



Votewatch Exit Poll Albuquerque General Election 2004

Preliminary Highlights
Description of Methods Used
Data Codebook
November 30, 2004

Acknowledgements

The pilot effort conducted for Votewatch in Albuquerque New Mexico during the General Election on November 2, 2004, was truly a team effort led by Steven Hertzberg of Votewatch and Susan Gabbard of Aguirre Group, assisted by Carmen Sum and pro bono statistical advisors Fritz Scheuren and Rob Santos.

Common Cause, led by Lisa Prosienski and Matt Brix, provided more than 60 volunteers who did the polling. The professional supervisors who ran each precinct were:

- Lonna Atkeson
- Rich Clark
- Joan Crowley
- Joan Decker
- Julio Cesar Flores-Campero
- Marie Hansberry
- Kristin Juffer
- Kerry Krisman
- Carlos Leon
- Kate Mulqueen
- Diane Stoner
- Cheryl Wiese
- Jen Ziemke

Survey development and processing was led by Nicole Vicinanza of Aguirre. Codebook preparation was carried out by Maria Teresa Cruz, with data processing and preliminary highlights handled by Trish Hernandez. The calculation of the nonresponse adjustment, final weights, and sampling error estimates was done by Dr. Yan Liu.

Outside reviewers for this report included Dr. Mary Batcher, among others. Several of the professional supervisors also commented earlier on portions of this material.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS II

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS 1

Demographics 1

Polling Location 1

Voting Equipment 2

Other Issues/Confidence in the System..... 3

INTRODUCTION..... 5

VOTEWATCH..... 6

DEVELOPMENT OF DATA COLLECTION METHODS..... 7

Instrument Development 7

Testing the Use of Volunteers in Data Collection..... 9

Data Collection Technologies 9

Small Scale Pilot Testing 10

 California’s October 7th Special Election..... 10

 Early California Voting, October 2004..... 11

COLLECTION METHODS 12

Sampling 12

 Precinct Selection 12

 Polling locations 13

 Assignment of time slots 13

 Using a Counter to Select Random Voters..... 14

 Voter Eligibility for the Survey..... 14

Supervisor Recruitment 14

Supervisor Training..... 15

Survey Logistics 15

 Survey Materials 15

 Volunteer Recruitment and Assignment..... 16

Election Day Data Collection 16

 Precinct Location Issues 16

 The 100 Foot Rule 17

 Shift Staffing 18

 Phone Lines 18

 Influence of Early Voting and Absentee Voting 19

POST-ELECTION DATA PROCESSING AND ESTIMATION	20
Post-Election Data Cleaning and Analysis	20
Response Adjustment and Weighting.....	21
Margin of Error Construction.....	22
CODEBOOK FOR ALBUQUERQUE PUBLIC ACCESS DATA	23
Contents of the Data File.....	23
Description of the Data Elements.....	23
Presidential Vote Results	24
SECTION/SECCIÓN A: POLLING LOCATION/LUGAR DE VOTACIÓN	26
SECTION:/SECCIÓN B: VOTING EQUIPMENT/MÁQUINA O EQUIPO DE VOTACIÓN	30
SECTION/SECCIÓN C: OTHER ISSUES/CONFIDENCE IN SYSTEM/OTROS TEMAS/CONFIANZA EN EL SISTEMA.....	33
SECTION/SECCIÓN D: ABOUT YOU/DESCRIPCIÓN PERSONAL	34
APPENDIX 1 ENGLISH LANGUAGE QUESTIONNAIRE	37
APPENDIX 2 SPANISH LANGUAGE QUESTIONNAIRE	38
APPENDIX 3 RESPONSE SHEET.....	39
APPENDIX 4 COUNTER SHEET	40
APPENDIX 5 MARGIN OF ERROR ESTIMATES.....	41

Highlights of Results

The following results are based on the survey responses of individuals who went to the polls in Bernalillo County, New Mexico intending to vote during the November, 2004 Presidential Election. Bernalillo County includes Albuquerque and contains roughly one-third of the voters in New Mexico.

The goal of the survey was to monitor respondents' experiences with their registration, polling location, and voting equipment, and to ascertain their confidence in the voting system.

Respondents were selected using a sampling plan that involved randomly selecting precincts, times of day, and exiting voters. Selected respondents were approached and screened for eligibility by citizen volunteers and asked to complete the 22 item survey. In all, 962 surveys were completed in 40 precincts.

All survey respondents, whether or not they actually cast a ballot, were asked to provide basic demographic information and answer questions pertaining to the polling location.

Demographics

- Fifty-three percent of survey respondents were female, 47 percent were male.
- The majority of survey respondents were between 26 and 54 years of age (67 percent). Twenty percent of respondents were 18 to 25 years old, and 13 percent were 55 years or older.
- Survey respondents represented a number of ethnic groups. Half were White/Caucasian (50 percent), and a third (35 percent) were Hispanic. The remaining sixth (13 percent) of respondents were about evenly divided between Native American/Alaska Native (7 percent), African American (4 percent), or Asian/Pacific Islander (2 percent).
- Three-quarters of those surveyed responded that they were not college or university students (75 percent). Twenty-five percent of respondents said they were students at a college or university.

Polling Location

- Individuals surveyed were asked whether they had any trouble finding their polling location on Election Day. The vast majority of respondents reported they had no problems finding their polling location (86 percent). Fourteen percent said they did have trouble finding it. ¹

¹ If someone was not able to find the polling place at all, it would seem that they would not have had an opportunity to be surveyed. However, if at first a person could not find their

- Almost all respondents found that their name was on the list when they arrived at the polling location (93 percent).
- While the vast majority of respondents said they were not asked to present identification before voting (78 percent), nearly a quarter were asked for ID (22 percent). Among those who were asked for ID, about 71 percent presented a driver's license, 12 percent provided a utility bill or other document, and 16 percent offered no form of ID.
- The form of identification provided was almost always accepted (97 percent of the time). However, three percent of voters who presented ID had it rejected.
- Survey respondents reported what happened next in the voting process once their identification was checked. Ninety-two percent of those who were asked for ID went on to vote a regular ballot and seven percent cast a provisional ballot. The remaining one percent of those who were asked for ID did not vote at that time because they were told they had to go elsewhere to vote.
- Nearly three-quarters of survey respondents reported that they had voted in the past (73 percent). Twenty-one percent of respondents were first-time voters.
- When asked about how and where they registered to vote, almost four in ten stated they were registered by someone at a supermarket or other public place (38 percent). Another 32 percent said they registered by mail with a form they got from the library, another location or the Internet. Eleven percent of respondents registered to vote at the DMV. The remaining 19 percent said they registered elsewhere, such as the Office of the County Clerk or a party's headquarters.

Voting Equipment

Respondents who reported they cast a ballot answered a number of questions about the voting equipment used at their polling place. Their responses are summarized below.

- Nearly two-thirds of survey respondents said they had voted before using the same equipment they used that day (65 percent). Thirty-eight percent had never used that type of voting equipment before.
- Respondents were slightly more likely to report that they were offered instruction on using the equipment before voting than they were to report they were offered no instruction. Fifty-one percent of voters surveyed said the poll worker offered them instruction on using the equipment before they

polling place, they would have gone to the one they used in the prior election, so they would have been subject to sampling and thus would have had the opportunity to be surveyed.

voted, and six percent of those said they didn't need it. Forty-eight percent of voters said they were not offered instruction by the poll worker.

- Nearly all respondents said they were comfortable using the voting equipment (95 percent), with only five percent reporting they did not feel comfortable using it.
- Most voters proceeded to use the voting equipment without asking for help (82 percent). Less than one in five respondents said they asked for assistance using the equipment (18 percent). Of those who asked for help, fully one-third reported they did not receive any assistance (33 percent).
- Few of those surveyed reported they had problems using the equipment (6 percent). Overall, the vast majority of respondents found use of the voting equipment problem-free (94 percent).

Other Issues/Confidence in the System

- Survey respondents were given the opportunity to list anything about their polling place that affected their voting experience. Of the 962 individuals surveyed, 305 provided comments -- some of whom submitted multiple responses.
 - Seventy-one respondents reported their experience as good: The lines were short or there was little waiting; the process was smooth; voting was fast and easy; and the poll workers were friendly, helpful, and courteous.
 - Forty-three respondents provided a range of complaints about the polling place and the process: They had to wait in long lines; the process was slow; and in polling places containing more than one precinct; one line was very long while at the other there was no one waiting. Voters also reported there was little or no outdoor lighting, making the polling place difficult to find, while inside the precinct the signage was confusing and it was too noisy.
 - Thirty of those surveyed reported problems with the voting equipment or the ballot: They didn't trust that the electronic equipment registered their votes correctly; some equipment was broken and not functioning at all; some voters said they had to push the buttons several times before their vote would register (the buttons didn't always work when pressed); the number of voting machines was inadequate; the equipment did not allow voters to skip items or vote for write-in candidates; actual ballots were not identical to sample ballots.
 - Eight respondents felt that IDs should be checked.

- Eighteen percent of voters surveyed said they skipped an item on the ballot or left one blank. Of those 18 percent of voters, 21 percent skipped a U.S. congressional candidate item, seven percent left their vote for president blank, and 72 percent said they skipped other items, primarily bond issues, judgeships, and offices for which candidates ran unopposed.
- When asked their level of confidence that their vote would be counted, 91 percent of respondents said they were confident or very confident. Ten percent of voters surveyed reported they were not very or not at all confident their vote would be counted correctly.

Introduction

This report accompanies the public release of data from Votewatch's large scale pilot using exit polling to monitor Election Day experiences. The goal of the report is to provide transparency to Votewatch's survey methods and allow readers to judge survey findings appropriately.

