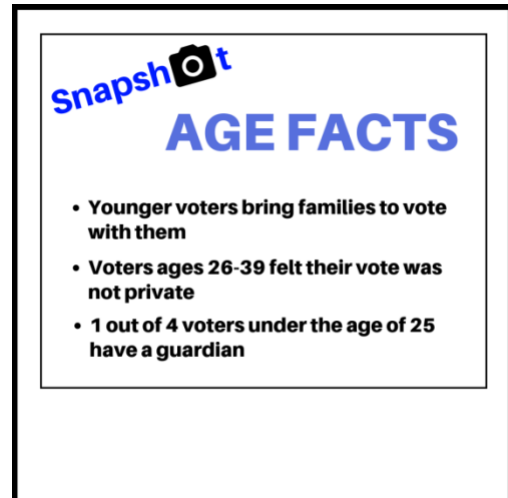
- The role family members, friends and guardians play with voter is greater the younger the voter, but increases again for voters over the age of 67

In 2018, Table 4 shows that 40% (47%) of the voters were male, and 57% (48%) female and 1% (2%) identified themselves as transgender. New voters in 2018 are more likely to be female. Previous years of data show a similar trend.

Table 4: Comparison of Voters by Gender for Each Year

Comparison of **All Voters** by Gender for Each Year

**Comparison of New Voters
by Gender for Each Year**

Bar chart legend:
- New Voters 2016 (blue)
- New Voters 2016 (red)
- New voters 2018 (green)

Categories: Male, Female, Trasngender, Not comfortable answering
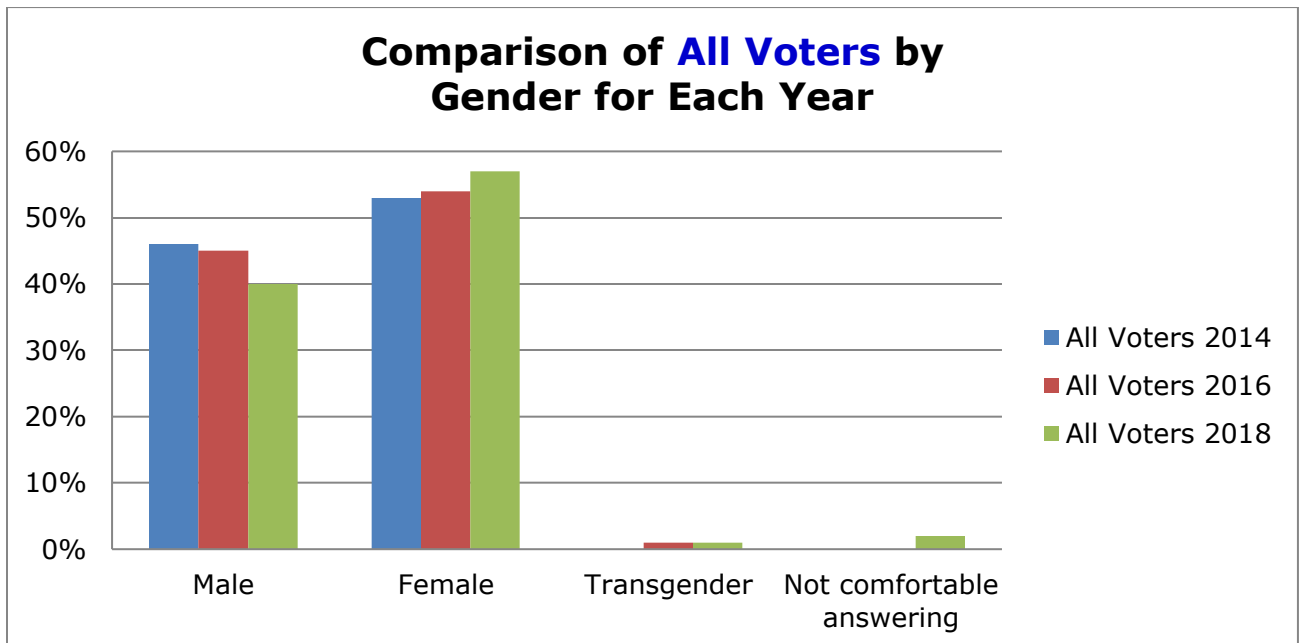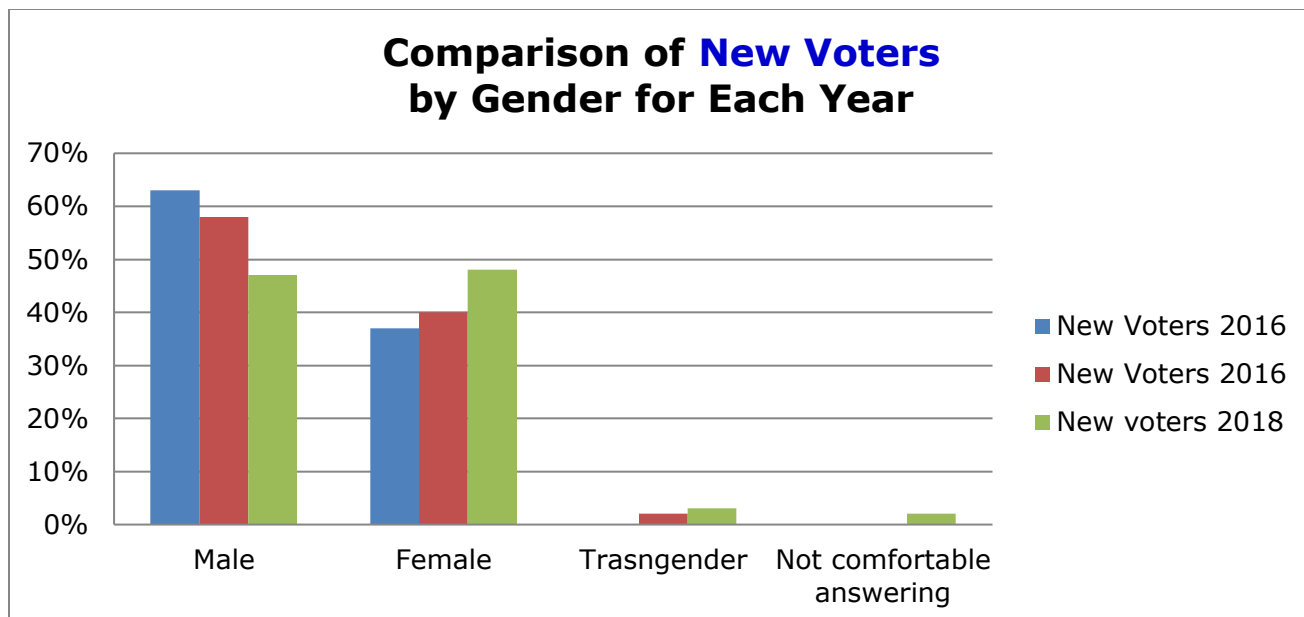
Polling Center Accessibility

The 2018 survey includes questions about polling center physical accessibility. The following six areas are discussed.

- Transportation
- Parking
- Accessible Entrance
- Route to Voting Area
- Ramp or Elevator Condition

Transportation to polling locations is an ongoing problem for voters with DD. Voting centers are not required to be on public transportation lines or within walking or wheelchair distance from a voter's home.

Most voters must plan ahead for transportation provided by family, friends, or service providers. Sometimes, even planning does not guarantee the person will be able to vote.

Fifteen percent 15% (9%) of voters drive themselves to vote. Most voters are transported by their service provider, family, or friends 41% (65%) as shown on **Table 5**.   Relying on others for transportation can be a benefit as well as a barrier for voters. The benefit is that the voter gets to vote. The barrier, the voter's transportation is at the mercy of another person.

"Often the priorities of people with DD are not the same as those families, friends and providers they depend on to help them."
~comment from a voter

If an emergency arises or if that driver decides they do not feel like taking the voter to vote (regardless of the fact they promised, and the voter is prepared and looking forward to voting), they do not get to vote. This is an example of the priorities of people with DD not being the same as the people they depend on to help them.

Ride Service Companies provided transportation options to the polls for the 2018 Election. Uber and Lyft offered free or reduced rate rides for select voters including voters with DD. Because of this, the GoVoter Project added a question to the survey asking if voters used this service and if so how was it.

Fourteen (14) or 2% of the voters surveyed did use this service. Only one voter expressed a concern, "I had to use a cane instead of my wheelchair because nobody's car could fit my wheelchair even though mine does fold down. Plus, I had to walk about a half mile to get to the Uber POOL (spot where many people can get to, to be picked up), which hurt me." This feedback will be shared with Uber and Lyft to help them as they plan this service for the 2020 Election. Voters' having this new transportation option find it helpful.

Table 5: How did you get to the polling place?

Transported by	All Voters			New Voters		
	2014	2016	2018	2014	2016	2018
Family or Friends	33%	21%	26%	17%	22%	39%
Service Provider	32%	12%	15%	58%	17%	26%
Own Car	18%	25%	15%	13%	28%	9%
Walked or Used Wheelchair	10%	9%	14%	4%	6%	6%
Public Transportation	8%	7%	6%	8%	12%	5%
Paratransit**	---%	---%	8%	---%	---%	12%
Uber/Lyft/Taxi***	---%	---%	3%	---%	---%	2%
Other*	---%	22%	3%	---%	10%	9%

*New category for 2016, voters often are users of mail-in ballots
**New Paratransit
***New Uber/Lyft/Taxi

Table 6 lists the types of accessibility problems voters experienced inside and outside their polling centers. A brief narrative on each problem is provided.

Table 6: Did you experience any problems at your polling center?

Accessibility Problem	All Voters			New Voters		
	2014	2016	2018	2014	2016	2018
Problems with accessible parking	6%	8%	13%	0%	13%	14%
Could not locate entrance	5%	4%	4%	0%	8%	4%
Could not locate voting area	8%	4%	4%	4%	12%	5%
Ramp or Elevator Broken or Difficult to Use	4%	3%	3%	0%	---%	2%

Accessibility Problem	All Voters 2014	2016	2018	New Voters 2014	2016	2018
Not enough space for wheelchair in voting area	7%	3%	5%	0%	1%	5%
Problems with curbside voting	---%	---%	7%	---%	---%	7%
Lines were too long	---%	---%	8%	---%	---%	4%
No problems	---%	66%	59%	---%	55%	67%
Other*	---%	17%	16%	---%	---%	11%

*includes those who voted mail-in

Parking is the number one accessibility problem outside the polling center followed by curbside voting. There are not enough parking places. Voters report other voters are using the parking places when they do not appear to need them. Another issue is accessible parking is too far from the voting entrance.

"Entrance with no accessible parking places nearby."
~comment from a voter

Curbside voting is being used more frequently. For 2018, 7% of the voters reported problems. Difficulty seeing signs (too low, could not see over other cars) and voters are not aware that they even have this option. This voting option is not well publicized nor encouraged by election officials.

CURBSIDE VOTING ONLY

The use of **Mega Centers** as a cost-effective option for voting is increasing, regardless of the impact it has on voters. This prompted the GoVoter project to ask the question: Did you vote at a Mega Center? A Mega Center is defined as many precincts or neighborhoods voting at the same location. Nineteen percent (19%) of the voters said "yes".

General comments about Mega Centers are:

- Workers were nice and helpful
- Felt good about using a mega center
- Not sure what a mega center is
- Too crowded, long lines

Accessible entrances are not always easy to use or find.
- Doors are too heavy
- Buttons to open the electronic door not working
- Accessible entrance is locked and cannot be used
- Cannot find entrance, poor signage
- Signs on sidewalk block wheelchairs getting to the entrance and around the voting area
- Opening to "ballot drop boxes" are too high to place ballots

"Accessible door was locked. They say for "security reasons". How am I to vote?" *~comment from a voter*

The route to the voting area continues to have problems.
- Poor signage
- Doors not wide enough for wheelchairs to get through

Ramps and elevators are not working or hard to use.
- Ramps too steep for manual wheelchair users
- Elevators not working with no alternative to get to the voting area
- Elevators that work but cannot fit a person using a wheelchair

Voting area does not always provide privacy when voting.
- Voting machines too close together
- When voters use tables to vote, other voters can see how they are voting
- Not enough table top voting screens and placed too close together
- Voting machines and ballot boxes too high for voters to reach
- Ballot marking devices broken (votes are no longer private or independent)

Respondents submitted 108 comments about accessibility at the polling location.
- **16%** doors to enter the building (too heavy, too narrow, automatic opener not working, accessible door locked)
- **12%** had problems with the voting machine (too high, not working, confusing)
- **10%** lack of privacy
- **7%** parking lot too far or not enough accessible places
- **6%** problems with poll workers (not familiar with equipment, impatient and rude)
- **6%** encountered locked accessible entrances
- **4%** problems with signage to find entrance and voting area
- **3%** area too crowded (needed chairs, standing too long)

Voting Methods Used by Voters with DD

Table 7 summarizes the voting methods used by the voters surveyed in this report.

The four voting methods are:

- Mail-in Ballot   32% (33%)
- Dropped Ballot off on Election Day   5% (2%)
- Polling Center on Election Day   44% (47%)
- Early Voting   17% (13%)

In 2018 the most popular method of voting is at the Polling Center on Election Day. In 2016 it was Mail-in Ballots. However, as this report shows, regardless of the voting method used there are still barriers encountered by voters with DD.

