SABE GOVOTER PROJECT

Experience Survey Results

"Power of the Disability Vote"

2020

This page is left blank for the printing of the cover

SABE GoVoter Project report was written with support from the Training Advocacy Support Center called TASC. TASC is part of a division of the National Disabilities Rights Network called NDRN. The grant money is from the Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities called AIDD. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration called SAMHSA. The Rehabilitation Services Administration called RSA and the Social Security Administration called SAA.

To learn more, email Essie Pederson at
essie.pederson@gmail.com

Published 2021

Table of Contents

Introduction

2020 was a hard year for all of us in this country. Never have we used the word "pandemic" so much. Pandemic means a disease that starts in one place and spreads all over the world. We watched the world fight to stop the virus COVID-19.

Our leaders tried to make us safer with rules to control how we lived.   We felt like each day they wanted to take another freedom away. In the beginning our spirit was tested. The leaders tried many ways to stop the virus. Not all their ideas worked or made us feel safe. We could not be together with friends and family. We lost our jobs. We were afraid of each other for the first time. We lost so many people to COVID-19. It changed the way we did things.

The Big Voting Question

The pandemic made us ask; "How will Election Officials make voting safe and accessible?" They must focus on both security and safety. Every voter watched their state election leaders make daily changes. This report tells us how voters with developmental disabilities (DD) felt about voting in the 2020 Election. Also, the voters tell us how the election leaders handled the changes they made.

This Report is Easy to Use

Our team worked hard to write this report in a way that is easy to understand. We used graphics or drawings, pictures, tables with numbers and percentages, graphics that show how many voters out of 10 answered a question, and tables that compare years.

👓 **At a Glance 1**: Example of how to use stick people pictures

Most answering the survey question
7 of 10 voters

🔴🔴🔴🔴🔴🔴🔴🔵🔵🔵

You will see many pictures like this.

Each stick person is a voter.

This picture shows us that **7 out of 10** voters answered the 2020 SABE GoVoter Experience Survey questions. Or say, "This picture shows 7 red stick people answered the question "yes", and 3 blue stick people answered "no". After this we will say, **7 of 10** to make it easier to read.

When words might be new or hard to understand, we write what it is called, what it means, and how we used it in this report.

- Accessibility: Easy to get to, Easy to understand or Easy to use.

- Blue box: with blue writing. When this is on the page, it points out something is important.

- Civic engagement: are the things you can do as a voter to be included in the democratic process. Like working with candidates, learning about issues, teaching how to register and vote.

> When you see this blue box with blue writing. We think you may want to know what we learned from voters. We want to point it out in this box you are seeing or reading.

- DD: is used for the words Developmental Disabilities to make it easier to read.

- Democratic process: the steps you need to take to vote

- Election officials: are the people who work for the Board of Elections.

- Experience: is used to talk about how you felt when you voted. How you felt and how other people around you made you feel.

- Fast Facts: one topic, 1 page handouts for group to talk about with this picture

- Guardianship: is when a judge or a court says that a person cannot make decisions on their own. Many old state guardianship laws said that a person could not vote. Check your state laws for more information.

- Needs Action pages: Ideas that voters can use to make voting better. These actions can help all voters and their community.

- Plain Language: The words used in voting might be hard to say or know what they mean. This report will try to use words that many people know and can read.

- Snapshots: Are picture that looks at voting facts from our survey about different topics.

- Supported Decision-Making: It may be called SDM to make it easier to say. SDM is another way to support people. It does not take away the right to vote like some guardianship laws.

- Survey results: adds all the answers to the questions together. The results tell us how you feel about your voting experience. This gives a picture of voting across America.

Each section of the Report has a **Plain Language Summary** and **Needs Action** page with a list of things you can do. Each reader can decide how they will use this information. These pages can be used as handouts when teaching others about voting. They will also give action steps for advocates to make change.

Why This Report is So Important

For this election, the survey will tell us how the voting experience was for each voter with DD. Election Officials and voters were forced to take time to get ready and vote. They had to think about how voting could be made accessible, safe, and secure.

Voters listened to what to do so that they would not worry. Voters used their self advocacy skills to ask for help from other self advocates. They asked for help to decide how they wanted to vote. Self advocates talked about their ability to change their plans at the last minute because of COVID-19.

The results tell us if the changes worked for voters with DD. It says where we need to spend our time before the next election. This should make voting better for voters with DD.

The big question to be answered, "Will states continue to use the emergency changes from the 2020 in future elections." Or were the changes only for the pandemic election in 2020.

Every 2 years, the GoVoter Project works with Protection & Advocacy many call them P&A or Disability Rights Organizations

or called DRO and Self Advocates to collect surveys. We asked a lot of people from many different states to do the survey.

Each person answered the same questions. Many questions ask them to share their personal story.   This is sometimes called testimony. When all the numbers and stories are collected it is called data. The data shows us how people who did the survey felt about their voting experience. When information is put together in a report, this is called the statistics.

This data gives us findings or results. What we find is what needs to be improved or changed to make voting accessible for all voters. Accessible means:

- Easy to get

- Welcoming and friendly to use

- Use words that are not hard to understand

Members of the Wisconsin Vote Coalition

- Present information in different ways to make it easier to understand for all people to use

Some words are hard, but we must learn what they mean. This helps everyone know what we are talking about.

This Report Is For

SABE has been working with and for people with DD for over 30 years. The SABE GoVoter Project writes this report for any person or group interested in voting. The other interested organizations include disability advocacy groups, disability and civil rights groups, and election organizations and officials.

The GoVoter Project hopes organizations will use these findings to partner with P&A staff. State PAVA teams which means Protection and Advocacy for Voting Access staff work to improve voting for people with DD.

We have been partners with Protection and Advocacy organizations since 2002. Disability Rights groups know about voting laws and understand how to make voting accessible.

When you read the findings in this report, they show the information learned from voters answering this survey. All participants talked about in this report have DD. However, voters with other disabilities also answered the SABE GoVoter Experience Survey.

Commissioner Thomas Hicks meeting with self advocates and Arizona Protection and Advocacy

PHOENIX, ARIZONA JULY 21, 2013
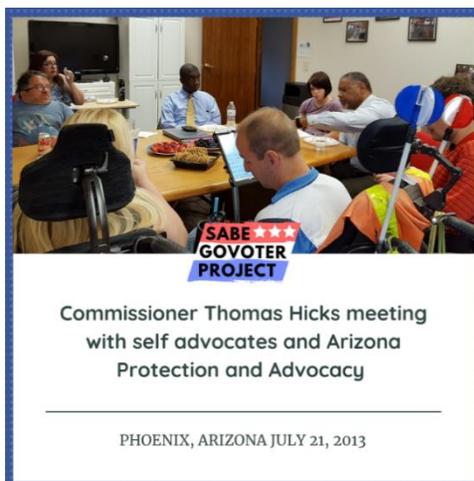
Thank You

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, advocacy, self advocacy and P&A organizations, for getting these surveys to voters with disabilities.

History of the SABE GoVoter Project

Self Advocates Becoming Empowered called SABE is a national self advocacy organization led by people with DD for people with DD. Since 2000, SABE has been providing training and user-friendly support or technical assistance to educate and increase the number of voters with DD.

Since 2000, SABE has been teaching and giving friendly support called technical assistance to voters with DD. Our hope is that all people with disabilities who we teach will register and vote.

This national push or campaign began with three women. Nancy Ward from Oklahoma, Tia Nelis from Illinois, and Teresa Moore from Arizona had strong feelings that people with DD know about

and how-to use their rights to vote.

From the start, these women with DD, were supported by the University Center for Excellence and Developmental Disabilities in Oregon and a small grant from the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation.

In 2002, federal money called funding was part of the Help America Vote Act. In this report the Help America Vote Act will be called HAVA.

SABE asked for this funding to make a National Technical Assistance Center called NTAC on Voting and Cognitive Access. What do all these words mean?

SABE wanted to be the lead organization for voters. People with all kinds of disabilities could come to learn and be trained about voting.

This is also a place where groups who work with voters with DD could come to get support.

Today we are called the SABE GoVoter Project. In 2012, the

> Goals of the SABE GoVoter Project are: Learn why people with DD do not vote. Ask people with DD who do vote:
>
> - What works well when they vote?
> - What does not work well when they vote?
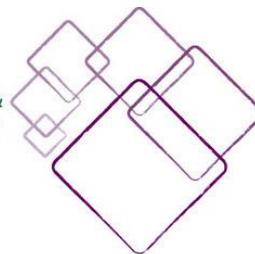
GoVoter project began collecting the experiences of voters with DD. The project leaders and Advisory Committee wrote the questions on the survey. In 2013 SABE partnered with the P&A's National Disability Rights Network called NDRN.

NDRN helps their state member groups to support people with DD to vote. In 2020 SABE became a part of NDRN's Training Advocacy Support Center called TASC.

Goals of the SABE GoVoter Project are:

- Learn why people with DD do not vote

- Ask people with DD who do vote what works well when they vote?

- Ask people with DD who do vote what does not work well when they vote?

- Make sure people with DD feel ready to "go vote"

- Make FREE teaching tools that are easy to use

- Boost the number of voters

- Help P&As to work together with self advocacy groups to help train voters with DD

In addition, the SABE GoVoter Project supports the efforts of the P&A organizations to build partnerships with Self Advocacy organizations. Together they can work to educate people with DD and their allies about their voting rights.

SABE began the plan to ask people the question **WHY.**

Why were people with DD not voting?

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

2. Was it because they did not know how to vote?

3. Was it because they did not feel valued or respected when going to their Polling Locations?

4. Were there barriers to voting like?

   - Not knowing what was going to happen?

   - Their families do not vote

   - Their families told them how to vote

   - They were told they could not vote because they do not:

     - Read

     - See

     - Write

     - Understand how to use their ballot

     - Their Guardians said they could not vote

     - Little or no transportation

     - They had trouble getting into polling building

     - They had trouble getting around the voting space

     - They had problems using the voting machines

Removing barriers

The SABE Project knows that by removing barriers
all people can vote. Here are possible ways:

1. Change the laws

2. Pick a Polling Location that is easy to get into and use

3. Make sure all ballots GoVoter are in plain language

4. Make learning how to vote easy for all voters

5. Teach others how to support people with DD to vote. This
may be: Election Officials, other voters, parents, staff, and
guardians

6. Get the message out that people with DD want 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 or
teachers are people with
DD along with staff from
their state P&A.

Which means that they
teach the training
together.

Voter Education Toolkit

SABE GOVOTER PROJECT

Your Vote is Your Voice For Our Nation's Future!

sabeusa.org/govoter
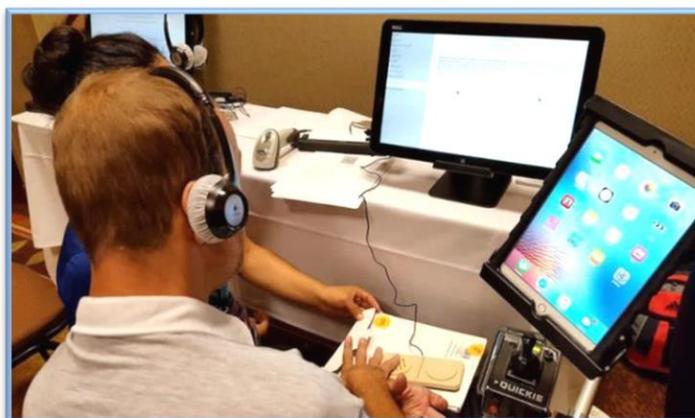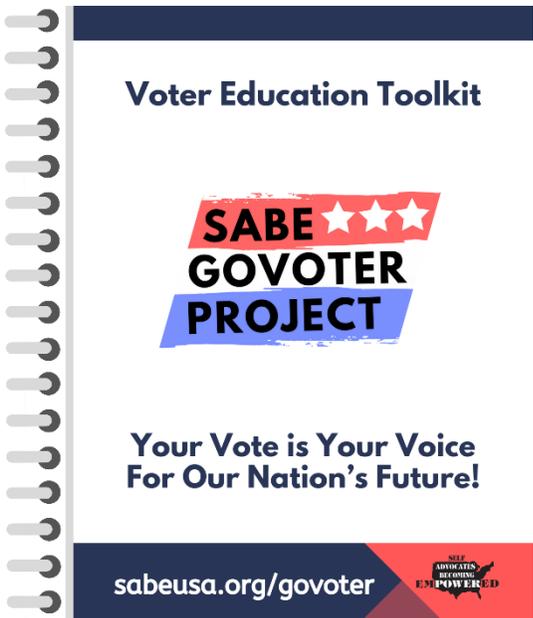
In 2002 the first training Toolkit was put together. Teams need the Toolkit to be up-to-date when they train others in their states. The Toolkit has been updated **10** times.

Each time it was updated most of the changes were in state voting laws and technology. Voting equipment, machines, programs, and technology will be talked about in the Equipment and Ballots section.

SABE's Toolkit teaches voting rights

SABE's GoVoter Project gives out information and resources to teach groups about their voting rights. It teaches:

- Voters about their right to vote and how to vote

- Information about correct ways to talk to and work with voters with a disability

- This information can be used by county Election Officials when training Poll Workers

- People cannot be told they cannot vote because of a disability

- Ideas on how to make things easy to get to, easy to use, and easy to understand for it to be accessible

It was not until the passage of the Help America Vote Act called HAVA in 2002 that more people with DD began voting.

The HAVA rules say that all elections must be:

- Held in accessible locations

- Use ballots that are:
  - Easy to get
  - Easy to use
  - Easy to understand

- All voters have the right to answer their ballot privately and independently

> With the passage of the Help America Vote Act called HAVA in 2002 more people with DD began voting.

- Money was given to state P&A organizations to make sure the voting rights for people with DD are supported

With the rules for accessible equipment, ballots, inside and outside the Polling Location more people with DD are voting. Also, Poll Workers are learning more about how to support people with DD when voting.

Partners for Voting Rights
Grant money was also given to NDRN, with SABE, and the National Federation of the Blind called NFB to work with P&As to help them support voters with DD. NDRN and SABE assists P&As and self advocacy groups to build state teams to plan and provide training and technical assistance.

> This report is about how NDRN, NFB, and SABE work together.

The SABE GoVoter Project has collected surveys since 2012. By asking voters what has gone well and not so well we learned how to improve future elections.

It reports over time: do the trainings, technical assistance, and information collected from the report change or made a difference for voters.

Questions include:

- Are there less barriers to people with disabilities voting?

- Do voters with DD report less things getting in their way?

- Do they say they are feeling better about their voting experience?

- Are more people with DD voting using early voting, Mail-in or Absentee Ballots, or voting on Election Day?

- Are more voters getting a private and independent vote during the voting process?

- Are more voters participating in training opportunities?

- Are more people with DD registering to vote?

We collected surveys from **47** states in 2020. These results are from Voters with DD who answered that survey. The results are what we get when we put the answers together.

What we learned from voters is talked about in these 9 sections:

1. Access both inside and out of Polling Location

2. Accessibility of voting equipment

3. Voters tell us how they voted: Early voting, Mail-in their ballot, or on Election Day

4. First-Time voters

5. Who voters go to for help on voting issues

6. Best ways to send information to voters with DD

7. Guardianship and the right to vote

8. How did COVID-19 change the voter's experience

9. Summary of report
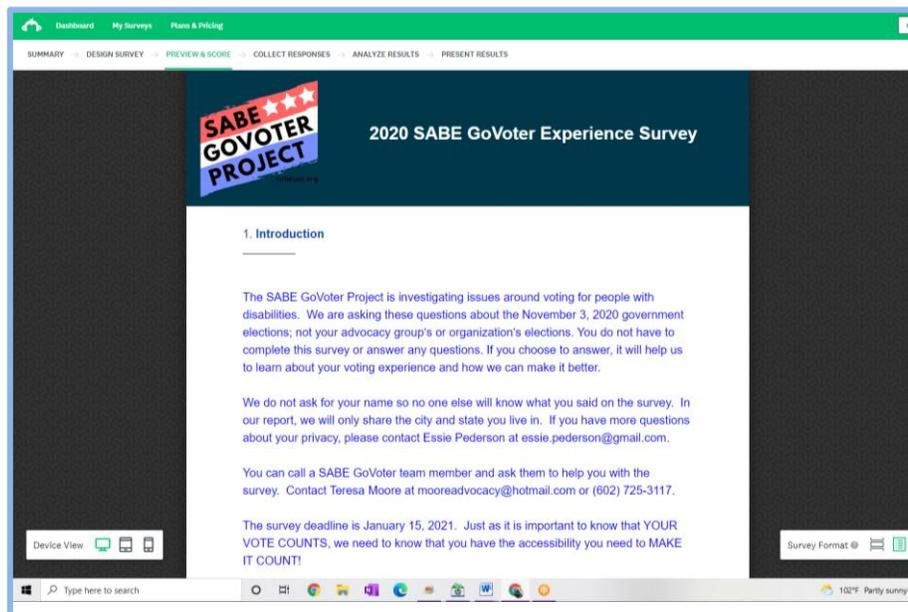
Approach

The approach is talking about how we worked with others to collect surveys. Strategies are the many ways others can plan to collect surveys.

SABE GoVoter Project Advisory Committee
The SABE GoVoter Project Advisory Committee helps with activities to update how the survey is put together called the layout. They make sure the questions are easy to understand and answer. All questions and layout of the survey is gone over and okayed by Committee members before collecting surveys starts.

Attachment A lists the **52** members of the Advisory Committee**.** Members represent:

- **24** Different P&As

- **7** Additional P&A staff

- **8** Self advocates including the SABE Board Members and Staff

- **6** National organizations

- **6** SABE Board Members, all self advocates

- **4** SABE GoVoter staff, **2** are self advocates

Attachment B is the 2020 GoVoter Experience Survey in English and in Spanish. **1280** surveys were collected from **47** states.

1280 surveys collected from 47 states**.**

Most of the surveys collected were from **4** states: North Carolina **235** surveys, Ohio **126** surveys, New York **97** surveys, and Wisconsin **86** surveys. **Table 1** lists all states along with the number of surveys collected in 2016, 2018 and 2020. **5** surveys were completed by voters speaking Spanish and are discussed later in this report.

This report looks at the survey findings in a lot of different ways. It can list the answers to the survey questions side by side for the 2016, 2018 and 2020 election years.

The report shows the different ways we can describe voters:

<div>

Types of disabilities   Where voters work

Race   Where they live

Gender   Their state

Age

</div>

Type of Disablity

Where Voters Work

Where Voters Live

Gender

Race

Age

Your State
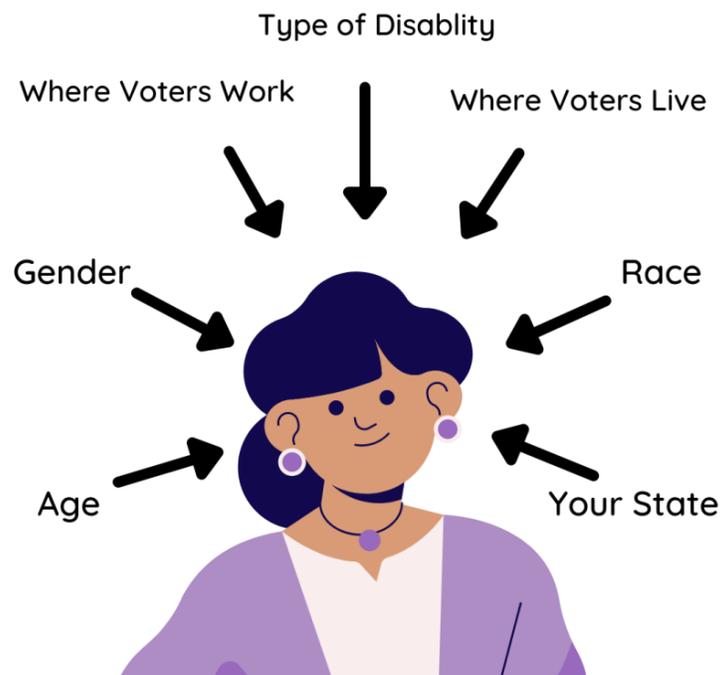
The report also tells us how voters answered the survey questions. This helps us learn about experiences of voters with DD. Below are the kind of questions the survey can answer:

- Do voters from **1** disability group vote more?

- Do voters with **1** kind of disability have better voting experiences?

- Do voters know how to use the voting equipment?

- Was the equipment set up at their Polling Location and ready for them to use?

- How easy was it to find the entrance to the Polling Location?

- Once inside the Polling Location, was it easy to get around?

- The "I voted" stickers made it easy to find the way out?

- Was it your First-time Voting?

- How was the voting experience as a First-time voter?

- Ways the Poll Worker did or did not help the voters?

- How did people choose the way to vote?

- Why did they choose that way to vote?

- How did your guardians help you vote?

- Did COVID-19 change the way people voted?

Strategy

The goals for 2020 are to get more voters answering the survey, to get more states answering the survey, and finding more First-time voters to answer the survey. All these goals were met. A new goal was added to see if COVID-19 changed the way people voted.

How did we get ready for voters to answer the 2020 survey to make it better? The SABE GoVoter Advisory Committee reviewed the 2018 survey to improve the 2020 SABE GoVoter Voter Experience Survey. We added questions about:

- Guardianship
- How voters report problems
- Mail-in and Absentee voting procedures
- The COVID-19 pandemic

Survey Monkey is used to collect and study the data. The survey is placed on Survey Monkey in English and Spanish. The survey was shared with P&As, self advocacy groups, SABE, NDRN and Facebook pages, newsletters and other disability group websites.

SABE GoVoter staff put information about the survey on social media to ask voters to answer the survey. Different organizations could use the same types of social media messages on their Facebook and website pages.

By using Survey Monkey, voters with access to technology can independently or with support finish the survey online. The number of surveys being done online is growing. Voters with disabilities are getting more skilled using the computer and finding internet service.

Paper copies of the survey could be used if people do not have access to the internet. In previous years, many self advocacy groups had members complete the survey during group meetings. Doing this was popular because it was easy to get support if there were any questions.

In 2020 new restrictions or rules were put in place by our national and state leaders because of the pandemic. This made it hard to collect surveys.

Paper surveys were given out and collected by local and state Self Advocacy Groups, P&As and others. The finished paper surveys were mailed back to the GoVoter Project staff. Both ways worked better than we thought they would.

Another way voters were asked to do the survey was by email and telephone calls. Some groups talked with voters on the telephone and read the survey questions to them and filled in their answers. Others sent surveys by mail to voters who do not have a computer with internet service.

The survey is designed which means the way we put it together for the computer to make it easy to use. Voters only answered the questions that apply to their voting choices.
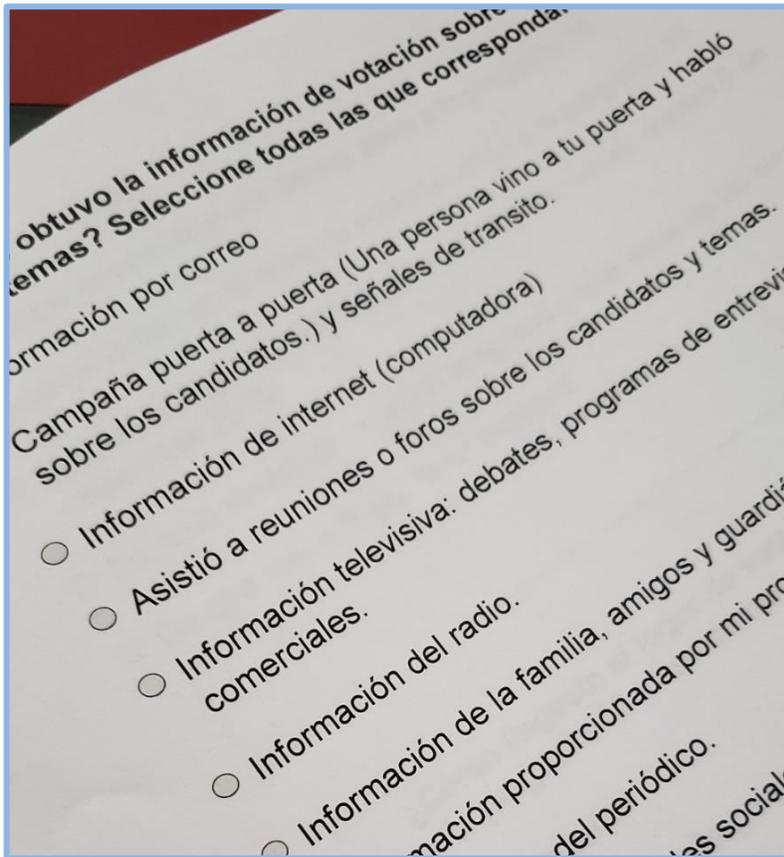
For example, if the voter used a Mail-in Ballot, they would skip questions about going to their Polling Location.

If the survey was done on paper we said, if you voted on a mail-in ballot, you could skip to question number "X" about the other ways to vote.

Some voters felt they wanted extra help so they asked Project Staff.

The GoVoter Survey has been available in both English and Spanish since 2018. This added the needed voices from more communities where people of color live.

Findings

The findings are talked about in the **9** sections listed below.

1.   Voter Experience Survey

2.   Polling Center Accessibility

3.   How Voters with DD Voted

4.   Voting Equipment and Ballots

5.   First-time Voters

6.   Poll Workers

7.   Voter Education and How Voters Got Information

8.   Guardianship

9.   Impact of the 2020 Pandemic on Voting

Voter Experience Survey

The findings compare information by disability, all voters and First-time voters, age, race, where voters work, live and by gender. The choices for gender were: male, female, transgender, other or not comfortable answering.

Most of the data compares what voters tell us about the elections. For the first time, we can compare Presidential Election years. When you see the Presidential Seal placed next to a table or chart, it means we elected the President at this election. 2016 and 2020 are Presidential years. These column years are shaded gray on the tables.

Who Answered the Survey?

For the 2020 survey, **1,280** voters answered the survey. Half of the surveys were collected from **4** states: North Carolina **235**, Ohio **126**, New York **97,** and Wisconsin **86**. The rest came from the **43** other states.

Table 1 lists all states and shows the number of surveys they collected in 2016, 2018 and 2020. The table shows the number in **blue.** The black number that looks like this **(%)** is the percentage or parts of the total number who completed the survey.

How many surveys did your state collect?

Take time to look for your state in **Table 1**. You will learn how many surveys your state collected in 2016, 2018 and 2020. Some states collected more each year.   Some collected less. And, some states have not collected any. We look forward to every state's help in 2022.
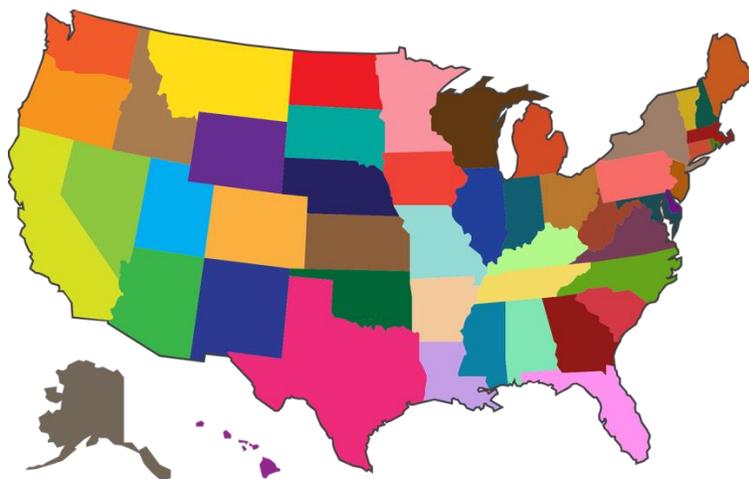
Table 1: List of States Answering the Survey
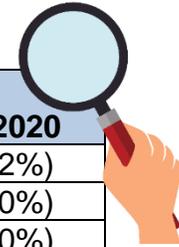
State	All Voters			First-Time Voters		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Alabama	>1%*	4 (>1%)	31 (3%)	0 0%	0 (0%)	2 (2%)
Alaska	2%	1 (>1%)	4(1%)	>1%	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Arkansas	>1%	7 (>1%)	53 (5%)	>1%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Arizona	3%	37 (4%)	11 (1%)	0 0%	0 (0%)	2 (2%)
California	2%	19 (2%)	17 (2%)	2%	1 (1%)	1 (1%)
Colorado	2%	7 (>1%)	6 (1%)	1%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Connecticut	0%	2 (>1%)	3 (>1%)	0 0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Delaware	1%	0 (0%)	2 (>1%)	0 0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
DC	>1%	1 (>1%)	0 (0%)	>1%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Florida	14%	10 (1%)	10 (1%)	9%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Georgia	4%	31 (3%)	16 (2%)	1%	3 (4%)	2 (2%)
Hawaii	0%	0 (0%)	12 (1%)	0 0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Idaho	2%	11 (1%)	1 (>1%)	1%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Illinois	15%	21 (2%)	26 (3%)	11%	1 (1%)	1 (1%)
Indiana	>1%	13 (1%)	3 (>1%)	0 0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Iowa	>1%	4 (>1%)	1 (>1%)	0 0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Kansas	>1%	2 (>1%)	5 (1%)	>1%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Kentucky	0%	5 (>1%)	4 (>1%)	0 0%	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Louisiana	1%	1 (>1%)	3 (>1%)	>1%	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Maine	2%	2 (>1%)	3 (>1%)	3%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Maryland	>1%	5 (>1%)	15 (2%)	>1%	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Massachusetts	8%	36 (4%)	12 (1%)	7%	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Michigan	>1%	11 (1%)	17 (2%)	>1%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Minnesota	>1%	11 (1%)	8 (1%)	0%	2 (2%)	0 (0%)
Mississippi	1%	6 (>1%)	0 (0%)	0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Missouri	>1%	5 (>1%)	28 (3%)	0%	0 (0%)	4 (5%)

* > = less than 1%, for example 0.5

Table 1: List of States Answering the Survey
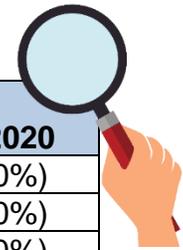
State	All Voters			First-Time Voters		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Montana	0%	10 (1%)	3 (>1%)	0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Nebraska	>1%	3 (>1%)	2 (>1%)	0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Nevada	0%	1 (>1%)	1 (>1%)	0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
New Hampshire	>1%	1 (>1%)	2 (>1%)	0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
New Jersey	>1%	1 (>1%)	13 (1%)	>1%	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
New Mexico	>1%	13 (1%)	1 (>1%)	0%	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
New York	2%	21 (2%)	97 (10%)	2%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
North Carolina	15.5%	261 (27%)	235 (24%)	15.5%	24 (29%)	42 (48%)
North Dakota	>1%	1 (>1%)	1 (>1%)	0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Northern Marianas	0%	0 0%	2 (>1%)	0%	0 0%	0 (0%)
Ohio	11%	151 (16%)	126 (13%)	3%	25 (30%)	15 (17%)
Oklahoma	2%	21 (2%)	19 (2%)	3%	4 (5%)	0 (0%)
Oregon	5%	11 (1%)	5 (1%)	2%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Pennsylvania	>1%	15 (2%)	10 (1%)	>1%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Rhode Island	0%	1 (>1%)	0 (0%)	0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
South Carolina	1%	17 (2%)	6 (1%)	1%	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
South Dakota	1%	1 (>1%)	0 (0%)	>1%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Tennessee	0%	8 (1%)	11 (1%)	0%	O (0%)	2 (2%)
Texas	>1%	7 (1%)	10 (1%)	>1%	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Utah	0%	0 (0%)	1 (>1%)	0%	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Vermont	>1%	2 (>1%)	14 (1%)	0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Virginia	>1%	8 (1%)	25 (3%)	>1%	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Washington	>1%	9 (1%)	7 (1%)	0%	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
West Virginia	0%	5 (1%)	0 (0%)	0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Wisconsin	0%	149 (15%)	86 (9%)	0%	12 (15%)	4 (5%)
Wyoming	0%	0 0%	0 (0%)	0%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

* > = less than 1%, for example 0.5

Table 2 lists the different disability groups with the number of surveys each answered. Voters could select more than one type of disability. Voters with Physical Disabilities, Cerebral Palsy, Intellectual Disabilities, and Down syndrome answered most of the surveys. Voters did not have to tell us their disability.