The pilot was carried out in Bernalillo County, New Mexico during the Presidential Election of November, 2, 2004. Bernalillo County includes Albuquerque and contains roughly one-third of the voters in New Mexico.

In addition to this brief introduction, the report includes:

- Background information about:
 - Votewatch and its goals;
 - Development of data collection methods; and
 - Implementation of data collection methods for the November 2nd Bernalillo County pilot.
- A summary of post-survey data processing.
- An estimation of the preliminary results.
- A codebook for the publicly available data.
- Appendices covering the data instruments and margin of error results for each survey item.

The data being released consists of the responses of 962 New Mexico residents who went to the polls in Bernalillo County intending to vote on Election Day 2004. Respondents were selected using a sophisticated sampling plan that randomly selected precincts, times of data collection and people exiting the polls.

Respondents were approached by citizen volunteers and asked to complete a 22 item survey about their voting experience. The survey covered issues of registration and polling location, voting equipment, confidence in the voting system and whether a voter completed his or her ballot or intentionally left one or more items blank. Personal demographic information on gender and other characteristics also was sought. The resulting data has now been coded, cleaned, and weighted so that estimates can be produced.

The accompanying documentation includes raw counts and percents, as well as weighted counts and percents, which take into account the complex sampling process and differential response patterns, by precinct, of potential male and female respondents to the Votewatch interceptors. The raw counts and frequencies are for informational purposes only. Any description of the experience of Bernalillo voters on Election Day should rely on the weighted frequencies.

Votewatch

Votewatch is a citizen-driven, nonprofit, non-partisan organization that monitors public elections in the U.S. to identify voting anomalies that affect election results.

Over the past two years, Votewatch has developed distinct methods for volunteers to collect and report election monitoring information, embedded in rigorous statistical methodologies. Its data collection results are analyzed by a panel of highly qualified statisticians.

The organization's long term goals in developing these processes are to:

- Determine the accuracy of the election process, particularly in precincts and regions where paperless electronic voting systems have been implemented and where communities of color may have been hindered in the election process;
- Create transparency by providing real-time independent non-partisan election data directly to the public through a variety of media technologies;
- Provide state legislatures with data on election system performance so that legislators may formulate new election laws and regulations based upon objective data that unmistakably identifies election system problems and offers insights on how to correct them; and
- Improve the ability to legally contest elections if evidence of voting irregularities is found. This is done by providing evidence to lawyers and advocacy groups in a timely manner, enabling them to file legal contests of election results prior to certification of these results.

To ensure that its data collection processes result in accurate data for these purposes, Votewatch has partnered with The Aguirre Group, a social science research firm specializing in conducting survey, interview and ethnographic research with hard-to-reach populations.

To ensure that its election monitoring approaches are credible and transparent, Votewatch and Aguirre have also recruited advisors who have expertise in the areas of survey research, polling, sampling, and election administration.

Development of Data Collection Methods

Instrument Development

In September 2003, Votewatch staff and volunteers with experience in survey design developed an 18 item exit survey, covering the following topics:

- Registration experience
- Sample ballots
- Ease of locating and accessing precinct
- Experience at the precinct
- Items intentionally left blank
- Voter confidence that their vote was counted
- Other voter concerns expressed
- Polling Place Logistics/Adherence to regulations
- Demographics/ Voter information

Contents of the survey were based upon a review of literature focused on sources of voting anomalies. The literature review included:

- The 2001 CalTech/MIT report, Voting: What Is, What Could Be;
- Reports on anomalies during the 2000 Florida elections, including the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights report, Voting Irregularities in Florida During the 2000 Presidential Election;
- Information from the U.S. Census' Current Population Survey from November 1998 and November 2000; and
- Other sources, including voter logs from the Votewatch 2002 web page reflecting problems encountered by voters during the November 2002 elections.

After its design, the exit survey instrument was pilot tested in English during the October 2003 California Special Election, using a small number of volunteers. Cognitive debriefing was also carried out to confirm that respondents understood the questions and had answered them appropriately.

Goals of the pilot test were to ensure question clarity and appropriateness, and to test completion time. Based on this pilot testing, developers changed some of the wording and question order.

Upon completion of the English language pilot test, the exit survey was translated into Spanish and re-piloted with bilingual staff and volunteers. Both the English and

Spanish pilots were done informally with volunteers recalling their last election experience.

The survey covered the following topics:

- Registration experience
- Sample ballots
- Ease of locating and accessing precinct
- Experience at the precinct
- Items intentionally left blank
- Voter confidence that their vote was counted
- Other voter concerns expressed
- Polling Place Logistics/Adherence to regulations
- Demographics/ Voter information

During April 2004, the original survey was modified for a proposed full scale pilot test in the New Mexico Primary Elections. Items specific to California's Special Election were removed, and the instrument was reviewed for appropriateness to the election systems in New Mexico.

Although the proposed pilot never took place, this modified instrument provided the base for the final 22 item survey used in Bernalillo County, New Mexico and Cuyahoga County, Ohio in November 2004. After consulting with election and survey experts prior to the November 2004 election, the final version of the exit survey took shape. Modifications to the prior pilot survey included:

- Removal of questions relating to sample ballots (policies for sample ballot distribution differ from state-to-state, and this information was deemed to be of minor importance);
- Removal of questions related to parking/transportation availability;
- Addition of information about student status (due to the fact that students may encounter election difficulties particular to their situation); and,
- Simplification of questions relating to problems encountered during voting.

The revised survey was pilot tested in English (Appendix 1) with a small number of volunteers to ensure question clarity, minimal completion time, and appropriateness, and then translated into Spanish. The Spanish version (Appendix 2) was re-piloted with bilingual staff and volunteers.

Testing the Use of Volunteers in Data Collection

An important aim of Votewatch is to engage citizens in the American election process. To meet this aim, the survey was designed so that individuals with little training in survey methods, interviewing, or polling could easily administer the survey and accurately follow the sampling plan. To simplify volunteer tasks, Votewatch chose to make the survey self-administered, rather than an interview.

During pilot testing in the October 2003 California Special Election, the capacities of two different types of volunteers to implement a random sample survey were tested:

1. A pre-existing volunteer group (the California Jaycees) with a volunteer coordinator serving as the primary Votewatch liaison; and
2. Individual volunteers who had registered on the Votewatch website to conduct surveys at two polling locations.

It was determined that pre-organized volunteers, like the Jaycees, could be centrally recruited, were easier to organize, work with and train, were more reliable (showing up on time and being prepared for their volunteer shift) and provided more uniform data collection. The individual volunteers were harder to recruit, and required substantially more support from Votewatch.

Pilot test volunteer training was conducted via Webex, lasted for one hour, and took place two days before the October 7, 2003 Special Election. Volunteers were trained in appropriate ways of approaching voters to complete the survey, how to address refusal attempts, how to implement the survey, random selection procedures, how to document response rates, appropriate handling of completed surveys, and how to handle questions about the organization. In addition, supervisors were assigned at each site to provide additional on-location guidance and to monitor the random voter selection process.

The results of this early pilot made it apparent that, with appropriate supervision and organization, volunteers could satisfactorily implement a random self-administered intercept sample.

Data Collection Technologies

Part of Votewatch's goal is to collect exit poll results in as close to real-time as possible. Votewatch staff considered several approaches to collecting exit poll results, including:

- Paper instruments with faxed responses that are entered by hand;
- Paper instruments with phoned-in data summaries;
- Computer-assisted surveys, using hand-held computer devices; and,
- Scanned paper forms.

The first two paper options were determined to be too slow and staff-intensive for any sort of large scale survey administration. In addition, summarizing the field data would have required a high degree of volunteer/volunteer supervisor training, undermining a citizen-focused approach.

Although the computer-assisted approach offered many advantages, including real-time data collection, minimal data entry and simplicity of volunteer use, it required more up-front expense (purchasing hand-held computers and phone service) and had many risks (data might be lost before transmission).

It was determined that computer-readable paper forms were the best approach, as they could be readily administered anywhere, and faxed back at convenient intervals with little risk of lost data.

Digital Documents, a Southern California company specializing in Scantron forms, was selected to convert the survey to a scannable format.

The survey changed very little in its conversion to a scannable format. One "please describe" field on a voting problem item was removed due to lack of space. However, this field was adjacent to another item asking respondents to describe issues they encountered, and it appears that the information originally sought in this "please describe" field was captured in this other item.

Small Scale Pilot Testing

California's October 7th Special Election

The survey and data collection approach were first fully tested at two precincts in the October 7th California Special Election. While a third precinct was observed, a lack of volunteers at this precinct made survey collection impractical.

Volunteers were recruited and trained as described previously, overseen by experienced field interview supervisors recruited by Votewatch specifically for this effort. The supervisors were trained in-person, in a single two-hour session, which included:

- Review of the survey instrument, sampling plan and approach;
- Information about/practice in converting refusals;
- Review of legal requirements surrounding exit polling;
- Tips on supervising volunteers; and
- Role playing to practice the approach, deal with refusal conversion and give other forms of volunteer support.

Volunteers and supervisors collected data in four two-hour shifts at two precincts: one in Southern California and one in Northern California.

One Northern California shift encountered several problems, including lack of available parking (which created difficulty connecting with volunteers at the site) and an overzealous volunteer (who ultimately was assigned to a non-data collection role.) The Southern California precinct, using volunteers from the California Jaycees, appeared to run smoothly.

Interviewer and counter response rate sheets (Appendices 3 and 4) were used to document the sampling intervals, number of individuals approached and the proportion and types of individuals completing the survey. Response rates at both precincts were approximately 65 percent. Adherence to the sampling approach (every fourth person exiting the polls) appeared to be very good, with only one or two instances where the fourth person was missed or indistinguishable from the group that they exited with.