Table 7: All and New Voters and How They Voted

How New Voters voted

A chart showing how new voters voted across three elections (New Voter 2014, New Voter 2016, New Voter 2018):

Method	New Voter 2014	New Voter 2016	New Voter 2018
Mail-in	10%	30%	33%
Dropped off at Polling site	0%	0%	2%
Polling site on Election Day	80%	42%	47%
Early voting at Polling site	10%	28%	13%
Other	0%	0%	5%
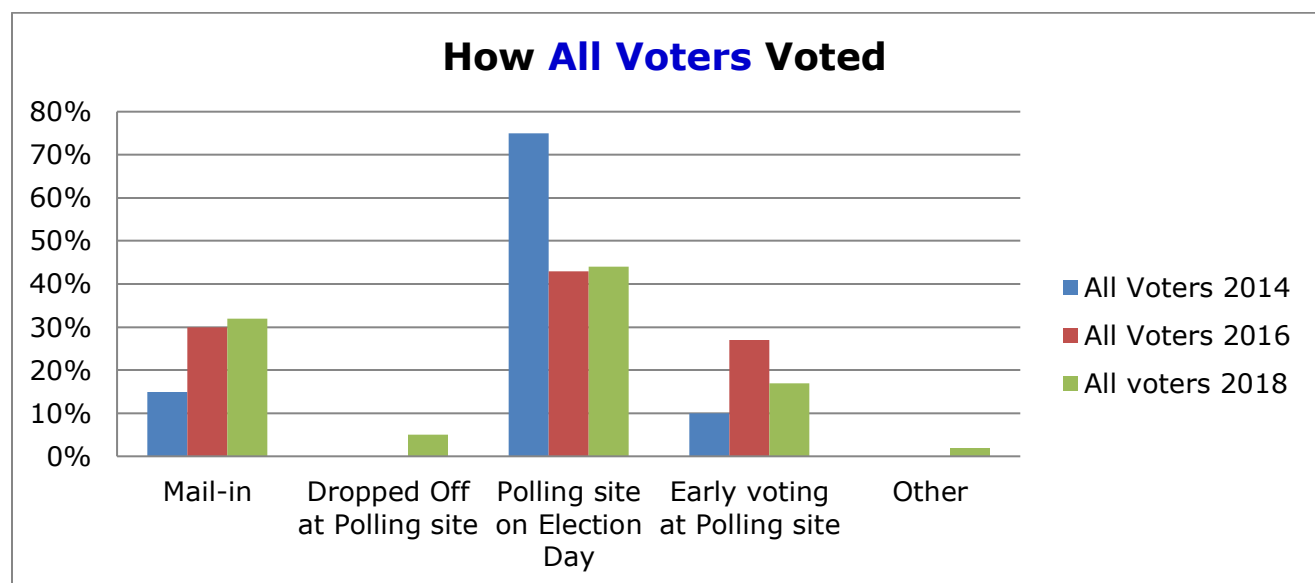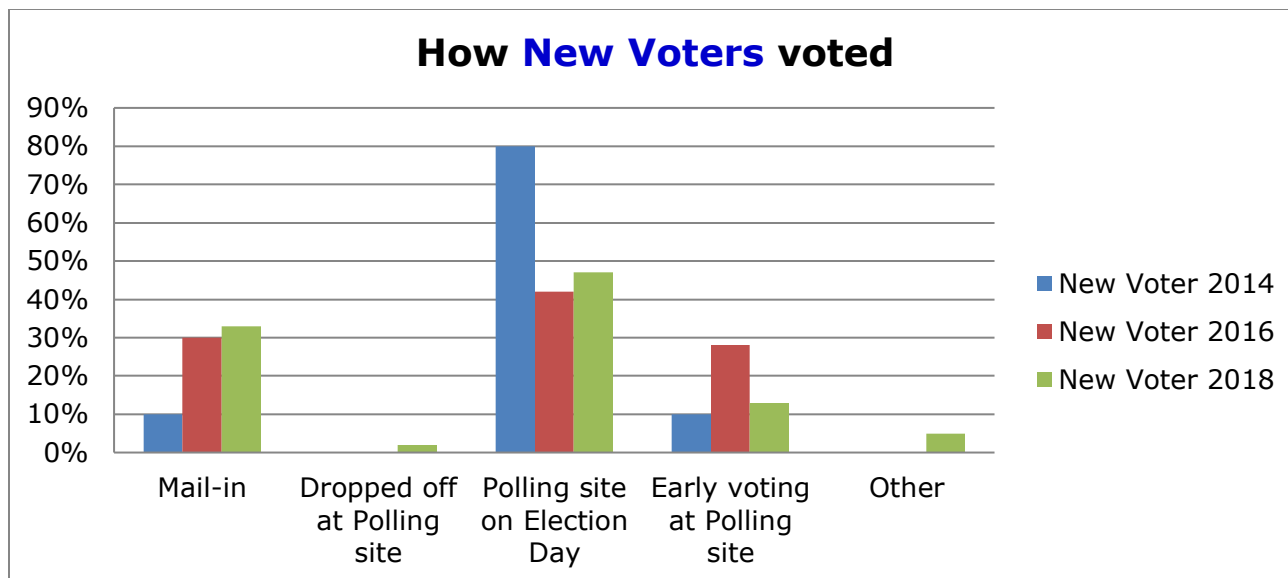
A Profile of Voters is in **Attachment C.** The preferred method of voting for voters with intellectual disabilities is at the Polling Center (35%), for voters with physical disabilities Mail-in Voting (33%) and voters with mental health disorders also Mail-in Voting (32%).

> **The absentee ballot I used was mailed back to me, why? ~comment by a voter**

Table 8 looks at responses to, how did you cast your ballot? for three elections. Following are the 2018 election findings.

- Voted independently 61% (46%)
- Got assistance from family or friends 20% (29%)
- Assistance from service provider staff 10% (13%)
- Asked the poll worker for assistance, 6% (8%)

Table 8: How did you complete and cast your ballot?

Cast ballot...	All Voters			New Voters		
	2014	2016	2018	2014	2016	2018
Independently	62%	60%	61%	48%	44%	46%
Assistance from Friends or Family	21%	18%	20%	24%	19%	29%
Assistance from Service Provider Staff	---%	12%	10%	---%	28%	13%
With assistance from Poll Worker	10%	6%	6%	12%	5%	8%
Some Other Way	6%	4%	3%	16%	3%	5%

A comparison for 2018 to this question is done by age of voter (**Attachment E)**, where voter lives **(Attachment F)** and whether the voter is employed **(Attachment G)**. Refer to these Attachments for more information.

Snapshot

HOUSING FACTS

- Voters living in an ICF/IDD use Early Voting
- Voters living in Adult Foster Care use Mail-in ballots
- Voters owning their home, living in an apartment or in an institution vote on Election Day
- Families take family members to vote on Election Day
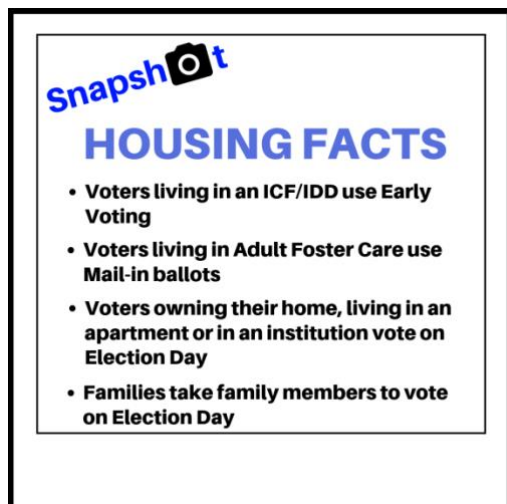
- Younger voters use mail-in ballots more than older voters
- Election Day voting decreases with age and mail-in increases
- Early voting increases by age
- Voters living in an ICF/IDD are more likely to use Early Voting
- Voters living in Adult Foster Care are more likely to use Mail-in ballots
- Voters owning their own home, living independently in an apartment or are residents living in an institution are more likely to vote on Election Day
- Family members tend to take their family member still living in the family home to vote on Election Day
- Voters employed full time and part time vote more frequently on Election Day

- Voters serving as volunteers in their community and voters not working use Mail-in voting
- Voters owning their own business or attending a Sheltered Work prefer voting on Election Day

Snapsh⌾t

EMPLOYMENT FACTS

- Voters employed full-time and part-time vote on Election Day
- Voters who volunteer and voters not working use Mail-in voting
- Voters owning their business or in Sheltered Work vote on Election Day

How Did Voters Feel About Their Voting Experience?

Tables 9 and 10 show how voters were able to privately and independently cast their ballot over the three elections. The percentage of voters indicating they did not have privacy is decreasing.

- 2014   12%
- 2016   10%
- 2018   7%

Privacy is improving but voters continue to express concerns in the comments section. Examples are, machines too close together, privacy screens placed so other voters can see how they vote, privacy screens too close together so voter next to me can see how I vote, and when poll workers assist, they say my selection too loud (everyone can hear how I voted).

Comparison data by question, age, housing and employment did not report major problems with privacy. The following are the most significant:

- Voters working as community volunteers are more likely to report their vote was not private
- Voters between the ages of 26-55 are more likely to report their vote was not private

The percentage of voters indicating they were able to vote independently decreased in 2016 and then jumped in 2018 showing great improvement in this area.

- 2014   96%
- 2016   78%
- 2018   97%

GoVoter staff note the large percentage increase in voting independently between 2016 and 2018. Factors to consider are how the questions were asked. The 2018 survey offered a new choice "assistance from provider" and voters using mail-in ballots were automatically directed to a different section of the survey skipping questions that do not apply to them. Also, in 2018 more voters used mail-in ballots, possibly increasing the number of voters reporting more independence when voting.

Table 9: Were you able to vote privately (where no one else could see your ballot)?

Were New Voters able to vote privately?
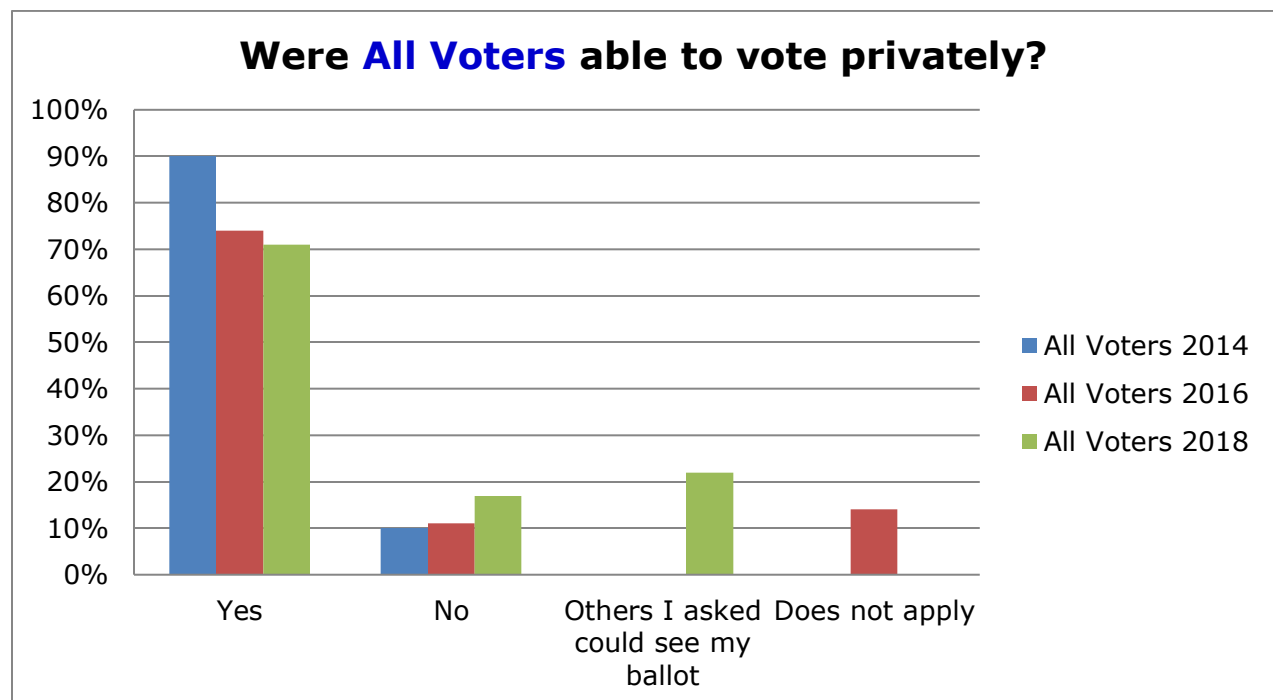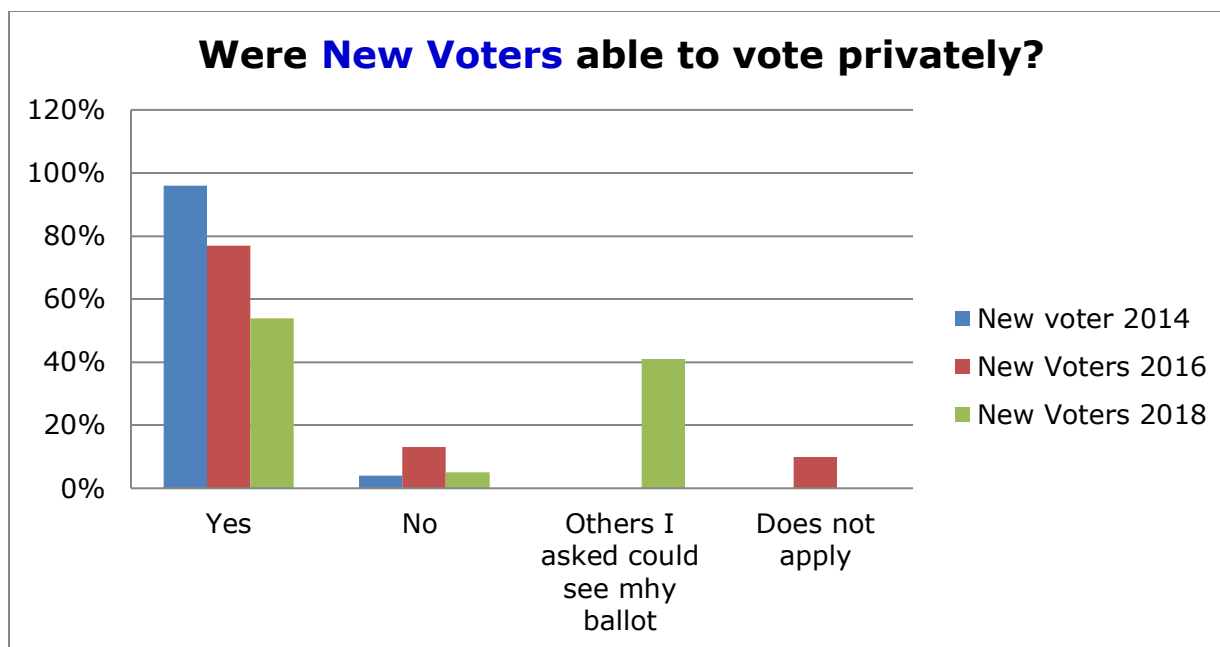
Table 10: Were you able to vote independently (vote by yourself or with support that you choose?)