Table 2: Number of Voters by Disability and Election Year

Disability	All Voters		
	2016	**2018**	**2020**
Intellectual	213 (28%)	329 (28%)	239 (24%)
Down syndrome	---	82 (7%)	62 (6%)
Autism	68 (9%)	117 (10%)	177 (18%)
Physical	266 (35%)	376 (32%)	260 (26%)
Cerebral Palsy	---	117 (10%)	123 (12%)
Speech and Language	---	---	81 (8%)
Blind or Visually Impaired	38 (5%)	94 (8%)	119 (12%)
Deaf or Hard of Hearing	30 (4%)	106 (9%)	107 (11%)
Epilepsy	---	59 (5%)	63 (6%)
Traumatic Brain Injury	---	188 (16%)	178 (18%)
Mental Health	68 (9%)	59 (5%)	41 (4%)
Chronic Illness	---	35 (3%)	40 4%
Learning Disabilities	---	0 (0%)	23 (2%)

When we look at both the 2016 and 2020 Presidential Election findings, there were less First-time voters in 2020

Reaching voters with DD to do the survey during the COVID-19 pandemic was a challenge. Many voters answering the survey do not read very well.

Not being able to read well, does not mean that a voter is not able to vote.

The GoVoter Team worked with each state to talk about other ways for voters who do not read well to answer the survey.

In the past the SABE GoVoter Project would say the best way to do the survey was to meet in person. The project asked P&As and self advocacy groups to meet face-to-face with voters who may need help filling out the survey. The pandemic did not let us meet face-to-face or in person.

We had to think of other ways to reach voters to answer the survey. Some surveys were done using the telephone with a person the voter trusted. This trusted person would ask the questions and write down their answers. Local staff and the SABE GoVoter staff helped also.

At a Glance 2 shows how many People of Color answered the survey. **7 of 10** voters are Caucasian or white and **1 of 10** of all voters were voters of color like African American or Black, Asian, and Mixed-Race Groups.

At a Glance 2: Survey answers by race

Most voters answering the survey are Caucasian or White
7 of 10 voters

Next Asian, African American or Black, and
Mixed Race Groups
1 of 10 voters

People of Color or people who are not white are the largest number of First-time voters in 2020. They are Asian, African American or Black, and mixed races. It is important to get more surveys done by these groups. Results show that their voting experiences are different.

Indigenous Peoples is a word that self advocates are learning about. Many say this means the first people or native people. In our survey this includes Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander. They are people that lived in a place before others came to their country or land to live.

The first people shared the good things about their land, their culture or beliefs, religion, and teach each other their language or words. Some others treated the native people badly because of what they looked like and the clothes they wore or did not respect their way of life.

Table 3: Number of Voters Answering the Survey by Race

	Number
African American or Black	126 (13%)
Asian	33 (3%)
Caucasian or White	680 (70%)
Latino or Hispanic	37 (4%)
Indigenous Peoples includes Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander	27 (3%)
Mixed Races	31 (3%)
Not comfortable answering	30 (3%)
Other	14 (1%)

When voters of color were asked the reason, why they did not vote in the 2020 election, they said:

- Look **At a Glance 3** to learn that **2 of 10** African American or Black and voters of mixed race said "I do not know how to vote"

- Look **At a Glance 4** to learn more about the number of voters of color said, "I was told I could not vote"

At a Glance 3: Voters by race said, "I do not know how to vote."

2 of 10 African American or Black and Mixed-Race voters
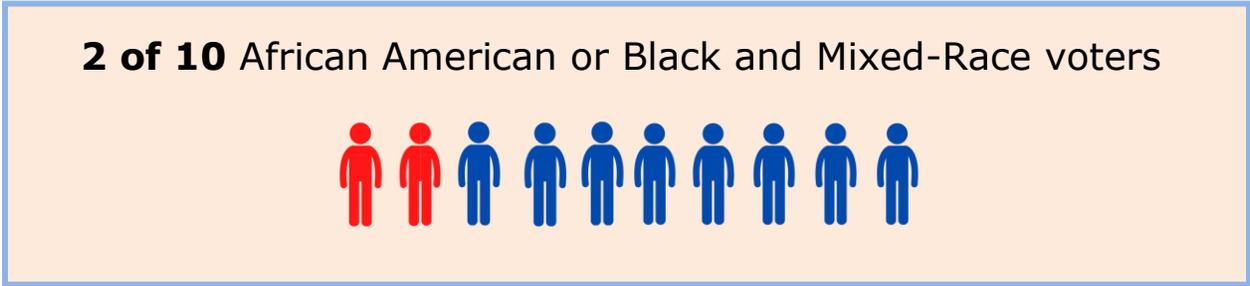
At a Glance 4: Voters by race said, "I was told I could not vote."

9 of 10 Asian voters

8 of 10 Hispanic or Latino voters

7 of 10 African American or Black voters

6 of 10 Caucasian or White voters
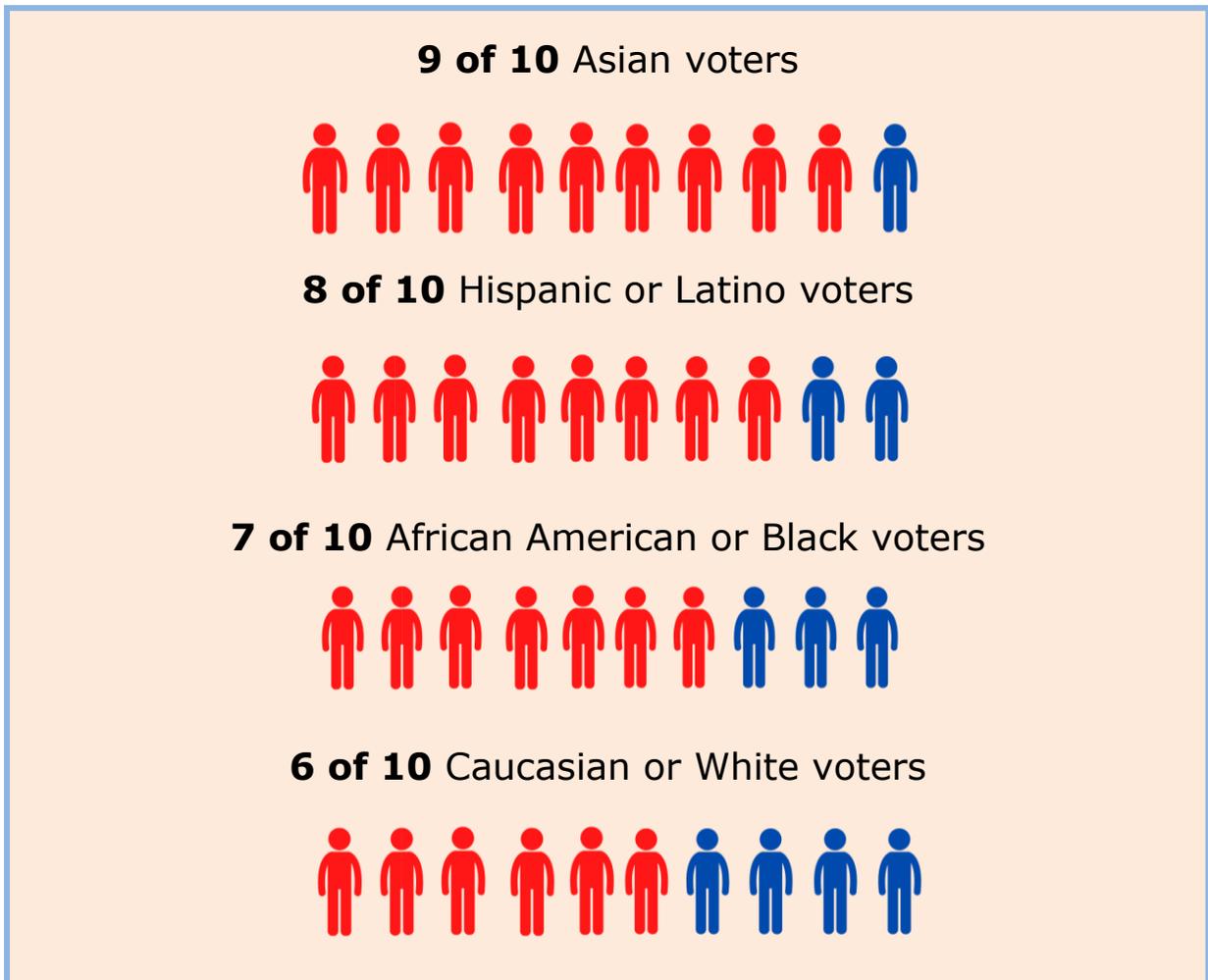
Table 4: Compares voters by age for the 2016 and 2020 Presidential Elections.

In 2020, there was great effort by disability and civic organizations to register new voters. As a result, there were more young voters with DD.

In 2016, **4 of 10** young voters increased to **5 of 10** voters in 2020. These voters are under the age of 39.

> More than half of the voters answering the survey are under the age of 39.

This hard work should continue and grow the number of young voters. In 2016, we collected **761** surveys and in 2020, we collected **1,280** surveys. **Table 4** shows voters by age group.

Table 4: Voters by Age Group for Presidential Elections

Age Groups	2016	2020
18-25 Years Old	91 (12%)	169 (17%)
26-39 Years Old	236 (31%)	335 (34%)
40-55 Years Old	228 (30%)	277 (28%)
56-66 Years Old	198 (26%)	129 (13%)
67+ Years Old	8 (1%)	12 (1%)
Chose not to answer	0 (0%)	12 (1%)

When comparing age groups with other survey questions, we learned:

- The age of voters was not a reason in how they rated their overall voting experience

- **5 of 10** voters were under the age of 39

- **7 of 10** voters were Caucasian or white

- Inside the polling place, the age group 26-39 had less problems with accessibility

Snapshot

AGE FACTS

- Younger voters bring families to vote with them

- Voters ages 26-39 and 55-66 felt their vote was not private

- 1 out of 4 voters under the age of 26 have a guardian
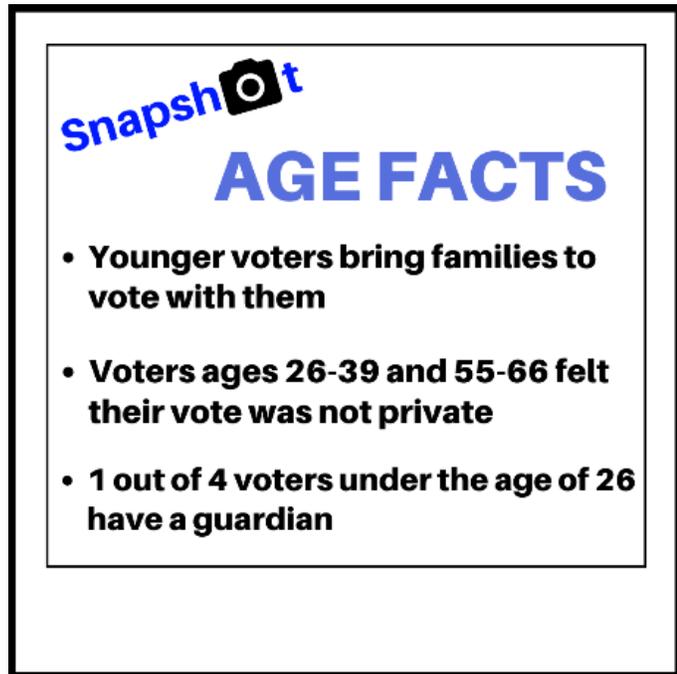
- Voters ages 26-39 are the largest number using Mail-in or Absentee ballots

- More young voters have a guardian

- As voters get older, they vote more often

- Most First-time voters are female and under the age of 26

- Older voters like to use Early Voting

- In this election, most voters voted by Mail-in or Absentee

- Voters over the age of 26 liked to vote independently with no help from others

- Family members, friends and guardians are important to voters

Data shows that **4 of 10** voters are male, **5 of 10** female and **1 of 10** voters said other. In 2018 and 2020, more First-time voters are female. Women continue to vote more than men

At a Glance 5 shows this using stick people.

At a Glance 5: Voters by gender who answered the survey

4 of 10 Voters are Male

5 of 10 Voters are Female

1 of 10 Voters chose Other
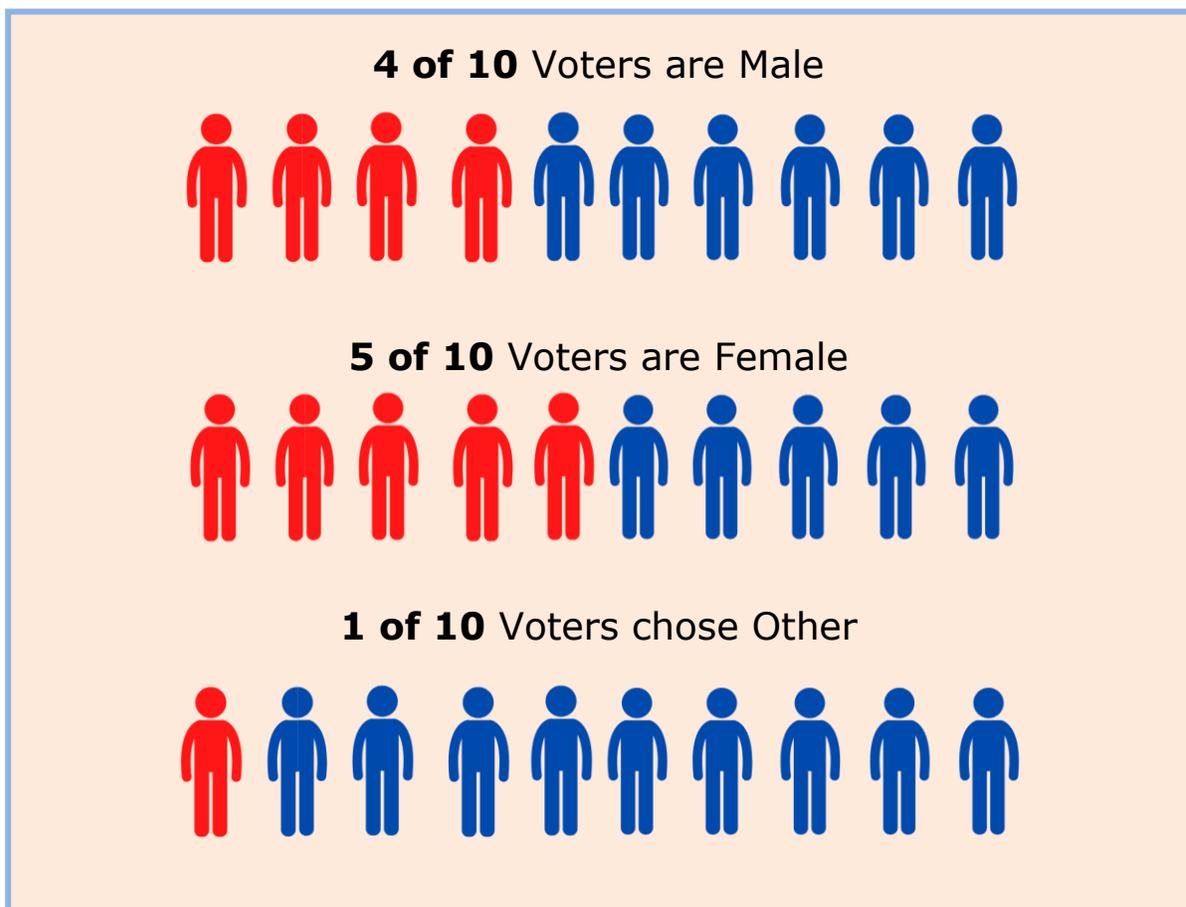
Voter Experience Survey
Plain Language Summary:
What did the survey tell us?

1. Most voters felt good about their 2020 voting experience

2. Voters from different races or People of Color:

   - **7 of 10** of all voters answering the survey were Caucasian or white
   - **1 of 10** of all voters answering the survey were People of Color

3. Voters not knowing how to vote:

   - **2 of 10** African American or Black voters
   - **2 of 10** voters of Mixed race

4. Voters told they could not vote:

   - **9 of 10** Asian voters
   - **8 of 10** Latino of Hispanic voters
   - **7 of 10** African American or Black voters
   - **6 of 10** Caucasian or White voters

5. Most voters are under the age of 39

6. Most First-time voters are under the age of 26

7. Age group with the lowest number of accessibility problems was 26-39

Voter Experience Survey
Plain Language Summary:
What did the survey tell us?
Continued

8. Accessibility means it is Easy to get to, Easy to understand or Easy to use:

    - Easy to get to the voting building

    - Easy to get to the accessible voting machine

    - Ballot was easy to read and understand

    - Voting machine was easy to use

    - Easy to vote or cast your ballot

    - Easy to understand how to fill out a Mail-in Ballot

9. Younger voters were more likely to have a guardian

10. This election, most voters' used Mail-in or Absentee Ballots

11. Family members, friends and guardians are very important supporters to voters

12. More women than men vote

Voter Experience Survey
Action Needed:
What did the survey tell us?

1. Teach young voters:

- How to register to be a voter?

- How to decide who or what to vote for?

- How to pick the candidate you like?

- What are good reasons to pick a candidate?

2. Teach people in different parts of your community about voting:

- How to register to be a voter?

- How to vote for what you need?

- How to vote for what you want?

- How to decide what to vote for?

- How to pick the candidate you like?

- Is the candidate talking about issues that concern people where you live?

Polling Location Accessibility

The 2020 survey asks questions about access to outside and inside the Polling Location. We can put information from earlier years side by side to see any differences. The following 8 areas are talked about:

1. Transportation

2. Parking

3. Curbside Voting

4. Accessible Entrance

5. Route to Voting Area

6. Accessible Language

7. Ramps and Elevators

8. Voting Area

1. **Transportation** to Polling Locations is an ongoing problem for voters with DD. Voting places are not required to be on public transportation lines or within walking or wheelchair distance from a voter's home. **Table 5** lists the different ways voters use to get to their Polling Location.

    At a Glance 6 shows **5 of 10** voters are transported to their Polling Location by their service provider, family, or friends.

    At a Glance 7 shows **3 of 10** voters say the second most popular way to their Polling Location, is to drive themselves. Relying on others for transportation can be good as well as a barrier for voters. The good thing is that the voter gets to vote. The barrier, the voter's transportation is under the control of another person.

Table 5: How Voters with DD Get to the Polling Location

Transportation	All Voters		
	2016	2018	2020
Family or Friends	160 (21%)	317 (26%)	141 (34%)
Service Provider	91 (12%)	183 (15%)	48 (12%)
Own Car	190 (25%)	183 (15%)	123 (30%)
Own Wheelchair	68 (9%)	171 (14%)	50 (11%)
Public Transportation	53 (7%)	73 (6%)	12 (3%)
Paratransit	0 (0%)	98 (8%)	4 (1%)
Uber, Lyft and Taxis	0 (0%)	37 (3%)	7 (2%)
Other*	15 (2%)	37 (3%*)	24* (6%)

* 9 (2%) selected other because they voted by Mail-in Ballots in 2020

At a Glance 6: Voters tell us how they are getting to the Polling Location

5 of 10 voters were taken to the polls by service provider, family or friends

If an emergency comes up, or if that driver decides they do not feel like taking the voter with DD to vote, they do not get to vote. This is an example of what is important to people with DD not being the same as the people they trust to help them.

Ride Service Companies are used by a small number of voters to get to the polls. Uber and Lyft offered free or lowered rate rides for select voters including voters with DD. The GoVoter Project asked survey questions for voters who used this service to share their experience.

9 voters told us about their experience using Uber or Lyft. Only one person was not happy with their ride. Voters using this kind of transportation said it helped them get to the polls. Transportation is always a problem for people with DD.

Table 5 shows the most common ways voters get to the polls. Voters said that they asked family and friends first to take them to the polls. First-time voters in 2020 also asked their family and friends to go inside the Polling Location with them.

At a Glance 7 shows us that **1 of 10** voters used their wheelchair to take themselves to the polls.

At a Glance 7: Voters tell us they use their wheelchair to get to the Polling Location

1 of 10 voters used their own wheelchairs to go to the polls

Voters with DD are using public transportation and paratransit services less. **At a Glance 8** shows us that in 2020, 3 of 10 voters drove their own cars or vans to the polls. COVID-19 was a reason voter did not want to be around groups of people.

At a Glance 8: Voters tell us they drive themselves to get to the Polling Location

3 of 10 voters drove themselves to the polls
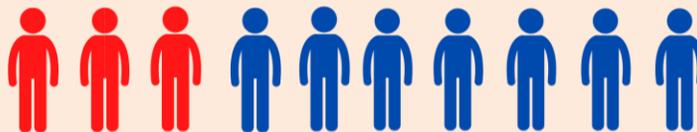
At a Glance 9 show us this about the Presidential Election Years:

- **7 of 10** voters in 2016 had no problems with accessibility
- **8 of 10** voters in 2020 had no problems with accessibility

These results tell us that accessibility inside and outside Polling Locations is getting better. Voters comments tell us more about accessibility.

At a Glance 9: Improved Polling Location accessibility

2016 Presidential Election
7 of 10 voters

2020 Presidential Election
8 of 10 voters
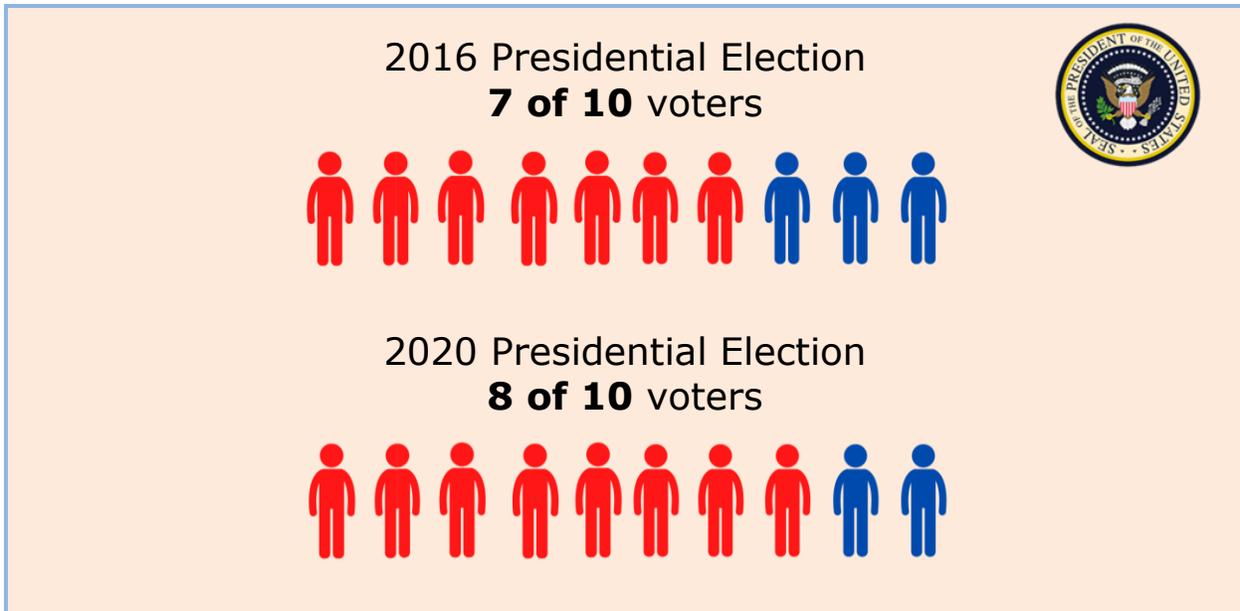
When voters with DD made personal comments in the "other" category about accessibility at their Polling Location, they said:

- **2 of 10** said they had poor and confusing communication with Poll Workers. Which means when they talked with Poll Workers

- **2 of 10** said the doors to enter the building were too heavy, too narrow, power door opener not working

- **1 of 10** said the parking lot was too far from the building entrance and not enough accessible parking places

1 of 10 voters had problems with the voting machine being too high, not working, or confusing **Table 6** lists the different types of accessibility problems voters experienced inside and outside their Polling Locations. The voters could select more than one of the choices.

Table 6: Accessibility Problems at Polling Locations

Accessibility Problem	All Voters		
	2016	**2018**	**2020**
Problems with accessible parking	61 (8%)	**159** (13%)	17 (5%)
Could not locate entrance	30 (4%)	49 (4%)	13 (4%)
Could not locate voting area	30 (4%)	49 (4%)	12 (3%)
Ramp or elevator broken or hard to Use	23 (3%)	37 (3%)	3 (1%)
Limited voting area for wheelchair	23 (3%)	37 (5%)	10 (3%)
Problems with curbside voting	0 (0%)	85 (7%)	13 (4%)
Lines were too long	0 (0%)	98 (8%)	14 (4%)
No problems	502 (66%)	720 (59%)	283 (76%)
Other*	129 (17%)	195 (16%)	55 (15%)

*includes those who voted using Mail-in Ballots

2. Survey results tell us that **Parking** is the number one accessibility problem outside the Polling Location. Examples of parking problems are:

- Accessible parking is too far from the entrance of the building

- Parking lot pavement is rough and filled with potholes

The survey also told us about two more problems. We put them together with parking because they were so close, we wanted to share them together:

- Not able to find the entrance to the building

- Lines were too long

3. Voters with DD used **Curbside Voting** more in 2020 than they did in 2018. First-time voters did not use it at all. Reasons for this might be:

- Voters are not aware that Curbside Voting is a choice

- Curbside Voting is not well publicized or encouraged by Election Officials

One voter said, "I was told to call to arrange curbside voting. I called the person many times. I left 2 voice mails that were never returned. When a person finally answered, they said just go to my polling place. The county website did not say that."

This is an example of how using Curbside Voting can be confusing to voters with DD. Voters want to be responsible voters. Sometimes things are out of their control.

Most voters who used Curbside Voting had a good experience and said the Poll Workers were courteous and respectful.

Voters had more examples to share:

- They had to wait more than 10 minutes to vote

- The signs for Curbside Voting could be seen from their car

- They could understand the directions on the sign

- They got their "I voted" sticker

4. **Accessible entrances** are not always easy to use or find.

- Cannot find entrance and exit, signs not clear or poor signage

- Doors are too heavy and do not have accessible handle

- Cracked and steep sidewalks get in the way of wheelchairs getting to the entrance

- Opening slots on "ballot drop boxes" are too high to place ballots

"The entrance to the voting area was up approximately 20 steps. Luckily, I brought my cane and not my wheelchair; I would have been out of luck."

5. **The route to the voting area** continues to have problems.

- Signs not clear to tell voters what to do or where to go

- Doors not wide enough for wheelchair to get through

- Poor social distancing

- Lines were long

- No chairs to sit on in the waiting area

- Information given verbally to people who are deaf or hard of hearing could not be understood

6. **Accessible language** was not used by Poll Workers.

- Words were hard to understand

- Poll Workers were not prepared to assist voters who are deaf, did not have a pencil and paper that helps many people

- Directions from Poll Workers were confusing

- County Board of Elections voting location lists were not up to date, caused voters to go to wrong location

7. **Ramps and elevators** are not working or hard to use.

   - Ramps too steep for manual wheelchair users

   - Elevators not working with no other way to get to the voting area

   - Elevators that work but can only fit **1** person using a wheelchair

   - No elevator
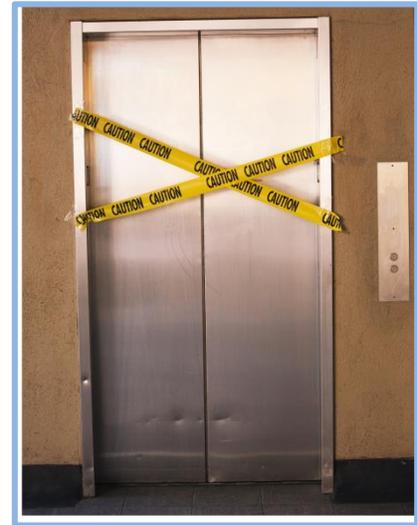
8. **Voting area** does not always provide privacy when voting.

   - Voting machines too close together

   - Accessible machines set up but not working

   - Area very crowded and social distancing was not happening

   - Voters sitting at tables to vote, do not want other voters to see how they are voting

   - Not enough tabletop voting screens and placed too close together

   - Voting machines and ballot boxes too high for voters to reach

   - Ballot marking devices broken, making votes no longer private or independent

   - Poor lighting

Polling Location Accessibility
Plain Language Summary:

1. When the report talks about accessibility it covers 8 topics:

Transportation	Parking
Route to voting area	Accessible language
Ramps and Elevators	Voting Area
Curbside voting	Accessible entrance

2. The rules do not say that Polling Locations must be close to where voters live or on public transportation

3. Transportation to the polls is a problem for many voters

4. Most voters get to the polls by staff, family, and friends

5. Poor communication between voters and Poll Workers is a common problem

6. Most voters do not know about Curbside Voting

7. Many parking lots are made of gravel, have potholes and is hard for canes, walkers, wheelchairs to use and safely walk across

8. The opening in Ballot Drop Boxes is too high and too small

9. Voters who are deaf report problems with Poll Workers talking too fast and are hard to understand

10. Social distancing was a problem in crowded Polling Locations

11. Voters did not feel their votes were private

Polling Location Accessibility
Action Needed:

1. **Make Polling Locations Easy to Get To**

   Voters call your Election Officials and ask them to:

   - Do not close Polling Locations

   - Put Polling Locations close to where voters live

   - Put Polling Locations near where voters live

   - Put Polling Locations near public transportation

2. **Voters ask for Polling Location Parking Lots to be fixed**

   Call your Election Officials and ask them to:

   - Parking lot potholes and gravel areas need to be filled in

   - Voters using wheelchairs and walkers had trouble getting into the polls

   - If you need help, call your state Protection and Advocacy office, also called Disability Rights Center

3. **Make Curbside Voting a choice at your Polling Location**

   Call your Election Officials and ask them to keep Curbside Voting as a choice:

   - Ask for information on how to use Curbside Voting

   - Ask the state to share with the public that Curbside Voting is a choice

   - Invite a guest speaker to join your GoVoter training or other groups to talk about Curbside Voting

   - Voters wanted this choice for health and safety reasons

Polling Location Accessibility
Action Needed: Continued

3. **Continued: Make Curbside Voting a choice at your Polling Location**

    Basic way that Curbside Voting works

    - Go to Polling Location and stay in your car, truck, or van

    - Follow Curbside Voting signs

    - Some places ask you to call a number

    - Some places ask you to honk your horn or call the number on the poster

    - **2** Poll Workers will check your ID and if needed will ask you to sign the register

    - The **2** Poll Workers will stand aside and wait until you finish your ballot

4. **Make Drop Off Ballot Boxes Safe and Easy to Use**

    - Ask for secure Ballot Boxes near your home

    - Make sure it is accessible for voters with DD

    - Make sure the Drop Off Ballot Box is safe and secure

    - Listen to your local T.V. and radio stations to learn how you can tell it is a real Drop Off Ballot Box

    - Make sure the voting Ballot Box is not picked up early

    - Make sure the opening of the Drop Off Ballot Box can be reached from a car, truck, van, and wheelchair

    - Make sure the Drop Off Ballot Box is near public transportation

Ways People with DD Vote

Voting allows all citizens to share an equal opinion with policy and decision makers. 2020 was an interesting year to collect surveys. The country was going through the COVID-19 pandemic. All voters and Poll Workers were told you must wear a mask to be safe.