Surveys for this pilot test were completed on paper and returned to Votewatch to be entered by hand. Responses on the survey appeared to be very congruous with the types of problems identified by observers stationed inside each precinct, although observers were able to see more/different problems than were identified through the survey.

Based on this pilot test it was determined that volunteers, with skilled supervisory support, could appropriately administer a random sample exit poll.

Early California Voting, October 2004

After the revised survey was converted to scannable format, it was re-piloted during early voting in California. Although a pilot test in New Mexico would have been better, it was not possible due to economic constraints.

The early voting pilot test showed that some reformatting was needed to ensure the clarity of instruction. For example, respondents did not always see the instruction telling them to completely fill in the circles, so these instructions were made larger.

In all, respondents appeared to find the survey clear and could complete it in less than five minutes.

Collection Methods

The large scale survey was carried out in Bernalillo County, New Mexico during the November 2, 2004 Presidential Election as a pilot test for the type of exit polling Votewatch hopes to undertake in future years. A total of 962 surveys were collected at 38 polling locations represented by 40 precincts. The work was done by about 60 volunteers, coordinated by about a dozen trained supervisors.

Sampling

The sampling plan involved random selection of 42 precincts in Bernalillo County and their assignment to random time slots. Each precinct was visited once during Election Day. The procedure used in the selection of precincts and assignment to time slots is described below.

Precinct Selection

Votewatch asked Mitofsky-Edison to draw a random sample of 120 precincts in New Mexico from Mitofsky-Edison's list of all precincts in the state.

The sample was generated using probabilities of selection that equaled the sum of the Democratic plus Republican vote in that precinct in the 2000 presidential election, divided by the quantity composed of the state total of the Democratic plus Republican votes (less absentee votes) divided by 120. Thus, the probabilities are the total precinct vote divided by the number of sampled precincts.

For the Bernalillo pilot, Votewatch used 42 Bernalillo County precincts that were selected from the Mitofsky-Edison draw. This 42 precinct sample represents approximately 10 percent of the 413 precincts in Bernalillo County listed on the County Clerk's web site.

Thirty-nine of the 42 precincts were matched to existing precincts using the county's web list of precincts, and leveraging the efforts of Common Cause, Votewatch's partner for recruiting, training and coordinating election day volunteers.

Three precinct numbers could not be matched and alternates were selected. Alternate precincts were provided by Mitofsky-Edison and had been defined as the next precinct on the New Mexico precinct universe list after the selected precinct. It should be noted that the Mitofsky-Edison organization was also polling in Bernalillo County on Election Day. They provided us with precincts that did not overlap with locations where they were polling.

Polling locations

According to the County Clerk's website,² there are 162 polling locations for Bernalillo County's 413 precincts. As precincts are sometimes co-located, polling locations in a few cases cover as many as four precincts.

The 42 precincts selected for surveying were matched to polling locations. As there were two sets of precincts with the same polling location, these two locations were visited twice on Election Day. In all, 40 of Bernalillo County's 162 unique locations were surveyed.

Assignment of time slots

The polls were open from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. For sampling purposes, the 12-hour day was divided into six two-hour time slots or "shifts" for data collection. For example, the first data collection shift was 7-9 a.m., the second 9-11 a.m., and so forth throughout the day. Precincts were assigned randomly to a two-hour data collection period such that the morning and evening shifts were more heavily sampled.

Table 1: Data Collection by Shift

Shift	Start data collection	End data collection	Number of Polling Locations planned	Percent	Number of Polling Locations Day of Poll	Percent
1	7:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	11	26%	10	24%
2	9:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	4	10%	4	10%
3	11:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	4	10%	4	10%
4	1:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	4	10%	5	12%
5	3:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	6	14%	6	15%
6	5:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	13	31%	12	29%
			42	100%	41	100%

As seen in Table 1, based on the number of voters, supervisors and volunteers expected, shifts were allocated 26 percent to the expected morning rush, 43 percent to slower mid-day shifts (9 a.m.-5 p.m.) and 31 percent to the presumed evening rush.

² http://www.bernco.gov/upload/images/clerk/2004_pcts_polling.pdf Accessed 10/22/2004. Document dated 9/15/04.

Using a Counter to Select Random Voters

Within each shift, the supervisor designated a volunteer to use a counter. This volunteer had two responsibilities:

1. Click the counter for each person exiting the poll and write this number down every 15 minutes. This provided a count of the votes cast at the polling location exit monitored by the volunteer.
2. Alert the volunteer(s) conducting the survey intercepts whenever a designated interval was reached. This ensured a random selection of exiting voters.

A starting interval of every second voter was given to supervisors. However, supervisors were given wide latitude to modify the counter number to reach the desired quota of interviews.

Supervisors were asked to adjust the counter approximately every 15 minutes so that the interviews would be evenly spaced over the survey period. For example, if the number of voters exiting the polls slowed, the interval between voters would be lowered. Alternatively, if the shift was during morning or evening rush, the counter interval could be increased.

Voter Eligibility for the Survey

Once an eligible voter was identified by the volunteer with the counter, the intercept volunteer was to approach the person and ask the qualifying question "Did you come here to vote today?"

If the potential respondent said "Yes", then the criterion for completing the exit poll survey was met, even if the potential respondent did not successfully vote at that precinct. If a potential respondent answered "No", he or she was not eligible to be polled.

Supervisor Recruitment

Supervisors were recruited primarily from e-mail discussion groups of professional organizations, including the American Evaluation Association and others. Some additional supervisors were recruited from Aguirre Group's field research staff.

Recruits were screened, with the final pool of supervisors exhibiting experience in one or more of the following areas:

- Field research
- Interviewing
- Sampling approaches
- Statistics

Although some of the supervisors were new to carrying out field research, most had experience in survey work, and some were seasoned survey workers who had overseen large-scale field research in the past.

Supervisors were offered travel expenses and a \$100 honorarium.

Supervisor Training

Supervisors each participated in a one-hour phone and web training that covered:

- The survey
- The sampling plan
- Volunteer management
- Data collection and transmission
- Materials to be delivered in their precinct packets
- Logistics (e.g., travel, maps, phone and fax numbers)
- Rules/regulations, FAQ and anticipated problems

During the training, supervisors were asked questions to clarify their tasks and provide suggestions to improve the survey approach. Some of the suggestions relating to survey approach and site logistics were incorporated into the data collection processes.

Incorporated suggestions included printing the survey "approach" and "refusal" speeches at the top of the interviewer response rate sheet for easy reference, and printing the "approach" in Spanish so that volunteers who did not speak Spanish could hand the approach to Spanish speaking respondents.

Survey Logistics

Survey Materials

Supervisors were assigned from one to four shifts during polling hours. Each received a package with supplies for the day, including clipboards, flashlights, felt tip pens, and a "Ballot Box" in which to collect the surveys. The package contained separate packets of exit polling materials for each shift. The shift packets included:

- Response Sheets
- Counter sheets
- English Language Surveys
- Spanish Language Surveys
- Map of precinct location and directions.

The surveys were fax/scan ready and included unique control numbers comprised of the postal abbreviation for the state plus a sequential number (e.g., NM12345).

As the surveys were inserted in the packets, the range of control numbers from both the English and Spanish questionnaires were recorded, along with the precinct to which they had been assigned.

Volunteer Recruitment and Assignment

Votewatch partnered with Common Cause to recruit and staff volunteer positions on Election Day.

Common Cause staff members recruited volunteers for the New Mexico Election Day effort by email and telephone. After some pre-screening, selected volunteers were assigned by Common Cause to a shift and a supervisor, who then followed-up with a volunteer independently.

Supervisors were in constant contact with Votewatch and Common Cause staff about the status of their volunteer pools. Both before and on Election Day, Common Cause staff members were in touch with volunteers and supervisors, reminding them of their shifts, locations and the need to line-up alternate volunteers in the event of no-shows. Supervisors and volunteers were encouraged to exchange cell phone numbers to facilitate Election Day communication.

Election Day Data Collection

While the plan for Election Day had been tested as much as feasible, Election Day issues had an impact on data collection. Overall, data was collected in 40 of the 42 precincts, as two precincts were omitted due to scheduling conflicts that could not be overcome.

Additionally, in some cases, problems with shift staffing, restrictions imposed by precinct personnel, and (in one instance) the presence of other exit pollsters, resulted in less data collection than anticipated. These issues and others are described below.

Precinct Location Issues

School Closure: In Bernalillo County, schools are often used as polling places. Because County schools were closed on Election Day, the great majority of people entering and exiting these locations were voters. This eased the exit polling process considerably.

Precinct Co-Location: Polling places for some of the precincts surveyed by Votewatch were housed in the same facility as other precincts. In some cases, three or four precincts were using the same building. While the precincts were physically separate inside the building, they did not have separately designated exits. This made it difficult for volunteers to distinguish those exiting the Votewatch-designated sample precinct.

Fortunately, prior to the election, the feasibility of distinguishing voters exiting from co-located precincts had been discussed. Earlier pilot testing had determined that it was unlikely voters would know their precinct numbers. Therefore, supervisors at shared precinct locations were instructed to consider the sampling universe to include *all* potential voters exiting at the polling location, regardless of precinct. It was thought that post-election information on voter turnout and voting patterns at co-located precincts would be available for use in interpreting the exit polls.

Polling Site Complexity: The complexity of polling sites, particularly at schools with byzantine layouts, multiple exits, and several parking lots, had not been anticipated. This caused a variety of problems.