Were All Voters able to vote independently?

Where New Voters able to vote independently?
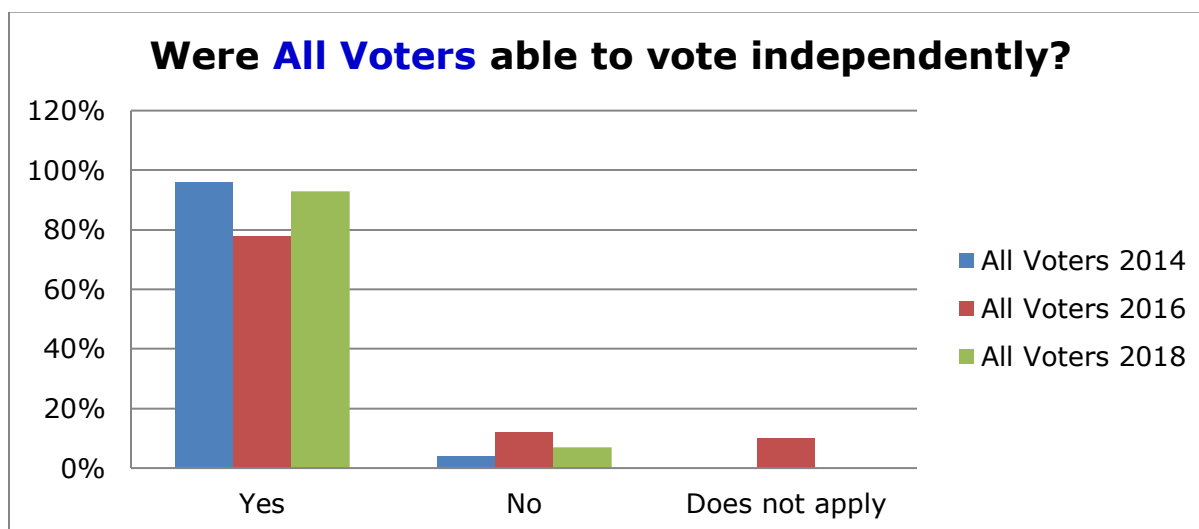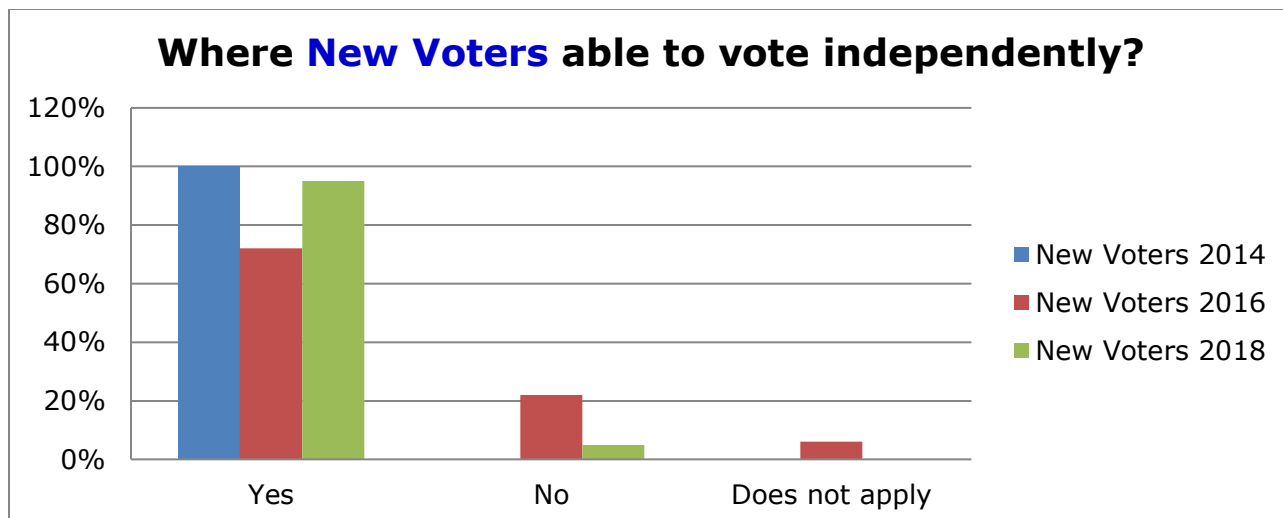
When voters were asked, "Did you feel good about your voting experience?" 90% of the voters said yes. Voters also had the opportunity to add comments when asked "What could have made your voting experience better?"

9 out of 10 voters felt good about their voting experience. ~2018 report

Instead of listing all 187 comments, the author of this report grouped them.

- Need more equipment available and accessible (14%)
- Improve the physical accessibility of the voting center (10%)
- Improve voter privacy and signage (8%)
- Problems reading and understanding the ballots (8%)
- Did not personally feel prepared to vote on candidates and issues (3%)

Within that same list of comments specific concerns are expressed about Poll Workers:

- Problems with Poll Worker (20%)
- Poll Workers had problems registering voters (10%)
- Poll Workers lack of equipment knowledge (5%)
- Poll Workers lack of disability etiquette (5%)

Attachment C provides a Profile of Voters by Specific Disabilities. The profile focuses on three disability categories. These findings are similar to the overall findings in this report, but it is valuable to look at the data from the specific disability perspective. Voters with mental health disorders report their voting experience as the least positive (18%), followed by voters with intellectual disabilities (11%) and then voters with physical disabilities (9%).

Voting Equipment

The way voters' cast their ballot often reflects their comfort level and trust with the voting process and equipment. For some voters, however, the choice is not their own. Their family, staff or guardian makes that decision. Refer to **Table 11** to see the different ways voters reported how they voted between the 2014, 2016 and 2018. As this report shows, regardless of the voting method used, there are still barriers voters with DD encounter.

Table 11: Voting Methods Used in 2014, 2016 and 2018

Method	2014	2016	2018
Polling Center on Election Day	75%	43%	47%
Early Voting before Election Day	10%	27%	13%
Vote-by-Mail	15%	30%	33%
Dropped Ballot off at Polling Center	---	---	2%

With the increase use of Vote-by-Mail, the number of voters using the "Drop Box" on Election Day increases. Voters report that the Drop Box itself is a barrier. Not all voters can reach the opening to the Drop Box to place their ballots; others could not see the box (signage too low or blocked by other cars) and lack of accessible parking near the Drop Box.

In 2014, 33% of voters said Poll Workers had problems setting up the accessible machine, understanding how to use it, and were not confident in teaching voters how to use it. 2018 shows a different story.

Two out of 10 voters want to use the accessible voting machine.
~2018 Report

In 2018, 45% of the voters said the accessible voting machine was visible and operating.
- 69% of voters did not use the accessible voting machine
- 21% of voters had no problems using the accessible voting machine
- 3% of the Poll Workers did not know how to turn on the machine
- 3% of the Poll Workers did not know how to adjust the volume
- 2% of the Poll Workers had to make a call and ask someone to set up the machine

Attachment D is a Profile of Accessible Equipment Issues as reported by Disability Groups. Voters with physical disabilities used the accessible voting machine most (22%), voters with mental health disorders (17%), and voters with intellectual disabilities (16%).

Ballots

Voters want to be confident they are voting for who and what they want. To do this, understanding the words and meaning of the ballot is critical. Some voters with DD (60%) have no problem understanding the ballot. But there are 40% who do have problems.

I am not tall enough to reach the booth and there was no where I could sit and complete my ballot.
~comment by voter

Examples of ballot issues are listed in **Table 12.**

Table 12: Areas of Concern about Ballots

Issue	Percentage
The wording on the ballot made it hard to know if I was answering YES or NO	15%
The print on the ballot was too small	14%
There were too many words on the ballot making it hard to understand	13%
I could not understand the ballot	9%
There was too much information on the ballot, I did not how to use it to vote	6%

A factor influencing the increase in the Vote-by-Mail option is related to the increase in Vote-by-Mail only states. At least 22 states have passed legislation allowing elections to be conducted entirely by mail. Even though some of the states send Vote-by-Mail ballots to all voters, in person vote centers and early voting are still an option.

Poll Workers

Poll workers have the most important role in making the voting experiences of voters with DD a positive one. When voters go to their polling location and the poll worker greets them with a smile and a good morning, they feel welcomed and included. Many voters with DD do not get that type of greeting. This partially explains why voters with DD see Poll Workers as a barrier to having a good voting experience.

The role of Poll Workers helping voters has decreased over the years of this study. However, certain groups still rely heavily on the Poll Worker for assistance. Those groups are:
- Voters living with their family or in Adult Foster Homes
- Paid interns also report a dependence on Poll Workers

Table 13 list how voters with DD are treated by Poll Workers. Some quotes from voters are listed.

"I am not verbal, and the poll worker wanted me to answer questions out loud."

"I was not given privacy. Poll worker made comment to another poll worker as they both faced me as I was voting saying "basically, mom gets a second vote".

"Poll worker asked me why don't I use an absentee ballot." *~comment from a voter*

"One of the poll workers did not think that my large print ballot was an official ballot because it didn't look like an official ballot. I even had the envelop to put the ballot in."

"Poll workers rushed me even though it was them who did not have the machine set up."

The training Poll Workers receive about disability etiquette and ways to meet the potential needs of voters with DD is different in

> **"One poll worker commented on my height, saying that she didn't know why a child was voting"**
> *~comment from a voter*

each state. Many P&As and Secretary of State offices have produced excellent videos and written materials to help Poll Workers work better and confidently with voters who have DD. But, we do not know how many local Boards of Elections use these videos during their Poll Worker training.

Informal conversations with Poll Workers suggest that many of them never see these videos. The overall Poll Worker training covers so much information that only a few minutes (if any) is dedicated to voters with DD.

Table 13: How did the Poll Workers treat you?

Voter Feelings about Poll Workers	All Voters			New Voters		
	2014	2016	2018	2014	2016	2018
Did not give me enough time to vote	---	---	5%	---	---	4%
Said or did something that made me feel bad	---	---	6%	---	---	4%
Were nice and helpful	92%	47%	76%	96%	47%	77%
Could not bring in my service animal	4%	6%	>1%	0%	11%	0%
Treated like I was a bother, did not want me there or to help me	5%	5%	8%	4%	2%	5%
Treated like I could not vote	11%	7%	5%	8%	9%	9%
Had other problems	---%	---%	10%	---%	7%	14%

In 2018, 76% of voters felt Poll Workers treated them professionally and with respect when they registered to vote. Almost one out of every ten (9%) New Voters felt rushed by Poll

Workers. It is not surprising that first time voters need more time to vote. Everything is new to them. Poll Workers need to be reminded not to rush New Voters.

Poll Worker ratings are much lower during the Presidential election. Perhaps this is due to the larger numbers of voters. They feel pressure to get voters in and out of the polling center. This can cause decreased sensitivity to individual voter needs. Having enough well-trained poll workers help moments like this operate more efficiently.

Voter Education

Voter education covers a range of topics like:
- Who to go to if you need help or have a problem voting
- Where to find information on candidates and issues and
- Knowing how to use the voting equipment
- How-to get a mail-in ballot

Voters with DD now have more ways to access information but are they aware of how to get it. Knowing how voters self-report learning about election information should help local, state, and national groups better reach these voters with information. Hopefully, by groups monitoring how voters find voting information, will improve how voters learn the voting process, about candidates, and issues?