Early and Election Day voting was scary for many voters with and without DD. Local Election Officials were told they must change how they run the elections to make sure voters and Poll Workers are safe from COVID-19.

> In person Early and Election Day voters were told that the voting equipment will be cleaned with strong cleaner that kills COVID-19.

Board of Elections told voters how voting will change at the Polling Locations. Voters were reminded how to be safe when going to the polls. They tried to make sure voters felt their vote was secure which means that their vote would get to the Board of Elections. Most of all, no matter how they voted they want to make sure their vote would be counted.

Many states talked about one way to vote because of the pandemic. Election offices made getting Mail-in and Absentee Ballots easier. Election Officials used the radio, T.V. and text messages to tell voters the safest and easiest way to vote by Mail.

Call your election office and ask for your ballot. When you get done filling out your ballot put it in the envelope, they gave you.

Sign your name on the envelope, seal it closed and mail it or put it in a Drop Box. You might need to add postage if you mail it. It is important to return your Mail-in and Absentee Ballots before the due date so it will be counted.

In person Early and Election Day voters were told that the voting equipment will be cleaned with strong cleaner that kills COVID-19. Voters and volunteers used social distancing which means voters were asked to stay **6** feet apart when they voted.

All voters and Poll Workers must wear their masks until each voter is done voting and out of the building. Each voting booth and voting machines will be cleaned after each voter.

At some location messages were repeated over the loudspeaker inside the Polling Location.   They tell you what they are doing to keep you safe from COVID-19. That the ballots are secured when put in the voting box or scanned by the machine. It was important to follow the rules when voting so everyone was safe. Each voter is not done until they get their "I voted sticker."

Voters have three ways to vote: Mail-in or Absentee, Early or Election Day. **Table 7** shows the number and percentage of voters with DD using each option.

Health, safety, and security concerns played a big role in the voters' choice on how they voted. Mail-in and Absentee Voting more than doubled each year from 2016.

Table 7: Ways People with DD Voted

Voting Choice	All Voter		
	2016	**2018**	**2020**
Mail-in, Absentee	114 (15%)	228 (32%)	630 (61%)
Early	76 (10%)	159 (17%)	260 (25%)
Election Day	571 (75%)	573 (44%)	136 (13%)

*Shaded areas are Presidential Election Years

For the 2020 Presidential Election, the most popular way people voted is Mail-in or Absentee Ballots. Voters explained they used the Mail-in or Absentee Ballot choice because they were afraid of getting COVID-19.

With the virus spreading so rapidly, they did not think other voters would remember to stay **6** feet apart called: social distancing. Voters were afraid that election staff and volunteers would not be able to clean equipment after every use.

When the voting machine is clean, Poll Workers might say it is disinfected. The Poll Worker uses a cleaner that kills the COVID-19 virus. The following picture tells us about how people voted during the pandemic.   It shows:

- **6 of 10** used Mail-in Voting
- **3 of 10** used Early Voting
- **2 of 10** voted on Election Day

How People with DD Voted During the 2020 Pandemic

Mail-in Voting

Early Voting

Election Day Voting
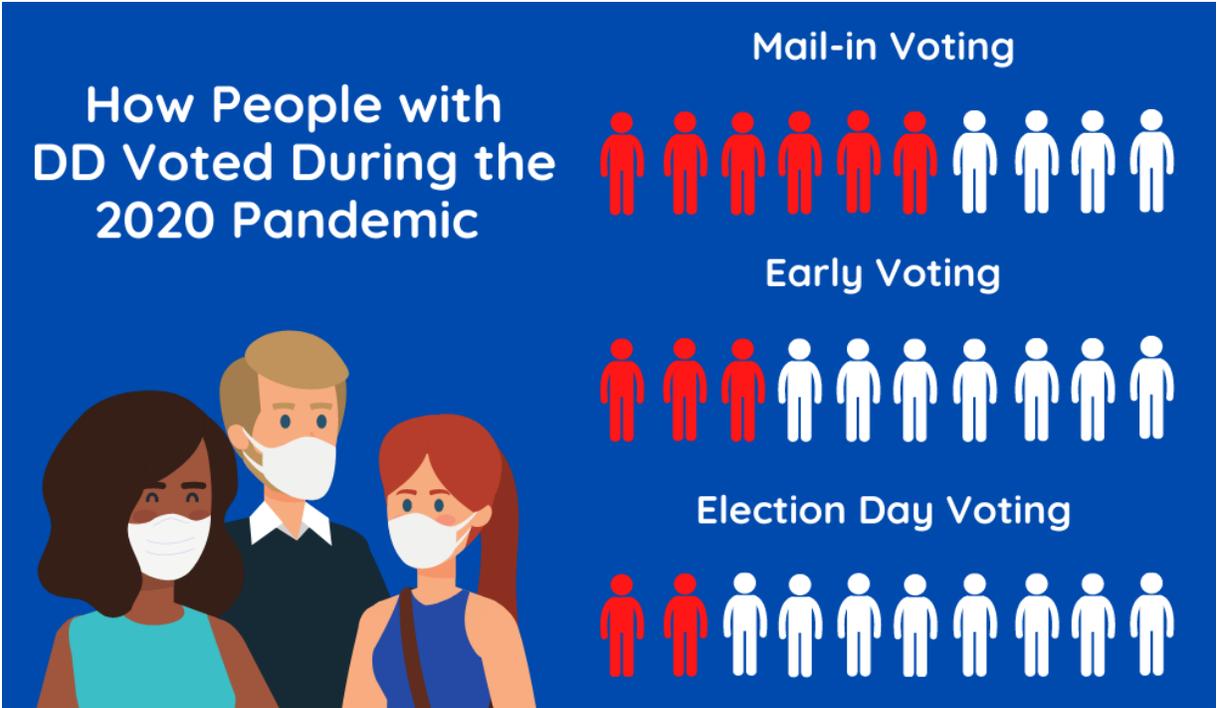
In 2014, when the GoVoter Project began collecting survey data, voters with DD liked to vote at the polls on Election Day. Slowly over the years, Mail-in voting has become more popular. In 2020 voters were worried about the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

Many voters with DD already have health problems so they chose what they felt was the safest choice for them. However, as this report shows, all the voting choices have barriers to be overcome.

Attachment C shows how voters, by their type of disability, answered questions in the 2020 Survey. We learned that no matter a voters' disability, they liked voting by mail the best. In 2020, **6 of 10** voters voted by mail.

Table 8 shows the different ways voters got support to vote. More people with DD are voting independently and not using supports, including First-time voters. **At a Glance 10** shows the number one choice for support is family and friends. **2 of 10** voters go to their families for help.

At a Glance 10: Who supports voters

2 of 10 voters go to their families
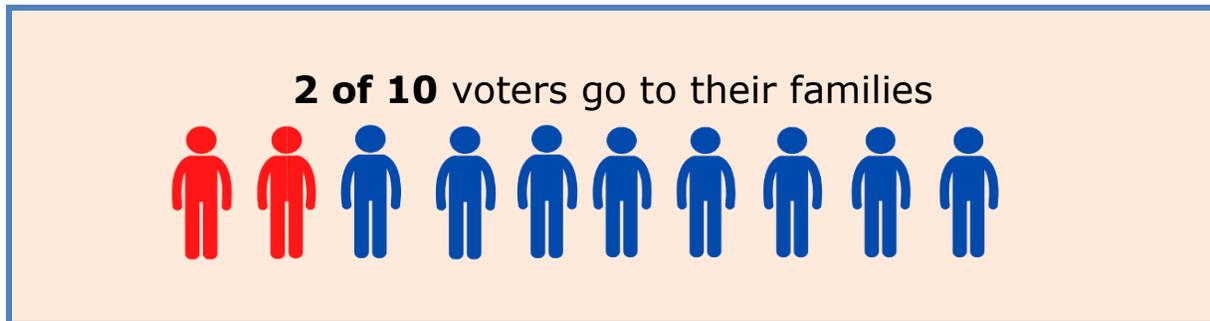
When we put answers about supports from Presidential Election years side by side, voters are using personal support less. First-time voters liked to ask Poll Workers for help and are depending less on assistance from service providers.

Table 8: How voters cast their ballot

Cast ballot...	All Voters		
	2016	2018	2020
Independently	457 (60%)	744 (61%)	679 (66%)
Assistance from Friends or Family	137 (18%)	244 (20%)	222 (22%)
Assistance from Service Provider	91 (12%)	122 (10%)	52 (5%)
With assistance from Poll Worker	46 (6%)	73 (6%)	42 (4%)

 *Voters of all ages used Mail-in ballots

The survey tells us about where voters live and work:

- Young voters who like voting on Election Day changed to using Mail-in Ballots as they got older

- Voters living with many other people are more likely to use Early Voting

- **1 of 10** voters did not feel good about their voting experience

Snapshot

HOUSING FACTS

- Voters living with a roommate, a group home, and an institution do not know whom to call for help voting

- Voters living in an institution do not feel their vote is private

- Voters living with a roommate said they did not vote because of COVID-19

- Voters who own their own home, who live independently in an apartment are more likely to vote on Election Day

- Families are more likely to take their family member with DD to vote on Election Day

- **2 of 10** voters working as an intern or full-time voted independently

- **9 of 10** working voters felt good about their voting experience

- Voters that own their own business or go to a Sheltered Workshop like voting on Election Day

Snapshot

EMPLOYMENT FACTS

- 3 of 10 voters going to school do not know how to vote

- 8 of 10 voters who are self employed and looking for work were told they could not vote

- 2 of 10 voters who are retired or looking for work know whom to call for help voting

Voters Feelings About Their Voting Experience

The survey is collected every other year. This report will talk about Election years for 2016, 2018 and 2020.

Even with privacy getting better in 2020, voters still told us they had problems. Some of these problems are:

- "The machines are too close together"

- "Privacy screens are placed so other voters can see how people vote"

- "Privacy screens too close together other voters next to me can see how I voted."

- "When Poll Workers assisted me, they talk so loud everyone could hear how I voted."

When survey questions are put side by side with the voters age, where they live, and where they work, we learned:

- Most voters did not have a problem with privacy

- Voters with physical disabilities were more likely to say their vote was not private

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

With the passage of HAVA in 2002, voters by law must have privacy and independence when voting. The number of voters that vote independently has changed over the years. In years when we vote for our President, voters feel they have less independence:

2016   **8 of 10** voters

2018   **10 of 10** voters

2020   **7 of 10** voters

Reasons for changes in voters' independence are:

- Because of COVID-19, more voters used Mail-in or Absentee Ballots for the first time and needed help

- Mail-in and Absentee Ballots were not easy for many voters with DD to complete

When voters were asked, "Did you feel good about your voting experience?" **9 of 10** voters said yes. **At a Glance 11** shows this is a small increase from 2018.

Voters also had the chance to talk about problems when asked "What could have made your voting experience better?"

At a Glance 11: How voters felt about their experience

9 of 10 voters felt good about their experience

Voters made **72** comments about their voting experience. These comments are grouped into **4** categories:

1. Problems with Poll Workers

2. Problems with the Ballot

3. Too much politics around safety and accessibility when voting, it was confusing

4. Worry about their Ballot being counted

Attachment C: Quick View Table of the Number of Voters by Type of Disability. It shows how people with 6 different types of disabilities answered the survey questions. This information is talked about in many parts of this report. Attachment C places all this information in one place. This makes it easier to understand and use.

All voters with Down syndrome answering the survey felt good about their voting experience. Almost all voters with intellectual disabilities felt good too. **2 of 10** voters with Mental Health conditions did not feel good about voting. **1 of 10** voters who are deaf and voters with physical disabilities had problems voting. Ideas on how to make voting better:

- More training for Poll Workers

- Make Ballots easy to read and understand

- Take politics out of voting. It makes voting confusing and scary for voters with DD

- Concerned that their Mail-in or Absentee ballot will not be counted because they made a mistake
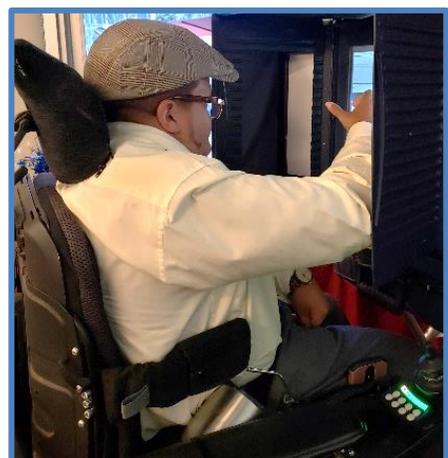
Voters Feelings About Their Voting Experience
Plain Language Summary:

1. There are **3** ways to vote:

    - Mail-in or Absentee

    - Early voting

    - At the polls on Election Day

2. Most people with DD like to vote on Election Day but the COVID-19 pandemic changed that

3. **6 of 10** voters used Mail-in or Absentee Ballots

4. **3 of 10** voters used Early Voting

5. **2 of 10** used Election Day Voting at the polls

6. Most voters felt good about their voting experiences

7. **3 of 10** voters with Mental Health conditions did not feel good about their voting experience

8. Voters go to their families and friends to help with voting

9. As voters get older, they do not vote as often on Election Day but vote by Mail-in or Absentee Ballots more

10. Voters who live in an ICF or DD home like Early Voting best

11. Voters that own their home and live independently with a roommate like to vote on Election Day at the polls

12. Many voters between the ages of 26-55 are more likely to report their vote was not private

Voters Feelings About Their Voting Experience
Plain Language Summary:
Continued

13. HAVA says every voter has the right to privacy when voting. But many did not have privacy. Problems they had 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

    - Poll Worker assisting me says my choices so loud that everyone else can hear them say how I voted

14. During Presidential Election years 2016 and 2020 voters did not feel they were able to vote independently. Which means they could use the machine on their own

15. Ideas from voters to make voting a better experience were:

    - Training for Poll Workers

    - Make ballots easier to read and understand

    - Tell politicians to explain better what they mean about safety and accessibility because they confuse and scare voters

    - Concern their vote will not be counted because they made a mistake on their Mail-in or Absentee Ballot

Voters Feelings About Their Voting Experience
Action Needed:

1. Ask voters if they know they have 3 different ways they can vote:
    *   Mail-in or Absentee, Early, and Election Day voting

2. Teach how each way works
    *   Voters can choose the way that works best for them

3. Remind voters that they have many choices of people they can choose to support them. They can ask:
    *   A family member
    *   A friend
    *   A service provider or staff person
    *   A Poll Worker

    These people cannot support voters to vote. Do not ask:
    *   A person who works for their union
    *   Their employer or boss from their job
    *   Someone who is on the ballot running for office

4. Encourage voters to tell Election Officials and vote organizations to make voting better:
    *   Tell them what went well
    *   Tell them what did not go well when you voted
    *   This makes voting better for everyone

5. Follow state and the national voting legislation
    *   Make sure your rights are protected and not taken away
    *   Work with your P&A to help you understand these laws

Voting Equipment and Ballots

Equipment or Machines

Any machines used to vote can be called technology or equipment. Some Polling Locations still use the Sign-in Book called the Voting Register. Others use an Electronic Poll Book.

Most voters show their I.D. which then is scanned to sign them in to vote. Voters may use their I.D. or bring different papers to tell Poll Workers who they are. These papers tell them who the voter is, where they live, and makes sure a person is a citizen of the United States and can vote. Every voter must follow their states rules to register to vote. Each state has their own rules about registering. Each state and some counties choose their own machines. There are many kinds of accessible voting machines states can use.

Voting is done step by step. This is a basic step by step list.

1.   Show your picture I.D.; Voter I.D. card, State or driver's license, to sign in

2.   Sign in or make your mark to get your ballot

3.   Ask to use an Accessible Voting Machine or for a paper ballot

4.   Some Polling Locations use a digital ballot number card to be used to access the Voting Machine

5.   Cards are placed into the machine so you can start to vote

6.   The accessible voting machine will ask questions.

This is a basic step by step list. Continued

7. When the ballot is done it will ask you to review your choices to finish your ballot

8. At some Voting Locations the machines might ask if you want to print out, send your ballot in, or ask you to take your digital ballot card to the Poll Worker

9. A Poll Worker will thank you and celebrate by giving you a "I Voted" sticker

Many Polling Locations do not have "sip and puff" equipment to move the mouse pointer on the screen for voters to use. Some counties may ask voters to bring their own plug-in tools like headsets to listen to the ballot. Call ahead to see what you need to bring.

Most Polling Locations do supply the plug in Big Buttons to help voter use the computer keyboard. These tools are used to make it easier for a voter to do more on their own. Voters with DD want and can be part of voting at the Polling Location.

You do not have to have a disability to use the accessible voting machine. Voters do not have to tell the Poll Worker about their disability. You can try out these accessible tools.

There are 3 ways voters' can complete their ballot. The one they choose is usually the one they are most comfortable with using. Also, the amount of trust the voter has with the voting process and equipment is important. COVID-19 was not the only problem for voters to choose how they wanted to vote. Their family, staff or guardian could make that choice for them.

This report shows voters still have barriers when they vote. With more voters using Mail-in and Absentee Voting, Election Officials decided to make it easier for voters to send in their Ballots. The Drop Box helped voters who missed the US Postal Service date to return their Ballot. The Drop Box closed the same time as the Polling Location on Election Day. Problems with the Drop Boxes:

- Voters could not reach the opening to put Ballots in the box

- Others could not tell if it was a real Election Drop Box

- The signs were too low to find the Drop Box

- Cars parked in front of the Drop Box and could not see them

- Not enough accessible parking near the Drop Box

The number of Drop Boxes is often only **1** per county. For many counties **1** place is not enough. The one Drop Box was often located at hard-to-reach places and voters could not get to them. Having Drop Boxes at easy to find locations, near public transportation and accessible would help all voters.

In 2018 and 2020, **5 of 10** voters said the accessible voting machine was not set up. 2018 results tell us **2 of 10** voters used the accessible voting machine. **At a Glance 12** shows in 2020 **4 of 10** voters used the accessible machine.

At a Glance 12: Use of accessible voting machine

4 of 10 voters did not know if their Polling Location had an accessible voting machine
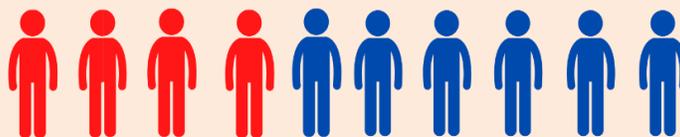
6 of 10 voters had no problem using
the accessible voting machines

1 of 10 Poll Workers did not know how to use the
accessible voting machine and had to call for help

1 of 10 voters said this was their first time
using the accessible machine

3 of 10 first-time machine users were also First-time
voters

1 of 10 voters reported the machine was not set up

Attachment D talks about Accessible Voting Equipment used by the **6** different types of Disabilities. These groups used the accessible voting machine:

- **4 of 10** Voters with Physical Disabilities and those who are Deaf used it most
- **3 of 10** Voters with Down syndrome
- **2 of 10** Voters with Intellectual Disabilities and Autism
- **1 of 10** voters with Mental Health conditions used it the least

Ballots

Voters want to be confident they are voting for who they want and for what they want. To do this, understanding the

2 of 10 voters did not understand their Ballot.

words and meaning of the Ballot is very important. Some voters with DD, **5 of 10** did not have problems understanding the Ballot. Others said they did.

- **5 of 10** Voters did have problems understanding the Ballot

- **3 of 10** Voters had to ask for help to answer their Ballot

- **2 of 10** Voters had problems with directions on their Ballot

60 voters made comments about problems with their Ballot:

- Did not receive my Ballot

- Had to vote in person because I did not get my Mail-in or Absentee Ballot

- Needed help from my family and friends

- Could not understand my Ballot

- Could not get my ballot out of the printer

- Ballot had to be notarized or have a witness

Ballot problems and issues are talked about more in **Table 9.**

Table 9: Accessibility Problems with Ballot

Accessibility Problem	2020
I had no problems	**385** (55%)
I had problems understanding how to finish my Ballot	**117** (17%)
I had to ask for help	**177** (25%)
I had problems mailing my Ballot	**12** (2%)
I had to pay postage	**32** (5%)
My postage was paid for by the Election Office	**63** (9%)

Because of the pandemic, we thought most voters would use Mail-in or Absentee Voting. The GoVoter Project took time to ask more questions about Mail-in and Absentee Voting.

Ways to use Mail-in or Absentee Voting vary by state. **Table 10** shows how voters answering the survey got their Mail-in or Absentee Ballot.

Table 10: Different Ways Voters Got their Mail-in Ballot

Procedure	2020
A request form was mailed directly to me	472 (64%)
I had to request the form	149 (20%)
My state does not use Mail-in ballots	87 (12%)

Some states do not have the choice of Mail-in Voting and only have Absentee Voting. Some states mail a Mail-in Ballot to all voters. Other states required voters to complete a form asking for a Ballot.

At a Glance 13 shows us what voters with DD said.

At a Glance 13: Getting my Mail-in or Absentee Ballot

6 of 10 voters
Mail-in Ballot Request Form **sent directly** to them

2 of 10 voters
Had to **request** their Mail-in Ballot

4 of 10 voters had their **Ballot mailed** to them
from their county Board of Elections

4 of 10 picked up their Ballot at their County Board of Elections

1 of 10 had a Ballot **emailed** to them from their County Board of Elections

1 of 10 got their ballot **on-line** from the Secretary of State's office

Voters were given a list of choices to report any problems using a Mail-in or Absentee Ballot. Voters could select more than one choice from the list.

Table 11 tells us what voters said. Over half of the voters did not have any problems answering and returning their Ballot. Those voters who had problems said.

Table 11: Problems Answering and Returning Ballots

Problem	2020
I had no problems	385 (55%)
I had to ask for help	177 (25%)
I had problems understanding how to complete the Ballot	117 (17%)
I had problems mailing my Ballot	12 (2%)
I had to pay postage	32 (5%)
My postage was paid by the Elections Office	63 (9%)

Disability groups were worried that voters would not vote if they had to pay postage to send in their Ballots. The survey results tell us that some Local Election Offices, or the Secretary of State offices did pay postage to return the Ballots.

At a Glance 14 shows that some voters had problems mailing their Ballot or paying for postage.

At a Glance 14: Problems returning Mail-in Ballots

3 of 10 voters had to ask for help

2 of 10 voters had problems understanding the directions
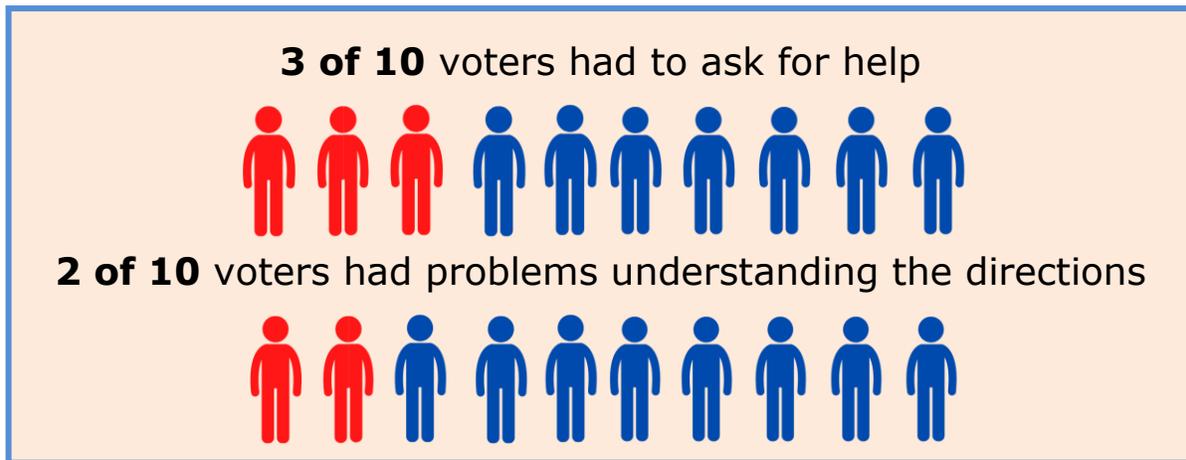
Voting Equipment and Ballots
Plain Language Summary:

1. The way voters cast their Ballot is how comfortable they are using it

2. Election Day was during the COVID-19 pandemic, because of this many voters changed the way they voted

3. In the past, voters with DD liked to vote at the polls on Election Day. In 2020 most people with DD voted by mail

4. When using Mail-in or Absentee Voting, voters could place their completed Ballot in a Drop Box usually located at the county Board of Elections

   - This is a problem for voters because there is only one Drop Box in each county

   - These Boxes are not required to be placed in a location easy for voters to get to

   - Many Drop Boxes are not accessible. The slot is too small, or box is too high for many voters to use

5. More voters used the accessible voting equipment in 2020 than in the 2018 election

6. **4 of 10** voters did not know that their Polling Location has an accessible voting machine

Voting Equipment and Ballots
Plain Language Summary:
Continued

7. **6 of 10** voters had no problem using the accessible voting machine

8. **1 of 10** Poll Workers did not know how to use the accessible voting machine and had to call someone for help

9. Voters with physical disabilities and are deaf liked to use the accessible voting machine

10. **4 of 10** voters did not understand their Ballot

11. **2 of 10** voters had problems marking their Ballot

12. **2 of 10** voters felt the Ballot was confusing

13. Not every state has Mail-in voting

14. Most voters got a Mail-in or Absentee Ballot from their county Elections Office

15. All three ways to vote have problems for voters with DD

16. **5 of 10** voters did not have a problem completing their Ballot

17. **2 of 10** voters felt the directions on the Ballot is confusing

Voting Equipment and Ballots
Action needed:
Who do we work with to fix the problem?

1. **Election Officials**

    There are many ways to talk with them:

    - Meet in-person

    - Schedule a conference call

    - Set-up a video meeting over the computer

    - Send an email about the problem

    Prepare for the meeting or email:

    - Share the facts from this survey results report
        - Make a list of "talking points" or notes of what to say

        - Make a "Fact Sheet" from this report

    - Add self advocate examples to facts or points

    - Share Ideas how to fix the problem

2. **Self Advocates**

    Call County Elections Office:

    - Set-up a time to learn how to use accessible voting machine

    - Collect stories from group members about problems with their Ballot or Equipment with Election Officials

    - Advocate by speaking up and tell each person or group why this problem is important

Voting Equipment and Ballots
Action Needed:
Who do we work with to fix the problem?
Continued

3. **Voting Coalitions**

    Call the group and ask if it is okay to come to a meeting:

    - If the group is a good match joining may help to meet or network with people who can help with a problem

    - Listen to people at the meeting. Talk with members

    - Speakers or visitors may be from the County Election Office

4. **Voting Problems**

    Drop Boxes:

    - Advocate for more than one Drop Box to be at a place that is easy for cars or vans to pull up to

    - Ask that Drop Boxes are accessible and in many places across the county

    - Have Drop Boxes near public transportation to help all voters

    Accessible voting machine:

    - By law every Polling Location must have at least one

    - Many are not set up when you go into the Polling Location

Voting Equipment and Ballots

Action Needed:

Who do we work with to fix the problem?

Continued

4. **Voting Problems Continued:**

   Ballots:

   Are not accessible, here are some ideas from voters with DD:

   - Make the Ballot easier for voters to read

   - Use larger font size

   - Write the Ballot in a way the voter can understand the directions and information

   - Paper Ballots do not work for all voters the way accessible voting machines do

   - Voters are not sure if they are voting the way they want because the Ballot is confusing to read
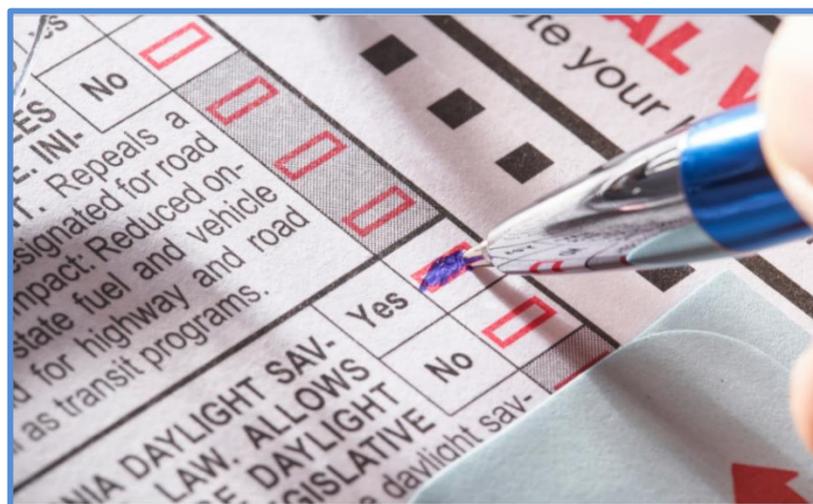
First-time Voters

In years past getting young people to vote was hard. By 2016 self advocacy and disability groups started doing more to find young voters.

More people with DD were being registered to vote and going through voter education training.

If you are 17 years old and will turn 18 before or on election day, you can register to vote.

Learning about the experiences of First-time voters is important. They told us voter registration was good. Voting education and media events were helpful when reaching out to future voters. Keep in mind that there are no Latino or Hispanic First-time voters in the 2020 report.

At a Glance 15 for 2020 shows that **1 of 10** voters answering the survey are First-time voters.

At a Glance 15: First-time voters

First-time Voters
1 of 10
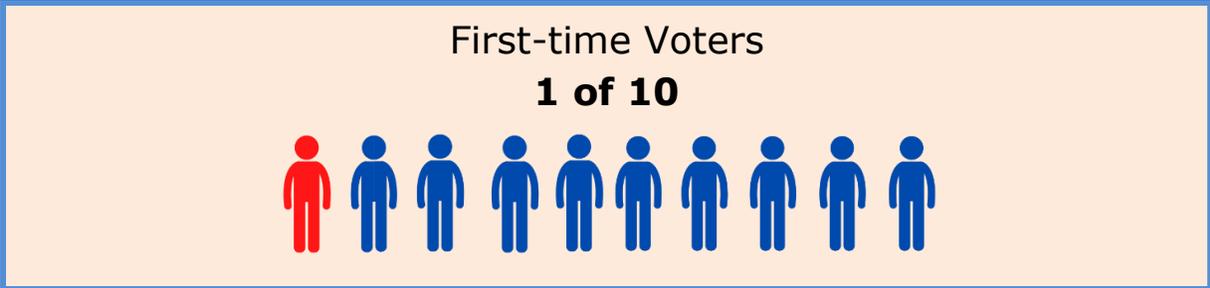
Table 12 shows the number of First-time voters by disability type for the 2020 and 2018 elections. The largest number of First-time voters by disability completing the survey were voters with Intellectual Disabilities.