First, it was difficult for team members to hook up for their shifts. Sometimes cell phone calls to the central dispatching office were needed to hook-up volunteers and supervisors on opposite sides of the buildings.

Second, the complex layouts made exit polling difficult. Supervisors had been instructed that when there were multiple exits, they were to spend time at each exit in proportion to the number of voters using each exit. However, not atypical was a polling location at an elementary school shared by four precincts – two using the cafeteria and two using the gymnasium. Three entries/exits were used by all four precincts, and voters could access each from three separate parking lots. In addition, voters used the exits to go back and forth between the cafeteria and the gymnasium looking for their precinct.

Other Polling Place Activity: The polls in Bernalillo County were busy outside as well as inside, making it more difficult to intercept exiting voters. Outside, there were monitors from the Election Protection Coalition and partisan organizations such as Move On, as well as volunteer lawyers advising people on voting rights. In addition, advocates of local candidates had signs urging voters to vote for their preferred candidate. Finally, in at least one location, there were other exit pollsters.

The 100 Foot Rule

New Mexico election law, like that in many states, prohibits partisan activity within 100 feet of the precinct building.

Some non-partisan activities are permitted within the 100 foot line. In Bernalillo, it appeared that precinct supervisors had wide latitude in how to interpret Votewatch's activities in relation to the 100 foot rule. While many election judges were supportive of Votewatch and were hospitable, a few were hostile.

In several cases, precinct supervisors ruled that because Votewatch was non-partisan, teams could operate within the 100 foot zone. In other cases, supervisors set 100 foot lines that were clearly greater than 100 feet and insisted that these

lines be observed by Votewatch. It did not seem that precinct supervisors were singling out Votewatch; rather they were unable or unwilling to distinguish it from the myriad of other groups stationed outside of precincts.

Most supervisors found good intercept locations where they could count exiting voters with accuracy and intercept them with ease. The multiple-exit rule was adapted to cases in which inability to enter the forbidden zone meant that voters could only be intercepted in one path from an exit at a time. For example, intercepts might be done initially on the sidewalk 100 feet north of the exit and later 100 feet south of the exit. Again, supervisors tried to be proportional in time allotted to each path from the exit door.

In two cases, precinct judges set limits that severely hampered exit polling. In one case, a poll worker set the line outside the parking lot so that most voters crossed the line in their cars when exiting the polls. Intercepts were basically not possible in this location. In a second location with a similar issue, there was considerable foot traffic enabling the Votewatch team to intercept a sample of voters.

Shift Staffing

Supervisors were assigned from one to four shifts throughout the day. Volunteers generally were assigned to just one shift; however, some volunteers worked two shifts. There were a few deviations from the original schedule. A few supervisors traded precincts to reduce driving burden, one shift was moved earlier in the day and one shift was scrubbed due to an accidental scheduling conflict.

Scheduling volunteers turned out to be more difficult than expected. Many shifts were well-staffed by dedicated volunteers. There were, though, despite advance efforts by Common Cause and the Votewatch supervisors, some volunteers who did not show up for their shifts and sometimes there were fewer than the minimum of two volunteers for a shift.

Supervisors filled in for missing volunteers, where possible, running the counter and setting sample interviews while a lone volunteer did the intercepts. Alternatively, in cases where no volunteers showed up, the supervisor was both counter and interceptor. In these cases, supervisors were instructed that if they could not keep count they should use another arbitrary spacing rule, for example using an interval of time instead of an interval of voters. However, lack of volunteers seemed more common during the slow mid-day shifts where, in most cases, voters were scarce enough so that supervisors were able to both count and intercept.

Phone Lines

While it had been planned that the results would be faxed in and available the same day, this did not end up being feasible due to lack of staff and lack of phone lines. About half the surveys were faxed back before the polls closed. However, once the

polls closed, there was heavy traffic on the toll-free exchange Votewatch was using and it became difficult to obtain a telephone connection.

Influence of Early Voting and Absentee Voting

In general, turnout on election day was lighter than Votewatch had expected due to heavy use of absentee and early voting in Bernalillo County. According to the County Clerk's office, of the 128,000 votes that were cast, just 55,000 (or 43 percent) were cast at the polls on Election Day.

As a result, some of the evening rush that Votewatch had been anticipating did not materialize. Supervisors had been instructed that they should remain at the polling places until the last voter had voted. Supervisors reported that while the beginning of the 5-7 p.m. shift was heavy, unlike other parts of the country there were not long lines of voters waiting to vote at poll closing. Table 2 shows the number of surveys collected in each precinct.

Table 2: Number of Surveys Collected by Precinct

Sampled Precinct	Number of Surveys	Sampled Precinct	Number of Surveys
1	45	20	10
2	43	21	10
3	15	22	59
4	38	23	9
5	9	24	19
6	20	25	29
7	10	26	14
8	30	27	22
9	42	28	15
10	19	29	16
11	42	30	18
12	25	31	25
13	15	32	25
14	30	33	43
15	24	34	8
16	17	35	45
17	42	36	36
18	40	37	23
19	18	38*	12

* Due to the small number of surveys collected, three precincts were combined for purposes of analysis.

Post-Election Data Processing and Estimation

Post-Election Data Cleaning and Analysis

In the days after the election, all of the survey forms were faxed, cleaned, and analyzed. Clerical data cleaning activities consisted of:

- Conducting an accurate count of interviews;
- Completely filling in response bubbles that were clearly selected but poorly filled in;
- Reconciling the hand count of interviews with the computer count; and
- Locating interviews that had not been picked up by the fax reader (for example, when two pages had slipped through the fax machine at the same time).

These cleaning efforts increased both the number of observations and quality of observations in the database.

The next step was to review the data in the database and complete any further cleaning that could be done using statistical software. These activities included:

- Generating a computer count of interviews and a list of record IDs for those faxed forms received. This list was then reconciled by hand as described above.
- Eliminating duplicate surveys. Because of the possibility of faxing errors or surveys needing bubbles filled in more clearly, the computer program was written so that the most recently faxed copy of a survey was considered the most accurate copy and was posted to the database.
- Reconciling precinct identification numbers with those on the forms. Since identification numbers were assigned before Election Day, when supervisors switched shifts but not packets, a corresponding change had to be made in the assignment of form identification numbers to precincts. There were four such cases and all had been clearly reported by supervisors and marked down by logistics coordinators on Election Day.

Once the data were cleaned, preliminary frequencies were generated and the data were sent to the statistical team to compute weights and variances. In addition to reviewing the exit polling forms, clerical staff reviewed and entered the counter sheets and response rate sheets completed on Election Day. These were also forwarded to the statisticians for analysis.

Response Adjustment and Weighting

To produce statistical estimates from the edited data, each response record was reweighted to adjust for the operational imperfections that were found.

For example, when conducting the intercept interviews, a counter was used to approach every n^{th} person at random. Almost two-fifths of the potential respondents who were approached (38 percent) turned down a survey request. Anticipating some refusals, supervisors or volunteers observed and recorded the gender and ethnicity of everyone who was approached.

The intent in capturing this demographic data was to reweight or balance the survey questionnaire for any differentials found on these items. Since respondents to the questionnaire were asked to report their gender and ethnicity directly, comparisons could be made between the interceptor's observation of responding individuals and what they had self-reported.

With regard to *gender*, observation and self-reporting were in complete agreement, except in the few cases where the item was left blank. The gender variable was used, by polling location, to reweight the respondent data to hit the observed gender ratios.

Self-reported *ethnicity* was also examined, comparing it with what was observed by the interceptors. The hope was that this, too, could be used to adjust the respondent data. However, this hope was not borne out, as variation from precinct to precinct was considerable. In the end, the idea of adjusting for ethnicity was abandoned as too unreliable.

The original research design envisioned obtaining an equal *sample size* in each precinct. This is because, under a two-stage equal probability sample with first-stage units (precincts) selected with probability proportional to size, an equal probability sample leads to equal sized samples drawn per cluster or precinct. This did not happen, however, for several reasons:

- A large flow at certain precincts and times, resulting in exceeding the desired sample size.
- Too few people voting during the random 2-hour period volunteers were on-site, lowering a sample size below the desired threshold.
- Non-response.
- Polling site complexity, as described previously.

To adjust for these precinct-by-precinct differentials, each precinct was reweighted to the average number of respondents – about 24 per precinct after adjusting for nonresponse by gender. No further adjustments were undertaken, as the goal was to look simply at percentages for each item.

Margin of Error Construction

Approximate margin of error calculations were made employing the adjusted structure just detailed. The actual values obtained are shown in Appendix 5 for each level of each variable.

As can be seen in this Appendix, using the data as an unweighted simple random sample would lead to varying degrees of inaccuracy in the estimates themselves, and especially in the confidence intervals or margins of error.

Users, therefore, are strongly cautioned against treating the data as a simple random sample. To do so would not capture the effects of the reweighting and clustering that are present. In some cases, the margin of error may be understated by as much as 30 percent or more.

Codebook for Albuquerque Public Access Data

Contents of the Data File

The data are available in an Excel spreadsheet that is laid out in the standard form with one row per record and each column representing a variable. Each row begins with a sequentially assigned unique record number.

The released data includes all check-off boxes on the questionnaire. Text variables, primarily those where comments accompanied the "Other" response, are not included at this time.

The correspondence of variables to question numbers is as follows: Each variable is named using a combination of the section number and question number. For example, questions in Section A of the questionnaire, which correspond to the polling location, are labeled A01 through A08. Questions in Section B on voting equipment are labeled B09 through B14, etc.

The response categories have been turned into numerical codes and the relationship between the numbers assigned and the response categories is explained in the following section.