Knowing Who to Call If You Have Problems Voting
When voters were asked, "Do you know who to call if you have a problem? 58% (63%) said no. National, state, and local resources exist to help voters but if voters are not aware of them, we have a serious problem. By learning who voters go to for help, we can improve our dissemination methods and connect voters with the specific supports and resources they want.
Thirty seven percent (37%) of All Voters in 2014, 43% in 2016 and 42% in 2018 did not know who to call if they had problems voting. New Voters reported a significant increase for not

knowing who to call in 2018. When looking at all voters, we see a gradual increase of knowledge of who to call (**Table 14).**

Table 14: Do you know who to call if you have any problems voting?

All Voters 2014

- 63% Yes
- 37% No

New Voters 2014

- 48% Yes
- 52% No

All Voters 2016

- 57% Yes
- 43% No

New Voters 2016

- 53 Yes
- 47 No

All Voters 2018

- 42% Yes
- 58% No

New Voters 2018

- 37% Yes
- 63% No
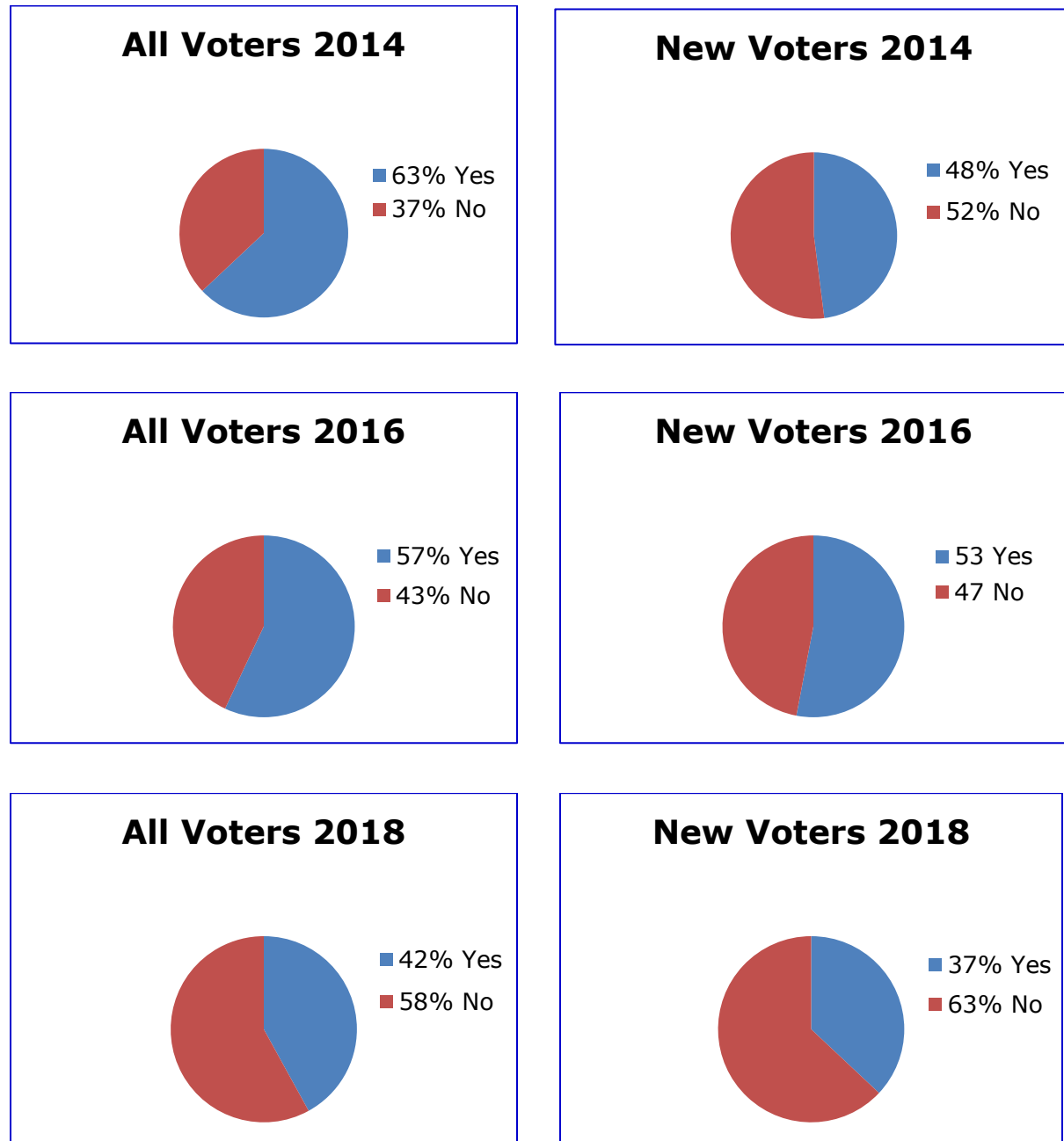
Of the 159 voters who told us who they would go to for help, their responses varied by disability and if they were a new voter.

Table 15 compares disability groups with these questions:
- Who to call if having problems
- Whether it was reported
- Was it solved

Voters with intellectual disabilities (41%) and new voters (55%) go first to their staff to help them solve a voting problem. Voters with physical disabilities (62%) go local and state Election Officials (Boards of Election, Secretary of State, etc.) with their problems. Voters with mental health disorders go to their staff (28%) or their state P&A (28%) first.

Only 1 out of 5 voters go to their state P&A to solve their voting problems.
~2018 Report

More than half of the voters do not know who to call if they have a voting problem. An average of 10% of the voters' reported having a problem but less than 50% of them reported it. Only 20% or 2 out of 5 problems reported were solved. Their thinking might be "why bother asking" for help, no one is going to answer my question any way.

Table 15: Who to call if having problems voting, did you report it and was the problem solved?

Answer	Intellectual Disability N = 306	Physical Disability N = 327	Mental Health Disorder N = 172	New Voters N = 91
Do you know who to call if you have problems voting?				
Yes	43%	49%	46%	37%
No	57%	51%	54%	63%
Call staff	41%	8%	28%	55%
Call guardian	1%	0%	0%	0%
Call family	10%	4%	8%	25%
Poll Worker	8%	0%	3%	0%
Election Official	20%	62%	25%	10%
P&A	20%	25%	28%	15%
League of Women Voters	2%	2%	3%	0%
Did you have any problems voting?				
Yes	10%	8%	11%	7%
No	90%	92%	89%	93%
Did you report the problem?				
Yes	50%	32%	42%	43%
No	50%	68%	58%	57%
Was your problem solved?				
Yes	36%	63%	38%	33%
No	64%	37%	62%	67%

Education and Information Dissemination

A major **barrier** reported by voters to having a good voting experience is their own lack of education on candidates and issues. In 2016, one out of every five voters said they had not studied the candidates or issues before voting.

It is unclear whether voters did not know where to go to learn about candidates and issues or if the information was not written or disseminated in a way they could understand or find. Regardless, the media, boards of elections, candidates, P&As and self advocacy groups need to do a better job of getting information out and accessible for voters with DD.

To help them and others, **Table 16** shows the 2018 voter response to: "How do you get voting information about candidates and issues?" The most popular way voters got information in 2016 was from family, friends and their service provider staff followed by the internet and television, talk shows and candidate debates. 2018 shows all voters increasing their use of technology choices. Also, there is an increase in use of newspaper and mailings, door-to-door campaigning and radio talk shows.

New voters go to family, friends and staff as frequently as all voters. A major difference between new and all voters is the use of the computer and internet. New voters reported using it 50% less than most voters. Reading the newspaper and mailings are more common for all voters than for new voters. For New Voters, learning voting skills and increasing voting knowledge improves with their experience in the voting process.

By knowing the ways voters with DD learn about voting, candidates and issues; P&As, self advocacy groups, disability organizations, election officials and others can do a better job of targeting ways to get information to them.

Table 16: How do you get information about candidates and issues?

How All Voters get information about candidates and issues

Categories: Family. Friends, or staff; Internet or computer; Television, talk show,…; Vote classes or Forums; Social Media; Newspapers and…; Other; None

Legend: All Voters 2014, All Voters 2016, All Voters 2018

How New Voters get information about candidates and issues

Categories: Family. Friends, or…; Internet or computer; Television, talk show,…; Vote classes or Forums; Social Media; Newspapers and…; Other; None

Legend: New Voters 2014, New Voters 2016, New Voters 2018

Guardianship

Voting is the most basic right and responsibility of every American citizen, including citizens with disabilities. Protecting this right to vote ensures that the democratic process will work for the benefit of all. Critical to this is for state guardianship statutes to say that voting is

Over 1 out of 10 voters have a guardian.
~2018 Report

not restricted. The SABE GoVoter Project and NDRN are working on a joint Guardianship Statement that focuses on making voting accessible for all. This statement will be available in the Fall 2019.

There is not a clear number of voters with DD who have a guardian and the role that guardian plays with their right to vote. For the first time, this survey asks voters if they have someone appointed by the court to make decision for them. 2018 findings show that 15% of the voters surveyed have a guardian. Eight-five percent (85 %) percent do not or do not know if they have a guardian.

1 out of 4 voters say that their guardian tells them how to vote.
~2018 Report

Voters reporting, they have a guardian were asked two additional questions. First, do you get support from your guardian to vote? Eighty-one percent (81%) said yes, they do get support from their guardian and 19% indicated no. The second question was does your guardian tell you how to vote?

Twenty six percent (26%) said yes, they did and 74% said no they do not.

The disability group reporting the most guardians is voters with intellectual disabilities (28%). Voters with mental health disorders are at 16% and voters with physical disabilities reported the least, 6%.

Comparisons to questions about guardianship by age
(Attachment E) housing **(Attachment F)** and employment
(Attachment G). Findings are:

- Voters between the ages of 18-39 are most likely to have a guardian
- Voters ages 26-39 and 67+ report their guardian is more likely to tell them how to vote
- Voters between the ages of 56-66 is the largest group reporting their guardian does not support them to vote
- Voters living in an institution (78%), ICF/IDD (92%) or a nursing home (50%) are the largest groups reporting having a guardian
- 25% of voters living in a group home have a guardian
- Voters living on their own with a roommate say 45% of their guardians do not support them voting
- Voters with guardians reporting they tell them how to vote: Adult Foster Care and residents in nursing homes report 100% of the time and voters living on their own with a roommate (58%)
- 55% of voters working in a sheltered workshop have a guardian with 16% telling them how to vote

> **Over 1 out 4 voters with intellectual disabilities has a guardian.**
> **~2018 Report**

Summary

The unique design of this survey provides an opportunity for voters with DD to self-report about their voting experiences. The findings serve as a guide to improve voting and increase the number of voters with DD. By translating these finding into useful recommendations, we create more accessible polling places, more accessible equipment, and more understandable ballots so voters can vote privately and independently.

The SABE GoVoter Project promised voters that they would share

their candid and specific responses with election officials and other groups with and without disabilities. By working together, we can improve the planning and implementation for future elections.

Accessibility: The physical accessibility for voters with DD to get into polling locations and maneuver once inside is still a problem. Once inside, the accessible voting machines have not been dependable, not available or even set up and running at many of the polls.

This report shows that in some locations, Poll Workers have increased their skills on knowing how to turn on the equipment and set up accessible features like large print and headsets. With 20% of our nation's population having some type of disability, accessibility must be a priority and addressed.

Guardianship: One out of every 10 voters with DD report having a guardian. There is not a clear number of voters with DD who have a guardian and the role that the guardian plays with their right to vote is even more unclear.

Work is needed by states to review their guardianship statutes to not restrict ones right to vote. Some P&As, along with advocacy organizations are working together to remove this restriction.

Use of technology: The voters' ability to use technology and social media is becoming more and more important and will soon become a requirement.

It is used to:
- Register as well as to change their voting address
- Find voting locations
- Use voting equipment
- Get information from the internet about candidates and issues

- Who to contact for help when experiencing difficulties with voting

In 2014, SABE developed a **My Technology Handbook,** http://www.sabeusa.org/?s=technology+handbook to help people with DD:
- Understand technology
- Learn how to use it
- How to use it safely

This handbook talks about internet safety, how to create an email account, how to create social media accounts, how to connect with others using teleconference services. It also has links in the book to the Self Advocates Becoming Empowered YouTube Channel. There you can view step by step videos on how to use technology.

In 2018, part 2 to the **My Technology Handbook**, introduces and teaches users about more advanced technology and safety options.

My Technology Handbook 2 covers how to access technology in your state, internet safety, and how to use social media for self advocacy groups. You can download a copy from this link: https://www.sabeusa.org/?s=technology+handbook+2

Poll Worker Training: The most important person to ensure a successful voting experience is the Poll Worker. The training they receive about disability etiquette and ways to meet the potential needs of voters with DD is very important. This information must be included and taught as a part their training. Voters with DD should also be included as members of the training team.

Because the overall Poll Worker training covers so much information, only a few minutes are dedicated to voters with DD. This was reported in 2016 and continues to be a problem in 2018. Many states Secretary of State Offices and P&As have training resources available. They need to be used. Better communication by county boards of elections with these groups is needed to get this information available. Contact NDRN at www.ndrn.org to connect with your state P&A resources.