Table 12: Number of First-time Voters by Disability and Election Year

Disability	First-time voters	
	2018	2020
Intellectual	31 (42%)	28 (32%)
Down syndrome	8 (10%)	3 (3%)
Autism	11 (15%)	12 (14%)
Physical	14 (19%)	10 (11%)
Cerebral Palsy	5 (6%)	11 (13%)
Speech and Language	6 (8%)	8 (9%)
Blind Visually Impaired	6 (8%)	11 (13%)
Deaf Hard of Hearing	2 (3%)	7 (8%)
Epilepsy	6 (8%)	5 (6%)
Traumatic Brain Injury	17 (22%)	16 (18%)
Mental Health	3 (4%)	3 (3%)
Chronic Illness	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Learning Disabilities	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

At a Glance 16 shows that voters were becoming more confident about voting.

- **8 of 10** First-time voters in 2018 were under the age of 40
- **7 of 10** First-time voters in 2020 were under 40
- 2020 might be reporting a lower number because of the fear of getting COVID-19

👓 **At a Glance 16**: First-time voters by election year and age

2018 First-time Voters under 40
8 of 10 voters

2020 First-time Voters Under 40
7 of 10 voters
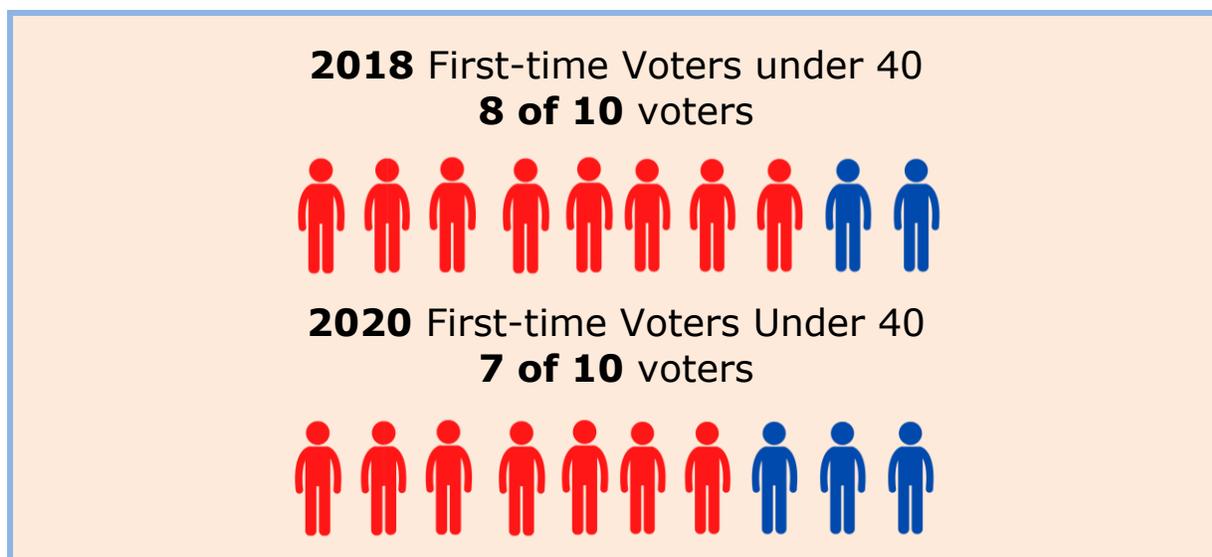
First-time voters by race gives us more information. Most of the voters answering the survey are Caucasian or white.

Look **At a Glance 17** to see the different races of First-time voters who answered the 2020 survey.

This information tells us we need to work harder to get more voters from other races out to vote.

White or Caucasian First-time Voters
7 of 10 voters

African American or Black First-time Voters
2 of 10 voters

Asian and Indigenous Peoples or
Native American First-time Voters
1 of 10 voters
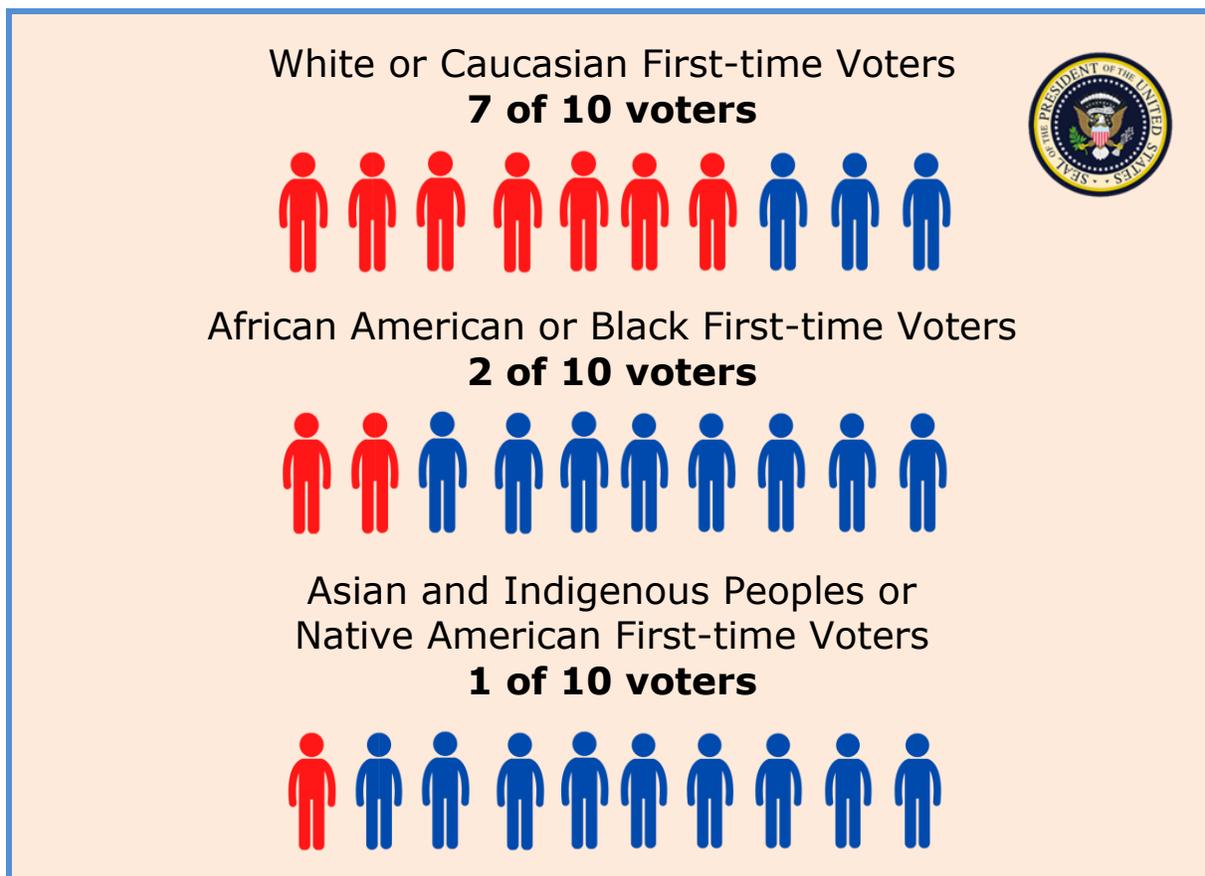
For 2020, the largest number of First-time voters used Mail-in or Absentee Ballots and Early Voting to cast their Ballot. The number of voters going to polls on Election Day was less.

The fear of getting COVID-19 made voters think more about how they would vote. Most people chose to vote by mail. **Table 13** shows the way the First-time voters chose to vote. Look closely at how different the answers are in the Presidential Election years.

Even without pandemic in 2016 and 2018, Mail-in or Absentee Voting was becoming more popular.

The fear of catching COVID-19 in 2020 caused a spike in the number of people voting by mail. It will be interesting to see if this increase in voting by mail continues or was only because of the pandemic.

Table 13: **Ways Voters with DD Voted**

Voting Option	First-time Voters		
	2016	2018	2020
Mail-in	23 (10%)	68 (33%)	59 (63%)
Early	23 (10%)	15 (13%)	16 (17%)
Election Day	137 (80%)	55 (47%)	19 (20%)

Half or **5 of 10** First-time voters like to go to the polls with their families or friends. **Table 14** show that many voters did not use public transportation, paratransit systems or Uber or Lyft. This is the same for all voters.

- Voters were afraid of getting COVID-19 if they used one of these ways
- Voters felt better getting to Polling Locations with their family, friends, and provider staff

Table 14: How First-time Voters Got to the Polling Place?

Transportation	First-time Voters		
	2016	2018	2020
Family or Friends	50 (22%)	45 (39%)	18 (51%)
Service Provider	39 (17%)	30 (26%)	6 (17%)
Own Car	64 (28%)	10 (9%)	3 (9%)
Used Wheelchair	14 (6%)	7 (6%)	4 (12%)
Public Transportation	27 (12%)	6 (5%)	1 (3%)
Paratransit	0 (0%)	14 (12%)	2 (6%)
Uber Lyft Taxi	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)
Other*	23 (10%)	10 (9%)	1* (3%)

* 9 (2%) selected other because they voted by mail for 2020

First-time voters agreed with the other voters with DD that accessibility inside and outside the polls is better. For example, First-time voters said accessibility for the 2020 and 2016 Presidential Elections had only a few problems.

At a Glance 18 shows the number of First-time voters who did not have any accessibility problems for **2** Presidential Elections**.**

- **8 of 10** First-time voters in 2020 did not have an accessibility problem
- **5 of 10** First-time voters in 2016 did not have an accessibility problem

At a Glance 18: **First-time voters on Presidential Election years with no accessibility problems**

First-time Voters in 2020 not having Accessibility Problems
8 of 10 voters

First-time Voters in 2016 not having Accessibility Problems
5 of 10 voters
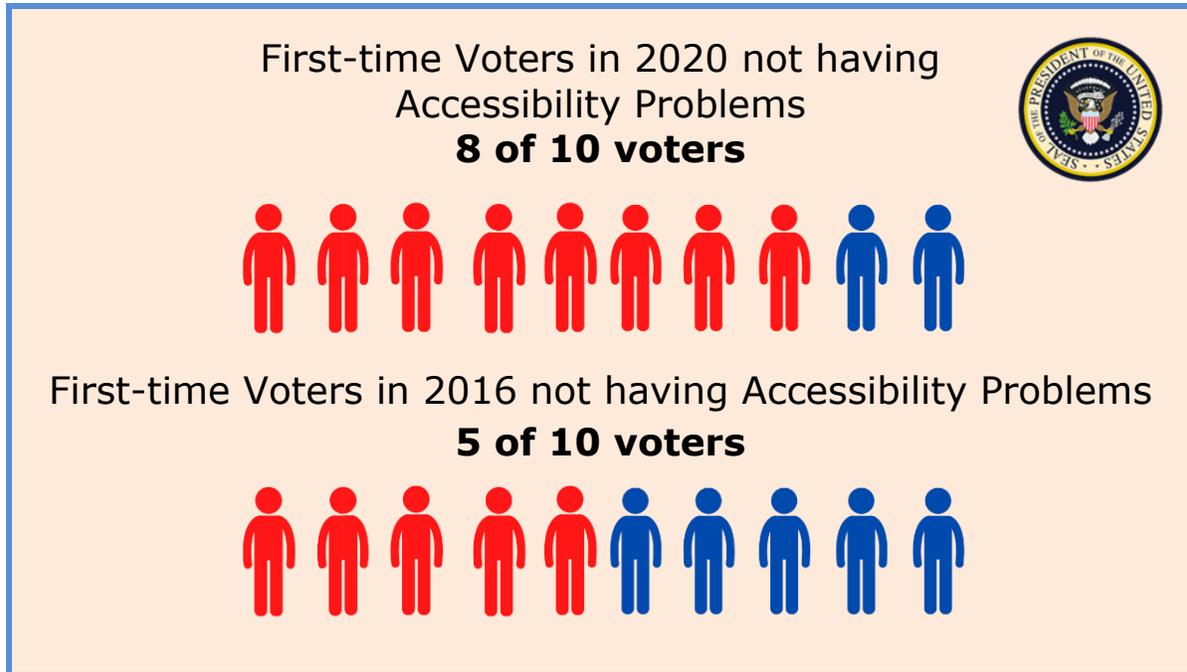
Table 15 talks about the different kinds of accessibility problems outside the Polling Location. The numbers in the table show how many voters answering the survey said if they had any problems.

Most First-time voters had no problems with accessibility. Accessibility problems outside the Polling Location are getting better each year.

Table 15: Accessibility Problems at Polling Places

Accessibility Problem	First Time Voters		
	2016	2018	2020
Problems with accessible parking	30 (13%)	16 (14%)	0 (0%)
Could not locate entrance	98 (8%)	5 (4%)	1 (3%)
Could not locate voting area	18 (12%)	6 (5%)	12 (3%)
Ramp or elevator broken or hard to Use	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	1 (3%)
Limited voting area for wheelchair	2 (1%)	6 (5%)	1 (3%)
Problems with Curbside Voting	0 (0%)	8 (7%)	1 (3%)
Lines were too long	0 (0%)	5 (4%)	1 (3%)
No problems	125 (55%)	78 (67%)	25 (81%)
Other*	0 (0%)	13 (11%)	3 (10%)

*includes those who voted by mail

99% of First-time voters said they were able to vote for the candidates and issues the way they wanted to. It is important for voters to be prepared and ready to vote. To do so, voters need to know how to use and understand the Ballot to know they voted the way they want.

Questions were asked on the survey about if they had any accessibility problems with their Ballot. Look **At a Glance 19** to learn about problems with the Ballot.

At a Glance 19: Problems with Ballots

5 of 10 voters could not understand the directions on the Ballot
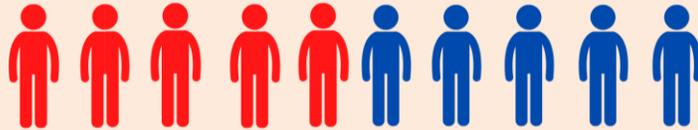
5 of 10 voters had problems marking the Ballot

3 of 10 voters had no problems

3 of 10 voters had to ask for help to answer their Mail-in or Absentee Ballot

1 of 10 voters said the print is too small and words hard to understand

Understanding how to use the Mail-in and Absentee Ballot was hard for First-time voters. Half of them said they did not understand the directions on the Ballot.

Election Officials say that for a Ballot to count it must be answered just the way the instructions are written.

That is hard for First-time voters to do if they do not understand the directions.

Table 16 talks more about accessibility problems First-time voters had with the Ballot.

Policy Officials like Legislators are concerned about voting safety and security. They seem more worried about that and not as much accessibility of the Ballot. They are talking about legislation to remove the voting machines we are using right now with a Paper Ballot.

Our survey findings say First-time voters have many accessibility problems with the current Ballot. Disability groups worry that this type of legislation will take away accessibility for the voters with DD if only a Paper Ballot is used to vote.

A Paper Ballot will take away privacy and independence for many voters with DD. Not being able to read or see should not mean that the voter is not able to vote.

Table 16: Accessibility Problems with Ballots

Issue	2018	2020
I had no trouble understanding the Ballot	46 (60%)	18 (28%)
I had trouble following the instructions	**7** (9%)	30 (46%)
I had problems marking my Ballot	----	38 (45%)
The wording on the Ballot made it hard to know if I was answering yes or no	11 (15%)	7 (8%)
Print on Ballot too small	11 (14%)	8 (10%)
I had to ask for help	----	19 (29%)
The following questions are new for 2020		
I had problems mailing my Ballot	----	2 (3%)
I had to pay postage	----	1 (1%)
My postage was paid for by the Board of Elections	----	1 (2%)
Did you have any other problems not on the list?	**----**	3 (5%)

Poll Workers are important people to First-time voters with DD. They make a voter feel welcome and respected. In the past Poll Workers did not do a good job of this. Election Officials have been asked by Disability and Self Advocacy groups to give Poll Workers more training about how to work with voters with DD.

Table 17 lists the different ways First-time voters describes Poll Workers. Looking at what First-time voters with DD told us about their feelings in the 2020 survey. They said that Poll Workers are doing a better job.

Each year, new people sign up to be Poll Workers. They will need to be trained on how to support a voter with DD. With our goal to make voting a good experience for all voters, Disability and Self Advocacy groups cannot stop supporting and providing Poll Worker training.

Table 17: **First-time Voters' Feelings About Poll Workers**

Voter Feelings about Poll Workers	New Voters		
	2016	2018	2020
Did not give me enough time to vote	---	3 (4%)	0 (0%)
They did not know how to help me	---	---	1 (3%)
Said or did something that made me feel bad	---	3 (4%)	1 (3%)
Were nice and helpful	82 (47%)	59 (77%)	26 (87%)
Could not bring in my service animal	19 (11%)	0 (0%)	---
Treated like I was a bother, did not want me there or to help me	4 (2%)	4 (5%)	1 (3%)
Treated like I could not vote	16 (9%)	7 (9%)	0 (0%)
Had other problems	12 (7%)	11 (14%)	1 (3%)

First-Time Voters
Plain Language Summary:

1. **1 of 10** voters is a First-time voter

2. More voters under the age of 40 are First-time voters

3. **3 of 10** People of Color who answered the survey are First-time voters

4. Some First-time voters were afraid to go to the polls on Election Day because of COVID-19

5. **6 of 10** First-time voters used a Mail-in or Absentee Ballots to vote

6. **4 of 10** First-time voters with DD voted Early or on Election Day

7. First-time voters like to go to the polls with their family and friends

8. First-time voters had problems using and understanding Mail-in and Absentee Ballots

9. First-time voters said Poll Workers did a good job supporting them when voting

First-Time Voters
Action Needed:

1. Meet with Election Officials to let them know Poll Worker training is making a difference in how Poll Workers support voters with DD

2. Meet with Election Officials to make sure Poll Worker training continues to talk about supporting voters with DD

3. Meet with Self Advocacy, Disability and Vote organizations to come up with ways to:

   - Help People of Color to learn about their voting rights

   - Help voters under the age of 40 to stay connected to the voting process

   - Take these ideas and use them to get more People of Color and voters under the age of 40 registered and feeling powerful and ready to vote

   - Meet with Election Officials to talk about making Ballots easier to use and understand

Poll Workers

Poll Workers have the most important job on Election Day. When voters go to their Polling Location to vote and the Poll Worker greets them with a smile and a "good morning," they feel welcome and included.

However, many voters with DD do not get this kind of greeting. Many Poll Workers are not comfortable or will not take the time needed when working with voters who have DD.

> Make a difference, become a Poll Worker!

Training has helped some Poll Workers learn ways to support voters with DD. Also, voters with DD are beginning to feel better about asking Poll Workers for help. These survey results show:

- **1 in 10** voters asked Poll Workers directly for help

At a Glance 20 shows how voters with DD felt about the helpfulness of the Poll Workers for the 2016, 2018 and 2020 Elections.

- **9 of 10** voters in 2020 said," The Poll Workers were nice and helpful"

- **8 of 10** voters in 2018 said," The Poll Workers were nice and helpful"

- **5 of 10** voters in 2016 said," The Poll Workers were nice and helpful"

Since 2016 the SABE GoVoter Project updated the GoVoter Toolkit training to include more information about the role of Poll Workers.

Voters with DD learning more about the role of Poll Worker has helped them want to become a Poll Worker." I was a Poll Worker. Now I understand how the voting process works."

👓 **At a Glance 20: How helpful were Poll Workers in 2020, 2018, and 2016**

Poll Workers were nice and helpful
2020 **9 of 10**

2018 **8 of 10**

2016 **5 of 10**
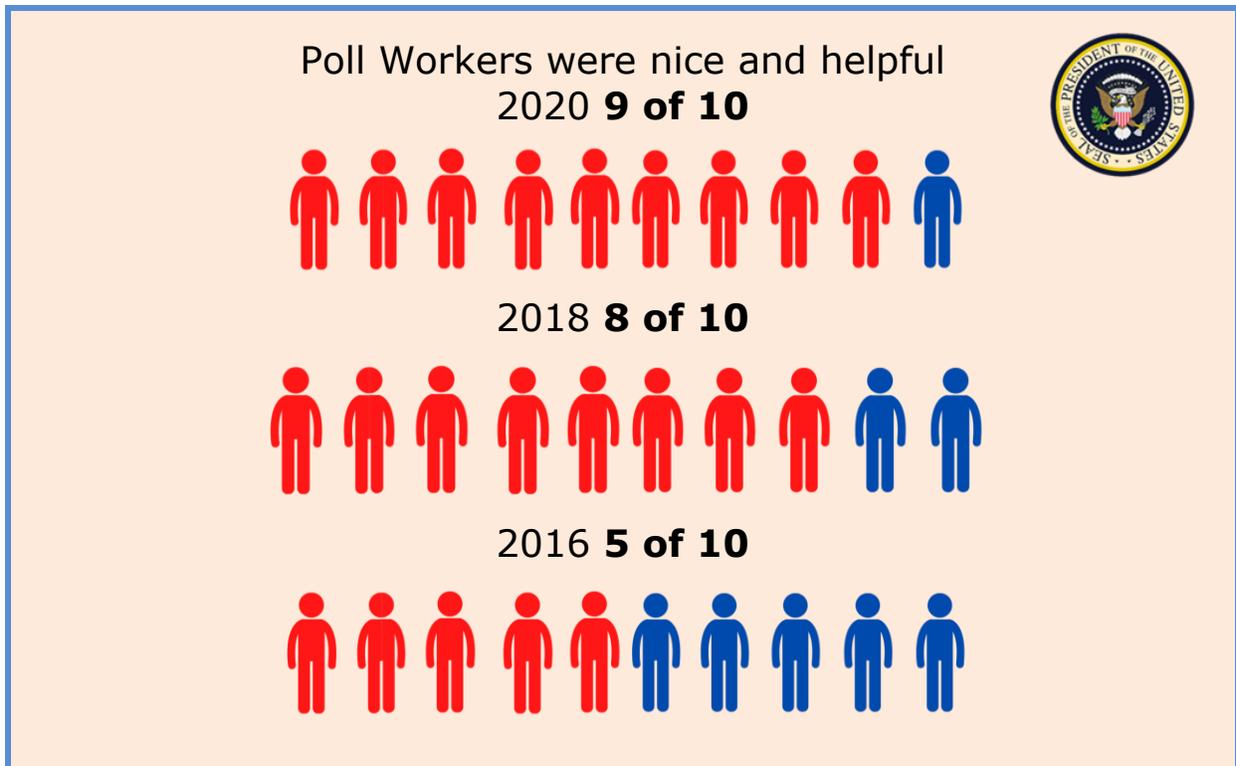
New to the 2020 GoVoter Experience Survey are more question about Poll Workers. The new choice was "do you think Poll Workers do not know how to help voters or is it they do not want to support you." Voters felt Poll Workers do not know how to help them.

This kind of data must be shared with Election Officials. It gives them data to make sure Poll Worker training includes more information about how to support voters with DD.

Table 18 shows how Poll Workers have gotten better at working with voters with DD. Voters with DD still feel Poll Workers are not treating them with respect. This report will talk about issues with Poll Workers in many sections.

Table 18: **Voter feelings about Poll Workers**

Voter Feelings about Poll Workers	All Voters 2016	2018	2020
Did not give me enough time to vote	---	59 (5%)	3 (1%)
They did not know how to help me	---	---	14 (4%)
Said or did something that made me feel bad	---	70 (6%)	12 (3%)
Were nice and helpful	358 (47%)	892 (76%)	311 (86%)
Could not bring in my service animal	46 (6%)	12 (1%)	---
Treated like I was a bother, did not want me there or to help me	38 (5%)	94 (8%)	2 (1%)
Treated like I could not vote	53 (7%)	59 (5%)	11 (3%)
Had other problems	---%	117 (10%)	43 (12%)

Voters who are deaf and hard of hearing had specific problems with the Poll Workers. Poll Workers did not know how to work with them. Some problems are because voters and Poll Workers had to wear masks because of COVID-19.

Examples of problems and possible solutions are:

- Communication between the voter who is deaf or hard of hearing and Poll Worker was stressful for both

- Remember not all voters who are deaf and hard of hearing can say their name and address out loud

- Be prepared with a note pad and pen for the person to write down their question or answer

- Do not rush voters

- If you cannot understand the voters' speech, just ask them nicely if they would not mind repeating their answer or could they write it down on paper

Another area Poll Workers need more training on the accessible voting machine. Federal law says that every Polling Location must have one accessible voting machine.

1 of 10 voters with DD said they had problems with the accessible machine. Voters felt Poll Workers did not know how to help them. They needed more training on how to set up and use the equipment.

> Poll Workers are doing a better job of helping voters with DD.

Voters told us that Poll Workers had to call their Local Board of Elections Office for help. Someone had to come to the polls to help them.

They set up and showed or explained to voters how to work the accessible machine. This tells us that more time during Poll Worker training must be about the accessible voting machine.

"I was told that I could not get assistance to fill out my ballot."

This is what voters with DD said about working with the accessible voting machines. Voters let us know there is still a lot of training to be done.

- "One Poll Worker had no idea what the AutoMark machine; was and tried to direct me to return my ballot unmarked. I had to wait for the machine to be turned on before I could vote."

- "I wanted to use the machine for the visually impaired to vote but they would not let me and made me have my service provider fill out my ballot."

- "Poll Workers need some more training on working with people with different types of disabilities and speech impediments."
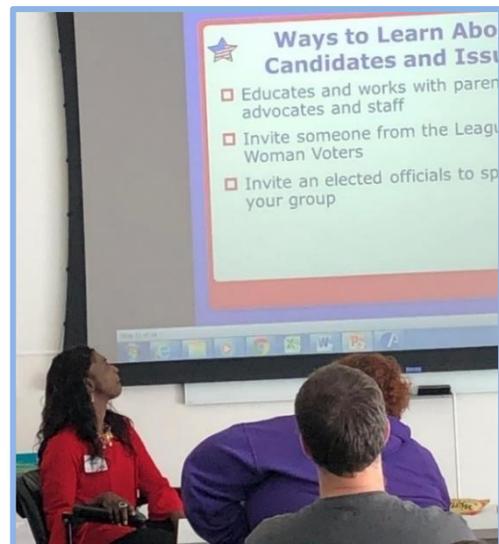
The training Poll Workers get about disability etiquette or the way you act or treat people is very little.

How Poll Worker are trained to help voters with DD is different in every state. Many P&As and Secretary of State offices have made excellent videos and written materials to help Poll Workers work better and be more confident with voters who have DD.

In some states people with DD are invited to speak to the Poll Workers at their training. This is a good time for voters and Poll Workers to ask their questions. But we do not know how many local Boards of Elections use these videos or invite people with DD to talk during their training.

When talking to Poll Workers many tell us they have not seen these videos or talked to a person with DD.

Election Officials say they have so much election information to cover they do not know how to include more time talking about disabilities.

The SABE GoVoter project knows when self advocates tell their voting stories to Poll Workers it helps them feel more comfortable working with voters. Poll Workers are busy on Election Day. They feel pressure to get voters in and out of the Polling Location. Their goal is to not rush the voter.

Poll Workers had to wear masks and to clean the equipment after each voter because of COVID-19 rules. This added more stress, but it made voting safer for both the Poll Workers and voters. The increase in the number of voters in the 2020 election showed us that people would not let the pandemic stop them from voting. The Poll Workers were committed to be there for voters. The voters decided that no pandemic can keep them from voting.

Poll Workers
Plain Language Summary:

1. The Poll Worker is the most important person to work with at the polls

2. **1 of 10** voters said they go to the Poll Worker first for help

3. **9 of 10** of all voters with DD felt the Poll Worker was nice and helpful

4. Poll Workers did a better job for the 2020 Presidential Election than they did for the 2016 Election

5. Voters said their number one concern was that Poll Workers did not know how to support them

6. **6 of 10** voters 18-25 years old felt Poll Workers were not nice and helpful

   - Many voters in this age group are First-time voters.

   - Remember that our first voting experience is usually the one we remember best

7. First-time voters need more time to vote. Good directions on how to use the Ballot is needed

8. **7 of 10** voters who are deaf or hard of hearing felt Poll Workers were nice and helpful

9. Poll Workers had problems understanding what voters were saying

   - To be able to talk to voters who are deaf and hard of hearing, Poll Workers must have paper and pen with them

Poll Worker
Action Needed:

1. Talk to your local Election Official office about the importance of having paper and pen at each Poll Worker's table

- Explain to the Poll Workers why this is so important

2. When you meet with your local Election Officials tell them:

- The number one problem voters with DD said is that Poll Workers did not know how to support them

- Poll Worker training must have more time and information about voters with DD and how to support them

3. Meet with Election Officials to help with Poll Worker Training

- Sharing first-hand experiences is the best way to teach Poll Workers how to support voters with DD

- This is also a good time to share other ideas on how Poll Workers can help voters with DD have a good voting experience. This is talked about in the Section about Equipment and Ballots

- Remind Poll Workers that all these ideas will help all voters

- Do not forget to tell them all the good things too

4. Become a Poll Worker

Voter Education and Ways to Get Information

Voter education is training that teaches voters with DD and Election Officials about voting. This information helps voters with DD to become better voters and Election Officials to put together better elections. The survey data tells us the kind of information to talk about in these trainings.

Voter education for people of all ages and disability types should talk about:

- Their voting rights and responsibilities

- Important dates all voters must know: Registration, Early Voting, and Election Day

- The different ways voters can vote are Mail-in or Absentee Ballots, Early or Election Day

- Who to go to for help if having a voting problem before you vote?

- Who to go to for help if having a voting problem while voting?

- Role of the Poll Worker, how can they help me

- Where to find information on candidates and issues

- How-to use the voting equipment

- How-to get and use a Mail-in and Absentee Ballots

> Voter education is needed for BOTH voters with DD and Election Officials!

- Talk respectfully and clearly to voters with DD

- Explain instructions in a way everyone can understand

- Make sure written information is easy to get, easy to see, easy to read and understand, easy to use by all voters

- Where to place, set up, and know how to work the accessible voting machine

- Poll Workers need more training time to talk about different ways to support voters with DD

Where to Go to Learn About Voting

The best way to get Voter Education information is by contacting the SABE GoVoter Project, your state P&A, Secretary of State office and your local Board of Elections.

Voters with DD tell us:

- They want to become better voters

- They just do not know where to go for help and who to ask

We can make voting a better experience by teaching ways to do this. One way is by teaching Election Officials, Voting and Advocacy groups, and voters with DD about where they can find easy-to-understand voting information. When information is written and talked about this way everyone gets closer to a better voting experience.

Steps to teaching voters with DD about becoming an informed voting are:

- Who to go to for voter education?
- The different ways to vote
- How and where to vote
- How to use the voting machine
- Where to find easy to read and understand notices about election changes, who is running for office and what are the issues

Knowing Who to Call If You Have Problems Voting

The survey findings from both 2016 and 2018 show that **4 of 10** voters did not know who to call for help. In 2020 **5 of 10** voters did not know who to call for help. That means only half of the voter know who to call if they have problems voting. The 2020 survey told us that most voters go to their local Elections' Office for help. First-time voters went first to their staff.

Knowing who to call is only part of getting a problem solved. Voters must also report the problem, so it does not happen to other voters. **1 of 10** of all voters said they had a problem but only **4 of 10** of them reported it. **6 of 10** of these voters felt their problems were solved.

At a Glance 21 shows how, First-time voters answered the survey if they need help. In 2016, **5 of 10** First-time voters did not know who to call for help. In 2018 it was **6 of 10** voters.

First-time voters go to people they trust for help.

In 2020, **2 of 10** voters did not know who to call for help. This is good. It says that more First-time voters know who to go to for help with their voting problems.