After all the questions for each record there is a weight field (WW), the calculation of which has been described previously.

Description of the Data Elements

Question-by-question response information to the Election Day exit poll conducted in Bernalillo County begins on page 24. For each question, there is information on the wording, response categories, counts, estimates and their corresponding percentage distributions:

- (1) Each question has been given an alphanumeric code that links to the record layout, described in the Contents of the Data File paragraphs above.
- (2) The alphanumeric code corresponding to section and question number from A01 through D22 can be found in the left column, adjacent to the question text.
- (3) Each question is shown in both English and Spanish, the two languages in which the questionnaires were provided.
- (4) After the question, each of the response categories is shown, again in two languages, with an additional category added to allow for cases where no answer was provided because the item was not applicable or simply not answered.
- (5) Both the raw counts and the adjusted counts or estimates are shown opposite each response category.

- (6) Percentage distributions are shown for counts and estimates as well. These percentages are calculated omitting the inapplicable or missing category.
- (7) No attempt has been made to impute for missing item data here. However, because of its importance, the next the 130 questionnaires that did not provide an answer to the presidential question are discussed.

Presidential Vote Results

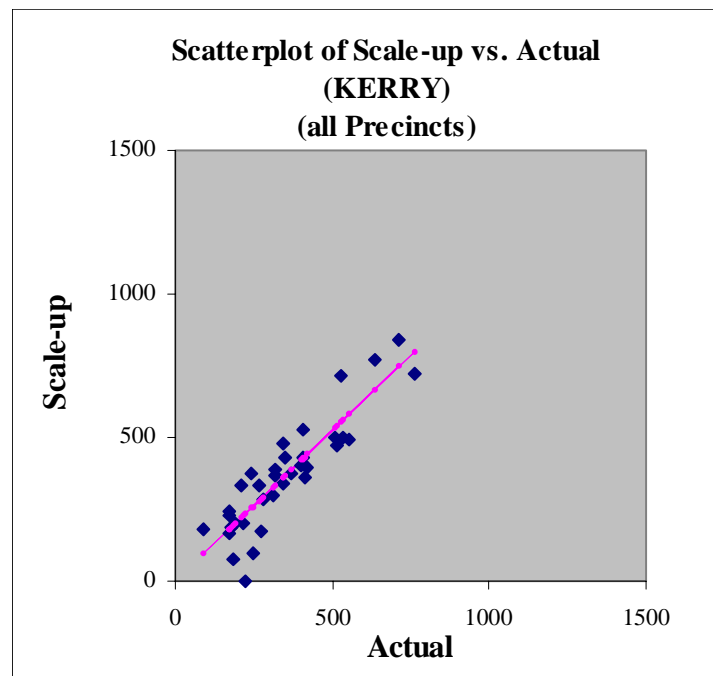
The presidential preference question was the last on the questionnaire and may have suffered increased nonresponse as a result. In any case, the item nonresponse on this question was moderately high at $130/962 = 14$ percent, relative to the other questions which were all in the low single digits.

Another factor in this higher than average nonresponse may have been concerns by voters about the privacy of their ballot decision. It is speculated that both of these, as well as other causes, could have been material to those not answering.

Votewatch was not interested, of course, in predicting the presidential outcome. Its concerns were solely focused on learning whether the voting process went smoothly, and, if not, why not. The value of the preference question was to give an external measure of validity of the exit poll itself, since the presidential preferences people indicated in the survey could be, and were, compared with the actual precinct totals learned after the election.

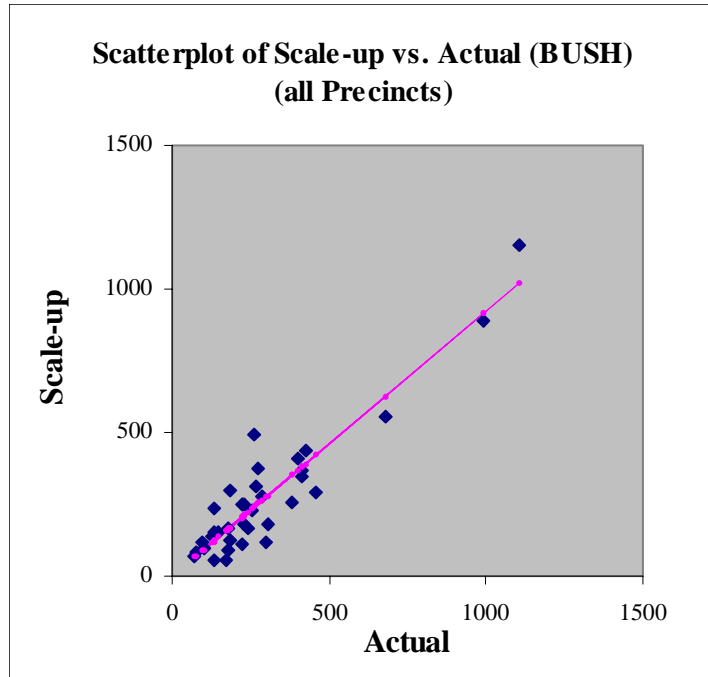
How did the exit survey do? Better than expected, as the two charts below illustrate. To make these graphical comparisons, each of the main presidential candidates' fraction of the declared survey outcome were simply scaled up to the overall vote count for each sampled precinct.

The Kerry estimates obtained in this way were then regressed against the actual Kerry vote for the same sampled precincts. The exit poll estimates were slightly larger than the actuals, but not by much --thus mild evidence of what has been called elsewhere a Democratic bias.



A similar approach was taken for the Bush survey results. This time, though, the scaled-up exit poll estimates for Bush were somewhat less than the actual vote—again contributing to the differential bias between the exit polling and the actual vote.

In both cases the fits were very good and comfort was taken in the closeness of the survey and actual election answers.



Section/Sección A: Polling Location/Lugar de Votación

ID Record identification number, sequential number between 1001 - 1962
Registro de número de identificación, número secuencial entre 1001 – 1962

		<i>COUNT</i>		<i>ESTIMATE</i>	
		<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>
A01	A1 Did you have any trouble finding your polling location today? A1 ¿Tuvo algún problema en su lugar de votación hoy?				
1	'YES' / Sí	127	13.3	136.5	14.3
2	'NO' / No	830	86.7	820.1	85.7
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	957	100.0	956.6	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	5		5.4	

		<i>COUNT</i>		<i>ESTIMATE</i>	
		<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>
A02	A2 When you went to vote, was your name on the list? A2 Cuando fué a votar, ¿su nombre estaba en la lista?				
1	'YES' / Sí	880	92.8	886.0	93.4
2	'NO' / No	68	7.2	62.7	6.6
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	948	100.0	948.7	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	14		13.3	

Percentages may not always add to total due to rounding

A03	A3 Were you asked to present identification? A3 ¿Le pidieron que mostrara algún tipo de identificación?	COUNT		ESTIMATE	
		#	%	#	%
1	'YES' / Sí	196	20.8	213.0	22.6
2	'NO' / No	746	79.2	729.8	77.4
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	942	100.0	942.8	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	20		19.2	

A04	A4 If you were asked for ID, did you provide one? A4 Si le preguntaron por identificación (ID), ¿qué tipo de identificación (ID) mostró?	COUNT		ESTIMATE	
		#	%	#	%
1	'Yes, a driver's license' / Sí, Una licencia de manejar	162	69.8	179.3	71.2
2	'yes, a utility bill' / Sí, Un recibo de Servicios Públicos	2	0.9	1.1	0.4
3	'Yes, something else' / Sí, algun otro	29	12.5	30.7	12.2
4	'NO'/No	39	16.8	40.6	16.1
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	232	100.0	251.8	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	730		710.2	

Percentages may not always add to total due to rounding

		<i>COUNT</i>		<i>ESTIMATE</i>	
		<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>
A05	A5 If you provided an ID, was it accepted or rejected?				
	A5 Si mostró una identificación (ID), ¿Se la aceptaron o rechazaron?				
1	'Accepted' / Aceptado	187	97.4	205.9	97.3
0	'Rejected'? / Rechazado	5	2.6	5.7	2.7
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	192	100.0	211.7	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	770		750.3	
A06	A6 What happened inside the polling place?				
	A6 Por favor marque la respuesta que describa lo que ocurrió en el lugar de votación				
1	' I voted a regular ballot' / Yo voté usando una boleta comun'	842	91.2	845.3	91.5
2	' I cast a provisional ballot' / Yo realicé un voto provisional	65	7.0	62.8	6.8
3	'I will have to go elsewhere to vote' / Yo tendré que ir a votar a otro lugar	13	1.4	12.3	1.3
4	'I will have to return with ID' / Yo tendré que regresar con algún tipo de identificación o ID	1	0.1	1.0	0.1
5	'I did not/will not vote' / Yo no voté/No votaré hoy	2	0.2	2.1	0.2
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	923	100.0	923.5	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	39		38.5	

Percentages may not always add to total due to rounding

A07	A7 Have you voted before? A7 ¿Ha votado usted anteriormente?	COUNT		ESTIMATE	
		#	%	#	%
1	'YES' / Sí	668	72.4	674.8	73.2
2	'Yes, but not in this county' / Sí, pero no en este condado	57	6.2	52.5	5.7
3	'NO' / No	198	21.5	194.2	21.1
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	923	100.0	921.4	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	39		40.6	