Ballots: Many voters with DD report problems with ballots. Confident voters have fewer problems. The number one complaint by voters is the wording on the ballot. It makes it too hard to know if I was answering YES or NO. Second, the print on the ballot is too small and words are hard to understand.

More and more states are becoming Vote at Home states. However, people with DD still rank polling center voting as their preferred method of voting. Election officials should be prepared to help voters with DD transition to voting at home by making ballots voter friendly. Disability groups are ready to assist with this.

Information about candidates and issues: Voters with DD tell us they get information about voting by:
- Watching television (including the debates)
- The internet
- Family and friends
- Staff
- Door to door information
- The radio
- The newspaper
- Social media
- Mailers
- Attending meetings and forums

Secretary of State Offices, Election Officials, P&As, and the disability community should keep this in mind, when marketing voting information. The information must be easy to access, use, and understand.

Voter experiences have improved from 2014 – 2018.
However, some of the needed improvements and many of the issues are still the same for voters with DD.

Areas improving:
- Poll Worker interactions with voters with DD
- Voters with DD are better prepared to vote
- Availability of accessible equipment
- Increased transportation options

Areas still lacking improvement:
- Accessible parking
- Poll Workers knowledge of how to use accessible equipment
- Rushing new voters
- Understandable ballots
- Improved guardianship laws

Closing Statement

Democracy supports every U.S. citizen to have the right to vote but does not say how. The findings in this report give a firsthand evaluation of **the voting process** by voters with DD. We as a country have the responsibility and challenge to take this information and use it.

Currently, there is a discussion to bring back paper ballots. Supporters believe paper ballots are more secure and less vulnerable to hacking. These discussions must include the impact paper ballots will have on the 20% of our citizens who have disabilities. Accessible equipment has allowed more voters to have a private and independent vote. Will this continue if paper ballots are brought back?

The Election Assistance Commission is discussing plans to create a group to work on voting security and fraud issues. Members will include accessibility suppliers and advocates with all kinds of disabilities. Their discussion and recommendations must meet the needs of all voters.

The issue of guardianship continues to impact the voting rights of people with DD. It has been hard to determine how many voters with DD have a guardian and what that guardianship means to their voting rights. We have learned from this report that one out of every four voters with intellectual disabilities has a guardian. Knowing this number is helping advocacy organizations, like the P&As, to look more closely at guardianship and voting rights.

We must continue to make sure that the 20% of our citizens with disabilities are not treated as second class citizens. Democracy says that every citizen has the right to vote. The responsibility of the voter is to be prepared and have the proper information required by state law to register and cast their ballot. By making the process accessible for all citizens gives everyone a voice in the future of the United States of America.
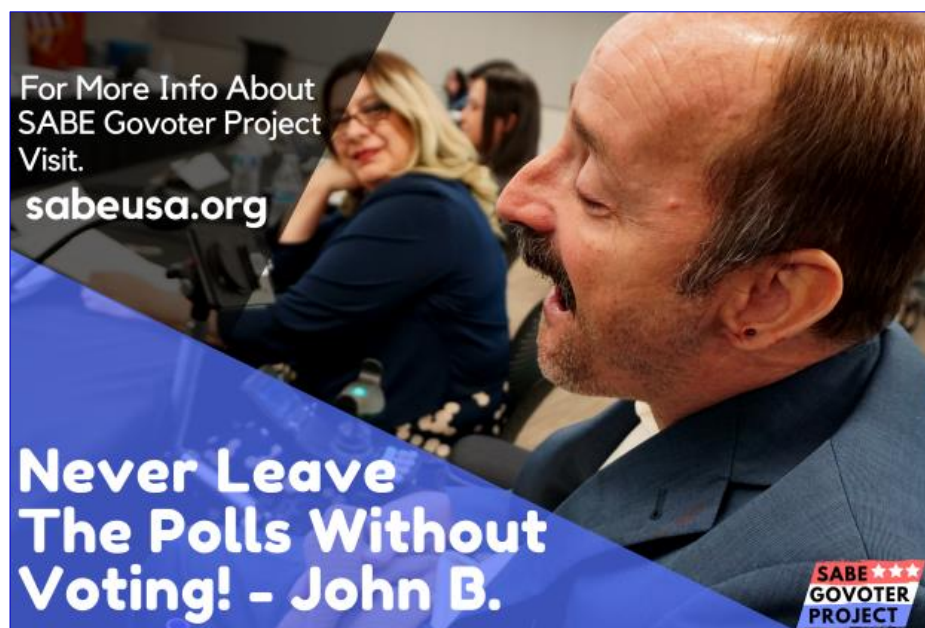
ATTACHMENT A

2018 Voter Experience Survey
English and Spanish

2018 Election Voter Experience Survey

INTRODUCTION

The SABE GoVoter Project is investigating issues around voting for people with disabilities. We are asking these questions about the November 6, 2018 government elections not yourself advocacy groups or organizations elections. You do not have to complete this survey or answer any questions. If you choose to answer, it will help us learn about your voting experience and how we can make it better.

We do not ask for your name so no one else will know what you said on the survey. In our report we will only share the city and state you live in. If you have more questions about your privacy please call Essie Pederson, Essie.pederson@gmail.com .

You can complete this survey on-line or on paper copy.

1. You can go on-line at the Self Advocates Becoming Empowered (SABE) website, www.sabeusa.org and click on "SABE GoVoter Survey". If you have any problems getting to the survey there contact Juliana Huereña at j.huerena@swifamilies.org or (602) 502-7426.

2. You can go to your state Protection and Advocacy (P&A) organization's website and click on the "SABE GoVoter Survey". If you have any problems finding the survey there contact Juliana Huereña at j.huerena@swifamilies.org or (602) 502-7426.

3. You can do the survey with other self advocates at your Self Advocacy Group Meeting. Call the President of your local

self advocacy group and ask for help completing the survey at the meeting.

4. You can ask for a paper copy of the survey by contacting your state P&A or Juliana Huereña at j.huerena@swifamilies.org or (602) 502-7426 for a paper copy of the survey.

5. You can call a SABE GoVoter Team Member and ask them to help you with the survey. Call Teresa Moore at (602) 725-3117 or mooreadvocacy@hotmail.com .

Paper surveys must be mailed to Essie Pederson, 5242 Sunrise View Circle, Liberty Township, OH 45044 or emailed to essie.pederson@gmail.com .

The survey deadline is January 1, 2019.

Just as it is important to know that YOUR VOTE COUNTS, we need to know that you have the accessibility you need to MAKE IT COUNT!

Thank you,

The SABE GoVoter Team

QUESTIONS

1. Do you have a disability?

○ Yes

○ No. Then you do not need to complete the survey. Thank you.

2. If you are comfortable, please answer your type of disability. Select all that apply.

○ Intellectual or Cognitive

○ Down syndrome

○ Autism

○ Physical

○ (CP) Cerebral Palsy

○ Speech or Language

○ Visual

○ Hearing

○ Epilepsy

○ TBI (Traumatic Brain Injury)

○ Mental Health

○ Not comfortable answering

○ I don't know

○ Other, please explain.

3. **Did a judge or the court appoint someone (like a guardian or conservator) to make decisions for you?**

    ○ Yes**, go to questions 4 and 5.**

    ○ No or I do Not know, **go to question 6.**

4. **Does your guardian or conservator support you to vote?**

    ○ Yes

    ○ No

5. **Does your guardian or conservator tell you who to vote for?**

    ○ Yes

    ○ No

6. **Are you registered to vote?**

    ○ Yes

    ○ No. Would you like to register? Go to eac.gov and locate your state. **Go to question 27**

7. **How often do you vote?**

    ○ Always

    ○ Sometimes

    ○ This is my first time voting

8. **How did you get voting information about candidates and issues? Select all that apply.**

    ○ Information from your mail

○ Door to door campaigning (person came to your door and talked about candidates) and street signs

○ Information from the internet (computer)

○ Attended meetings or forums about the candidates and issues

○ Information from television: debates, talk shows, commercials

○ Information from the radio

○ Information from family, friends and guardian or conservator

○ Information from my service provider staff

○ Information from the newspaper

○ Information from Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, You Tube ads)

○ None, of these places

○ Other, please explain.

9. How did you vote?

○ I mailed my ballot or dropped it off at the polling place, **go to question 16.**

○ I voted at the polling place on Election Day; Tuesday, November 6

○ I went to an early voting site, and voted before Election Day

○ Other, please explain.

10. **How did you get to the polling place? Answer and go to Question 12 unless you used Uber or Lyft.**

○ Public transportation

○ Uber or Lyft, **go to question 11**

○ Taxi

○ Services by Disability Transportation, paratransit

○ My own car

○ Walked or used my wheelchair

○ My service provider or personal assistant

○ My family, friend, guardian or conservator

○ Other, please explain. [   ]

11. **How was your Uber or Lyft experience?**

○ I had a good experience

○ I did NOT have a good experience

○ Other, please explain.

[   ]

12. **Did you have any problems with physical accessibility at your early voting or polling place? Select all that apply.**

○ Not enough accessible parking available

○ Could not locate the entrance to the building

○ Could not see the outside voting signs from my vehicle for curbside voting (signs were too low)

○ Could not locate the voting area when inside the building, no signs

○ Ramp or elevator was not working or hard to use

○ Could not easily move around in the voting area

○ The lines were too long

○ No problem with accessibility

○ I had other problems not on the list. Please explain.

```
                                                                    
```

13.   How did the poll workers or judges treat you? Select all that apply.

○ They did not give me enough time to vote

○ They said or did things that made me feel bad

○ They acted like I could not vote by myself, even though I could

○ They did not want me to vote

○ They told me I could not bring my service animal into the voting area

○ They did not want to help me

○ They were nice and helpful

○ I had other problems not on the list. Please explain.

[   ]

14. **Was there an accessible voting machine available at the early or Election Day voting place?**

○ Yes

○ No

○ I do not know

15. **Select all that apply about your experience with the accessible voting machine.**

○ No, I did not use the accessible voting machine

○ I had no problems using the accessible voting machine

○ The poll worker or judge did not know how to turn on the voting machine

○ I could not turn on the screen

○ No headsets were available

○ Headsets were available but did not work

○ The poll worker or judge did not know how to turn on the audio features

○ The poll worker or judge did not know how to make the volume louder or softer

○ I could not "go back" or "change" who or what I voted for

○ The poll worker or judge had to call for help to make the accessible voting machine work

○ Other, please tell us about any other issues you had with the accessible voting machine.

```
[                                                                    ]
```

16. **How did you complete and cast your ballot?**

○ By myself

○ With help from the poll worker or judge

○ With help from a family member, friend, guardian

○ With help from my service provider staff or personal assistant

○ Other, please explain.

```
[                                                                    ]
```

17. **Were you able to vote privately (where no other voters could see your ballot)?**

○ I felt my vote was private

○ Only people I asked to help me could see my ballot

○ Other voters could see my ballot

○ I did not feel my vote was private, please explain.

```
[                                                                    ]
```

18. **Did you vote for the people and issues the way you wanted to vote?**

○ Yes

○ No

19. **Did you feel good about your voting experience?**

○ Yes

○ No

○ If no, let us know what happened.

_____

20. **Tell us about your experience using the ballot? Select all that apply.**

○ I had no problems understanding the ballot

○ I could not understand the ballot

○ The print on the ballot was too small

○ There were too many words on the ballot making it hard to understand

○ The wording on the ballot made it hard to know if I was answering "yes" or "no"

○ There was so much information on the ballot, I did not know how to use it to vote

○ Other, please explain.

_____

21. **Did you vote at a mega center where many precincts or neighborhoods go to vote?**

○ Yes

○ No

○ If yes, tell us about your experience.

```
[                                                                    ]
```

22. **Do you know who to call if you have a problem voting?**

○ Yes

○ No

○ If yes, who?

```
[                                                                    ]
```

23. **Did you have any problems voting?**

○ Yes, **go to questions 24 and 25**

○ No, **go to question 26.**

24. **Did you report it?**

○ Yes

○ No

25. **Was your problem solved?**

○ Yes

○ No

26. **In the future, how would you like to vote? Select one.**

○ Vote by mail or absentee ballot

○ Vote Early at a polling place before Election Day

○ Vote at a polling place on Election Day

○ Vote at a polling place using an accessible voting machine

○ Vote at a mega center where many polling places and neighborhoods vote in one place

○ Vote on a computer or tablet at the polling place

○ Vote by using your phone

○ Other, please explain

27. **In what state or U.S. territory do you live?**

28. **What city do you live in?**

29. **How old are you?**

○ Between 18-25

○ Between 26-39

○ Between 40-55

○ Between 56-66

○ Older than 67

○ Not comfortable answering

30. What is your gender?

○ Female

○ Male

○ Transgender

○ Not comfortable answering

31. What is your race?

○ African American or Black

○ Asian

○ Caucasian or White

○ Hispanic or Latino

○ Native American

○ Pacific Islander

○ Mixed

○ Not comfortable answering.

○ Other, please explain. [   ]

32. Where do you live?

○ Own my own home

○ Live in an apartment by myself

○ Live on my own with a roommate

○ Live in a group home

○ Live with my family

○ Live with a foster family

○ Live in an institution

○ Live in an ICF/IDD

○ Live in a nursing home

○ Not comfortable answering.