At a Glance 21: **Voters knowing who to call if having problems voting**

All Voters
5 of 10 voters

First-time Voters
2 of 10 voters
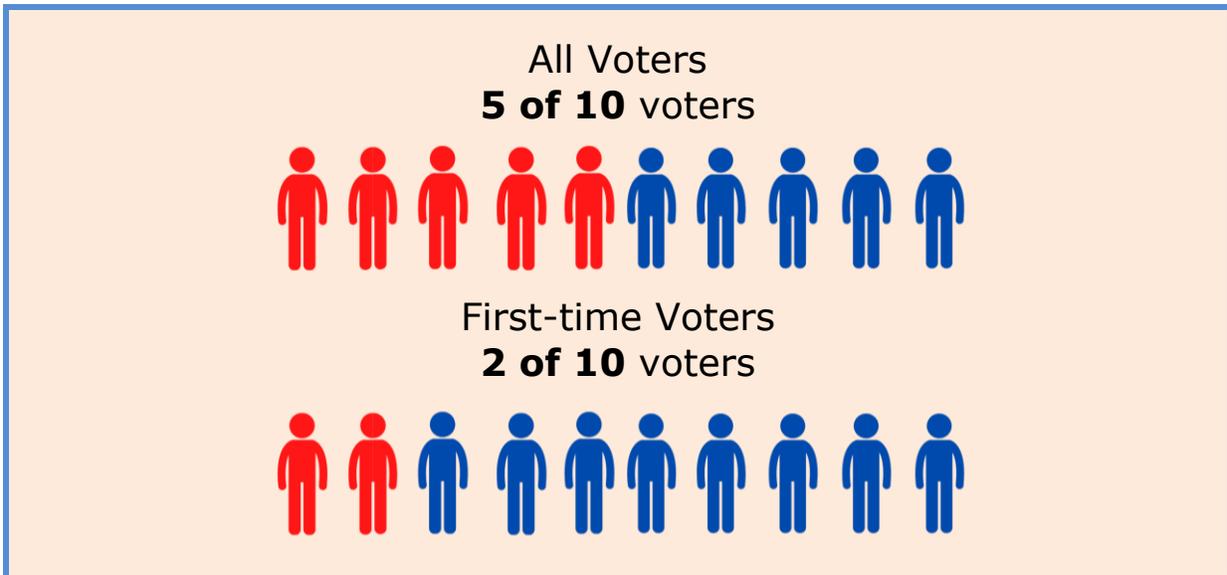
Voter education for People of Color with DD would talk more about who to go to for help:

- More Caucasian or white voters than voters of Color know who to go to if they have a voting problem

- Election Officials and voting rights advocates need to do a better job of talking to People of Color with DD

- Knowing where to go if having any problems is important

Look **At a Glance 22** which shows the different groups by race. The voters in red know who to go to for help if they have problems when they vote. The voters in blue do not know who to go to.

African American or Black Voters
Only **1 of 10** voters

Asian Voters
Only **4 of 10** voters

Latino or Hispanic Voters
5 of 5 voters

Native American or Indigenous Peoples
Only **2 of 10** voters

Voters of Mixed Race
6 of 10 voters
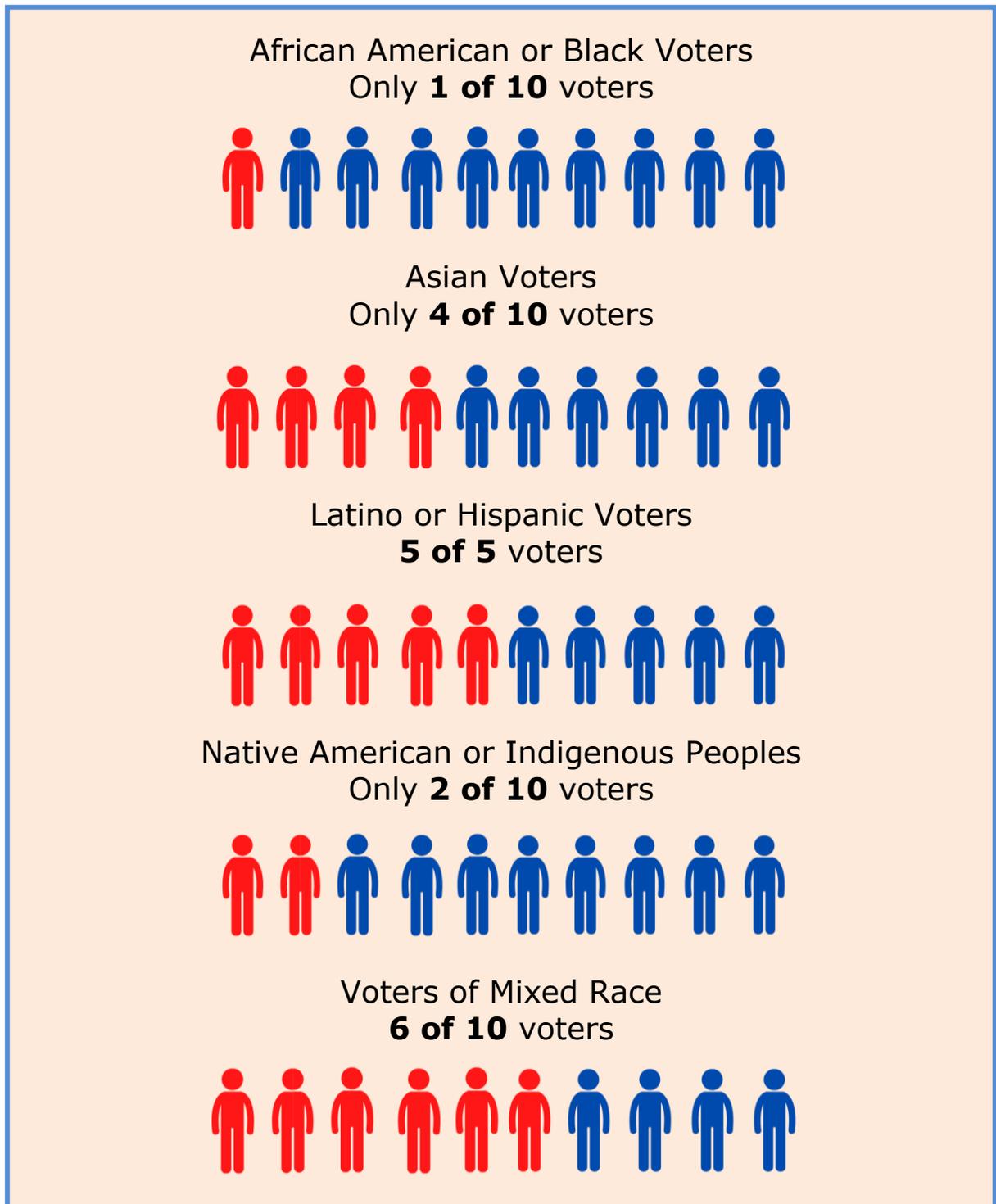
At a Glance 23 tells us voters with all kinds of disabilities know who to go to for help if they have problems voting.

At a Glance 23: Voters by disability that know who to go to for help if they have problems voting

4 of 10 Voters with Intellectual Disabilities
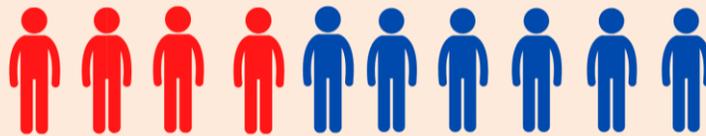
5 of 10 voters with Physical Disabilities, Mental Health Conditions, Down syndrome, Autism and Deaf

At a Glance 24 shows **1 of 10** voters had a problem voting in 2020. **4 of 10** asked for help by reporting the problem. **6 of 10** voters said their problem was solved.

At a Glance 24: Reported Voting problems

Having a voting problem
1 of 10 voters

Reported their problem to Election or Advocacy Groups
4 of 10 voters

Problem Solved
6 of 10 voters
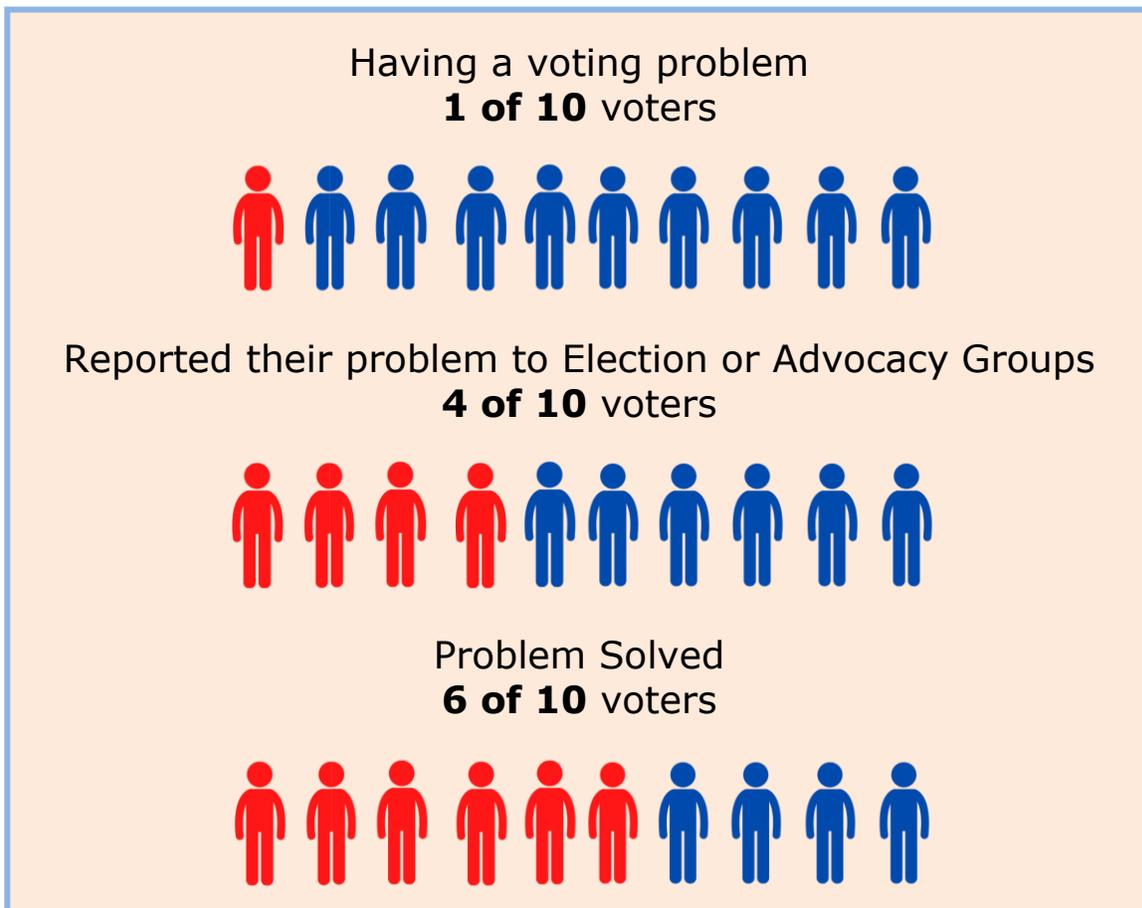
Table 19 compares disability groups with these questions:

- Who to call if there is a voting problem?

- Did you ask for help by reporting the problem?

- Was the problem solved?

Learning from voters with all kinds of disabilities we can tell Election Officials and disability advocacy groups what works.

In 2020 local Board of Election staff jumped to voters' number **1** choice to go to for help. In the past family members were the number **1** "go to" choice.

Since the 2018 Election voters have been encouraged to go to their state P&A for help. The 2020 survey results told us that voters did just that. Voters used families less to help them.

Election Officials and Advocacy Groups should work on these problems, so they do not happen in the future.

- **3 of 10** First-time voters said they still asked their family to help them

- **6 of 10** voters with Physical Disabilities went to Local Election Officials

- **3 of 10** voters with Mental Health conditions chose their state P&A

"Never Leave the Polls Without Voting!"

- John, Arizona

For More Info go to **govoter.org**

Table 19: Voters called if having problems voting, who was called and was the problem solved?

Choices	All voters	First-time	I-DD	Phys. Dis.	MH	DS	Autism	Deaf
Do you know who to call if you have problems voting?								
Yes	466 (47%)	34 (37%)	132 (43%)	160 (49%)	79 (46%)	30 (48%)	78 (45%)	55 (54%)
No	533 (57%)	57 (63%)	174 (57%)	167 (51%)	93 (54%)	32 (52%)	96 (55%)	46 (46%)
Call Staff	12 (1%)	50 (55%)	125 (41%)	26 (8%)	48 (28%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)
Call Guardian	5 (1%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Call Family	33 (15%)	23 (25%)	31 (10%)	13 (4%)	14 (8%)	8 (13%)	7 (4%)	2 (2%)
Poll Worker	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	24 (8%)	0 (0%)	5 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)
Election Officials	86 (40%)	9 (10%)	61 (20%)	203 (62%)	43 (25%)	2 (3%)	16 (9%)	12 (12%)
Ask P&A	42 (20%)	5 (15%)	61 (20%)	82 (25%)	48 (28%)	0 (0%)	3 (2%)	7 (7%)
L. of Wm Voters	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (2%)	7 (2%)	5 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Did you have any problems voting?								
Yes	67 (7%)	6 (7%)	31 (10%)	26 (8%)	19 (11%)	2 (3%)	10 (6%)	10 (10%)
No	929 (93%)	85 (93%)	275 (90%)	301 (92%)	153 (89%)	60 (97%)	165 (94%)	91 (90%)
Did you report the problem?								
Yes	30 (42%)	39 (43%)	153 (50%)	105 (32%)	72 (42%)	2 (100%)	3 (38%)	6 (60%)
No	42 (58%)	52 (57%)	153 (50%)	222 (68%)	100 (58%)	0 (0%)	5 (62%)	4 (40%)
Was your problem solved?								
Yes	40 (61%)	30 (33%)	110 (36%)	206 (63%)	65 (38%)	2 (100%)	3 (33%)	5 (63%)
No	26 (39%)	61 (67%)	196 (64%)	121 (37%)	107 (62%)	0 (0%)	6 (67%)	3 (37%)

Ways Voters Get Voting Information

National, state, and local election agency websites have the most up-to-date voting information. Voters need to know where to find it and how to use it.

In the past these websites were not accessible to voters with DD. Some have changed and become more accessible. Voters told us in the 2020 survey that they are using the websites more. Because of this, the voters have made it their number **2** choice to get information.

Accessibility problems voters with DD told us are:

- The size of the font which means how big the letters are

- Not using plain language

- Voters not having the technology they need

- Voters not knowing about the websites

These problems are big barriers for many voters. If they can get to the information on these websites, they will be able to:

- Know if there are any changes to the voting process

- Learn about the candidates and issues

If they cannot find the websites, other ways to reach voters must be used. We will talk about these later.
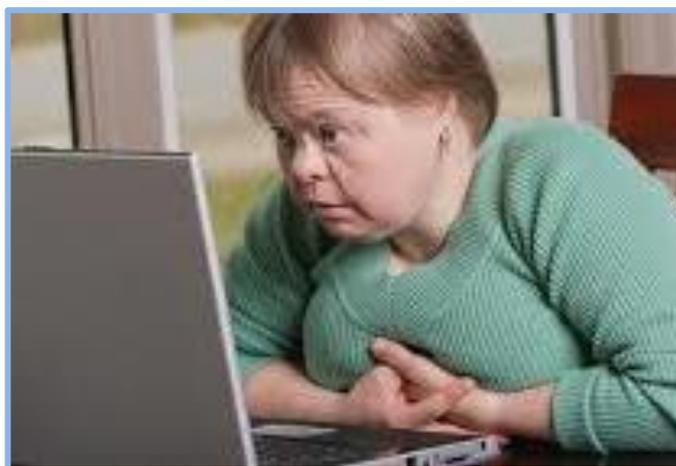
Looking **At a Glance 25** shows:

- **5 of 10** voters visited national, state or local Election information websites
- **3 of 10** said they did not have any problems using the websites
- Knowing what voters say about websites will help the groups make changes if needed
- These findings say that voters are beginning to use the websites. However, the websites need to become easier to use and read

Election officials are improving their websites but voters with DD still have problems using them.

- **5 of 10** voters do not use any local, state, or national websites
- **7 of 10** voters had problems using websites

👓 **At a Glance 25**: Use of national, state and local websites

Voters Not Using Any Websites
5 of 10 voters

Voters Using the Websites with No Problems
3 of 10 voters
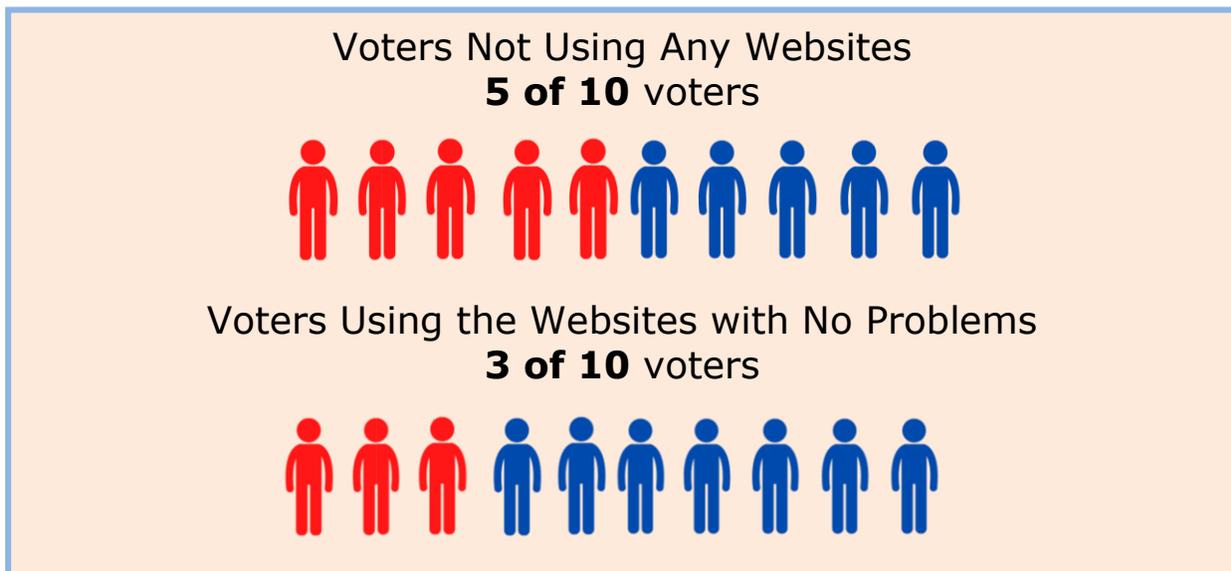
Table 20 shows how much voters with DD use national, state, and local websites. The survey tells us that more can be done to make websites better. If they are made easy to find, easy to understand, and made easy to use for voters. Websites will then become more accessible and available to all voters.

Most voters with DD do not have computers with internet service. Survey results tell us that computers are used more by young voters under 40.

Table 20: Use of National, State and Local Websites

Website	All Voters	First-time Voters
Did not use their websites	489 (48%)	70 (75%)
Used websites had no problems	310 (30%)	7 (8%)
No, I had no problems using website	131 (13%)	8 (9%)
Used my state election website and had problems	25 (2%)	3 (3%)
Used national website and had problems	23 (2%)	3 (3%)
Used local website and had problems	20 (2%)	0 (0%)
Other	30 (3%)	4 (4%)

Table 21 looks at the use of technology for the 2016, 2018, and 2020 elections. The use of technology started getting better for voters in 2018. By 2020 more comments were made by voters about their use of technology. Voters used computers, phones, and tablets to learn about voting laws, candidates, and issues.

Table 21: Technology Use by Voters with DD

2016	2018	2020
Voters learned about the candidates and issues from family, friends and their service provider staff. The next way was to use the internet and television, talk shows and candidate debates	More voters with DD started using technology. Voters read the newspapers and mailings delivered to their homes. Some voters said they listened to radio talk shows	Voters with all kinds of disabilities used many ways to learn about candidates and issues. They used computer and internet technology, T.V. debates, talk shows, and T.V. ads or commercials to prepare for the Election

Looking **At a Glance 26** shows **5 of 10** voters use the internet and computers. Only **3 of 10** First-time voters use the computer or has the internet. First-time voters go to family, friends, and staff the most for information.

A major difference between First-time voters and all voters answering the survey, is their use of the computer and internet.

- **3 of 10** First-time voters use computers and the internet

- **5 of 5** of all voters use computers and the internet

Reading the newspaper and mailings are used more by all voters than for First-time voters.

The survey tells how voters with DD learn about voting, candidates, and issues. When we know the different ways, voters get information this will help us plan.

P&As, Self Advocacy Groups, Disability Organizations, Election Officials, and others can do a better job the best ways to get information to voters.

Using the internet to reach voters is a problem:

- Many voters with DD do not have a computer and access to internet service

- People of Color have even more problems using computers and getting internet service

At a Glance 26: **Use of computers and the internet by all and First-time voters**

5 of 10 All Voters

3 of 10 First-time Voters
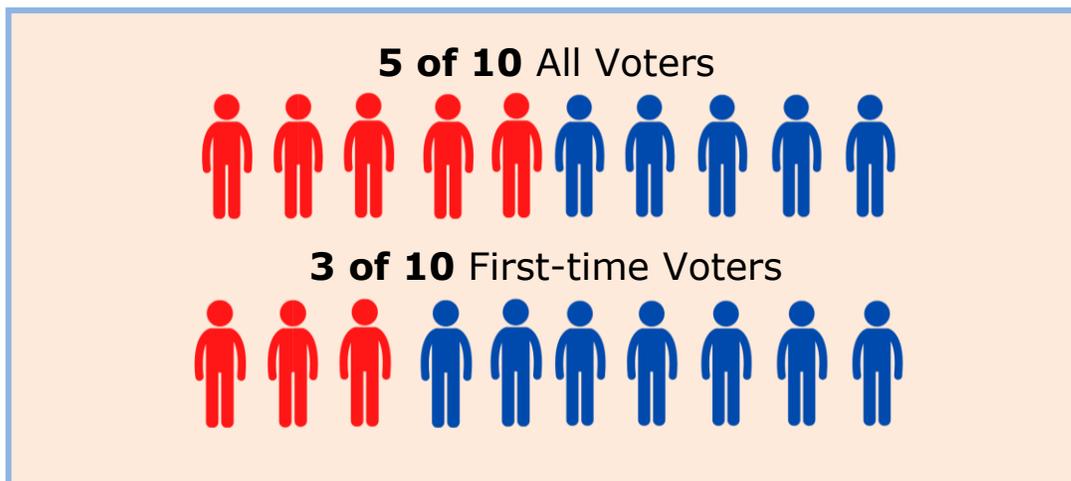
Looking **At a Glance 27** shows how often People of Color use computers and have access to the internet.

- Most People of Color have problems finding a computer
- Some report having a computer but no internet service

SABE ★★★
GOVOTER
PROJECT

2020 Survey Report

GoVoter.org

119

This is a big problem that needs to be worked on by all groups so that People of Color will have access to the internet and available computers **6 of 10** Latino and Mixed-race voters

- **5 of 10** Caucasian or white voters

- **4 of 10** African American or black voters

- **3 of 10** Native American voters

- **2 of 10** Asian voter

At a Glance 27: Use of computers and the internet by People of Color

6 of 10 Latino or Hispanic Voters

6 of 10 Mixed Race Voters

5 of 10 Caucasian or White Voters

4 of 10 African American or Black Voters

3 of 10 Native American or Indigenous People Voters

2 of 10 Asian Voters
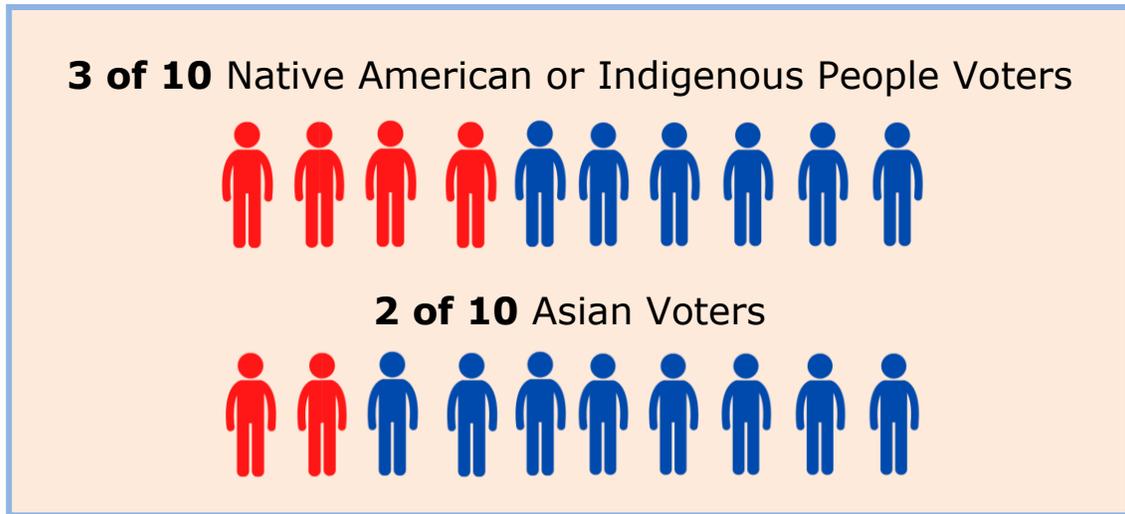
At a Glance 28 shows how many voters with different disabilities use computers and the internet. Just like for People of Color, it is harder for some disability groups to get a computer and internet service.   The following list shows this.

- **10 of 10** voters with Down syndrome

- **8 of 10** voteres with Physical Disabilities

- **8 of 10** voters who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing

- **8 of 10** voters with Autism

- **7 of 10** voters with Mental Health conditions

- **3 of 10** voters with Intellectual Disabilities

Looking closer at different disability groups, we learned how voters use techonogy to get voting information.

At a Glance 28: **Use of computers and the internet by disability**

Voters with Down Syndrome
10 of 10 voters

Voters with Physical Disabilities
8 of 10 voters

Voters who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing
8 of 10 voters

Voters with Autism
8 of 10 voters

Voters with Mental Health disorders
7 of 10 voters

Voters with Intellectual Disabilities
Only **3 of 10** voters
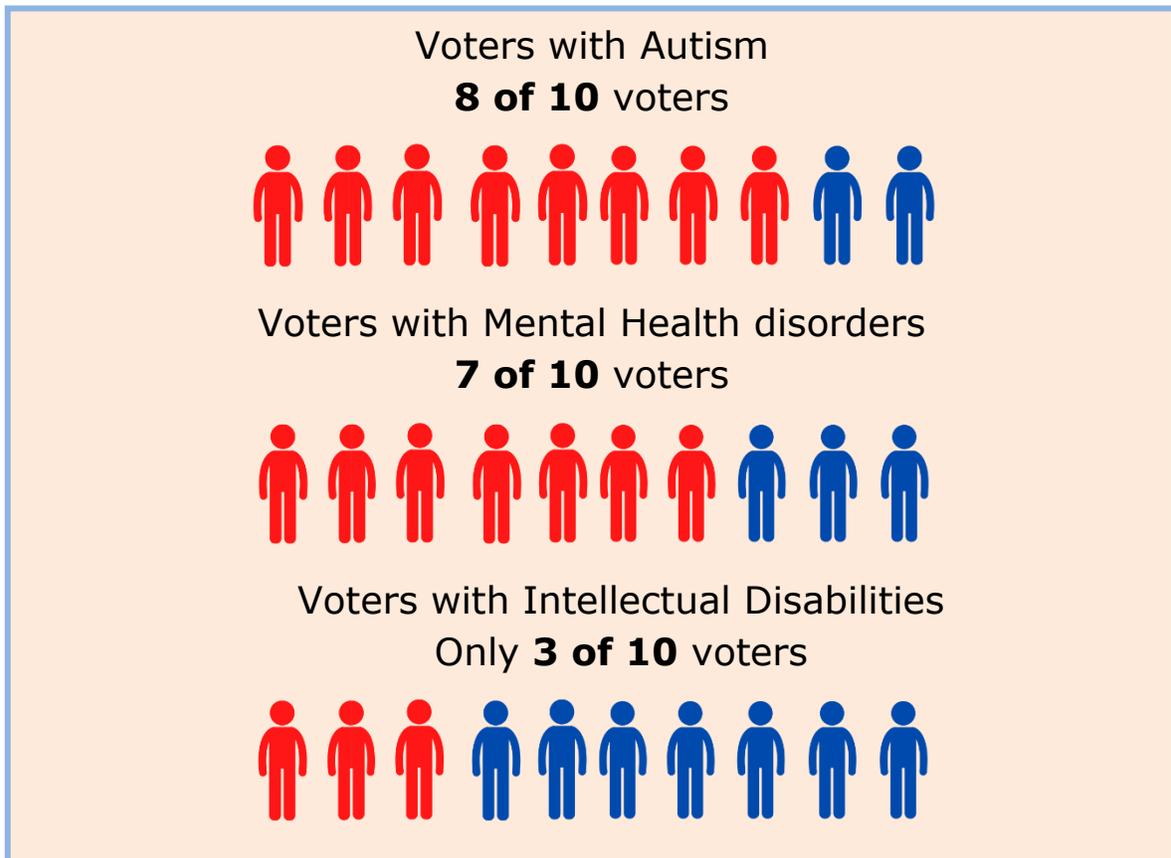
Numbers can be missleading

Misleading means things may look better than they are. An example is, A voter may have a computer with internet service where you live. This does not mean a voter knows how to use technology. Voters tell us that they need support to use the computer and search for information on the internet.

This is important to know because not all voters can be reached the same way. By knowing how different groups of voters learn about voting and get information will help them when they use the voting process.

Future Elections Fast Facts

Election Officals and Voters need to work toghter to plan future elections. The report tells us the ideas voters have to make their own voting process better. Here are their ideas:

- Plan early to have the supports needed during the voting process

- Make sure voting registrations are up-to-date

- Ask for accommodations like a braille ballot or training on how to use the accessaible voting machine

- Request a Mail-in or Absentee Ballot

- Election Officals and self advocacy groups work toghter to schedule voter training

- Show voters how to track their Ballot to make sure it has been counted

- Learn more about current issues, and candidates

- Tell voters when Polling and Ballot Drop Box locations are added or changed

- Attend candidate meetings and debates

- Tell voters about new rules or laws

- Tell voters about changes to health and safety information

> "I put voting in my service plan to make sure I have support to vote."

- Share information about the rights and responsibility of voters and Election Officials

Table 22 Different Ways Voters Get Voting Information

This is important to know because not all voters can be reached the same way.