A08	A8 How/Where did you register to vote? A08 ¿Cómo/Dónde se registró para votar?	COUNT		ESTIMATE	
		#	%	#	%
1	'At the DMV?' / En el DMV(Departamento de Motores y vehículos)	72	9.3	84.4	11.0
2	'By mail with an internet form?' / Por correo con un formulario del Internet	78	10.1	72.6	9.4
3	'By mail with a form from the library or other location?' / Por correo con un formulario de la biblioteca o de otro lugar público?	179	23.1	176.2	22.9
4	'By someone at supermarket/public place?' / En un lugar público o en un supermercado?	299	38.6	292.3	38.0
5	'Other' / Otro	146	18.9	144.7	18.8
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	774	100.0	770.1	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	188		191.9	

Percentages may not always add to total due to rounding

Section:/Sección B: Voting Equipment/Máquina o equipo de Votación

B09	B9 Have you voted before, using this equipment? B9 ¿ Ha usado anteriormente este tipo de máquina para votar?	COUNT		ESTIMATE	
		#	%	#	%
1	'YES' / Sí	598	64.2	604.2	64.9
2	'NO' / No	265	28.4	260.7	28.0
3	'Not sure/first time voting' / No recuerdo/Primera vez que voto	69	7.4	65.5	7.0
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	932	100.0	930.4	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	30		31.6	

B10	B10 Did the poll worker offer you instruction on using the equipment before voting? B10 Antes de votar, ¿algún trabajador del lugar de elección le dió instrucciones de cómo usar la máquina o equipo para votar?	COUNT		ESTIMATE	
		#	%	#	%
1	'YES' / Sí	386	42.3	408.0	44.8
2	'NO' / No	460	50.4	441.9	48.6
3	'Yes, but didn't need it' / Si, pero no necesitaba instrucciones	66	7.2	59.9	6.6
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	912	100.0	909.8	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	50		52.2	

Percentages may not always add to total due to rounding

		<i>COUNT</i>		<i>ESTIMATE</i>	
		<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>
B11	B11 Did you feel comfortable using the equipment?				
	B11 ¿Se sintió cómodo usando la máquina o equipo para votar?				
1	'YES' / Sí	863	95.3	860.3	95.1
2	'NO' / No	43	4.7	44.7	4.9
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	906	100.0	905.0	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	56		57.0	
B12	B12 Did you ask for help using the equipment?				
	B12 ¿Pidió ayuda para usar la máquina o equipo para votar?				
1	'YES' / Sí	148	16.4	165.7	18.4
2	'NO' / No	752	83.6	734.9	81.6
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	900	100.0	900.6	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	62		61.4	
B13	B13 If you asked for help, did you get it?				
	B13 Si pidió ayuda ¿Le ayudaron?				
1	'YES' / Sí	172	68.8	190.1	67.0
2	'NO' / No	78	31.2	93.7	33.0
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	250	100.0	283.8	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	712		678.2	

Percentages may not always add to total due to rounding

		<i>COUNT</i>		<i>ESTIMATE</i>	
		<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>
B14	B14 Did you have any problems using the equipment?				
	B14 ¿Tuvo algún problema usando el equipo para votar ?				
1	'YES' / Sí	43	4.8	48.3	5.4
2	'NO' / No	850	95.2	841.1	94.6
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	893	100.0	889.4	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	69		72.6	

Percentages may not always add to total due to rounding

Section/Sección C: Other issues/confidence in system/Otros temas/Confianza en el sistema

C16	C16 Which items did you skip or leave blank on your ballot today? C16 ¿Cuál de los votos dejó en blanco en su balota hoy?	COUNT		ESTIMATE	
		#	%	#	%
1	'Presidential Candidate' / Candidato Presidencial	9	5.5	12.8	7.0
2	'U.S. Congressional Candidate' / Candidato al Congreso de Estados Unidos	28	17.1	39.5	21.4
3	'Other' / Otro	127	77.4	132.3	71.7
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	164	100.0	184.6	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	798		777.4	

C17	C17 How confident are you that your vote will be counted correctly? C17 ¿Cuán confiado se siente usted que su voto será contado correctamente?	COUNT		ESTIMATE	
		#	%	#	%
1	'Very confident' / Muy confiado	355	39.2	346.6	38.4
2	'Confident' / Confiado	462	51.0	472.3	52.3
3	'Not Very Confident' / No muy confiado	77	8.5	74.1	8.2
4	'Not at all Confident' / Nada confiado	11	1.2	9.9	1.1
5	'Was not able to/did not vote' / No pude votar/No voté				
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	905	100.0	902.9	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	57		59.1	

Percentages may not always add to total due to rounding

Section/Sección D: About you/Descripción Personal

D18	D18 Gender of Respondents. D18 ¿Cuál es su sexo o género?	COUNT		ESTIMATE	
		#	%	#	%
1	'Male' / Masculino	445	47.4	443.3	47.3
2	'Female' / Femenino	494	52.6	494.0	52.7
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	939	100.0	937.3	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	23		24.7	

D19	D19 Ethnicity of Respondents. D19 ¿Cuál de las siguientes categorías lo describe a usted?	COUNT		ESTIMATE	
		#	%	#	%
1	'African American' / Afroamericano	34	3.7	38.3	4.1
2	'Asian/Pacific Islander' / Asiático/Islas del Pacifico	22	2.4	20.3	2.2
3	'Hispanic' / Hispano	322	34.7	322.9	34.7
4	'Native American/Alaska Native' / Nativo de América/Nativo de	46	5.0	61.9	6.7
5	'White' / Blanco	477	51.3	459.8	49.5
6	'Other' / Other	28	3.0	26.2	2.8
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	929	100.0	929.2	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	33		32.8	

Percentages may not always add to total due to rounding

D20	D20 Age Group of Respondents. D20 ¿Cuántos años tiene?	COUNT		ESTIMATE	
		#	%	#	%
1	'18-25'	181	19.4	188.7	20.4
2	'26-54'	629	67.6	619.9	67.0
3	'55+'	121	13.0	117.2	12.7
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	931	100.0	925.8	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	31		36.2	

D21	D21 Respondents Who are College/University Students D21 ¿Es usted estudiante universitario?	COUNT		ESTIMATE	
		#	%	#	%
1	'YES' / Sí	230	24.9	227.1	24.7
2	'NO' / No	695	75.1	690.4	75.3
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	925	100.0	917.5	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	37		44.5	


Percentages may not always add to total due to rounding

D22	D22 For whom did you vote in the Presidential election? D22 ¿Por quién votó para presidente ?	COUNT		ESTIMATE	
		#	%	#	%
1	'George W. Bush'	328	39.4	325.2	39.3
2	'John Kerry'	481	57.8	474.7	57.4
3	'Other'	12	1.4	13.8	1.7
4	'Did not vote/Skipped this item' / No voté/Dejé en blanco este voto	11	1.3	13.3	1.6
	# Observations / # de Observaciones	832	100.0	827.0	100.0
	Missing or Non Applicable / Sin respuesta o no aplicable	130		135.0	


Weight Adjusted for nonresponse and to rebalance for differential precinct sizes.
Ajustado para las "sin respuesta" y rebalanceado para las diferentes medidas de los distritos electorales.

Percentages may not always add to total due to rounding

Appendix 1 English Language Questionnaire



Votewatcher Voter Survey



ID:

Time: : AM PM

Came to Vote? Yes No

Directions: Please fill in one (1) circle per question. Fill circles like this: ●
Not like this: ✗ or this: ✓

Dear Voter:
 Votewatch would like to know about your voting experience during the Election. The information you provide will be anonymous and reported in tables with other answers. Please take 5 minutes to complete this survey. Return it to the Votewatch Ballot Box.

(a) Polling Location:

1. Did you have any trouble finding your polling location today? Yes No
2. When you went to vote, was your name on the list? Yes No
3. Were you asked to present identification? Yes No
 4. IF YES, did you provide an ID: Yes, a drivers license Yes, a utility bill Yes, something else No
 5. IF YOU PROVIDED AN ID, was it accepted or rejected? Accepted Rejected
6. Please shade the response below that says what happened :

I voted a regular ballot

I cast a provisional ballot I will have to go elsewhere to vote I will have to return with ID I did not/will not vote
7. Have you voted before? Yes Yes, but not in this county If you marked either YES, in what year did you last vote? No
8. Did you register to vote: at the DMV? by mail with an internet form? by mail with a form from a library or other location?
 by someone at supermarket/public place? Other

(b) Voting Equipment

9. Have you voted before, using this equipment? Yes No Not sure/first time voting
10. Did the poll worker offer you instruction on using the equipment before voting? Yes No Yes, but didn't need it
11. Did you feel comfortable using the equipment? Yes No
12. Did you ask for help using the equipment? Yes No
13. If YOU ASKED for help, did you get it? Yes No
14. Did you have any problems using the equipment? Yes No

(c) Other issues/confidence in system

15. Please describe anything else at your polling place that affected your voting experience:

16. Which items did you skip or leave blank on your ballot today?

Presidential Candidate U.S. Congressional Candidate

Other
17. How confident are you that your vote will be counted correctly?

Very confident Confident Not Very Confident Not at all Confident Was not able to/did not vote

(d) About You

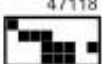
18. What is your gender? Male Female
19. Which of the following describe you?

African American Asian/Pacific Islander Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native White


Other
20. How old are you? 18-25 26-54 55+
21. Are you a college or university student? Yes No
22. So we can check our results against the official numbers, for whom did you vote in the presidential election?

George W. Bush John Kerry Other Did not vote/Skipped this item


Thank you! The answers you have just given are confidential. If you wish to report a specific incident for follow up, or share an individual story, please let the person who gave you this survey know. Please put the survey in the Votewatch ballot box.