○ Other, please explain. [   ]

33.   Where do you work?

○ Unpaid internship

○ Paid internship

○ Full time employment, more than 32 hours

○ Part time employment, less than 32 hours

○ Self employed

○ Volunteer in the community

○ At a sheltered workshop or adult center

○ I do not work, I stay home

○ Not comfortable answering.

○ Other, please explain. [   ]

34.   Would you like a copy of the November 2018 Voters with Disabilities Experience Survey Final Report?

○ No

○ I will go to www.sabeusa.org website and search for it on the homepage

○ Yes

    If yes, please provide your name and mailing address or email.

[   ]

2018 Encuesta de Experiencia Electoral

INTRODUCCIÓN

El Proyecto SABE GoVoter está investigando temas relacionados con la votación de personas con discapacidades. Estamos haciendo estas preguntas acerca de las elecciones gubernamentales del 6 de noviembre de 2018.

No es necesario que complete esta encuesta ni que responda a las preguntas. Si elige responder, nos ayudará a conocer su experiencia de votar y cómo podemos mejorarla.

No pedimos su nombre para que nadie más sepa lo que dijo en la encuesta. En nuestro informe, solo compartiremos la ciudad y el estado en que vive. Si tiene más preguntas sobre su privacidad, por favor contacte Juliana Huereña al j.huerena@swifamilies.org o (602) 502-7426.

Puede completar esta encuesta en línea o en una copia en papel.

6. Usted puede ir en línea en el Self Advocates Becoming Empowered (SABE) página de internet, www.sabeusa.org y haga clic en "SABE GoVoter Survey". Si tiene algún problema para llegar a la encuesta por favor contacte Juliana Huereña al j.huerena@swifamilies.org o (602) 502-7426.

7. Puede ir a la página de internet de la organización de Protección y Defensa (P&A) de su estado y hacer clic en el "SABE GoVoter Survey". Si tiene algún problema para

encontrar la encuesta por favor contacte Juliana Hiereña al j.huerena@swifamilies.org o (602) 502-7426.

8. Puede hacer la encuesta con otros en su reunión del Grupo de Autodefensa. Llame al presidente de su grupo local de Autodefensa y solicite ayuda para completar la encuesta en la reunión.

9. Puede solicitar una copia en papel de la encuesta comunicándose con P&A de su estado o con Juliana Huereña al j.huerena@swifamilies.org o (602) 502-7426.

10. Puede llamar a un miembro del equipo GoVoter de SABE y pedirle que lo ayude con la encuesta, por favor contacte Juliana Huereña al j.huerena@swifamilies.org o (602) 502-7426.

11. Las encuestas en papel deben enviarse por favor contacte Juliana Huereña al j.huerena@swifamilies.org o (602) 502-7426.

La fecha límite de la encuesta es el 1 de enero de 2019.

Así como es importante saber que **SU VOTO CUENTA**, necesitamos saber que tiene la accesibilidad que necesita para **HACERLO CUENTA**.

Gracias,

SABE GoVoter

PREGUNTAS
¿Tienes alguna discapacidad?

○ Sí

○ No. Entonces no necesitas completar la encuesta. Gracias.

Si está cómodo, por favor responda a su tipo de discapacidad. Seleccione todas las que correspondan.

○ intelectual o cognitiva

○ síndrome de Down

○ autismo

○ físico

○ parálisis cerebral

○ hablar o lenguaje

○ discapacidad visual

○ personas con discapacidad auditiva

○ epilepsia

○ lesión cerebral traumática

○ salud mental

○ No me siento cómodo respondiendo

○ No lo sé

○ Otra discapacidad, por favor explique.

¿Un juez o la corte designaron a alguien (como un guardián o conservador) para que tome decisiones por usted?

○ **Sí, vaya a las preguntas 4 y 5.**

○ **No o no sé, pase a la pregunta 6.**

¿Tu guardián o conservador te apoya para votar?

○ Sí

○ No

¿Su guardián o conservador le dice por quién votar?

○ Sí

○ No

¿Estás registrado para votar?

○ Sí

○ No. ¿Le gustaría registrarse? **Vaya a eac.org y localice su estado. Pase a la pregunta 27.**

¿Con qué frecuencia votas?

○ Siempre

○ Algunas veces

○ Esta es mi primera vez votando

¿Cómo obtuvo la información de votación sobre los candidatos y los temas? Seleccione todas las que correspondan.

- ○ Información por correo

- ○ Campaña puerta a puerta (Una persona vino a tu puerta y habló sobre los candidatos.) y señales de transito.

- ○ Información de internet (computadora)

- ○ Asistió a reuniones o foros sobre los candidatos y temas.

- ○ Información televisiva: debates, programas de entrevistas, comerciales.

- ○ Información del radio.

- ○ Información de la familia, amigos y guardián o conservador.

- ○ Información proporcionada por mi proveedor de servicios.

- ○ Información del periódico.

- ○ Información de redes sociales (Facebook, Twitter, anuncios de YouTube)

- ○ Ninguna de estas maneras

- ○ De otra manera, por favor explique.

¿Cómo votaste?

○ Mi boleta fue enviada por correo, **pase a la pregunta 16.**

○ Dejé mi boleta en el lugar de votación, **pase a la pregunta 16.**

○ Voté en el lugar de votación el día de las elecciones; martes 6 de noviembre 2018.

○ Fui a un centro de votación temprano y voté antes de las elecciones.

○ De otra manera, por favor explique.

¿Cómo llegaste al lugar de votación? Responda y luego vaya a la pregunta 12 a menos que haya utilizado Uber o Lyft.

○ Transporte público

○ Uber o Lyft, **pase a la pregunta 11.**

○ Taxi

○ Servicios de Transporte para personas con Discapacidades

○ Mi propio auto

○ Caminé o usé mi silla de ruedas.

○ Mi proveedor de servicios o asistente personal

○ Mi familia, amigo, y guardián o conservador

○ De otra manera, por favor explique.

¿Cómo fue tu experiencia con Uber o Lyft?

○ Tuve una buena experiencia

○ NO tuve una buena experiencia

○ Otra experiencia, por favor explique.

```
                                                            
```

¿Tuvo algún problema con la accesibilidad física en su sitio de votación temprano o lugar de votación? Seleccione todas las que correspondan.

○ No había suficiente estacionamiento accesible disponible

○ No pude encontrar la entrada al edificio

○ No pude ver los avisos de votación externos para votar de mi vehículo (los avisos eran demasiado bajos)

○ No pude ubicar el área de votación cuando dentro del edificio, no había señales

○ La rampa o el elevador no funcionaban o eran difíciles de usar

○ No se podía mover fácilmente en el área de votación

○ Las líneas eran demasiado largas

○ No tuve ningún problema con la accesibilidad

○ Tuve otros problemas que no están en la lista. Por favor explique.

```
                                                            
```

¿Cómo te trataron los trabajadores o jueces en los centros de votar? Seleccione todas las que correspondan.

○ No me dieron suficiente tiempo para votar

○ Dijeron o hicieron cosas que me hicieron sentir mal

○ Actuaron como si no pudiera votar por mí mismo, aunque podía

○ No querian que yo votara

○ Me dijeron que no podía traer mi animal de servicio al área de votación.

○ No querian ayudarme

○ Fueron amables y serviciales

○ Tuve otros problemas, no en la lista. Por favor explique.

```

```

¿Había una máquina de votación accesible disponible en el lugar de votación temprano o el día de las elecciones?

○ Sí

○ No

○ No sé

Seleccione todo lo que corresponda sobre su experiencia con la máquina de votación accesible.

○ No utilicé la máquina de votación accesible

○ No tuve problemas para utilizar la máquina de votación accesible

○ El trabajador electoral o el juez no sabían cómo prender la máquina de votación

○ No pude prender la pantalla

○ No había audifonos disponibles

○ Los audifonos estaban disponibles pero no funcionaban

○ El trabajador electoral o el juez no sabían cómo activar las funciones de audio

○ El trabajador electoral o el juez no sabían cómo hacer que el volumen fuera más alto o más bajo

○ No podría "regresar" o "cambiar" a quién o por qué voté

○ El trabajador electoral o el juez tuvieron que pedir ayuda para hacer funcionar la máquina de votación accesible

○ Otro, infórmenos sobre cualquier otro problema que haya tenido con la máquina de votación accesible.

![ ]

¿Cómo llenaste tu boleta y votaste?

○ Por mi mismo

○ Con la ayuda del trabajador electoral o el juez

○ Con la ayuda de un familiar, amigo, y guardián o conservador

○ Con la ayuda del personal de mi proveedor de servicios o asistente personal.

○ Otra forma, por favor explique.

[   ]

¿Pudo votar en privado (donde ningún otro votante podría ver su boleta)?

○ Sentí que mi voto era privado

○ Solo las personas a las que les pedí que me ayudaran podían ver mi boleta

○ Otros votantes podrían ver mi boleta

○ No sentí que mi voto fuera privado, por favor explique.

[   ]

¿Votó por las personas y los temas de la forma en que quería votar?

○ Sí

○ No

¿Te sentiste bien con tu experiencia de votar?

○ Sí

○ No

○ Si no, díganos lo que pasó.

[   ]

¿Cuéntanos sobre tu experiencia usando la boleta? Seleccione todas las que correspondan.

- ○ No tuve problemas para entender la boleta

- ○ No pude entender la boleta

- ○ El tamaño del texto era demasiado pequeño

- ○ Había demasiadas palabras en la boleta que dificultaban su comprensión.

- ○ El texto de la votación hizo que sea difícil saber si yo estaba respondiendo "sí" o "no"

- ○ Había tanta información en la boleta que no sabía cómo usarla para votar.

- ○ Si tuviste otra experiencia, por favor explícalo.

  [   ]

¿Usted votó en un mega centro donde muchos distritos o barrios van a votar?

- ○ Sí

- ○ No

- ○ Si es así, cuéntanos tu experiencia.

  [   ]

¿Sabe a quién llamar si tienes problemas para votar?

- ○ Sí

- ○ No

○ Si es así, ¿quién? [   ]

¿Tuviste algún problema para votar?

○ **Sí. Vaya a las preguntas 24 y 25.**

○ **No. Vaya a la pregunta 26.**

¿Lo reportaste?

○ Sí

○ No

¿Se resolvió su problema?

○ Sí

○ No

En el futuro, ¿cómo te gustaría votar? Seleccione uno.

○ Voto por correo o boleta de votante ausente

○ Vote temprano en un lugar de votación antes del día de las elecciones

○ Votar en un lugar de votación el día de las elecciones

○ Vote en un lugar de votación utilizando una máquina de votación accesible

○ Votar en un mega centro donde muchos centros de votación y barrios votan en un solo lugar

○ Votar en una computadora o tableta en el lugar de votación

○ Vota usando tu teléfono

○ Vota de otra manera, por favor explica.

[ ]

¿En qué estado o territorio de los Estados Unidos vives?

[ ]

¿En qué ciudad vives?

[ ]

¿Cuantos años tienes?

○ Entre las edades de 18-25

○ Entre las edades de 26-39

○ Entre las edades de 40-55

○ Entre las edades de 56-66

○ Mayor que 67

○ No me siento cómodo respondiendo esta pregunta

¿Cuál es su género?

○ Soy una mujer

○ Soy un hombre

○ Soy un transexual

○ No me siento cómodo respondiendo esta pregunta

¿Cuál es su raza?

- ○ Afroamericano o negro
- ○ Asiático
- ○ Caucásico o blanco
- ○ Hispano o latino
- ○ Nativo americano
- ○ Isleño del Pacífico
- ○ Mezclado
- ○ No me siento cómodo respondiendo esta pregunta
- ○ Otra raza, por favor explique

¿Dónde vives?

- ○ Soy dueño de mi propia casa
- ○ Yo vivo en un apartamento solo
- ○ Vivo por mi cuenta con un compañero de cuarto
- ○ Vivo en un hogar con otros
- ○ Vivo con mi familia
- ○ Vivo con una familia de acogida
- ○ Vivo en una institución
- ○ Vivo en un ICF / IDD
- ○ Yo vivo en un asilo de ancianos
- ○ No me siento cómodo respondiendo esta pregunta
- ○ Vivo en otro lugar que no está en la lista, por favor explique.

¿Donde trabajas?

- ○ Trabajo en una Prácticas no remuneradas.

- ○ Yo trabajo en una Prácticas remuneradas

- ○ Tengo un empleo a tiempo completo, más de 32 horas

- ○ Tengo un empleo a tiempo parcial, menos de 32 horas

- ○ Soy trabajador por cuenta propia

- ○ Soy voluntario en la comunidad

- ○ Voy a un taller de acogida o centro de adultos

- ○ No trabajo me quedo en casa

- ○ No me siento cómodo respondiendo esta pregunta

- ○ No está en la lista, por favor explique.

```

```

¿Desea una copia del Informe final de la encuesta de la experiencia de los votantes con discapacidades de noviembre de 2018?