- Knowing the different ways you can get information will help voters connect to each other

- Knowing how different groups of voters get information will help Election Officials and Candidates connect to voters

As we plan for future elections and how to get information to Voters. We need to understand what may make voting harder for Voters of Color and Voters with different disabilities. Our findings tell us many voters like to get information from ways they trust:

- Easy to get

- Easy to use

- Easy to read

- Easy to understand

Table 22: Different Ways Voters Get Voting Information

Ways To Get Info	All voters	First-time	Cauca-sian	African Am.	Asian	Latino	Native Peoples	Mixed
Computer Internet Podcast	528 (50%)	29 (31%)	359 (54%)	39 (41%)	8 (24%)	22 (61%)	7 (30%)	16 (55%)
TV, Debates Talk Shows Commercials	524 (50%)	27 (29%)	344 (51%)	46 (37%)	9 (27%)	19 (53%)	6 (26%)	20 (69%)
Mail Newspapers	450 (43%)	30 (32%)	285 (42%)	51 (1%)	9 (27%)	15 (47%)	8 (35%)	16 (55%)
Family Friends Guardian	356 (34%)	33 (35%)	244 (36%)	28 (22%)	9 (27%)	8 (22%)	4 (17%)	14 (48%)
Social Media Facebook YouTube	356 (34%)	18 (19%)	233 (35%)	32 (26)	9 (27%)	10 (28%)	6 (26%)	11 (38%)
Radio Podcasts	252 (24%)	11 (12%)	173 (26%)	2 (2%)	3 (9%)	7 (19%)	3 (13%)	15 (52%)
Billboards Posters Street Signs	254 (24%)	31 (33%)	153 (23%)	41 (33%)	10 (30%)	8 (22%)	5 (22%)	8 (28%)
Talk to Candidates	219 (21%)	30 (32%)	133 (20%)	42 (34%)	7 (21%)	5 (14%)	9 (39%)	3 (10%)
Meetings Forums	165 (16%)	3 (3%)	111 (17%)	21 (17%)	3 (9%)	5 (14%)	0 (0%)	6 (21%)
Provider Staff	58 (6%)	6 (6%)	27 (4%)	11 (9%)	2 (6%)	2 (6%)	1 (4%)	4 (14%)
Do not listen to anything	17 (2%)	2 (2%)	8 (1%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)
None of the above	14 (1%)	1 (1%)	6 (1%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)

Voting Education Fast Facts

Voter education is training

Teaches voters with DD and Election Officials about voting.

- Voters with DD become better voters

- Election Officials put on better Elections

- Voting tells our leaders what we think

Reaching voters is not easy

Knowing how different groups of voters with DD learn about voting and get information will help them:

- Be up to date about how and when to register to vote

- Know where to vote

- Know important dates about voting

- Know what is on the ballot

- Know if any changes come up at the last minute

The survey results

Tell us the kind of information voters with DD need to be good voters:

- Good Voters want to know their voting rights

- Good Voters agree to do their part and be a responsible voter

- Responsible Voters make sure they vote

- Good Voters need information about voting, candidates, and issues

Voting Education and How Voters Get Information
Plain Language Summary:
Voting Education

1. Important information for Voters to know
   - How many days before an election do you register?
   - What date is Election Day?

2. What are the different ways voters can vote in their state?

   Vote by mail includes both Absentee and Mail-in Voting
   - Does my state use Absentee and Mail-in Ballots?
   - What is the difference between the Absentee Ballot and the Mail-in Voting in my State?
   - How to get a Mail-in or Absentee ballot?
   - How-to-answer Mail-in or Absentee ballots?
   - What date must I mail my Ballot back to be counted?

   Early Voting
   - What date does Early Voting start and end?

   Vote at the Polls on Election Day
   - What date is Election Day?
   - Ask yourself, "Am I prepared to fill out my ballot"?

3. Any way you vote, you can use any of these ways to help solve your problems:

   - County Board of Election
   - Poll Worker
   - P&A or Disability Rights Organization or Center
   - Self Advocacy Groups and many others

Voting Education and How Voters Get Information
Plain Language Summary:
Voting Education Continued

4. Role of Poll Workers, how can they help?
- Show you where to sign in
- After you are done signing in Poll Workers will show you how to use the accessible voting machine

5. Where to find information on candidates and issues?

6. How-to-use voting equipment?

- Attend a training with voting equipment to practice with

- Watch videos on your local election website

7. Election Officials need to know about voters with DD:

- How to talk respectfully and clearly

- Ability to explain instructions in a way that all voters can understand

8. Make sure written information is easy to get, easy to see, easy to read and understand, easy to use by all voters

9. Where to place, set-up, and know how to use the accessible voting machines

10. Poll Workers need more training time to learn different ways to support voters with DD

Voting Education and How Voters Get Information
Plain Language Summary:
Voting Education Continued

11. Where to find voter education information:

    - The SABE GoVoter Project Vote Toolkit
    - Your state P&A
    - Your state Secretary of State Office
    - Your local Board of Elections

12. **5 of 10** voters in 2020 did not know who to call for help

    - This means that only half of the voters knew who to call

13. **8 of 10** First-time voters in 2020 knew who to call for help

14. Few Voters of Color knew who to call for help when they vote:

    - **1 of 10** African American or Black voters knew who to call for help

    - **2 of 10** Native American voters knew who to call for help

    - **4 of 10** Asian voters knew who to call for help

    - **5 of 5** Latino voters knew who to call for help

    - **6 of 10** Mixed race voters knew who to call for help

Voting Education and How Voters Get Information
Plain Language Summary:
Voting Education Continued

15. The 2020 survey results tell us:

    - Voters with DD go first to their local Board of Elections for help
    - First-time voters go to their staff first for help
    - The number one choice reported by all voters answering the survey was they went to their family for help

16. When we know who voters go to for help. We can tell the people who support voters to be ready to help

17. **4 of 10** voters went to their local Board of Elections for help

18. **2 of 10** voters went to their state P&A

19. **1 of 10** voters said they had a voting problem

20. **4 of 10** voters with a voting problem reported it

21. **6 of 10** of voters who reported problems felt their problem was solved

22. Voters try to use national, state, and local Election websites to learn more about voting

    - This is difficult because many do not own computers or have internet service

Voting Education and How Voters Get Information
Action Needed:
Voting Education

1. Meet with Election Officials, Self Advocacy and Vote Groups to talk about training topics voters with DD think are important for Election Officials to cover

    - Brainstorm ways to make this happen

2. Offer the services of Self Advocacy Groups to provide the training for staff and Poll Workers

    - Let them know the best way to learn about people with disabilities is from people with disabilities

    - Come up with a plan to include people with disabilities in their trainings

3. Use voting education Fast Facts as a handout to leave with policymakers and legislators

Fast Fact Voter Education Handout available on page 127 or can be printed from the govoter.org website
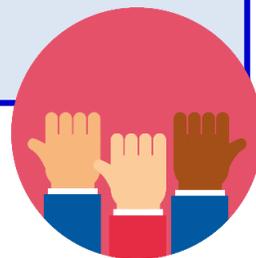
Voter Education and Ways to Get Information

Action Needed:

Voting Education Continued

How voters get information

1. Host a meeting with Self Advocacy and Disability Vote Groups to review the kind of information voters with DD tell us they want to learn. Talk about ways to do this:

    - Are there resources or information to help educate voters?

    - Where can they go to learn about voting?

    - Who to call if they have voting problems?

    - What to do if their problem is not solved

2. Work with Election Officials to get information out fast when there are changes or corrections to any part of the process

    - Brainstorm ways to make voting better for voters with DD

Fast Fact Future Elections Handout available on page 124 or can be printed from the govoter.org website
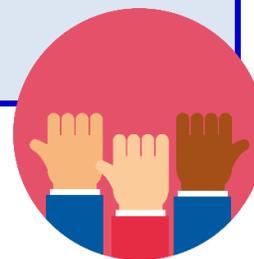
Voter Education and Ways to Get Information

Action Needed:

Voting Education Continued

How voters get information

3. Disability and vote groups need to look at why we are doing a better job of letting First-time voters know where they can get help. Then they can share this information with more voters

4. Does my state use a Provisional Ballot?

- Provisional Ballot is when I am told I cannot vote for any reason or if they cannot find you on the register

- It is best to ask them to show proof of why you cannot vote before filling out a Provisional Ballot

- Ask how Provisional Ballots will be counted

Guardianship

Guardianship is when a judge or a court says that a person cannot make decisions on their own. The court will ask if a family or friend can help. If the person has no one they know to help. The court will pick an agency or person who does not know them.

A person's power is taken away. Choices and decisions are made for a person. The person is not allowed to make their own decisions. The judge gives the person's rights to the guardian.

The SABE GoVoter Experience Survey tells us how many people answering the survey have guardians:

- 2018 **2 of 10** voters told us they had guardians
- 2020 **1 of 10** voters with DD had a guardian

That means not as many voters said they have a guardian in 2020. **At a Glance 29** shows us how many people have a guardian in 2018 and 2020.

At a Glance 29: Number of voters with a Guardian

2018
2 of 10 voters have a guardian

2020
1 of 10 voters have a guardian
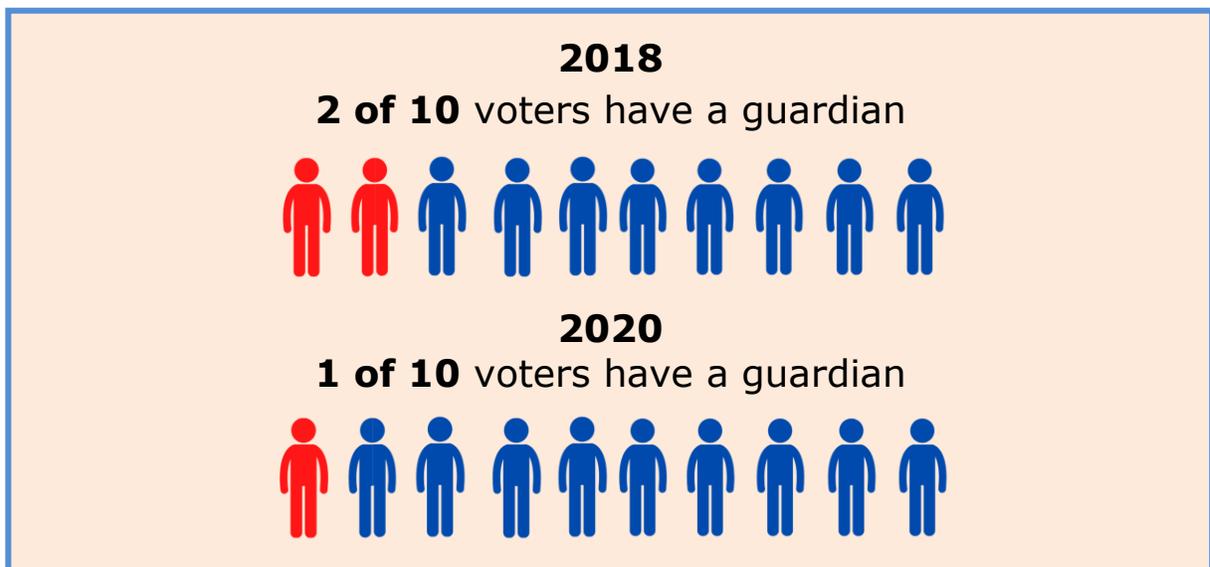
Some states have guardianship laws that take away the right of the person to vote. When people use these laws to take away rights, it is called "voter suppression." This means that the court has decided to stop people from voting.

snapsh[o]t

GUARDIANSHIP 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

This is important to know about state guardianship laws. These laws can be changed to say a person with a guardian can vote. SABE and other Disability Organizations do not support guardianship.

Voting is an important right and responsibility of every American citizen, including citizens with DD.

Voters with DD are a part of our democratic process. We vote for our country's leaders and the laws that our country is built on.

1 of 10 of all voters answering the survey have a guardian:

- That is less than in 2018

"I shape history, every time I vote."

SABE ★★★
GOVOTER
PROJECT

Voters who have a guardian and have different types of disabilities answered the survey:

- **3 of 10** voters with Intellectual Disabilities have a guardian

- **3 of 10** voters with Down syndrome have a guardian

- **2 of 10** voter with Autism have a guardian

- **1 of 10** voters with Mental Health conditions have a guardian

- **1 of 10** voters who are Deaf have a guardian

- **1 of 10** voters with Physical Disabilities have a guardian

We also learned in our results:

- **2 of 10** voters said they did not know if they had a guardian

Knowing how many voters with DD have a guardian helps P&As and disability groups talk to policymakers. Many old state guardianship laws said that a person could not vote.

A person's support is based on their choices and the help they need. Not their ability to vote.

P&As educate the courts, families, and people with disabilities about how people can be supported. One of the newest ways states are using is called Supported Decision-Making or SDM.

- It may be called SDM to make it easier to say

- SDM does not take away the right to vote

At a Glance 30 shows the number of states using SDM. Survey findings tell us:

- **2 of 10** voters said yes, their states have SDM

- **7 of 10** voters said they do not know about SDM

At a Glance 30: SDM as a choice for support

2 of 10 voters say their state does have SDM

7 of 10 voters say they do not know if their state has SDM
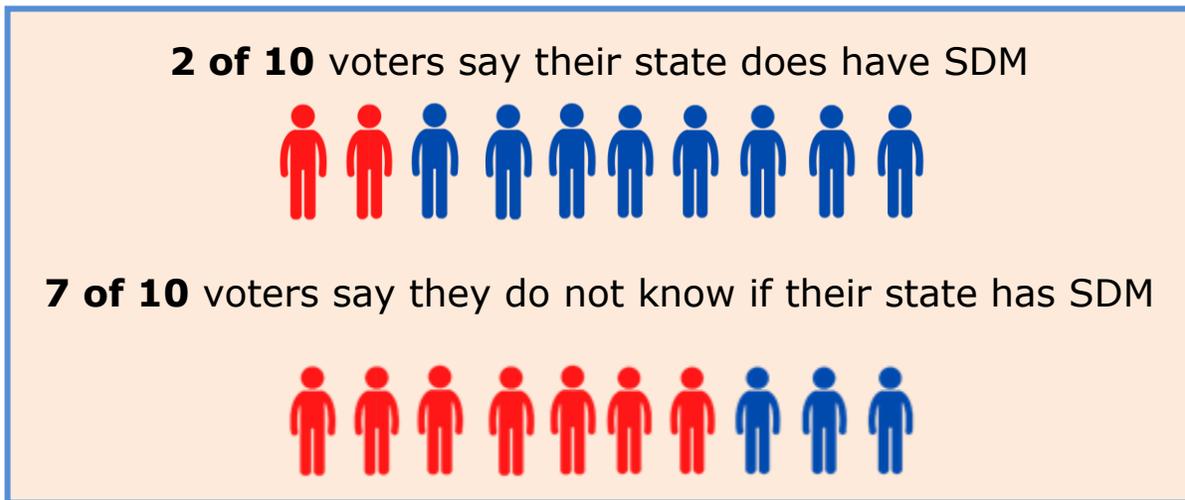
Guardians Who Helped Voters

Some guardians are active in people's lives in different ways. This survey report only looks at how guardians support the right of people with DD to vote. **At a Glance 31** shows **7 of 10** of all voters with DD said their guardian helped them vote.

At a Glance 31: Guardians who helped voters

7 of 10 of all voters with a guardian said, their guardian helped them vote
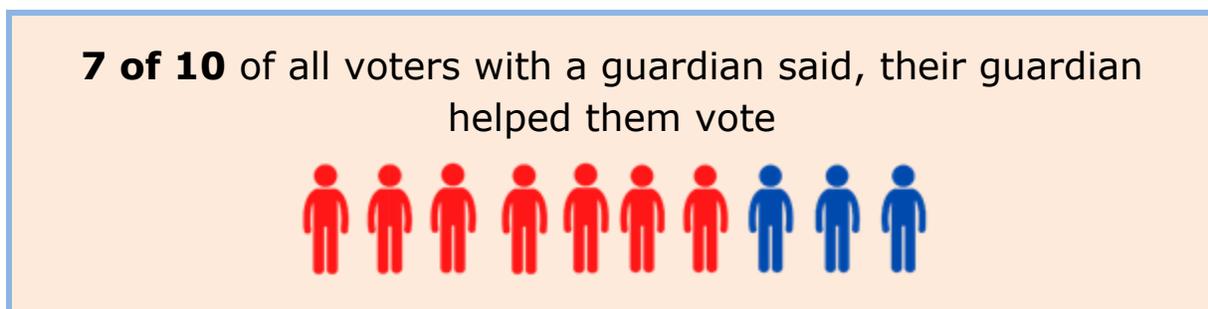
Findings show that voters with Intellectual Disabilities and Down syndrome are more likely to have a guardian. Voters with Physical Disabilities are not as likely to have a guardian.
Our survey results tell us that:

- **2 of 10** males have a guardian
- **1 of 10** females have a guardian

Earlier in this report we said more woman than men vote. We know from our findings that more men have a guardian. Could the increase in the number of men having a guardian be a reason why less men vote? Their right to vote has been taken away from them.

Guardians help the people they support to vote in many ways. Look at **Table 23**, it shows how guardians help voters with DD. The number **1** way guardians support voters are by helping them register to vote and mark their ballot.

The way the guardian helps can depend on where the voter lives or works. The survey shows these results:

- **6 of 10** voters attending Sheltered Workshops or Adult Centers are the largest number of voters with a guardian

- **9 of 10** voters living in an Institution or an Intermediate Care Facility have guardians

- **3 of 10** voters said their guardian did not help them in any way to vote

- **1 of 10** voters said their guardians supported them to vote

Table 23: Ways Guardians Help Voters with DD

Choice	Yes
My guardian did not help me vote	44 (29%)
I cannot vote because I have a guardian	3 (2%)
My guardian helped me register to vote	15 (10%)
My guardian talked to me about candidates and issues	8 (5%)
My guardian helped me with my Mail-in or absentee ballot	4 (3%)
My guardian helped me set up transportation	1 (1%)
My guardian took me to vote	10 (7%)
My guardian helped me use the voting machine	4 (3%)
My guardian helped me mark my paper ballot	4 (3%)
My guardian helped me with the whole voting process	16 (11%)

Guardianship
Plain Language Summary:

Guardianship is when a judge or court says a person cannot make their own choices and decisions.

1. Voters who have a guardian and have different types of disabilities answered the survey:

   - **3 of 10** voters with Intellectual Disabilities have a guardian

   - **3 of 10** voters with Down syndrome have a guardian

   - **2 of 10** voter with Autism have a guardian

   - **1 of 10** voters with Mental Health conditions have a guardian

   - **1 of 10** voters who are Deaf have a guardian

   - **1 of 10** voters with Physical Disabilities have a guardian

2. **1 of 10** voters with DD have a guardian

3. **2 of 10** voters do not know if they have a guardian

4. Many old state guardianship laws said a person cannot vote

5. Some state guardianship laws take away a person's right to vote:

   - Talk with your guardian about your paperwork

   - Work with your guardian to find out if your voting rights have been taken away in your paperwork

Guardianship
Plain Language Summary:
Continued

6. SABE does not support guardianship for all people with DD

7. Supported Decision-Making or SDM is being looked at most by self advocates, families and guardians. It is not the only choice you have but it is the most popular right now

8. SDM is when friends, family and even professionals can help you make decisions BUT they do not make the final decision

- **2 of 10** voters said their state has passed SDM legislation

- **20** states are working on SDM legislation

9. If you want to get your right to vote back, sometimes called restored in the guardianship laws:

- You can begin by asking your state P&A for help. Not all P&As can help you restore your right to vote

  - If you need help to change other things in your guardianship, your P&A may have a list of lawyers who can help you

- Each year your guardian is asked to update your paperwork with the court. This is a good time to make changes

Guardianship
Plain Language Summary:
Continued

10. SABE is working with state P&As and self advocacy groups to change laws that take away a person's right to vote:

   - SABE believes in other ways to support and protect the rights of people with DD. This is called alternatives to guardianship

   - These alternatives do not take away the right to vote

   - Their support is based on the persons choices and the help they need. Not their ability to vote

   - SDM is one of the alternatives

11. P&As can educate the courts, families and people with disabilities about new ways or alternatives they can use to be supported

12. Voters with I-DD and voters with Down syndrome are more likely to have a guardian

13. More men than women have a guardian

14. **7 of 10** voters said their guardian helped them to vote

15. Voters who live and work in group settings are more likely to have a guardian

   - Work in a Sheltered Workshop or Adult Center

   - Live in an institution or in an Intermediate Care Facility for people with IDD

Guardianship
Action Needed:

1. Find out if you have a guardian:

    - Many self advocates do not know for sure

    - Your state P&A sometimes called DRO or Disability Rights Organization can help you learn what your rights are

2. Does your state have SDM as an alternative to Guardianship?

    - SDM as an alternative is another way to get support when you need help. To learn more about it ask your state P&A

    - Talk about it at your Team Meeting

    - Work with your state P&A to work on legislation

3. Use the SARTAC website to get:

    - Information on SDM written in plain language

Ways COVID-19 Changed Voting

The COVID-19 pandemic did not stop people with DD from voting. The largest number of people with disabilities voted in 2020. More than in any other Election in history. Many people worried about their health and safety. They wanted to make sure their voices were heard. Their fears of COVID-19 are talked about in every section of this report.
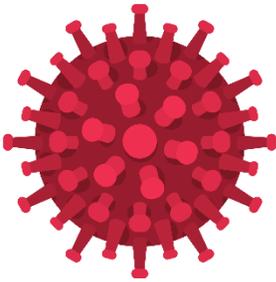
All Americans, including Election Officials, worried about how COVID-19 would affect the 2020 Elections. Voters asked themselves, "How will Election Officials make voting safe and accessible?" At the same time, Election Officials struggled daily. They wanted to protect their volunteers and voters. It was important to make all voters feel their vote was safe, secure, and would be counted.

Voters had to make plans to be ready for the Election. They had to decide:

- The safest way to vote

- The best time to vote so they would have the supports they needed:

  - Go when the polls are not so busy. Poll Workers say between 1:30pm-3:30pm the polls are not as busy

  - Go when the voting machines will be safely cleaned between voters

Any decision voters made could put their health at risk. So, they had to make sure their choices were right for them. Questions voters had to ask themselves when thinking about their safety were:

1. Do I have someone I trust and feel safe with to help me vote?

2. If I change how I voted in the past because of the pandemic, can my staff or trusted person help me?

3. Would voting by Mail or Absentee Ballot protect me from my fear of being with large groups of people?

4. Would extra cleaning of all tables and machines by Poll Workers make me feel safe to touch the equipment?

5. Would wearing a mask when voting, make me feel safe enough to go to my Polling Location?

6. Would Poll Workers wearing a mask and changing their gloves between voters, make me feel safe at my Polling Location?

7. What if I do not feel safe using public transportation to get to my Polling Location. What can I do?

The picture below uses stick people to show the different ways voters with DD chose to vote during the pandemic:

- **6 of 10** voters used a Mail-in or Absentee Ballot; this was the most popular way people with DD voted

- **3 of 10** voted Early

- **2 of10** voted on Election Day
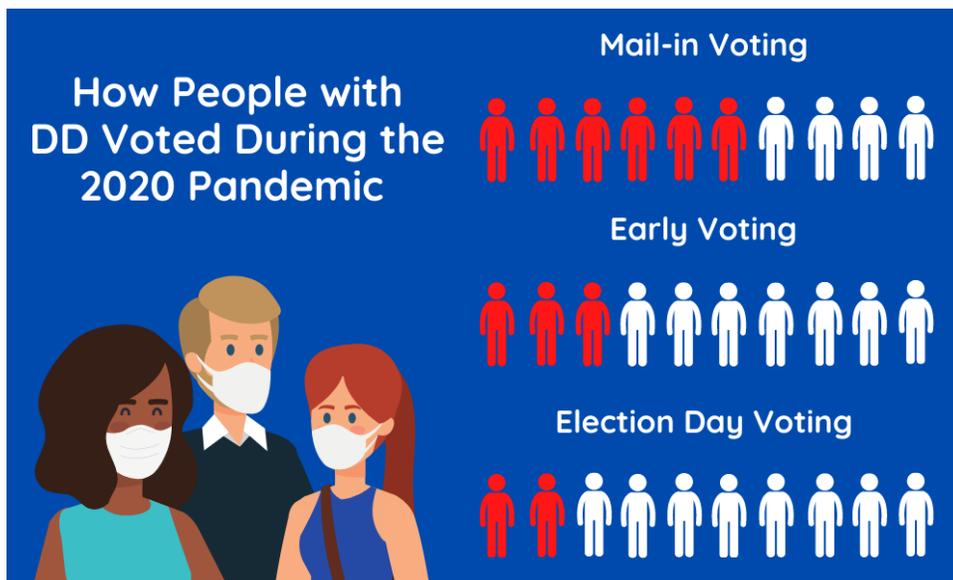
Not all health and safety ideas worked well for everyone. What made some voters feel safe may get in the way of the Poll Worker knowing what the voter needs. This is called a barrier or problem.

For example, wearing a mask made Poll Workers and voters feel safe from COVID-19. For voters who are deaf and hard of hearing, this was a barrier. These voters may need to see people's mouths to be able to communicate by reading their lips. This is an example of what works well for some people does not mean it will work well for all people.

Changes to Voting Rules

Many states changed their voting rules because of COVID-19. Most of these changes were about Absentee Ballots.

- States that use Absentee Ballots do not always have Mail-in voting

- Absentee Ballots are used when a voter cannot vote on Election Day

Before the 2020 Election, voters had to ask their Board of Elections for an application form to vote Absentee. They had to say on the application why they could not vote on Election Day. They had to give an excuse or reason why.

"Voting booths are very low, in order to read ballot, I had to get on my knees because the bending and squatting was too much for me physically. Then with Corona I was scared to touch anything or anyone to assist me with getting back up."

As the Election got closer, there was concern that people would not vote at the polls because of COVID-19. That left Absentee Ballots as their only choice, but they did not have an excuse that Boards of Elections would accept to get their ballot.

To help, many states changed their rules about Absentee Ballots for this Election only. 45 states stopped using the Absentee Ballot application requiring voters to say why they could not vote on Election Day.

New Early and Election Day health and safety rules:

- Poll Workers to clean the equipment after each voter used it
- Social distancing was required
- Wearing a mask was required for both Poll Workers and voters

Some of these COVID-19 health and safety changes should be continued beyond this Election. Many Advocates support:

- Absentee Ballots no excuse or reason needed
- Cleaning of voting equipment after each voter uses it

Collecting the 2020 GoVoter Experience Survey

COVID-19 made it hard to reach voters with DD to answer the SABE GoVoter Experience Survey. People collecting the surveys had to change the way they found and worked with voters to answer the survey. The different ways they used were talked about earlier in the **Approach** section of this report.

Ways COVID-19 Changed Voting

Plain Language Summary:

The 2020 Elections were hard for everyone because of COVID-19.

1. For this Election voters changed the way they voted:

   - **6 of 10** voted by mail, it was the most popular way they voted

   - **3 of 10** voted by using Early Voting

   - **2 of 10** voted on Election Day

2. For this Election voters had to decide:

   - A way to vote

   - A time to go vote

   - For some voters this could mean **1** staff to drive. Another staff to support the voter when they vote

   - If transportation is needed, and what kind works best for the voter

3. Election Officials asked Poll Workers to clean and sanitize the polls to make everyone feel safe by:

   - Cleaning all voting equipment

   - Cleaning all surfaces like tables

4. Because of COVID-19 voters did not use public transportation like they did for Elections before this one

Ways COVID-19 Changed Voting
Plain Language Summary:
Continued

5. Absentee Ballots:

- Before 2020 voters had to tell Election Officials the reason why they cannot vote on Election Day

- Election Officials changed the rules for voting with an Absentee Ballot in the 2020 Election

  - Voters did not have to give a reason why they wanted to use Absentee Ballot to vote

  - This change made it easier for some voters to vote Absentee

6. A voter said, "The way to get the ballot was hard to follow."

7. A voter said, "The directions to vote using the Absentee Ballot were hard to understand. This made it hard to fill out the ballot."

8. New Early and Election Day health and safety rules:

- Poll Workers cleaned the voting equipment after each voter used it to vote

- Social distancing was used to keep everyone safe

- Wearing a mask was needed for both Poll Workers and voters

Ways COVID-19 Changed Voting
Plain Language Summary:
Continued

9. Some Advocates support COVID-19 health and safety changes be continued beyond this Election:

- No excuse Absentee Ballots

- Cleaning of voting equipment after each voter uses it

10. COVID-19 made it hard to reach out to voters with DD to answer the SABE GoVoter Experience Survey

Ways COVID-19 Changed Voting
Action Needed:

1. Meet with Election Officials to let them know how helpful many of the COVID-19 changes were for voters with *DD*. Ask them to keep using these changes:

   - Cleaning equipment with low or no odor sanitizer

   - No excuse Absentee Ballot

   - Wearing masks

2. Poll Workers should have paper with pen at the check-in table:

   - The paper and pen give Poll Workers a way to talk with voters who are deaf or hard of hearing to get their registration information

   - Remind Poll Workers that when they wear a mask, some voters cannot read their lips

Closing Statement

Voting comes with rights and responsibilities. Every voter has the responsibility to be prepared. We must get the message out that people with DD want to vote.

The voting process is not the same in each state. There is no rule that they must be the same. By making voting easy to do and accessible for all citizens, everyone will have an equal voice in the future of the United States of America.

We as a country have the responsibility and challenge to take the information in this report and use it to improve voting for people

Voters must have the right information to register and cast their ballot. Each state has their own rules required by their state law. These rules might not be accessible for people with DD. Voters and the voting groups they are part of can help. All voters can work together to make voting more accessible for each voter.

For those who want to have a quick summary of what we learned from the voters. This section of the report will do that.

Quick Summary

Voters with DD want to share their experiences with others to improve voting for everyone. Here are their ideas.

The Voting Process

The findings in this report give firsthand information of what voters with DD think of the voting process. These findings allow us to:

The SABE GoVoter Project is the only national survey that asks voters with DD what they honestly think about their own voting.

- Look at the voting process
  - Before you vote
  - When you vote
  - After you vote

- Attend or go to trainings from state and local groups

- Learn what has gone well and what is getting better for voters

- Look at survey comments of what did not go well for voters

- Review ways voters with DD can make the voting process better

- Listen to voters who had problems getting a private and independent vote

- Have voters be part of national, state, and local Election Process Committees

- Respect the voter's ideas to solve voting problems

> People with DD knew their vote was too important not to vote.

The 2020 Election was not like any election in history because of COVID-19. People do not like change, but everyone knew this virus was making life different.

COVID-19 made everyone think about how they were going to vote. Voters had to listen to Election Officials for any voting changes.

People with DD knew their vote was too important not to vote. COVID-19 pushed voters to spend more time on planning for this Election. Voters had to think about every step in the voting process:

- The way voters with DD chose to vote
- The way Poll Workers worked with and supported voters at the polls
- The way Election Officials set up the polls
- The way Election Officials made sure that voters could check to see if their vote was counted

> When a voter votes, they are speaking up for what they believe is best for the country. Voters are responsible for and in control of their decisions. Voters who have the accessibility, support, and take the time needed to work with the Voting Process become more independent.

Guardianship questions to answer before the next Election

A voting problem for many people with disabilities is guardianship. The survey tells us that **1 of 4** voters with DD have a guardian.

Some guardianships take away the right to vote. Many people with disabilities who have a guardian feel powerless because they cannot vote.

Most people when they turn **18** have the right to celebrate becoming an adult.   People with DD do not feel like they have that right to celebrate. Their family does not treat them like an adult.

Adults with disabilities know they may need help. Families and individuals with guardianship may not know that rights like voting can be taken away from them.

Many families looking into guardianship may not know that they are taking away their family member's basic freedoms.

Families and individuals need to know more about the different ways a person with DD can get supports. Supported Decision-Making is another choice to guardianship. It is when friends, family and professionals work together to make decisions:

- The person with the disability makes the final choices in their own future

There are many ways guardians can help the people they support to vote. The experiences of these guardians can help change guardianship laws for people with disabilities and the way others see them.

- Voters can work with their state P&A to find out how the laws talk about guardianship
  - Learn how the laws can change the rights of citizens with DD to vote

- Remind policymakers that people with disabilities are not second-class citizens
  - They are adults who will decide for themselves if they want to vote

Who Answered the Survey?

1280 voters from across the United States answered the survey.

47 states found voters to answer the survey.

About the Voters

The results of the survey tell us that most voters felt good about their voting experiences. Findings tell us that more women than men vote and are under the age of **39**.