Appendix 2 Spanish Language Questionnaire



Votewatcher Voter Survey



Número de control:

Hora: : AM PM

¿Vino para votar? Sí No

Por favor, llene solamente un círculo por pregunta. Llene los círculos de esta manera. ● No así X ó así. ✓

Estimado elector:
Votewatch (Observadores de Elecciones) desea saber acerca de su experiencia al votar durante las elecciones. La información que usted provea será completamente anónima; y para los informes, será agrupada con la de otras personas. Por favor tome sólo 5 minutos para completar esta encuesta; al terminar, colóquelo en la Caja de Balotas de Votewatch.

(a) Lugar de votación:

- ¿Tuvo algún problema en encontrar su lugar de votación hoy? Sí No
- Quando fue a votar, ¿su nombre estaba en la lista? Sí No
- ¿Le pidieron que mostrara algún tipo de identificación? Sí No
 - SI RESPONDIÓ SÍ, ¿qué tipo de identificación (ID) mostró?
 Sí, licencia de manejar Sí, un recibo ("bill") de servicio público Sí, otro documento No
 - SI MOSTRÓ UNA IDENTIFICACIÓN (ID), ¿se la aceptaron o rechazaron? Aceptaron Rechazaron
- Por favor marque la respuesta (abajo) que describa lo que ocurrió: Yo vote usando una balota común Yo realicé un voto provisional Yo tendré que ir a votar a otro lugar Yo tendré que regresar con algún tipo de identificación o ID Yo no vote/ no votaré hoy
- ¿Ha votado usted anteriormente? Sí Sí, pero no en este condado
Si marcó SÍ en cualquiera de las dos preguntas, ¿en que año fue la última vez que votó? No
- Usted se registró para votar: ¿En el DMV? ¿Por correo con un formulario del Internet? ¿Por correo con un formulario de la biblioteca o de otro lugar público? ¿En un lugar público o en un supermercado? Otro

(b) Máquina o equipo de votación

- ¿Ha usado anteriormente este tipo de máquina para votar? Sí No No recuerdo/primer vez que voto
- Antes de votar, ¿algún trabajador del lugar de elección le dió instrucciones de cómo usar la máquina o equipo para votar? Sí No Sí, pero no necesitaba instrucciones
- ¿Se sintió cómodo usando la maquina o equipo para votar? Sí No
- ¿Pidió ayuda para usar la máquina o equipo para votar? Sí No
- SI PIDIÓ AYUDA, ¿le ayudaron? Sí No
- ¿Tuvo algún problema al usar la máquina o equipo para votar? No Sí (por favor describa el problema)


(c) Otros temas / confianza en el sistema

- Por favor describa cualquier incidente que haya podido afectar su experiencia al votar en este lugar: _____
- ¿Cuál de los votos dejó en blanco hoy? Candidato para presidente Candidato para el congreso de los EE.UU.
 Otro
- ¿Cuán confiado se siente usted que su voto será contado correctamente? Muy confiado Confiado No muy confiado Nada confiado No pude votar / no voté

(e) Descripción personal

- ¿Cuál es su sexo o genero? Hombre Mujer
- ¿Cuál de las siguientes categorías describe a usted? Africano americano Asiático / isleño del Pacífico Hispano (marque todas las que correspondan) Nativo Indio Americano / Nativo de Alaska Blanco
 Otro
- ¿Cuántos años tiene?! 18-25 26-54 55+
- ¿Es usted un estudiante universitario? Sí No
- Para poder verificar nuestros resultados con los resultados oficiales, ¿por quién votó por presidente? George W. Bush John Kerry Otro No vote / Dejé en blanco este voto

¡Muchísimas gracias! Sus respuestas son confidenciales. Si desea informarnos algún incidente específico para hacer seguimiento, o desea compartir alguna experiencia personal sobre su experiencia en esta votación, menciónesele a la persona que le entregó esta encuesta. Por favor, coloque esta encuesta en la Caja de Balotas de Votewatch.



5997

Appendix 3 Response Sheet

Introduction:

Hello, my name is _____ and I'm working with **Votewatch**, a citizen based, non partisan, non-profit election monitoring organization. Did you come here to vote today?*(if yes)* Could you take five minutes to let us know about your experience at the polls today?

Only if they REFUSE say: **Your participation is important. It will help us address issues with the voting system. Our aim is to help ensure confidence of voters that their vote counts and is counted.**

Interviewer Response Rate Sheet

Please complete information for every person approached to be interviewed

Precinct _____ Name of Interviewer: _____ Shift: _____

#	TIME	RACE : code as AA. (African American) API. (Asian Pacific Islander) Hisp. (Hispanic) NatAm. (Native American) Cauc. (Caucasian/White) N.S. (Not sure) Other. (Other)	GENDER	Completed Interview	Did you come here to vote today?
1	AM / PM	AA	<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2	AM / PM		<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3	AM / PM		<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4	AM / PM		<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5	AM / PM		<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6	AM / PM		<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
7	AM / PM		<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
8	AM / PM		<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9	AM / PM		<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
10	AM / PM		<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
11	AM / PM		<input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Appendix 4 Counter Sheet

Counter Response Rate Sheet

Please write down the number on your Counter device every 15 minutes of your shift.

Precinct _____ Name of Counter: _____ Shift Start time: _____
Shift End Time: _____

Hours:Minutes into survey shift	Counter Number
0:15	
0:30	
0:45	
1:00	
1:15	
1:30	
1:45	
2:00	
Final Count	

Fax to Votewatch at 1-877-VOTEFAX

Appendix 5 Margin of Error Estimates

Questions and Answers	Estimation by Precinct (Cluster)				
	Number of Precincts	Estimated p	Estimated Var of the estimate	Confidence Interval at 68% C.L.	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
d22=1,For whom did you vote in the Presidential election? Bush	39	0.33803	0.00054	0.31457	0.36148
d22=2,For whom did you vote in the Presidential election? Kerry	39	0.49350	0.00069	0.46694	0.52006
d19=3,Ethnicity of Respondents? hispanic	39	0.33563	0.00083	0.30667	0.36459
d19 other than 3, Ethnicity of Respondents? non-hispanic	39	0.66437	0.00083	0.63541	0.69333
a01=1,having trouble finding location today? yes	39	0.14194	0.00027	0.12531	0.15856
a01=2,having trouble finding location today? no	39	0.85249	0.00034	0.83396	0.87102
a02=1,when you went to vote, you name on the list?yes	39	0.92098	0.00018	0.90763	0.93433
a02=2,when you went to vote, you name on the list? no	39	0.06522	0.00011	0.05488	0.07557
a03=1,were you asked to present id?yes	39	0.22146	0.00081	0.19286	0.25006
a03=2,were you asked to present id? no	39	0.75862	0.00085	0.72927	0.78797
a04=1,If you were asked for ID, did you provide one? yes: a driver's license	39	0.18643	0.00092	0.15594	0.21691
a04=2,If you were asked for ID, did you provide one? yes: a utility bill	39	0.00116	0.00000	0.00034	0.00197
a04=3,If you were asked for ID, did you provide one? yes: something else	39	0.03192	0.00006	0.02442	0.03943
a04=4,If you were asked for ID, did you provide one? no	39	0.04224	0.00007	0.03383	0.05064
a05=1,If you provided an ID, was it accepted or rejected? Accepted	39	0.21405	0.00043	0.19311	0.23499
a05=2,If you provided an ID, was it accepted or rejected? Rejected	39	0.00597	0.00001	0.00281	0.00912
a06=1,What happened inside the polling place? I voted a regular ballot	39	0.87869	0.00033	0.86043	0.89695
a06=2,What happened inside the polling place? I cast a provisional ballot	39	0.06525	0.00012	0.05408	0.07642
a06=3,What happened inside the polling place? I will have to go elsewhere to vote	39	0.01275	0.00003	0.00736	0.01814
a06=4,What happened inside the polling place? I will have to return with ID	39	0.00101	0.00000	-0.00001	0.00203
a06=5,What happened inside the polling place? I did not/will not vote	39	0.00223	0.00000	-0.00002	0.00448
a07=1,Have you voted before? yes	39	0.70141	0.00056	0.67767	0.72515
a07=2,Have you voted before? yes, but not in this country	39	0.05456	0.00011	0.04382	0.06530
a07=3,Have you voted before? no	39	0.20182	0.00053	0.17859	0.22506
a08=1,How/Where did you register to vote? at the DMV?	39	0.08776	0.00020	0.07369	0.10183
a08=2,How/Where did you register to vote? by mail with an Internet form?	39	0.07544	0.00012	0.06445	0.08644