- ○ No

- ○ Iré al sitio web www.sabeusa.org y lo buscaré en la página de inicio

- ○ Sí. En caso afirmativo, proporcione su nombre y dirección postal o correo electrónico

```

```

JPH 11-20-18

ATTACHMENT B

SABE GoVoter
Advisory Committee Members

Self Advocates Becoming Empowered (SABE)
GoVoter Advisory Committee
2018-19 Members

Nancy Anderson, **Assistant Director**
Alabama Disabilities Advocacy Program

Shameka Andrews, **Advocate**
Disability Rights New York

Kara Ayers, **Co-Director**
University of Cincinnati UCEDD
Childrens' Hospital Medical Center

Michelle Bishop, **Specialist for Voting Rights**
National Disability Rights Network

Lou Ann Blake, **HAVA Project Manager**
National Federation of the Blind

Barbara Beckert, **Milwaukee Office Director**
Disability Rights Wisconsin

Helen Charland, **PAVA/PAAT Advocate**
Disability Rights New York

Amanda Circle, **Support Person**
The Arc of Indiana

Melody Cooper, **SABE Board Member Region 5**
The Arc of Indiana

Joy Doss, **PAVA Advocate**
Disability Rights of West Virginia

TBA
Disability Rights North Carolina

Renaldo Fowler, **Senior Staff PAVA Coordinator**
Arizona Center for Disability Law

Anne Fracht, **GoVoter Advisor**
UMASS

Tate Hall
Alabama Disabilities Advocacy Program
Box 870395

Esther Harlow, **PAVA Coordinator**
Disability Rights Oregon

Scott Hoover, **Senior Non-Attorney Advocate**
State PAVA Coordinator
Disability Rights Idaho

Juliana Huereña, **Administrative Assistant**
SABE GoVoter Project

Cheryl Jansen, **Public Policy Director**
Equip for Equality

Arizona Jenkins, **GoVoter Advisor**
New Horizons Support Group

Leslie Jones, **HAVA Attorney**
Kentucky Protection and Advocacy

Brian Keller, **Public Policy and Voting Attorney**
Disability Rights Tennessee

Gabe Labella, **Attorney**
Disability Rights Pennsylvania

Mitchell Levitz , **Co-Chair**
National Down Syndrome Society

Kelsey Loschke, Coordinator of Voting Program
Disability Rights Tennessee

Diana Mairose, SABE Board Member Region 5
Hamilton County Board of Developmental Disabilities

Alison McKay, Attorney
Disability Rights Ohio

Tom Masseau, Executive Director
Disability Rights Arkansas

Teresa Moore, Director
SABE GoVoter Project

Derrick Morris, GoVoter Advisor
22135 Scott Drive

Dianne Naus, Advocate
Minnesota Disability Law Center

Fred Nisen, Supervising Attorney for Voting Rights
Disability Rights California

Nicole Patton, Manager of Grassroots Advocacy
National Down Syndrome Society

Essie Pederson, Partnership Liaison
SABE GoVoter Project

Dalaine Remes, Attorney
Minnesota Disability Law Center

Leanne Roth, Support Person
172 Dogwood

Marlene Sallo, Executive Director
Disability Law Center Massachusetts

***Ilias Savakis,* PAVA Coordinator**
Georgia Advocacy Office

***Carol Stachurski,* PAVA Coordinator**
Disability Rights Florida

***David Taylor, Jr.,* SABE Board Member Region 6**
1917 Cunningham Drive

***Judy Taylor,* Support Person**
1917 Cunningham Drive

***Eric Treat,* GoVoter Advisor**
1709 Hutto #A

***James Tucker,* Director**
Alabama Disabilities Advocacy Program

Corrigan Uwis
Missouri P&A

***Noah Walker,* Attorney**
Michigan P&A Services Inc.

***Shirley Walker,* Advocate**
Disability Rights Mississippi

***Nancy Ward,* Voter Advocate**
Oklahoma Disability Law Center

***Stephanie West-Potter*, Communications and Outreach Director**
Disability Rights Kansas

***Ashley Volion,* Policy Assistant**
Louisiana Advocacy Center

***Christiane Winslow*, Paralegal**
Delaware Community Legal Aid Society, Inc.

ATTACHMENT C

Voter Profile by Specific Disability

Attachment C: Voter Profile by Specific Disability

Question	Intellectual Disability (n 293)	Physical Disability (n 319)	Mental Health (n 168)
Voter and New Voter			
	71% (29%)	82% (18%)	82% (18%)
Did a judge or court someone (like a guardian or conservator) to make decisions for you?			
Yes	28%	6%	16%
No or I do not know	72%	94%	84%
Does your guardian or conservator support you to vote?			
Yes	86%	79%	83%
No	14%	21%	17%
Does your guardian or conservator tell you who to vote for?			
Yes	18%	16%	14%
No	82%	84%	86%
Did you feel good about your voting experience?			
Yes	89%	91%	88%
No	11%	9%	12%
How often do you vote?			
First Time	13%	5%	12%
Sometimes	34%	18%	21%
Always	53%	77%	67%
Did you have any problems voting?			
Yes	10%	8%	10%
No	90%	92%	90%
Were you able to vote privately?			
Felt my vote was private	62%	77%	76%
Only people I asked to help me could see my	31%	14%	18%

Question	Intellectual Disability (n 293)	Physical Disability (n 319)	Mental Health (n 168)
ballot			
Other voters could see my ballot	2%	1%	2%
Did not feel my vote was private	4%	7%	5%
Tell us about your experience using the ballot?			
I had no problems	52%	73%	62%
I could not understand the ballot	12%	3%	7%
Print too small	13%	12%	15%
Too many words making hard to understand	20%	7%	13%
Hard to know if I was answering yes or no	16%	16%	21%
Too much information did not know how to use to vote	10%	4%	8%
How did the Poll Workers treat you?			
Did not give you enough time to vote	5%	>1%	2%
Said or did things that made me feel bad	6%	4%	5%
Acted like I could not vote by myself, even though I could	5%	4%	1%
Did not want me	3%	2%	0%

Question	Intellectual Disability (n 293)	Physical Disability (n 319)	Mental Health (n 168)
to vote			
Told me not to bring my service animal into the voting area	2%	>1%	0%
Did not want to help me	5%	2%	4%
Nice and helpful	76%	85%	86%
Other	7%	11%	10%
Did you know who to call if you have voting problems?			
Yes	43%	49%	46%
No	57%	51%	54%
In the future, how would you like to vote?			
By mail	21%	33%	32%
Vote early at Polling Center	16%	18%	21%
Vote at Polling Center on Election Day	35%	26%	27%
Vote using accessible machine	13%	9%	7%
Vote at mega center	3%	>1%	>1%
Vote on a computer or tablet at Polling Center	2%	2%	3%
Vote on a computer or tablet at home	4%	10%	5%
Vote using home	3%	2%	2%
Other	3%	2%	3%
How old are you?			

Question	Intellectual Disability (n 293)	Physical Disability (n 319)	Mental Health (n 168)
Between 18-25	22%	10%	18%
Between 26-39	38%	35%	45%
Between 40-55	22%	31%	23%
Between 56-66	13%	16%	10%
Older than 67	4%	6%	3%
Not comfortable answering	1%	>1%	1%
Where do you live?			
On my own	8%	38%	19%
Live in an apartment by myself	23%	17%	25%
Live on my own with roommate	11%	6%	11%
Live in group home	21%	3%	7%
Live with family	17%	24%	19%
Live with foster family	3%	2%	>1%
Live in institution	9%	2%	9%
Live in ICF/DD	2%	0%	3%
Live in nursing home	1%	>1%	1%
Not comfortable answering	1%	2%	1%
Other	4%	2%	>1%
Where do you work?			
Unpaid internship	2%	>1%	>1%
Paid internship	2%	>1%	>1%
Full time employment, over 32 hours	2%	23%	18%

Question	Intellectual Disability (n 293)	Physical Disability (n 319)	Mental Health (n 168)
Part time employment, under 32 hours	19%	11%	16%
Self Employed	3%	7%	2%
Volunteer in the community	8%	10%	13%
Sheltered workshop/adult center	22%	4%	14%
I do not work, stay home	21%	23%	22%
Not comfortable answering	7%	6%	1%
Other	13%	15%	12%
What State Do You Live In?			
Alabama	>1%	0%	1%
Arizona	2%	3%	3%
Arkansas	>1%	>1%	1%
California	0%	5%	2%
Colorado	>1%	2%	1%
Connecticut	0%	>1%	0%
District of Columbia	>1%	>1%	0%
Florida	0%	1%	>1%
Georgia	2%	5%	3%
Idaho	>1%	2%	3%
Illinois	4%	3%	2%
Indiana	1%	1%	1%
Iowa	0%	>1%	>1%
Kansas	>1%	>1%	>1%
Kentucky	0%	1%	0%
Louisiana	0%	>1%	0%

Question	Intellectual Disability (n 293)	Physical Disability (n 319)	Mental Health (n 168)
Maine	>1%	>1%	1%
Maryland	>1%	1%	1%
Massachusetts	6%	5%	5%
Michigan	>1%	3%	1%
Minnesota	>1%	2%	3%
Mississippi	0%	2%	>1%
Missouri	>1%	>1%	>1%
Montana	>1%	2%	1%
Nebraska	0%	1%	1%
New Hampshire	0%	>1%	0%
New Jersey	2%	1%	1%
New Mexico	0%	>1%	0%
New York	>1%	4%	3%
North Carolina	30%	7%	12%
North Dakota	0%	0%	0%
Ohio	22%	14%	24%
Oklahoma	5%	1%	1%
Oregon	>1%	2%	4%
Pennsylvania	>1%	3%	>1%
Rhode Island	0%	>1%	0%
South Carolina	3%	2%	>1%
South Dakota	0%	0%	>1%
Tennessee	>1%	2%	0%
Texas	>1%	2%	>1%
Vermont	0%	0%	0%
Virginia	0%	2%	>1%
Washington	>1%	2%	1%
West Virginia	>1%	>1%	1%
Wisconsin	12%	14%	16%
Wyoming	0%	0%	0%

ATTACHMENT D

Accessible Equipment Issues by Specific Disability

Attachment D: Accessible Equipment Issues by Specific Disability

Question	Intellectual Disability (n 293)	Physical Disability (n 316)	Mental Health (n 168)
Was there an accessible voting machine available at the Early or Election Day voting center?			
Yes	36%	49%	40%
No	14%	16%	11%
I do not know	50%	36%	50%
Select all that apply about your experience using the accessible voting machine.			
I did not use the accessible voting machine	76%	68%	77%
I had no problems using the accessible voting machine	16%	22%	17%
The Poll Worker did not know how to turn on the voting machine	2%	3%	2%
I could not turn on the screen	1%	1%	0%
No headsets were available	3%	2%	2%
Headsets available, did not work	2%	2%	2%
Poll Worker did not know how to turn on the audio features	2%	2%	3%
Poll worker did not know how to make the volume louder or softer	2%	1%	4%

Question	Intellectual Disability (n 293)	Physical Disability (n 316)	Mental Health (n 168)
I could not "go back" or "change who or what I voted for	1%	>1%	>1%
Poll Worker had to call for help to make the accessible voting machine work	1%	3%	>1%
Other, please tell us about any other issues you had with the accessible voting machine	11%	>1%	8%

ATTACHMENT E

Comparison of Answers to Question
by Voters Age

Attachment E: Comparison of Answers to Questions by Age

Age: 18-25	Age: 26-39	Age: 40-55	Age: 56-66	Age: 67+
Q3 Do you have a guardian?				
20% Yes 80% No 1 out of 4 voters were under the age of 25 who had a guardian.	16% Yes 84% No 1 out of 6 voters were between the ages of 26 to 39 who had a guardian.	12% Yes 88% No	9% Yes 91% No	14% Yes 86% No
Q4 Does your guardian support you to vote?				
88% Yes 12% No	82% Yes 18% No	82% Yes 18% No	75% Yes 25% No	83% Yes 17% No
Q5 Does your guardian tell you who to vote for?				
9% Yes 81% No	31% Yes 69% No	27% Yes 73% No	25% Yes 75% No	67% Yes (4) 33% No (2)

Age: 18-25	Age: 26-39	Age: 40-55	Age: 56-66	Age: 67+
Q7 How often do you vote?				
36% All the time 35% Some times 29% This is my first time	62% All the time 33% Some times 5% This is my first time	70% All the time 27% Some times 3% This is my first time	74% All the time 22% Some times 4% This is my first time	76% All the time 20% Some times 4% This is my first time
Q9 How did you vote?				
40% By mail or absentee ballot 5% Dropped off 42% Election Day 11% Early voting site 2% Other (mailed or Election board)	34% By mail or absentee ballot 4% Dropped off 41% Election Day 18% Early voting site 2% Other (mailed or absentee)	26% By mail or absentee ballot 7% Dropped off 46% Election Day 19% Early voting site 2% Other (mailed or someone dropped it off)	29% By mail or absentee ballot 3% Dropped off 52% Election Day 13% Early voting site 3% Other (moved, dropped, mailed by phone)	36% By mail or absentee ballot 2% Dropped off 36% Election Day 24% Early voting site 0% Other