This report shows an increase in the number of People of Color voting in 2020. Findings tell us that most First-time voters are under the age of **26**.

The Voting Process

The 3 ways to vote: Most people with DD like to vote on Election Day but the COVID-19 pandemic changed that:

<table>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">

Make sure people

with DD feel ready

to "go vote"

</td>
<td>

6 of 10 voters used Mail-in and Absentee Ballots

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>

3 of 10 voters used Early Voting

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>

2 of 10 voters used Election Day Voting at the polls

</td>
</tr>
</table>

Voter Comments on Accessibility

Accessibility: The comments in this report helped the GoVoter Project define what accessibility means to voters with DD.

- Easy to get to the voting building

- Many Polling Locations are starting to make more accessible parking spaces

- Easy to get to the accessible voting machine

- Easy to vote or cast your ballot

- Early drop off Drop Boxes are a good idea if they can be made more accessible

- In 2020 more voters used the accessible voting machine

- Write the Ballot in a way the voter can read and understand

- HAVA says every voter has the right to a private and independent vote

- The Poll Worker is the most important person to work with at the Polling Locations

- Voters are not aware that Curbside Voting is a choice

Ideas that will make the Voting Process better

- Talk with Election Officials about what works for voters

- Talk with Election Officials about what did not go well for voters

  - Meet with Election Officials about making voting better
  - Make sure that voters with DD are invited to serve and listened to on national, state, and local decision-making groups
  - SABE believes in civic engagement: become a Poll Worker and run for Elected Office
  - Together Self Advocacy, Advocacy, Protection & Advocacy and Vote organizations help make our democracy work:

  - Training and education of people with DD

  - Registering people to vote

  - Assisting people to plan for the support they may need with their voting choices

  - Helping voters ask for a Mail-in or Absentee Ballots

  - Show voters how to find information on candidates

  - Volunteer to look at Polling Locations and tell P&As about accessibility problems or share ideas to make access better

  - Make sure voters know who to call if they have a problem

  - Each Polling Location must have an accessible voting machine

  - If told you cannot vote because of a disability. This is against the law

In Closing

As you can see voters with disabilities have strong feelings about the accessibility of voting. We must listen to what they have to say. These voters take the time and great care to share their ideas in this survey.

The results will help Policymakers and Election Officials at national, state, and local levels. Using the findings in this report will give a voice to every citizen about the future of United Sates of America.

SABE believes in people and supports their rights to vote. If you would like more information about the SABE GoVoter Project's training Toolkit and past Voter Experience survey results, go to our website, www.govoter.org .

The SABE GoVoter Project would also like to thank their GoVoter Taskforce members for their passion for voting and ideas for the survey.

The Attachments talked about in this report will give you more information. They will help you understand how the report was put together.

Each one is listed below:

Attachment A: SABE GoVoter Advisory Committee Members

Attachment B: 2020 Voter Experience Survey**:** English and Spanish Languages

Attachment C: Quick View Table: Number of Voters by Type of Disability Intellectual Disability, Physical Disability, Mental Health, Down syndrome, Autism and Deaf

Attachment D: Accessible Equipment Comments by Type of Disability

 Attachment E: Compares Answers to Survey Questions by Voters Age

Attachment F: Compares Answers to Survey Questions by Voters Race

ATTACHMENT A

SABE GoVoter Advisory Committee Members

Self Advocates Becoming Empowered (SABE)
GoVoter Advisory Committee
2020 - 2021 Members

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

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

***Kara Ayers*, Co-Director**
University of Cincinnati UCEDD

***Michelle Bishop*, Disability Advocacy 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

Jason Boylan, Attorney
Disability Rights Ohio

***Helen Charland Helmuth,* PAVA-PAAT Advocate**
Disability Rights New York

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

Cory Dunn
Disability Rights North Carolina

Rose Anne DuPlan, Policy Advocate
Oklahoma Disability Law Center

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

Anne Fracht, **GoVoter Advisor**
UMASS

Colleen Hatcher, **Community Outreach-Engagement Manager**
National Down Syndrome Society

Wendy Heyn
Disability Rights Wisconsin

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

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

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

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

Virginia Knowlton Marcus
Disability Rights North Carolina

Mitchell Levitz, **Member Self Advocacy Resource Council**
National Down Syndrome Society

Kelsey Loschke, Coordinator of Voting Program
Disability Rights Tennessee

Diana Mairose, SABE GoVoter Advisor
Hamilton County Board of Developmental Disabilities

Tom Masseau, Executive Director
Disability Rights Arkansas

Cheri Mitchell, PAVA Coordinator
Georgia Advocacy Office

Teresa Moore, Director
SABE GoVoter Project

Derrick Morris, GoVoter Advisor
SABE Board Member

Dianne Naus, Advocate
Minnesota Disability Law Center

Fred Nisen, Supervising Attorney for Voting Rights
Disability Rights California

Jae Jin Pak, Support Person
Illinois Self Advocacy Alliance

Nicole Patton, Manager of Grassroots Advocacy
National Down Syndrome Society

Essie Pederson, Partnership Liaison
SABE GoVoter Project

Peri Jude Radecic, Director
Disability Rights Pennsylvania

Dalaine Remus, Attorney
Minnesota Disability Law Center

Marlene Sallo, Executive Director
Disability Law Center Massachusetts

Paula Roberts, PAVA Coordinator
Disability Rights Florida

Jack Rosen, Voter Engagement Specialist
National Disability Rights Network

David Taylor, Jr., SABE GoVoter Advisor
SABE Board Member

Gabrielle Taylor, Voting Rights Advocate
Disability Rights California

Judy Taylor, Support Person
North Carolina

James Tucker, Director
Alabama Disabilities Advocacy Program

Noah Walker, Attorney
Michigan P&A Services Inc.

Shirley Walker McGinnis, 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.

Tracey Wright, **Voting Advocate**
Disability Rights Maryland

ATTACHMENT B

2020 Voter Experience Survey
English and Spanish Languages

2020 SABE GoVoter Experience Survey

Introduction
The SABE GoVoter Project is investigating issues around voting for people with disabilities. We are asking these questions about the November 3, 2020 government elections. This is not yourself advocacy group's or organization's 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 say 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 contact Essie Pederson, Essie.pederson@gmail.com .

The survey deadline is January 15, 2021.

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

SABE GOVOTER SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. **Do you have a disability?**

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

2. **How often do you vote? Select one.**

    - Always **(Go to question 4)**
    - Sometimes
    - Never
    - This is my first time voting **(Go to question 4)**

3. **If you did not vote, tell us why. Please review all choices carefully as you select all that apply to you.**

    - I do not know how to vote
    - I was told that I could not vote
    - I do not have a valid ID for voting
    - I had a hard time getting an absentee or Mail-in ballot, and gave up
    - I requested an absentee or Mail-in ballot, but it did not arrive in time
    - I received an absentee or Mail-in ballot, but I did not have a witness to sign the envelope
    - I did not have transportation to my polling place
    - I did not feel safe voting in person because of COVID-19
    - I was too busy to vote
    - I was not interested in voting in this election
    - I could not go to vote because I was sick
    - I needed help and did not have anyone to help me
    - My parents or my foster parents did not take me to vote
    - My staff did not take me to vote

- I live in a nursing home or institution and did not have a way to vote
- Other, please explain.

Everyone 18 years and over and a U.S. Citizen has the right to vote, unless taken away from them for some reason. Some voters have people who support them. Answer this question to let us know if you have other people help you with your life decisions; this includes voting.

4. **Has a judge or the court appointed someone like a guardian or conservator to make decisions for you?**

- Yes
- No **(Go to question 6)**
- I do Not know **(Go to question 6)**
- I choose not to answer this question

5. **If, yes to Question 4, how does your guardian or conservator help you vote? Please review all choices carefully as you select all that apply.**

- My guardian did not help me to vote
- I cannot vote because I have a guardian
- My guardian helped me register to vote
- My guardian talked to me about the candidates and issues
- My guardian helped me go through the materials in the mail
- My guardian helped me with my mail in or absentee ballot
- My guardian helped me set up transportation to vote
- My guardian took me to vote
- My guardian helped me use the voting machine
- My guardian helped me mark my paper ballot
- Were there other ways your guardian helped you?

6. **Does your state have alternatives or other choices to Guardianship or Limited Guardianship such as Supported Decision-Making?**

    - Yes
    - No
    - My state is working on Supported Decision-Making as an option or choice
    - I do not know

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

    - Yes
    - No. **(Go to question 29)**
    - No. I cannot register because I have a guardian and I am not allowed to vote in my state. **(Go to question 29)**

8. **There are many ways to get information about candidates and issues. How did you get vote information? Please review all choices carefully as you select all that apply to you.**

    - Information in the mail or newspapers
    - Door to door campaigning (person came to your door and talked about candidates and issues)
    - Billboards, posters, and street signs
    - Information from the computer internet or podcast
    - Attended meetings or forums about the candidates and issues
    - Information from the television: debates, talk shows, commercials
    - Information from the radio or podcast
    - Information from family, friends, and guardian or conservator
    - Information from my service provider staff
    - Information from Social Media: Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Instagram

- I did not read or listen any information about candidates and issues before voting
- None, of the above
- Other, please explain.

9. Did you use any national, state, or local Election websites to find election information?

- I did not use their websites
- I did use their websites and had no problems
- Yes, I had problems using national Election websites
- Yes, I had problems using my state Election website
- Yes, I had problems using my local Election website
- No, I had no problem using the website
- Other, please explain

10. How did you complete and cast your ballot?

- By myself
- With help from the Poll Workers
- With help from a family member, friend, guardian
- With help from my service provider staff or personal assistant
- Other, please explain.

11. How did you vote?

- I mailed my ballot **(Go to question 21)**
- I went to an Early Voting site, and voted before Election Day
- I voted at the polling place on Election Day; Tuesday, November 3, 2020

12. Did you have any problems with your ID?

- Yes
- No

- Does not apply
- If yes, tell us why.

13. How did you get to the polling place? Please review all choices carefully as you select all that apply to you.

- Public transportation
- Uber or Lyft
- Taxi
- Services like disability transportation, paratransit
- My political party took me to vote
- My own car
- Walked
- Used my wheelchair or scooter
- My service provider staff or personal assistant
- My family, friend, guardian or conservator
- Other, please explain.

14. How was your Uber or Lyft experience?

- I did not use Uber or Lyft
- I did not use Uber or Lyft because of COVID-19
- I had a good experience
- I did NOT have a good experience
- If you did not have a good experience, tell us why.

15. Did you have any problems with physical accessibility at your early voting or polling place? Please review all choices carefully as you select all that apply to you.

- I could not locate the entrance to the building
- I could not see the outside voting signs from my vehicle for curbside voting
- There was not enough accessible parking available
- When inside the building, I could not locate the voting area easily

- The ramp or elevator was not working or hard to use
- I could not easily move around in the voting area
- The lines were too long
- I had no problems with accessibility
- I had other problems not on the list. Please explain.

16.   Tell us about your experience with curbside voting. Please review all choices carefully as you select all that apply to you.

- I did not use curbside voting
- I could see the curbside voting sign from my car
- I understood the instructions on the signs
- I had to wait more than 10 minutes for the Poll Workers
- The Poll Workers were NOT respectful and courteous
- I got my "I Voted" sticker
- Other, please explain

17.   How did the Poll Workers treat you? Please review all choices carefully as you select all that apply to you.

- 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 did not want to help me
- They did not know how to help me
- They told me I could not bring my service animal into the voting area
- I told the Poll Worker I made a mistake on my ballot and they gave me a new ballot
- They were nice and helpful
- I had other problems not on the list. Please explain.

18.   Was there an accessible voting machine available at the Early Voting or Election Day voting location?

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

19.   Is this your first time using an accessible voting machine?

- This is my first time using the accessible voting machine
- No, I have used the accessible voting machine before
- No, I did not use the accessible voting machine (**Go to question 25**)

20.   Tell us about your experience with the accessible voting machine. Please review all choices carefully as you select all that apply to you.

- I had no problems using the accessible voting machine
- The accessible voting machine not set up
- The Poll Worker did not know how to use the voting machine
- The Poll Worker had to call for help to work the accessible voting machine
- The Poll Worker did not know how to adjust the height or the angle of the machine
- I had trouble using the touch screen
- No headsets were available
- Headsets were available but did not work
- The Poll Worker did not know how to turn on the audio features
- The Poll Worker did not know how to make the volume louder or softer
- I did not know how to "go back" or "change" who or what I voted for
- The accessible voting machine had an error message and I could not use it
- Other, please tell us about any other issues you had with the accessible voting machine.

21.   Did you ask for a mail in ballot?

- Yes
- No **(Go to question 25)**

22.   Was a Mail-in ballot request form automatically mailed to you?

- Yes, a request form was mailed to me
- No, I had to request the form
- No, my state does no use ballot request forms
- Other

23.   How did you request your absentee or Mail-in ballot?

- I called my local or state Election office
- I got my absentee or Mail-in ballot in the mail from the Election office
- I got my absentee or Mail-in ballot emailed to me from the Election office
- Got my absentee or Mail-in ballot online from the State Election website
- Other, please explain

24.   Did you have any problems with your absentee or Mail-in ballot? Please review all choices carefully as you select all that apply to you.

- I had no problems
- I had to ask for help
- I had problems understanding how to complete the ballot
- I had problems mailing my ballot
- I had to pay postage
- My postage was paid for by the Election office

- Did you have any other problems not on the list? Tell us about them.

25.   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
- I did not feel my vote was private. Please explain.

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

- Yes
- No

27.   Did you feel good about your voting experience?

- Yes
- No
- If no, tell us why

28.   Tell us about your experience using the ballot? Please review all choices carefully as you select all that apply to you.

- I had no problems using and understanding the ballot

- I had trouble following the instructions
- I had problems marking my ballot
- The print on the ballot was too small
- The wording on the ballot was confusing and made it hard to know if I was answering "yes" or "no"
- Other, please explain.

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

- Yes

- No
- If yes, who?

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

- Yes
- No, **(Go to question 33)**

31. **Did you report it?**

- Yes
- No

32. **Was your problem solved?**

- Yes
- No

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

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

35. **If you are comfortable, please answer your type of disability. Please review all choices carefully as you select all that apply to you.**

- Intellectual or Cognitive
- Down syndrome
- Autism
- Physical
- Cerebral Palsy - CP
- Speech or Language
- Visual
- Hearing
- Epilepsy
- Traumatic Brain Injury - TBI

- Mental Health
- Not comfortable answering
- I don't know
- Other, please explain.

36.   How old are you?

- Between 18-25
- Between 26-39
- Between 40-55
- Between 56-66
- Older than 67
- Not comfortable answering

37.   What is your gender?

- Female
- Male
- Transgender
- Gender non-conforming
- Not comfortable answering
- Other

38.   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.

39. **Where do you live?**

- Live in my own home
- Live in an apartment that I pay rent by myself
- Live on my own with a roommate
- Live in a group home
- Live with my family
- Live with a foster family
- Homeless
- Live in assisted living
- Live in residential treatment facility
- Live in an institution
- Live in an ICF-IDD
- Live in a nursing home
- I am not comfortable answering
- Other, please explain.

40. **Where do you work?**

- Fellow or Internship
- Looking for a job
- Full time employment, more than 32 hours
- Part time employment, less than 32 hours
- Self employed
- I go to school
- Volunteer in the community
- At a sheltered workshop or adult center
- I do not work
- I am retired
- I am not comfortable answering.
- Other, please explain.

41.   **Would you like a print copy of the November 2020 Voters with Disabilities Experience Survey Final Report?**

- No
- I will go to www.sabeusa.org website and search for it on the homepage
- Yes, I want a copy. Give us your name and address, and email.

Thank you for completing this survey!
Your answers are very important to us.

9-11-20

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 3 de noviembre de 2020. 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.

La fecha límite de la encuesta es el 15 de enero de 2021.

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

Gracias,

SABE GoVoter

SABE GOVOTER PREGUNTAS

1. **¿Tienes alguna discapacidad?**
   - ○ Sí
   - No. Entonces no necesitas completar la encuesta. Gracias.

2. **¿Con qué frecuencia votas?**

   - Siempre **(pase a la pregunta 4)**
   - Algunas veces
   - Nunca
   - Esta es mi primera vez votando **(pase a la pregunta 4)**

3. **Si no votó, ¿por qué? Por favor, revise todas las opciones cuidadosamente mientras selecciona todas las que se apliquen a usted.**

   - No sé cómo votar
   - No tengo una identificación válida para votar
   - Tuve dificultades para conseguir una boleta por correo que me di por vencido
   - Solicité una boleta por correo, pero no llegó a tiempo
   - Recibí una boleta por correo, pero no tenía un testigo para firmar el sobre
   - No tenía transporte para ir a mi lugar de votación
   - No me sentí seguro al votar en persona debido a COVID-19
   - Estaba demasiado ocupado para votar
   - No estaba interesado en votar en esta elección
   - No pude ir a votar porque estaba enfermo
   - Necesitaba ayuda y no tenía a nadie que me ayudara
   - Mis padres o mis padres adoptivos no me llevaron a votar
   - Mi asistente no me llevó a votar
   - Vivo en un hogar de ancianos o una institución y no tenía forma de votar
   - Otro, por favor explique

Todas las personas mayores de 18 años y ciudadanos estadounidenses tienen derecho a votar, a menos que se lo quiten por alguna razón. Algunos votantes tienen personas que los apoyan. Responda a esta pregunta para hacernos saber si otras personas lo ayudan con sus decisiones de vida; esto incluye votar.

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

   - Sí
   - No **(pase a la pregunta 6)**
   - No sé**, (pase a la pregunta 6)**
   - Elijo no responder a esta pregunta

5. **En caso afirmativo a la pregunta 4, ¿cómo lo ayuda su guardián o conservador a votar? Por favor, revise todas las opciones cuidadosamente mientras selecciona todas las que correspondan.**

   - Mi guardián no me ayudó a vota
   - No puedo votar porque tengo un guardián
   - Mi guardián me ayudó a registrarme para votar
   - Mi guardián me habló sobre los candidatos y los problemas
   - Mi guardián me ayudó a revisar los materiales en el correo
   - Mi guardián me ayudó con mi boleta por correo
   - Mi guardián me ayudó a organizar transportación para votar
   - Mi guardián me llevó a votar
   - Mi guardián me ayudó con la máquina de votar
   - Mi guardián me ayudó con la boleta
   - Mi guardián me dijo por quién o por qué votar
   - Otro, por favor explique

6. **¿Tiene su estado alternativas u otras opciones envés de** guardián **o la** guardián **limitada, como usando decisiones con apoyo?**

- Sí
- No
- Mi estado está trabajando en opciones para decisiones con apoyo
- Yo no sé

7. **¿Estás registrado para votar?**

- Sí
- No. **(Pase a la pregunta 29)**
- No, no puedo registrarme porque tengo un guardián y no puedo votar en mi estado. **(Pase a la pregunta 29)**

8. **Hay muchas formas de obtener información sobre candidatos y problemas. ¿Cómo obtuvo la información de votar? Por favor, revise todas las opciones cuidadosamente mientras selecciona todas las que se apliquen a usted.**

- Información por correo o periódico
- Campaña puerta a puerta una persona vino a tu puerta y habló sobre los candidatos o temas.
- Vallas publicitarias, carteles y letreros de calles
- Información de computadora con internet o podcast
- Asistió a reuniones o foros sobre los candidatos y temas.
- Información televisiva: debates, programas de entrevistas, comerciales.
- Información del radio o podcast.
- Información de la familia, amigos y guardián o conservador.
- Información proporcionada por mi proveedor de servicios.
- Información de redes sociales: Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, e Instagram

- No leí ninguna información sobre candidatos y temas antes de votar.
- Ninguna de estas maneras
- De otra manera, por favor explique.

9. ¿Usó algún sitio de internet de información electoral nacional, estatal o local para encontrar información electoral?

- No usé sus sitios de internet
- Usé sus sitios de internet y no tuve problemas
- Sí, tuve problemas para usar sitios de internet nacionales
- Sí, tuve problemas para usar el sitio de internet de elecciones estatales
- Sí, tuve problemas para usar mi sitio de internet local de elecciones
- No, no tuve problemas para usar los sitios de internet
- Otro, por favor esplique

10. ¿Cómo completó y emitió su voto?

- Por mi mismo
- Con la ayuda de los trabajadores electorales
- Con la ayuda de un familiar, amigo, guardián
- Con la ayuda de mi proveedor de servicios o asistente personal
- De otra manera, por favor explique.

11. ¿Cómo votaste?

- Envié mi boleta por correo **(Pase a la pregunta 21)**
- Fui a un sitio de votación temprano y voté antes del día de las elecciones
- Voté en el lugar de votación el día de las elecciones; Martes, 3 de noviembre de 2020

12. ¿Tuviste algún problema con tu identificación?

- Si
- No
- No se aplica
- Si es así, díganos por qué.

13.¿Cómo llegaste al lugar de votación?

- Transporte público
- Uber o Lyft
- Taxi
- Servicios de Transporte para personas con Discapacidades
- Mi propio auto
- Caminé
- 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.

14.¿Cómo fue tu experiencia con Uber o Lyft?

- No usé Uber ni Lyft
- No usé Uber ni Lyft debido a COVID-19
- Tuve una buena experiencia
- No tuve una buena experiencia
- Si no tuvo una buena experiencia, díganos por qué.

15.¿Tuvo algún problema con la accesibilidad física en su sitio de votación temprano o lugar de votación? Por favor, revise todas las opciones cuidadosamente mientras selecciona todas las que se apliquen a usted.

- No pude encontrar la entrada al edificio
- No pude ver los letreros de votación externos desde mi vehículo para votar en la acera
- No había suficiente estacionamiento accesible disponible

- Cuando estaba dentro del edificio, no pude ubicar el área de votación fácilmente
- La rampa o el elevador no funcionaban o eran difíciles de usar
- No se podía mover fácilmente en el área de votación
- Las filas eran demasiado largas para esperar
- No tuve ningún problema con la accesibilidad
- Tuve otros problemas que no están en la lista. Por favor explique.

16. **Cuéntenos sobre su experiencia con la votación en la acera. Por favor, revise todas las opciones cuidadosamente mientras selecciona todas las que se apliquen a usted.**

- No usé la votación en la acera
- Pude ver el letrero de votación en la acera desde mi auto
- Entendí las instrucciones en el letrero
- Tuve que esperar más de 10 minutos por los trabajadores electorales
- Los trabajadores electorales No fueron respetuosos y corteses
- Recibí mi calcomanía de "Yo voté"
- Otra experiencia, por favor explique.

17. **¿Cómo te trataron los trabajadores en los centros de votar? Por favor, revise todas las opciones cuidadosamente mientras selecciona todas las que se apliquen a usted.**

- 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
- Ellos no querian que yo votara
- Ellos no querian ayudarme
- Ellos no sabían como ayudarme
- Me dijeron que no podía traer mi animal de servicio al área de votación.
- Le dije al trabajador electoral que cometí un error en mi boleta y me dieron una nueva boleta.

- Fueron amables y serviciales
- Tuve otros problemas, no en la lista. Por favor explique.

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

- Sí
- No
- No sé

19.¿Es la primera vez que usa una máquina de votación accesible?

- Esta es la primera vez que uso la máquina de votación accesible
- No, he usado la máquina de votación accesible antes
- No, no use la máquina de votación accesible (**Pase a la pregunta 25)**

20.Cuéntenos su experiencia con la máquina de votación accesible. Por favor, revise todas las opciones cuidadosamente mientras selecciona todas las que se apliquen a usted.

- No tuve problemas para utilizar la máquina de votación accesible
- La máquina de votación accesible estaba configurada
- El trabajador electoral no sabían cómo usar la máquina de votación
- El trabajador electoral no sabía cómo ajustar la altura o el ángulo de la máquina.
- Tuve problemas para usar la pantalla
- No había audifonos disponibles
- Los audifonos estaban disponibles pero no funcionaban
- El trabajador electoral no sabían cómo activar las funciones de audio
- El trabajador electoral no sabían cómo hacer que el volumen fuera más alto o más bajo

- No podría "regresar" o "cambiar" a quién o por qué voté
- La máquina de votación accesible tenía un mensaje de error y no pude usarla
- Otro, infórmenos sobre cualquier otro problema que haya tenido con la máquina de votación accesible.

21. ¿Solicitó una boleta por correo?

- Si
- No **(Pase a la pregunta 25)**

22. ¿Se le envió automáticamente un formulario de solicitud de boleta por correo?

- Sí, me enviaron el formulario de solicitud por correo
- No, mi estado no usa formularios de solicitud de boleta
- Otro

23. ¿Cómo solicitó su boleta?

- Llamé a la oficina de elecciones estatales del departamento electoral de mi condado
- Recibí mi boleta de voto en ausencia o por correo por correo
- Recibí mi boleta de votante ausente o por correo enviada por correo electrónico desde la oficina de elecciones
- Obtuve mi boleta de voto ausente o por correo en línea en el sitio web de elecciones estatales
- Otro, por favor esplique

24. ¿Tuvo algún problema con su boleta por correo? Por favor, revise todas las opciones cuidadosamente mientras selecciona todas las que se apliquen a usted.

- No tuve problemas
- Tuve que pedir ayuda
- Tuve problemas para entender cómo completar la boleta

- Tuve problemas para enviar mi boleta por correo
- Tuve que pagar el franqueo
- Mi franqueo fue pagado por la oficina electoral
- ¿Ha tenido algún otro problema que no esté en la lista? Cuéntanos sobre ellos.

25. ¿Pudo votar en privado donde ningún otro votante podría ver su boleta? Por favor, revise todas las opciones cuidadosamente mientras selecciona todas las que se apliquen a usted.

- Sentí que mi voto era privado
- Solo las personas a las que les pedí que me ayudaran podían ver mi boleta
- No sentí que mi voto fuera privado, por favor explique.

26. ¿Votó por las personas y los temas como querías votar?

- Sí
- No

27. ¿Te sentiste bien con tu experiencia de votar?

- Sí
- No
- Si no, díganos lo que pasó.

28. ¿Cuéntanos sobre tu experiencia usando la boleta? Por favor, revise todas las opciones cuidadosamente mientras selecciona todas las que se apliquen a usted.

- No tuve problemas para entender la boleta
- No pude entender la boleta
- Tuve problemas para marcar mi boleta
- El tamaño del texto era demasiado pequeño
- El texto de la votación hizo que sea difícil saber si yo estaba respondiendo "sí" o "no"
- Si tuviste otra experiencia, por favor explícalo.

29. ¿Sabe a quién llamar si tienes problemas para votar?

- Sí
- No
- Si es así, ¿quién?

30. ¿Tuviste algún problema para votar?

- Sí.
- No. **(Vaya a la pregunta 33)**

31. ¿Lo reportaste?

- Sí
- No

32. ¿Se resolvió su problema?

- Sí
- No

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

34. ¿En qué ciudad vives?

35. Si está cómodo, por favor responda a su tipo de discapacidad. Por favor, revise todas las opciones cuidadosamente mientras selecciona todas las que se apliquen a usted.

- 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

36. ¿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

37. ¿Cuál es su género?

- Soy una mujer
- Soy un hombre
- Soy un transexual
- Género no conforme
- No me siento cómodo respondiendo esta pregunta

38. ¿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

39. ¿Dónde vives?

- Soy dueño de mi propia casa
- Vivo en un apartamento que pago el alquiler yo solo
- Vivo por mi cuenta con un compañero de cuarto
- Vivo en un hogar con otros
- Vivo con mi familia
- Vivo con una familia adoptivo
- Soy persona sin hogar
- Vivo en vida asistida
- Vivo en un centro de tratamiento residencial
- 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.

40. ¿Donde trabajas?

- Beca o pasantía
- Estoy buscando trabajo
- Tengo un empleo a tiempo completo, más de 32 horas

- Tengo un empleo a tiempo parcial, menos de 32 horas
- Soy trabajador por mi cuenta propia
- Voy a la escuela
- Soy voluntario en la comunidad
- Voy a un taller de acogida o centro de adultos
- No trabajo
- Estoy jubilado
- No me siento cómodo respondiendo esta pregunta
- No está en la lista, por favor explique.

41. ¿Le gustaría una copia impresa del Informe final de la Encuesta sobre la experiencia de los votantes con discapacidades de noviembre de 2020?

- No
- Iré al sitio web www.sabeusa.org y lo buscaré en la página de inicio
- Sí, quiero una copia. Escriba su nombre y dirección.

¡Gracias por completar esta encuesta! Tus respuestas son muy importantes para nosotros.