a08=3,How/Where did you register to vote? by mail with a form from the library or other location?	39	0.18314	0.00031	0.16530	0.20098
a08=4,How/Where did you register to vote? by someone at a supermarket/public place?	39	0.30381	0.00043	0.28284	0.32478
a08=5,How/Where did you register to vote? other?	39	0.15039	0.00017	0.13709	0.16368
b09=1,Have you voted before, using this equipment? yes	39	0.62805	0.00057	0.60406	0.65205
b09=2,Have you voted before, using this equipment? no	39	0.27100	0.00045	0.24970	0.29230
b09=3,Have you voted before, using this equipment? not sure, first time voting	39	0.06806	0.00011	0.05749	0.07863
b10=1,Did the poll worker offer you instruction on using the equipment before voting? yes	39	0.42412	0.00106	0.39135	0.45688
b10=2,Did the poll worker offer you instruction on using the equipment before voting? no	39	0.45936	0.00090	0.42912	0.48959
b10=3,Did the poll worker offer you instruction on using the equipment before voting? yes, but i didn't need it	39	0.06231	0.00006	0.05441	0.07022
b11=1, Did you feel comfortable using the equipment? yes	39	0.89429	0.00028	0.87740	0.91119
b11=2, Did you feel comfortable using the equipment? no	39	0.04646	0.00011	0.03607	0.05685
b12=1, Did you feel comfortable using the equipment? yes	39	0.17223	0.00047	0.15030	0.19415
b12=2, Did you feel comfortable using the equipment? no	39	0.76391	0.00067	0.73783	0.79000
b13=1, If you asked for help, did you get it? yes	39	0.19761	0.00051	0.17480	0.22041
b13=2, If you asked for help, did you get it? no	39	0.09739	0.00028	0.08041	0.11437
b14=1, Did you have any problems using the equipment? yes	39	0.05017	0.00006	0.04216	0.05819
b14=2, Did you have any problems using the equipment? no	39	0.87437	0.00032	0.85632	0.89241
c16=1, Which items did you skip or leave blank on your ballot today? Presidential candidate	39	0.01334	0.00003	0.00763	0.01905
c16=2, Which items did you skip or leave blank on your ballot today? US Congressional candidate	39	0.04106	0.00024	0.02548	0.05664
c16=3, Which items did you skip or leave blank on your ballot today? Other	39	0.13750	0.00034	0.11899	0.15601
c17=1, How confident are you that your vote will be counted correctly? Very confident	39	0.36024	0.00048	0.33811	0.38237
c17=2, How confident are you that your vote will be counted correctly? confident	39	0.49099	0.00042	0.47031	0.51167
c17=3, How confident are you that your vote will be counted correctly? not Very confident	39	0.07704	0.00007	0.06841	0.08567
c17=4, How confident are you that your vote will be counted correctly? not at all confident	39	0.01026	0.00001	0.00704	0.01348
c17=5, How confident are you that your vote will be counted correctly? Was not able to/did not vote	39	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
d18=1, Gender of Respondents? Male	39	0.46086	0.00039	0.44099	0.48072
d18=2, Gender of Respondents? Female	39	0.51350	0.00042	0.49275	0.53425
d20=1, Age Group of Respondents? 18-25	39	0.19611	0.00075	0.16857	0.22364
d20=2, Age Group of Respondents? 26-54	39	0.64439	0.00081	0.61571	0.67308
d20=3, Age Group of Respondents? 55+	39	0.12184	0.00015	0.10961	0.13407
d21=1, Respondents Who are College/University Students? Students	39	0.23603	0.00053	0.21272	0.25934
d21=2, Respondents Who are College/University Students? Non-Students	39	0.71768	0.00065	0.69192	0.74343

Questions and Answers	Estimation by Item (SRS)					
	Number of Items	Estimated p	Estimated Var of the estimate	Confidence Interval at 68% C.L.		DEFF
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
d22=1,For whom did you vote in the Presidential election? Bush	962	0.34096	0.00023	0.32574	0.35617	2.32
d22=2,For whom did you vote in the Presidential election? Kerry	962	0.50000	0.00026	0.48395	0.51605	2.67
d19=3,Ethnicity of Respondents? hispanic	962	0.33472	0.00023	0.31957	0.34987	3.56
d19 other than 3, Ethnicity of Respondents? non-hispanic	962	0.66528	0.00023	0.65013	0.68043	3.56
a01=1,having trouble finding location today? yes	962	0.13202	0.00012	0.12115	0.14288	2.28
a01=2,having trouble finding location today? no	962	0.86279	0.00012	0.85174	0.87383	2.74
a02=1,when you went to vote, you name on the list?yes	962	0.91476	0.00008	0.90580	0.92372	2.16
a02=2,when you went to vote, you name on the list? no	962	0.07069	0.00007	0.06246	0.07891	1.54
a03=1,were you asked to present id?yes	962	0.20374	0.00017	0.19081	0.21667	4.77
a03=2,were you asked to present id? no	962	0.77547	0.00018	0.76207	0.78886	4.68
a04=1,If you were asked for ID, did you provide one? yes: a driver's license	962	0.16840	0.00015	0.15639	0.18041	6.28
a04=2,If you were asked for ID, did you provide one? yes: a utility bill	962	0.00208	0.00000	0.00062	0.00354	0.30
a04=3,If you were asked for ID, did you provide one? yes: something else	962	0.03015	0.00003	0.02466	0.03563	1.82
a04=4,If you were asked for ID, did you provide one? no	962	0.04054	0.00004	0.03421	0.04687	1.72
a05=1,If you provided an ID, was it accepted or rejected? Accepted	962	0.19439	0.00016	0.18169	0.20709	2.65
a05=2,If you provided an ID, was it accepted or rejected? Rejected	962	0.00520	0.00001	0.00289	0.00751	1.82
a06=1,What happened inside the polling place? I voted a regular ballot	962	0.87526	0.00011	0.86465	0.88587	2.89
a06=2,What happened inside the polling place? I cast a provisional ballot	962	0.06757	0.00007	0.05951	0.07562	1.87
a06=3,What happened inside the polling place? I will have to go elsewhere to vote	962	0.01351	0.00001	0.00981	0.01722	2.06
a06=4,What happened inside the polling place? I will have to return with ID	962	0.00104	0.00000	0.00001	0.00207	0.95
a06=5,What happened inside the polling place? I did not/will not vote	962	0.00208	0.00000	0.00062	0.00354	2.30
a07=1,Have you voted before? yes	962	0.69439	0.00022	0.67960	0.70917	2.51
a07=2,Have you voted before? yes, but not in this country	962	0.05925	0.00006	0.05167	0.06683	1.96
a07=3,Have you voted before? no	962	0.20582	0.00017	0.19284	0.21880	3.13
a08=1,How/Where did you register to vote? at the DMV?	962	0.07484	0.00007	0.06640	0.08329	2.71
a08=2,How/Where did you register to vote? by mail with an Internet form?	962	0.08108	0.00008	0.07232	0.08984	1.54
a08=3,How/Where did you register to vote? by mail with a form from the library or other location?	962	0.18607	0.00016	0.17358	0.19856	1.99

a08=4,How/Where did you register to vote? by someone at a supermarket/public place?	962	0.31081	0.00022	0.29596	0.32567	1.94
a08=5,How/Where did you register to vote? other?	962	0.15177	0.00013	0.14025	0.16328	1.30
b09=1,Have you voted before, using this equipment? yes	962	0.62162	0.00024	0.60606	0.63719	2.32
b09=2,Have you voted before, using this equipment? no	962	0.27547	0.00021	0.26113	0.28981	2.15
b09=3,Have you voted before, using this equipment? not sure, first time voting	962	0.07173	0.00007	0.06344	0.08001	1.59
b10=1,Did the poll worker offer you instruction on using the equipment before votin? yes	962	0.40125	0.00025	0.38552	0.41698	4.23
b10=2,Did the poll worker offer you instruction on using the equipment before votin? no	962	0.47817	0.00026	0.46214	0.49420	3.47
b10=3,Did the poll worker offer you instruction on using the equipment before votin? yes, but i didn't need it	962	0.06861	0.00007	0.06049	0.07672	0.93
b11=1, Did you feel comfortable using the equipment? yes	962	0.89709	0.00010	0.88734	0.90684	2.93
b11=2, Did you feel comfortable using the equipment? no	962	0.04470	0.00004	0.03807	0.05133	2.39
b12=1, Did you feel comfortable using the equipment? yes	962	0.15385	0.00014	0.14227	0.16543	3.49
b12=2, Did you feel comfortable using the equipment? no	962	0.78170	0.00018	0.76845	0.79496	3.77
b13=1, If you asked for help, did you get it? yes	962	0.17879	0.00015	0.16650	0.19109	3.35
b13=2, If you asked for help, did you get it? no	962	0.08108	0.00008	0.07232	0.08984	3.66
b14=1, Did you have any problems using the equipment? yes	962	0.04470	0.00004	0.03807	0.05133	1.42
b14=2, Did you have any problems using the equipment? no	962	0.88358	0.00011	0.87328	0.89387	3.00
c16=1, Which items did you skip or leave blank on your ballot today? Presidential candidate	962	0.00936	0.00001	0.00627	0.01245	3.33
c16=2, Which items did you skip or leave blank on your ballot today? US Congressional candidate	962	0.02911	0.00003	0.02371	0.03450	8.13
c16=3, Which items did you skip or leave blank on your ballot today? Other	962	0.13202	0.00012	0.12115	0.14288	2.83
c17=1, How confident are you that your vote will be counted correctly? Very confident	962	0.36902	0.00024	0.35354	0.38451	1.99
c17=2, How confident are you that your vote will be counted correctly? confident	962	0.48025	0.00026	0.46421	0.49628	1.62
c17=3, How confident are you that your vote will be counted correctly? not Very confident	962	0.08004	0.00008	0.07133	0.08875	0.96
c17=4, How confident are you that your vote will be counted correctly? not at all confident	962	0.01143	0.00001	0.00802	0.01485	0.87
c17=5, How confident are you that your vote will be counted correctly? Was not able to/did not vote	962	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	
d18=1, Gender of Respondents? Male	962	0.46258	0.00026	0.44658	0.47858	1.50
d18=2, Gender of Respondents? Female	962	0.51351	0.00026	0.49747	0.52956	1.63
d20=1, Age Group of Respondents? 18-25	962	0.18815	0.00016	0.17561	0.20069	4.70
d20=2, Age Group of Respondents? 26-54	962	0.65385	0.00024	0.63858	0.66912	3.44
d20=3, Age Group of Respondents? 55+	962	0.12578	0.00011	0.11514	0.13642	1.29

d21=1, Respondents Who are College/University Students? Students	962	0.23909	0.00019	0.22540	0.25277	2.83
d21=2, Respondents Who are College/University Students? Non-Students	962	0.72245	0.00021	0.70808	0.73683	3.13