Age: 18-25	Age: 26-39	Age: 40-55	Age: 56-66	Age: 67+
Q14 was there an accessible voting machine?				
31% Yes 17% No 51% I don't know	42% Yes 15% No 43% I don't know	49% Yes 10% No 41% I don't know	55% Yes 15% No 30% I don't know	65% Yes 14% No 21% I don't know
Q16 How did you complete your ballot?				
50% By myself 7% Poll workers 31% Family, friends, guardian, conservator 8% Service provider staff 3% Other (mailed in or college staff)	58% By myself 5% Poll workers 23% Family, friends, guardian, conservator 10% Service provider staff 4% Other (self advocate, coworker, spouse, machine)	69% By myself 7% Poll workers 15% Family, friends, guardian, conservator 8% Service provider staff 1% Other (church)	67% By myself 5% Poll workers 10% Family, friends, guardian, conservator 14% Service provider staff 4% Other (wife, police officer, staff, curbside, another voter)	60% By myself 5% Poll workers 22% Family, friends, guardian, conservator 13% Service provider staff 0% Other

Age: 18-25	Age: 26-39	Age: 40-55	Age: 56-66	Age: 67+
Q17 Were you able to vote privately?				
65% I felt my vote was private 30% Only people I asked 2% Other voters could see my ballot 4% I did not feel my vote was private Explain:	68% I felt my vote was private 23% Only people I asked 2% Other voters could see my ballot 7% I did not feel my vote was private Explain: facing the library, poll worker helped me, so many people, machine in direct view, privacy screen height was high	78% I felt my vote was private 17% Only people I asked 1% Other voters could see my ballot 5% I did not feel my vote was private Explain: help, set up was awful, not enough privacy screens	74% I felt my vote was private 21% Only people I asked 2% Other voters could see my ballot 3% I did not feel my vote was private Explain: completed my ballot at home, others could see	82% I felt my vote was private 18% Only people I asked 0% Other voters could see my ballot 0% I did not feel my vote was private

Age: 18-25	Age: 26-39	Age: 40-55	Age: 56-66	Age: 67+
Q19 Did you feel good about your voting experience?				
90% Yes 10% No	89% Yes 11% No	90% Yes 10% No	91% Yes 9% No	88% Yes 12% No
Q22 Do you know who to call if you have a vote problem?				
25% Yes 75% No Staff Mom/parents City clerk Election office ACLU P&A	34% Yes 66% No Staff Mom/parents City clerk Election office P&A	53% Yes 47% No Staff Parents City clerk Election office SABE P&A Secretary of State	58% Yes 42% No Staff Mom/parents Guardian Counselor City clerk Election office NDRN P&A Secretary of State Union rep	55% Yes 45% No Staff City clerk Election office SILC P&A hotlines

Age: 18-25	Age: 26-39	Age: 40-55	Age: 56-66	Age: 67+
Q23 Did you have any voting problems?				
7% Yes (12) 93% No	8% Yes (26) 92% No	9% Yes (23) 91% No	8% Yes (11) 92% No	5% Yes (2) 95% No
Q24 Did you report it?				
Yes (8) No (6)	Yes (11) No (17)	Yes (11) No (16)	Yes (6) No (6)	Yes (2) No (0)
Q25 Was your problem solved?				
Yes (1) No (7)	Yes (4) No (7)	Yes (5) No (6)	Yes (2) No (4)	Yes (1) No (1)

ATTACHMENT F

Comparison of Answers to Question
by Where Voters Live

Attachment F: Comparison of Answers to Questions by Where Voters Live

Own Home 229	Apt by Self 177	On Own w/ RM 111	Group Home 97	Family 206	Foster Family 46	Institu-tion 34	ICF/ IDD 12	Nursing Home 2
Q3 Do you have a guardian?								
Y: 3% N: 97%	**8%** **92%**	**10%** **90%**	**25%** **75%**	**18%** **82%**	4% 96%	78% 22%	92% 8%	50% 50%
Q4 Does your guardian support you to vote?								
Y: 50% N: 50%	**79%** **21%**	**55%** **45%**	**92%** **8%**	**97%** **3%**	**100%**	**85%** **15%**	**82%** **12%**	**100%** **0%**
Q5 Does your guardian tell you who to vote for?								
Y: 13% N: 87%	**31%** **69%**	**58%** **42%**	**27%** **73%**	**14%** **86%**	**100%** **0%**	4% 96%	**36%** **64%**	**100%** **0%**
Q7 How often do you vote?								
Some 14% New 1% Always 5%	**27%** **3%** **70%**	**42%** **8%** **43%**	**47%** **10%** **43%**	**23%** **13%** **64%**	**69%** **11%** **20%**	**35%** **41%** **24%**	**25%** **42%** **33%**	**0%** **0%** **100%**

	Own Home 229	Apt by Self 177	On Own w/ RM 111	Group Home 97	Family 206	Foster Family 46	Institution 34	ICF/ IDD 12	Nursing Home 2
Q9 How did you vote?									
Mail in:	2%	29%	44%	42%	27%	65%	18%	40%	100%
Drop:	6%	6%	5%	2%	7%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Election Day:	48%	51%	33%	32%	50%	23%	58%	20%	0%
Early:	22%	14%	14%	21%	14%	5%	18%	40%	0%
Other:	2%	1%	4%	3%	2%	2%	6%	0%	0%
Q14 was there an accessible voting machine?									
Y:	61%	47%	31%	35%	44%	6%	19%	57%	na
N:	8%	14%	17%	19%	13%	29%	11%	29%	
Don't know:	31%	39%	52%	46%	43%	65%	70%	14%	

Own Home 229	Apt by Self 177	On Own w/ RM 111	Group Home 97	Family 206	Foster Family 46	Institu-tion 34	ICF/ IDD 12	Nursing Home 2
Q16 How did you complete your ballot?								
Myself: 80%	**67%**	**56%**	**33%**	**58%**	**51%**	**38%**	**46%**	**50%**
PW: 4%	**7%**	**6%**	**2%**	**2%**	**20%**	**24%**	**0%**	**0%**
Fam/Friend/Guard: 8%	**15%**	**22%**	**35%**	**34%**	**18%**	**6%**	**9%**	**50%**
	9%	**11%**	**27%**	**4%**	**9%**	**29%**	**45%**	**0%**
Staff: 3%	**2%**	**5%**	**3%**	**2%**	**2%**	**3%**	**0%**	**0%**
Other: 4%								
Q17 Were you able to vote privately?								
Private: 85%	**76%**	**66%**	**50%**	**67%**	**62%**	**76%**	**73%**	**100%**
Help: 12%	**15%**	**26%**	**44%**	**74%**	**34%**	**18%**	**27%**	**0%**
Others can see: 1%	**3%**	**2%**	**2%**	**1%**	**2%**	**3%**	**0%**	**0%**
No: 3%	**6%**	**6%**	**4%**	**8%**	**2%**	**3%**	**0%**	**0%**

Own Home 229	Apt by Self 177	On Own w/ RM 111	Group Home 97	Family 206	Foster Family 46	Institu-tion 34	ICF/ IDD 12	Nursing Home 2
Q19 Did you feel good about your voting experience?								
Y: 90% N: 10%	**93%** **7%**	**88%** **12%**	**84%** **15%**	**89%** **11%**	**93%** **7%**	**97%** **3%**	**100%** **0%**	**50%** **50%**
Q22 Do you know who to call if you have a vote problem?								
Y: 55% N: 45%	**48%** **52%**	**21%** **79%**	**31%** **69%**	**42%** **68%**	**2%** **98%**	**76%** **24%**	**36%** **64%**	**100%** **0%**
Q23 Did you have any voting problems?								
Y: 7% N: 93%	**9%** **91%**	**9%** **91%**	**7%** **93%**	**7%** **93%**	**4%** **96%**	**12%** **88%**	**9%** **91%**	**50%** **50%**
Q24 Did you report it?								
Y: 50% N: 50%	**39%** **61%**	**55%** **45%**	**33%** **67%**	**53%** **47%**	**33%** **67%**	**40%** **60%**	**100%** **0%**	**100%** **0%**
Q25 Was your problem solved?								
Y: 33% N: 67%	**29%** **71%**	**17%** **83%**	**33%** **67%**	**25%** **75%**	**0%** **100%**	**100%** **0%**	**100%** **0%**	**100%** **0%**

ATTACHMENT G

Comparison of Answers to Question
by Voters Employment

Attachment G: Comparison of Answers to Questions by Voters Employment

Unpaid Intern 10	Paid Intern 26	FT 144	PT 153	Self Employ 51	Volunteer 109	Shelter 91	No 214	Other 111
Q3 Do you have a guardian?								
Yes: 10% No: 90%	**Y: 8%** **N: 92%**	**Y: 2%** **N: 98%**	**Y: 22%** **N: 78%**	8% 92%	10% 90%	55% 45%	5% 95%	19% 81%
Q4 Does your guardian support you to vote?								
Yes: 0% No: 100%	**Y: 100%** **N: 0%**	**Y: 33%** **N: 67%**	**Y: 85%** **N: 15%**	75% 25%	91% 8%	86% 14%	100% 0%	76% 24%
Q5 Does your guardian tell you who to vote for?								
NA	**Y: 100%**	**Y: 0%** **N: 100%**	**Y: 27%** **N: 73%**	0% 100%	20% 80%	16% 84%	50% 50%	19% 81%

	Unpaid Intern 10	Paid Intern 26	FT 144	PT 153	Self Employ 51	Volunteer 109	Shelter 91	No 214	Other 111
Q7 How often do you vote?									
Sometimes:	20%	38%	15%	19%	14%	36%	33%	46%	24%
First:	20%	8%	2%	5%	0%	6%	24%	7%	13%
Always:	60%	54%	83%	76%	86%	58%	43%	47%	63%
Q9 How did you vote?									
Mail in:	40%	44%	19%	13%	24%	52%	24%	45%	29%
Drop Off:	0%	8%	3%	5%	10%	7%	1%	7%	4%
Election Day:	50%	40%	56%	57%	45%	32%	45%	37%	37%
Early:	10%	8%	22%	23%	18%	7%	24%	9%	23%
Other				2%	4%	1%	5%	2%	6%
Q14 was there an accessible voting machine?									
Yes:	17%	27%	60%	53%	58%	53%	27%	30%	48%
No:	17%	13%	13%	8%	8%	15%	14%	23%	13%
Don't	67%	60%	27%	38%	34%	33%	59%	47%	39%

Unpaid Intern 10	Paid Intern 26	FT 144	PT 153	Self Employ 51	Volunteer 109	Shelter 91	No 214	Other 111

Q16 How did you complete your ballot?

	Unpaid Intern 10	Paid Intern 26	FT 144	PT 153	Self Employ 51	Volunteer 109	Shelter 91	No 214	Other 111
Myself: 60%	46%	88%	64%	72%	62%	35%	53%	62%
Poll Workers 0%	19%	4%	5%	4%	8%	10%	6%	4%
Fam/Friends	23%	5%	22%	14%	19%	22%	28%	16%
	11%	3%	7%	2%	10%	32%	11%	9%
Guardian 10%	0%	1%	3%	8%	1%	2%	2%	9%
Staff: 20% Other: 10%								

Q17 Were you able to vote privately?

	Unpaid Intern 10	Paid Intern 26	FT 144	PT 153	Self Employ 51	Volunteer 109	Shelter 91	No 214	Other 111
Private: 60%	81%	86%	77%	71%	73%	57%	64%	77%
Only people I asked: 30%	15%	6%	16%	18%	24%	42%	31%	11%
	4%	2%	1%	2%	10%	0%	2%	1%

	Unpaid Intern 10	Paid Intern 26	FT 144	PT 153	Self Employ 51	Volunteer 109	Shelter 91	No 214	Other 111
Other voters could see:10% No: 0%	0%	7%	11%	8%	2%	1%	3%	11%	

Q19 Did you feel good about your voting experience?

	Unpaid Intern 10	Paid Intern 26	FT 144	PT 153	Self Employ 51	Volunteer 109	Shelter 91	No 214	Other 111
Yes: 90% No: 10%	92% 8%	92% 8%	91% 8%	88% 12%	92% 8%	96% 4%	88% 12%	84% 14%	

Q22 Do you know who to call if you have a vote problem?

	Unpaid Intern 10	Paid Intern 26	FT 144	PT 153	Self Employ 51	Volunteer 109	Shelter 91	No 214	Other 111
Yes: 20% No: 80%	19% 81%	62% 38%	49% 51%	54% 46%	30% 70%	56% 44%	29% 71%	48% 52%	

Q23 Did you have any voting problems?

	Unpaid Intern 10	Paid Intern 26	FT 144	PT 153	Self Employ 51	Volunteer 109	Shelter 91	No 214	Other 111
Yes: 10% No: 90%	12% 88%	10% 90%	10% 90%	2% 98%	5% 95%	7% 93%	8% 92%	7% 93%	

Unpaid Intern 10	Paid Intern 26	FT 144	PT 153	Self Employ 51	Volunteer 109	Shelter 91	No 214	Other 111
Q24 Did you report it								
Yes: 0% No: 100%	**67%** **33%**	**47%** **53%**	**41%** **59%**	**0%** **100%**	**43%** **57%**	**38%** **62%**	**50%** **50%**	**38%** **62%**
Q25 Was your problem solved?								
Yes: 0% No: 0%	**50%** **50%**	**43%** **57%**	**29%** **71%**	**0%** **0%**	**33%** **67%**	**67%** **33%**	**20%** **80%**	**0%** **100%**