9-11-20

ATTACHMENT C

Quick View Table: Number of Voters by Type of Disability

- **Intellectual Disability**
- **Physical Disability**
- **Mental Health**
- **Down syndrome**
- **Autism**
- **Deaf**

Attachment C: Quick View Table: Number of Voters by Type of Disability

Questions	Intellectual Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Mental Health	Down syndrome	Autism	Deaf
Did the judge or court appoint someone to make decisions for you?						
Yes	62 (28%)	19 (6%)	19 (11%)	16 (26%)	38 (22%)	7 (7%)
No or didn't know	174 (7%)	320 (94%)	153 (89%)	46 (74%)	136 (88%)	95 (93%)
Does your guardian or conservator support you to vote?						
Yes	47 (20%)	16 (5%)	14 (8%)	16 (26%)	32 (18%)	6 (6%)
No	17 (7%)	3 (1%)	7 (4%)	0 (0)	8 (5%)	2 (2%)
Does your state have alternative or other choices to guardianship, limited guardianship such as Supported Decision-Making						
Yes	54 (23%)	70 (21%)	32 (19%)	14 (23%)	33 (19%)	12 (12%)
No	11 (5%)	30 (9%)	15 (9%)	4 (6%)	15 (9%)	15 (25%)
Working on it	24 (10%)	21 (6%)	8 (5%)	1 (2%)	16 (9%)	6 (6%)
Do not know	146 (62%)	217 (64%)	116 (7%)	43 (69%)	108 (62%)	69 (68%)

Questions	Intellectual Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Mental Health	Down syndrome	Autism	Deaf
How often do you vote?						
First-time	28 (12%)	20 (6%)	16 (9%)	3 (5%)	12 (7%)	7 (7%)
Sometimes	42 (18%)	44 (13%)	28 (16%)	9 (15%)	24 (14%)	13 (13%)
Always	111 (47%)	224 (66%)	118 (69%)	31 (50%)	114 (66%)	72 (71%)
Did you feel good about your voting experience?						
Yes	225 (95%)	308 (91%)	143 (85%)	61 (98%)	156 (90%)	88 (86%)
No	7 (5%)	28 (9%)	26 (15%)	0 (0)	13 (10%)	13 (84%)
Did you have problems voting?						
Yes	19 (8%)	19 (6%)	13 (9%)	2 (3%)	10 (6%)	10 (10%)
No	216 (92%)	318 (94%)	153 (89%)	60 (97%)	165 (95%)	91 (89%)
If you did not vote, why? (Multiple choice)						
Do not know how to vote	13 (6%)	13 (4%)	2 (1%)	2 (3%)	5 (3%)	2 (2%)
Told I could not vote	51 (22%)	52 (15%)	14 (8%)	20 (32%)	20 (11%)	9 (9%)
No valid ID	4 (2%)	1 (0.5%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1%)	0 (0)
Hard time getting Mail-In Ballot and gave up	2 (1%)	5 (5%)	1 (1%)	1 (2%)	0 (0)	0 (0)

SABE ★★★
GOVOTER
PROJECT

Questions	Intellectual Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Mental Health	Down syndrome	Autism	Deaf
Requested Mail-In Ballot, did not get in time	1 (0.5%)	3 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0)	0 (0)
If you did not vote, why? (Multiple choice) continued						
No witness to sign my envelope	2 (1%)	1 (0.%)	1 (1%)	2 (3%)	0 (0)	0 (0)
No transportation	4 (2%)	2 (1%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (1%)	0 (0)
Did not feel safe, COVID-19	2 (1%)	3 (1%)	3 (2%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (2%)
Too busy	0 (0)	1 (0.5%)	0 (0)	1 (2%)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Was not interested	2 (1%)	0 (0)	0 (0%)	0 (0)	2 (6%)	0 (0)
I was sick	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	10 (10%)
1Needed help and no one available	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	0 (0)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)
Parents did not take me	1 (0.5%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Staff did not take me	3 (1%)	1 (0.5%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
In nursing home, no way to vote	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other, discussed in narrative	11 (5%)	13 (4%)	0 (0)	3 (5%)	8 (5%)	10 (10%)

Questions	Intellectual Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Mental Health	Down syndrome	Autism	Deaf
How did you complete or cast your ballot?						
By myself	118 (50%)	230 (68%)	121 (70%)	33 (53%)	100 (57%)	80 (78%)
Help from Poll Worker	9 (4%)	13 (4%)	10 (6%)	0 (0)	4 (2%)	0 (0)
Help from family, friends, guardian	72 (31%)	63 (19%)	20 (12%)	26 (42%)	55 (32%)	13 (13%)
Help from staff	24 (10%)	18 (5%)	11 (6%)	1 (2%)	4 (2%)	4 (4%)
Other	6 (3%)	96 (28%)	0 (0)	1 (2%)	5 (3%)	4 (4%)
How did you vote?						
Mail-In	147 (62%)	225 (66%)	85 (49%)	46 (74%)	96 (55%)	57 (56%)
Election Day	35 (15%)	40 (12%)	24 (14%)	6 (10%)	24 (14%)	10 (10%)
Early	45 (19%)	68 (20%)	56 (33%)	8 (13%)	47 (27%)	34 (33%)
Other	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Tell us about your experience with curbside voting.						
Did not use curbside voting	69 (29%)	90 (27%)	66 (38%)	12 (19%)	64 (37%)	35 (34%)
Curbside voting sigs visible	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	0 (0)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)
Understood directions on sign	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	2 (3%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)

SABE GOVOTER PROJECT

Questions	Intellectual Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Mental Health	Down syndrome	Autism	Deaf
10+ minutes wait for Poll Worker	0 (0)	2 (1%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1%)
Tell us about your experience with curbside voting. Continued						
Poll Worker was not respectful	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Received "I voted" sticker	6 (3%)	5 (1%)	6 (3%)	1 (2%)	5 (5%)	4 (4%)
Other	3 (1%)	8 (2%)	7 (4%)	0 (0)	3 (2%)	1 (1%)
Were you able to vote privately?						
Felt my vote was private	164 (69%)	266 (78%)	138 (80%)	40 (65%)	128 (74%)	78 (76%)
People I asked see my ballot	60 (25%)	52 (15%)	18 (10%)	19 (31%)	32 (18%)	13 (3%)
Did not feel my vote was private	1 (0.5%)	12 (4%)	5 (3%)	0 (0)	2 (1%)	4 (4%)
Tell us about your experience using the ballot.						
I had no problems	115 (49%)	218 (64%)	105 (61%)	27 (44%)	105 (60%)	65 (64%)
Ballot confusing	54 (23%)	57 (17%)	14 (8%)	18 (29%)	29 (17%)	11 (1%)
Trouble marking ballot	54 (23%)	39 (12%)	18 (10%)	10 (16%)	15 (9%)	12 (12%)
Print too small	13 (6%)	17 (1%)	10 (6%)	4 (6%)	8 (5%)	9 (9%)
Not sure answering yes-no	36 (15%)	35 (10%)	32 (19%)	4 (6%)	30 (7%)	11 (11%)

Questions	Intellectual Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Mental Health	Down syndrome	Autism	Deaf
Too much information	36 (15%)	35 (10%)	32 (19%)	18 (29%)	29 (17%)	11 (11%)
How did the Poll Worker treat you?						
Not enough time to vote	2 (1%)	0 (0)	1 (1%)	0 (0)	2 (1%)	0 (0)
Made me feel bad	2 (1%)	4 (1%)	4 (2%)	0 (0)	3 (2%)	2 (2%)
Acted like I could not vote myself	1 (0.5%)	5 (1%)	4 (2%)	0 (0)	1 (1%)	3 (3%)
Did not want me to vote	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Service animal not allowed	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Did not know how to help me	0 (0)	5 (1%)	5 (3%)	0 (0)	1 (1%)	5 (5%)
Did not want to help me	3 (1%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1%)	5 (5%)
Nice and helpful	73 (31%)	92 (27%)	67 (39%)	62 (100%)	65 (37%)	29 (28%)
Other	5 (2%)	17 (5%)	13 (8%)	0 (0)	1 (1%)	0 (0)
Did you know who to call if you have a voting problem?						
Yes	104 (44%)	178 (53%)	89 (52%)	104 (44%)	78 (45%)	55 (54%)

Questions	Intellectual Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Mental Health	Down syndrome	Autism	Deaf
No	131 (56%)	160 (47%)	81 (47%)	131 (56%)	96 (55%)	46 (45%)
How old are you?						
Between 18-25	55 (23%)	39 (12%)	22 (13%)	55 (89%)	55 (32%)	16 (16%)
Between 26-39	86 (36%)	103 (30%)	72 (42%)	86 (37%)	81 (47%)	22 (22%)
Between 40-55	60 (25%)	105 (31%)	48 (28%)	60 (26%)	34 (20%)	28 (27%)
Between 56-66	25 (11%)	58 (17%)	23 (13%)	25 (11%)	3 (2%)	20 (20%)
Older than 67	67 (3%)	28 (8%)	5 (3%)	6 (3%)	1 (1%)	17 (17%)
Not comfortable answering	3 (1%)	4 (1%)	2 (1%)	3 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0)
What is your race?						
African American or Black	33 (14%)	35 (10%)	20 (12%)	11 (18%)	19 (11%)	11 (11%)
Asian	5 (2%)	12 (4%)	1 (1%)	2 (3%)	4 (2%)	2 (2%)
Caucasian or white	168 (71%)	236 (70%)	120 (70%)	44 (71%)	127 (73%)	77 (75%)
Latino or Hispanic	6 (3%)	17 (5%)	5 (3%)	2 (3%)	4 (2%)	2 (2%)
Indigenous Peoples or Native American	3 (1%)	5 (1%)	6 (3%)	0 (0)	3 (2%)	2 (2%)

Questions	Intellectual Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Mental Health	Down syndrome	Autism	Deaf
What is your race? Continued						
Pacific Islander	0 (0)	1 (0.5%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1%)	0 (0)
Mixed	11 (5%)	13 (4%)	9 (5%)	1 (2%)	5 (3%)	3 (3%)
Not comfortable answering	7 (3%)	10 (3%)	5 (3%)	2 (3%)	4 (2%)	3 (3%)
Other	2 (1%)	5 (1%)	6 (3%)	0 (0)	3 (2%)	1 (1%)
Where do you live?						
On my own	42 (18%)	21 (6%)	41 (24%)	42 (18%)	23 (13%)	44 (43%)
Apartment by myself	42 (18%)	67 (20%)	38 (22%)	42 (18%)	24 (14%)	20 (20%)
Live with roommates	26 (11%)	34 (10%)	15 (9%)	26 (11%)	17 (10%)	8 (8%)
Live in group home	12 (5%)	8 (2%)	4 (2%)	12 (5%)	7 (4%)	2 (2%)
Live with family	79 (33%)	75 (22%)	43 (25%)	79 (34%)	85 (49%)	22 (22%)
Live foster family	2 (1%)	1 (0.5%)	1 (1%)	2 (1%)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Homeless	2 (1%)	1 (0.5%)	0 (0)	2 (1%)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Assisted Living	2 (1%)	6 (2%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)

Questions	Intellectual Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Mental Health	Down syndrome	Autism	Deaf
Where do you live? Continued						
Residential Treatment	4 (2%)	1 (0.5%)	4 (2%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Live in institution	3 (1%)	0 (0)	2 (1%)	3 (1%)	0 (0)	1 (1%)
Live in ICF-DD	8 (3%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (3%)	10 (6%)	4 (4%)
Live in nursing home	1 (0.5%)	2 (1%)	0 (0)	1 (0.5%)	1 (1%)	0 (0)
Not comfortable answering	4 (2%)	7 (2%)	4 (2%)	4 (2%)	6 (3%)	1 (1%)
Other	8 (3%)	15 (4%)	13 (8%)	8 (3%)	10 (6%)	4 (4%)
Where do you work?						
Fellowship or Internship	2 (1%)	5 (1%)	1 (1%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	0 (0)
Go to school	22 (9%)	21 (6%)	10 (6%)	22 (35%)	18 (10%)	7 (7%)
Full-time employed	10 (4%)	62 (18%)	34 (20%)	10 (4%)	23 (13%)	28 (27%)
Part-time employed	44 (19%)	55 (16%)	25 (15%)	44 (19%)	36 (21%)	12 (12%)
Looking for work	48 (20%)	38 (11%)	18 (10%)	48 (77%)	23 (13%)	28 (27%)
Self employed	10 (4%)	16 (5%)	7 (4%)	10 (4%)	3 (2%)	8 (8%)

Questions	Intellectual Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Mental Health	Down syndrome	Autism	Deaf
Where do you work? Continued						
Volunteer in the community	8 (3%)	14 (4%)	7 (4%)	8 (3%)	8 (5%)	1 (1%)
Sheltered workshop-adult center	25 (11%)	4 (1%)	6 (3%)	25 (11%)	5 (3%)	1 (1%)
Stay home, do not work	43 (18%)	65 (19%)	34 (20%)	43 (18%)	35 (20%)	13 (13%)
Retired	6 (3%)	33 (10%)	6 (3%)	6 (3%)	1 (1%)	14 (14%)
Not comfortable answering	7 (3%)	6 (2%)	6 (3%)	7 (11%)	6 (3%)	1 (1%)
Other	11 (5%)	19 (6%)	16 (9%)	11 (18%)	12 (7%)	7 (7%)

ATTACHMENT D

Accessible Equipment Comments by Specific Disability

Attachment D: Accessible Equipment Comments by Specific Disability

Question	Intellectual Disability	Physical Disability	Mental Health	Down Syndrome	Autism	Deaf
Was there an accessible voting machine available at the Early or Election Day voting center?						
Yes	31 (37%)	49 (45%)	33 (39%)	31 (37%)	30 (41%)	19 (45%)
No	9 (11%)	9 (8%)	11 (13%)	9 (10%)	7 (9%)	6 (14%)
I do not know	43 (52%)	52 (47%)	40 (48%)	43 (52%)	37 (50%)	17 (40%)
Select all that apply about your experience using the accessible voting machine.						
I had no problems using the accessible voting machine	24 (63%)	39 (65%)	18 (46%)	24 (63%)	23 (61%)	12 (52%)
Poll Worker had to call for help to make the accessible voting machine work	2 (5%)	6 (10%)	2 (5%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

SABE ★★★ GOVOTER PROJECT

2020 Survey Report   GoVoter.org

Question	Intellectual Disability	Physical Disability	Mental Health	Down Syndrome	Autism	Deaf
Poll Worker did not know how to adjust height of machine	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
I could not turn on the screen	1 (3%)	4 (7%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)
No headsets were available	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)
Headsets available, did not work	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Poll Worker did not know how to turn on the audio features	2 (5%)	1 (2%)	2 (5%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)
Poll Worker did not know how to make the sound louder or softer	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)

Question	Intellectual Disability	Physical Disability	Mental Health	Down Syndrome	Autism	Deaf
I did not know how to "go back" or "change who or what I voted for	1 (3%)	1 (2%)	2 (5%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)
Had error message and could not vote	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)
Other, please tell us about any other issues you had with the accessible voting machine	9 (24%)	12 (20%)	13 (33%)	9 (24%)	9 (24%)	9 (39%)

ATTACHMENT E

Compares Answers to Survey Questions 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+
Do you have a guardian?					
Yes	37 (22%)	57 (17%)	26 (9%)	7 (5%)	1 (2%)
No	80 (47%)	178 (53%)	182 (66%)	102 (79%)	55 (90%)
Does your guardian support you to vote?					
Yes	168 (81%)	307 (72%)	188 (55%)	106 (62%)	0 (0%)
No	40 (19%)	120 (28%)	154 (45%)	65 (38%)	0 (0%)
How often do you vote?					
All the time	71 (42%)	173 (52%)	168 (61%)	95 (74%)	51 (86%)
Sometimes	18 (11%)	56 (17%)	37 (13%)	10 (8%)	3 (5%)
First time	37 (22%)	22 (7%)	20 (7%)	6 (5%)	1 (2%)
How did you vote?					
Mail-in Ballot	123 (59%)	290 (68%)	215 (63%)	94 (55%)	34 (56%)

SABE ★★★ GOVOTER PROJECT

	Age: 18-25	Age: 26-39	Age: 40-55	Age: 56-66	Age: 67+
Election Day	40 (19%)	137 (32%)	44 (13%)	24 (4%)	4 (6%)
Early Voting	48 (23%)	94 (22%)	82 (24%)	53 (31%)	21 (34%)
How did you complete your ballot?					
By myself	83 (51%)	273 (64%)	174 (51%)	128 (75%)	45 (73%)
Poll Workers	9 (6%)	17 (4%)	10 (3%)	9 (5%)	1 (2%)
Family, friends	60 (37%)	107 (25%)	48 (14%)	12 (7%)	11 (18%)
Provider staff	7 (4%)	17 (4%)	6 (21%)	12 (7%)	1 (2%)
Were you able to vote privately?					
I felt my vote was private	118 (73%)	333 (78%)	280 (82%)	140 (82%)	43 (71%)
Only people I asked	42 (26%)	3 (17%)	38 (11%)	19 (11%)	12 (19%)
I did not feel my vote was private	1 (1%)	13 (3%)	3 (1%)	5 (3%)	0 (0%)
Did you feel good about your voting experience?					
Yes	158 (97%)	393 (92%)	321 (94%)	106 (62%)	49 (81%)

	Age: 18-25	Age: 26-39	Age: 40-55	Age: 56-66	Age: 67+
No	5 (3%)	27 (8%)	21 (6%)	65 (38%)	12 (19%)
Do you know who to call if you have a vote problem?					
Yes	53 (32%)	179 (42%)	161 (47%)	106 (62%)	49 (81%)
No	115 (68%)	248 (58%)	181 (53%)	65 (38%)	12 (19%)
Did you have any voting problems?					
Yes	4 (4%)	26 (6%)	21 (6%)	17 (10%)	3 (5%)
No	162 (96%)	401 (94%)	321 (94%)	154 (90%)	58 (95%)
Did you report it?					
Yes	42 (20%)	184 (43%)	147 (43%)	79 (46%)	41 (67%)
No	166 (80%)	243 (57%)	195 (57%)	92 (54%)	20 (33%)
Was your problem solved?					
Yes	104 (50%)	201 (47%)	287 (84%)	99 (58%)	0 (0%)
No	104 (50%)	226 (53%)	55 (16%)	72 (42%)	61 (100%)

Attachment F

Compares Answers to Survey Questions by Voters Race

Attachment F: Comparison of Answers to Questions by Race

Question	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Indigenous Peoples	Mixed
How often do you vote?						
Always	421 (62%)	50 (40%)	12 (36%)	19 (51%)	9 (40%)	19 (61%)
Sometimes	88 (13%)	10 (8%)	1 (3%)	7 (19%)	0 (0)	8 (26%)
Never	109 (16%)	50 (40%)	16 (48%)	11 (30%)	7 (32%)	1 (10%)
First-time Voting	57 (8%)	14 (11%)	4 (12%)	0 (0)	6 (27%)	3 (10%)
If you did not vote, why?						
I do not know how to vote	25 (14%)	13 (19%)	1 (6%)	0 (0)	2 (12%)	1 (17%)
I was told I could not vote	108 (58%)	46 (69%)	16 (89%)	9 (75%)	9 (53%)	0 (0)
Because of COVID-19	8 (4%)	1 (1%)	2 (11%)	0 (0)	1 (6%)	1 (17%)
Hard time getting absentee ballot	6 (3%)	3 (4%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	0 (0)
No valid ID	6 (3%)	3 (4%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Asked for absentee ballot, did not arrive in time	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	1 (6%)	1 (8%)	1 (6%)	0 (0)
No transportation to polls	5 (3%)	1 (1%)	1 (6%)	0 (0)	1 (6%)	0 (0)
I was too busy	0 (0)	2 (3%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (12%)	1 (17%)

Question	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Indigenous Peoples	Mixed
Not interested in voting in this election	4 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)
Could not go because of being sick	2 (1%)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Staff did not take me	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Comments	35 (19%)	6 (9%)	0 (0%)	2 (17%)	3 (18%)	2 (33%)
Do you have a guardian?						
Yes	83 (12%)	16 (13%)	4 (12%)	6 (16%)	1 (4%)	11 (35%)
No	450 (66%)	52 (41%)	13 (39%)	22 (59%)	10 (43%)	20 (65%)
Don't know	136 (20%)	58 (46%)	16 (48%)	9 (24%)	11 (47%)	0 (0%)
Choose not to answer	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)
How does your guardian support you to vote?						
Guardian does not help me to vote	28 (32%)	7 (44%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	4 (36%)
Other ways guardian helps me vote	14 (16%)	3 (19%)	0 (0%)	3 (50%)	0 (0%)	2 (18%)
Helped me with all aspects of voting	10 (11%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	0 (9%)
Helped me with mail-in ballot	10 (11%)	1 (6%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (9%)
Helped me registered to vote	10 (11%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Question	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Indigenous Peoples	Mixed
Talked about candidates and issues	6 (7%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Helped me with materials in the mail	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Heled me with the voting machine	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)
Helped me mark a paper ballot	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Transportation	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Guardian took me to vote	4 (5%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (9%)
Alternatives to guardianship?						
Yes	128 (19%)	5 (12%)	2 (6%)	8 (22%)	2 (9%)	6 (19%)
No	51 (8%)	12 (10%)	1 (3%)	2 (5%)	2 (9%)	4 (13%)
My state is working on it	46 (7%)	8 (6%)	2 (6%)	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	3 (10%)
I don't know	448 (67%)	90 (72%)	7 (84%)	26 (70%)	18 (78%)	18 (58%)
Are you registered to vote?						
Yes	670 (99%)	125 (99%)	33 (100%)	36 (97%)	23 (100%)	29 (94%)
No	9 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)
Cannot register because I have a guardian	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)

Question	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Indigenous Peoples	Mixed
How do you get voting information?						
Info from computer, internet	359 (54%)	39 (41%)	8 (24%)	22 (61%)	7 (30%)	16 (55%)
Info from TV, debates, commercials	344 (51%)	46 (37%)	9 (27%)	19 (53%)	6 (26%)	20 (69%)
Info from mail, newspapers	285 (42%)	51 (41%)	9 (27%)	17 (47%)	8 (35%)	16 (55%)
Info from family and friends	244 (36%)	28 (22%)	9 (27%)	8 (22%)	4 (18%)	14 (48%)
Info from social media	233 (35%)	32 (26%)	9 (27%)	10 (28%)	6 (26%)	11 (38%)
Info from radio and podcasts	173 (26%)	2 (2%)	3 (9%)	7 (19%)	3 (13%)	15 (52%)
Info from billboards, posters	153 (23%)	41 (33%)	10 (30%)	8 (22%)	5 (22%)	8 (28%)
Door-to-door campaigning	133 (20%)	42 (34%)	7 (21%)	7 (19%)	9 (39%)	3 (10%)
Attended meetings and forums	111 (17%)	21 (17%)	3 (9%)	5 (14%)	0 (0%)	6 (21%)
Provider staff	27 (4%)	11 (9%)	2 (6%)	2 (6%)	1 (4%)	4 (15%)
Did not listen to anything	8 (1%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)
None of the above	6 (1%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)
Other ways	6 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	2 (6%)	2 (9%)	4 (14%)

Question	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Indigenous Peoples	Mixed
Did you use any national, state, and local election websites						
Did not use their websites	295 (44%)	79 (64%)	21 (64%)	22 (61%)	11 (50%)	14 (48%)
Used websites and had not problems	223 (34%)	29 (24%)	9 (27%)	8 (22%)	4 (18%)	4 (14%)
No, I had no problems using websites	81 (12%)	11 (9%)	2 (6%)	2 (6%)	2 (9%)	7 (24%)
Used state election websites, ad problems	17 (3%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	3 (14%)	0 (0%)
Used national election websites, had problems	14 (2%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	1 (5%)	1 (3%)
Used local websites, had problems	11 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (10%)
Other, explain responses	23 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)
How did you complete and ca your ballot?						
By myself	445 (67%)	81 (66%)	22 (67%)	27 (77%)	16 (70%)	14 (46%)
Help from family and friends	143 (22%)	23 (19%)	8 (24%)	6 (17%)	0 (0%)	8 (29%)
Help from staff	32 (5%)	7 (6%)	2 (6%)	1 (3%)	3 (13%)	2 (7%)
Help from Poll Workers	20 (3%)	9 (7%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	4 (14%)
Other	22 (3%)	2 (2%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	3 (13%)	1 (4%)

Question	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Indigenous Peoples	Mixed
How did you vote?						
Mail-In	404 (61%)	83 (67%)	28 (85%)	22 (61%)	16 (76%)	15 (52%)
Election Day	91 (14%)	11 (9%)	5 (15%)	5 (14%)	2 (10%)	3 (10%)
Early Voting	166 (25%)	30 (24%)	0 (0%)	9 (25%)	3 (14%)	11 (38%)
Did you have any problems with your ID?						
Yes	5 (1%)	3 (2%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
No	515 (77%)	89 (71%)	21 (64%)	25 (69%)	14 (61%)	25 (86%)
Does not apply	148 (22%)	33 (26%)	11 (33%)	11 (31%)	9 (39%)	4 (14%)
How did you get to the polling place?						
Family, friends, guardian	93 (35%)	13 (31%)	2 (40%)	5 (38%)	2 (29%)	5 (36%)
My own car	82 (31%)	11 (26%)	1 (20%)	3 (23%)	1 (14%)	2 (14%)
Service Provider, staff	27 (10%)	6 (14%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	2 (29%)	6 (43%)
Walked	30 (11%)	4 (10%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Wheelchair or scooter	4 (2%)	4 (10%)	1 (20%)	2 (15%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)
Public transportation	5 (2%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

SABE★★★
GOVOTER
PROJECT

Question	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Indigenous Peoples	Mixed
Lyft or Uber	5 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Disability transit paratransit	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Taxi	1 (1%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Political party	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other	15 (6%)	1 (3%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	2 (29%)	0 (0%)
Did you have any accessible problems at the polls?						
Had no problems with accessibility	202 (79%)	29 (71%)	3 (60%)	10 (77%)	5 (71%)	13 (93%)
Not enough accessible parking	11 (4%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)
Lines too long	9 (4%)	3 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Could not locate entrance to building	7 (3%)	2 (5%)	1 (20%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Could not see signs for curbside voting	7 (3%)	5 (12%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Could not locate voting area easily	8 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Could not easily move around inside polling place	5 (2%)	2 (5%)	1 (20%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Ramp, elevator not working	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Question	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Indigenous Peoples	Mixed
Other not on list	37 (14%)	7 (17%)	2 (40%)	2 (15%)	2 (29%)	0 (0%)
Tell us about your experience with curbside voting?						
I did not use curbside voting	221 (86%)	32 (76%)	4 (80%)	12 (92%)	5 (83%)	10 (71%)
I got my "I voted" sticker	2 (5%)	4 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (14%)
Understood instructions on the sign	5 (2%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (14%)
Could see curbside voting sins from my car	5 (2%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
I had to wait more than 10 minutes	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Poll Workers not respectful and courteous	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other	8 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)
How did Poll Workers treat you?						
Poll Workers were nice and helpful	222 (88%)	34 (81%)	2 (50%)	12 (92%)	4 (67%)	13 (86%)
They did not know how to help me	8 (3%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)
They said or did things that made me feel bad	8 (3%)	3 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)
Acted like I could not vote even when I could	3 (3%)	3 (7%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)
They did not want to help me	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.5%)

Question	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Indigenous Peoples	Mixed
Did not give me enough time to vote	3 (1%)	3 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
They did not want me to vote	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Told Poll Worker I made a mistake on my ballot and they gave me a new one	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.5%)
Had other issues	24 (10%)	7 (17%)	1 (25%)	2 (15%)	2 (33%)	0 (0%)
Was there an accessible voting machine?						
Yes	199 (45%)	22 (54%)	2 (40%)	4 (31%)	3 (43%)	6 (50%)
No	26 (10%)	3 (7%)	0 (0%)	2 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
I don't know	117 (45%)	16 (39%)	3 (60%)	7 (54%)	4 (57%)	6 (50%)
Is this your First-time using the accessible voting machine?						
Yes, this was my first time	13 (5%)	5 (12%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (14%)
No, I have used the accessible machine before	72 (28%)	13 (31%)	4 (57%)	4 (33%)	1 (17%)	4 (29%)
Did not use the accessible machine	176 (68%)	25 (60%)	3 (43%)	8 (67%)	5 (83%)	8 (57%)
Tell us about your experience with the accessible voting machine.						
I had no problems using the accessible machine	83 (62%)	19 (61%)	1 (33%)	2 (29%)	2 (50%)	7 (88%)
The Poll Worker had to call for help to work the machine	11 (8%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Question	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Indigenous Peoples	Mixed
The accessible machine was not set up	10 (7%)	3 (10%)	0 (0%)	1 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
The Poll Worker did not know how to use the machine	8 (6%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
No headsets	6 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
The Poll Worker did not know how to turn on the audio	4 (3%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
I had trouble using the touch screen	1 (1%)	3 (10%)	0 (0%)	1 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Did not know how to go back or change elections	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Poll Worker did not know how to adjust height	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Headsets available, but not working	1 (1%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Poll Worker did not know how to adjust the volume	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Accessible machine had an error message and could not use	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other	32 (24%)	9 (29%)	2 (67%)	1 (13%)	2 (50%)	1 (13%)
Did you ask for a Mail-In ballot?						
Yes	382 (78%)	85 (85%)	28 (93%)	20 (71%)	13 (72%)	13 (62%)
No	108 (22%)	15 (15%)	2 (7%)	8 (29%)	5 (28%)	8 (38%)

Question	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Indigenous Peoples	Mixed
Was your Mail-In ballot request form automatically mailed to you?						
Yes, a request form was mailed to me	288 (61%)	81 (83%)	23 (77%)	21 (81%)	14 (82%)	8 (40%)
No. I had to request the form	105 (22%)	11 (11%)	5 (17%)	1 (4%)	1 (6%)	8 (40%)
No. My state does not use absentee ballots	15 (3%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (8%)	2 (12%)	2 (10%)
Other	64 (14%)	5 (5%)	2 (7%)	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	2 (10%)
How did you get your absentee, mail-in ballot?						
I got it in the mail from Election Officials	177 (39%)	26 (27%)	5 (17%)	12 (48%)	4 (24%)	7 (44%)
I called my local or state Election Office	148 (33%)	60 (62%)	16 (53%)	9 (36%)	10 (59%)	3 (19%)
I got it on-line from state Election Office	47 (10%)	1 (1%)	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	2 (12%)	3 (19%)
Emailed it to me from my local Election Office	34 (7%)	3 (3%)	6 (20%)	3 (12%)	1 (6%)	1 (6%)
Other	48 (11%)	7 (7%)	2 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (13%)
Did you have any problems using your absentee ballot?						
No problems	257 (57%)	34 (35%)	12 (40%)	14 (56%)	6 (35%)	13 (76%)
I had to ask for help	107 (24%)	41 (42%)	13 (43%)	6 (24%)	4 (24%)	0 (0%)
I had problems understanding how to complete the ballot	76 (17%)	19 (19%)	4 (13%)	4 (16%)	6 (35%)	1 (6%)

Question	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Indigenous Peoples	Mixed
My postage was paid y the election Office	43 (10%)	4 (4%)	2 (7%)	2 (8%)	1 (6%)	5 (29%)
I had to pay postage	25 (6%)	2 (2%)	1 (3%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	2 (12%)
I had problems mailing my ballot	5 (1%)	2 (1%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	1 (6%)
Other	48 (11%)	7 (7%)	2 (7%)	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	2 (12%)
Were you able to vote privately?						
I felt my vote was private	517 (78%)	107 (88%)	26 (79%)	2(6 (76%)	18 (82%)	21 (72%)
Only people I asked	111 (17%)	12 (10%)	6 (18%)	6 (18%)	2 (9%)	6 (21%)
I did not feel my vote was private	8 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	2 (9%)	1 (3%)
Why did you not feel your vote was private	26 (4%)	2 (2%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)
Did you vote for the people and issues the way you wanted?						
Yes	655 (98%)	123 (98%)	33 (100%)	34 (97%)	20 (91%)	28 (97%)
No	13 (2%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	2 (9%)	1 (3%)
Did you feel good about your voting experience?						
Yes	627 (94%)	123 (98%)	30 (91%)	35 (97%)	19 (86%)	27 (96%)
No	42 (6%)	2 (2%)	3 (9%)	1 (3%)	3 (14%)	1 (4%)

SABE★★★
GOVOTER
PROJECT

2020 Survey Report   GoVoter.org

Question	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Indigenous Peoples	Mixed
Tell us about your experience using the ballot?						
I had no problems understanding the ballot	402 (62%)	65 (53%)	14 (47%)	24 (67%)	6 (30%)	21 (78%)
I had trouble following the directions	116 (18%)	38 (31%)	13 (43%)	5 (14%)	7 (35%)	2 (7%)
I had problems marking my ballot	8 (13%)	24 (20%)	7 (23%)	6 (17%)	6 (30%)	5 (19%)
The wording on the ballot made it hard to know if I was voting yes or no	78 (12%)	3 (3%)	1 (3%)	5 (14%)	3 (15%)	5 (19%)
Print on ballot too small	35 (55%)	8 (7%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	2 (10%)	2 (7%)
Do you know who to call if you have a vote problem?						
Yes	43 (34%)	334 (49%)	13 (39%)	17 (46%)	5 (22%)	17 (57%)
No	82 (66%)	34 (51%)	20 (61%)	20 (54%)	18 (78%)	13 (43%)
Local Election Office	63 (9%)	7 (6%)	2 (1%)	3 (8%)	2 (7%)	8 (27%)
P&As	37 (5%)	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Family and Friends	22 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	2 (7%)
State Election Office	9 (1%)	1 1%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	2 (7%)
Staff	8 (1%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Question	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Indigenous Peoples	Mixed
Guardian	1 (0%)	2 (2%)	1 (1%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)
1-800 #	13 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Poll Worker	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Did you have any voting problems?						
Yes	42 (6%)	6 (5%)	4 (12%)	2 (5%)	3 (14%)	1 (3%)
No	633 (94%)	119 (95%)	29 (88%)	35 (95%)	19 (86%)	30 (97%)
Did you report it?						
Yes	21 (48%)	3 (43%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)	0 (0%)
No	23 (52%)	4 (57%)	3 (75%)	3 (100%)	2 (67%)	1 (100%)
Was your problem solved?						
Yes	25 (61%)	4 (67%)	2 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
No	16 (39%)	2 (33%)	2 (50%)	1 (50%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)