



**RUTGERS**

# **Disability and Voting Accessibility in the 2022 Elections**

**JULY 2023**

The U.S. Election  
Assistance Commission (EAC)  
commissioned Rutgers  
University to conduct  
this study

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# Executive Summary

Analysis of the 2022 Disability and Voting Accessibility Survey, based on representative samples of citizens with and without disabilities eligible to vote in the November 2022 elections, indicates similar voting accessibility as in the comparable 2020 survey and greater accessibility than in the 2012 survey. The disability sample includes people with a range of disabilities based on Census Bureau measures. Some key results include the following:

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**People with disabilities voted at a 3.6% lower rate overall than people without disabilities in 2022 according to this survey. In the supplemental report using Census data, the disability gap estimate is a narrower 1.5%.**

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**About one in seven voters with disabilities encountered difficulties voting in 2022, which was a slight increase from the one in nine voters with disabilities who encountered difficulties in 2020.**

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**The likelihood of difficulties voting in person in 2022 was 20% among people with disabilities compared to 6% among people without disabilities. The likelihood of difficulties voting with a mail ballot was 6% among people with disabilities compared to fewer than 1% among people without disabilities.**

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**One in five voters with a disability either needed assistance or had some difficulty in voting in 2022, which was three times the rate of voters without disabilities.**

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**Voting difficulties were most common among people with vision and cognitive impairments.**

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**Close to three-fifths of voters with disabilities voted with a mail ballot or early in person in 2022, compared to just over half of voters without disabilities. The shift in mail voting between 2020 and 2022 was similar between voters with and without disabilities.**

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**Voters with disabilities were similar to voters without disabilities in perceived treatment by election officials, confidence that their votes were accurately counted in 2022, and the extent to which they report following politics.**

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Following the substantial drop from 2012 to 2020 in voting difficulties among people with disabilities (documented in our previous report), there was a slight uptick in 2022. This is partly explained by a shift toward voting in polling places in 2022, following the low rate of polling place voting in 2020 due to the pandemic. Voting difficulties are generally more likely in polling places than in voting by mail. The shift partly reflects reversals of eased pandemic-related voting rules in 2020. Another explanation includes changes in the composition of the voting electorate between 2020 and 2022, particularly a small increase in disability severity that may reflect the effects of long COVID-19.

This report reviews other key results contained in 35 tables, making comparisons to the 2020 survey where available. These tables cover a variety of aspects of the voting experience, including specific difficulties, need for assistance, confidence that one's vote was accurately counted, voter comparisons of 2022 voting to their pre-pandemic experience, and preferred method of voting in the next election. We also provide data on non-voting forms of political participation, political interest, recruitment for voting, and other facilitators of voting. We break out all results by major disability type (hearing, vision, cognitive, and mobility impairment) and need for help with daily activities.

# 1 Survey Method Overview

With support from the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), Rutgers University worked with the survey firm SSRS to conduct a survey of voting-eligible citizens with and without disabilities following the 2022 national elections. The survey was designed to replicate the method and questions of our 2012 and 2020 post-election surveys that the EAC also sponsored. The 2022 survey had 2,001 respondents, stratified to include 1,198 citizens with disabilities and 803 without disabilities. As in 2012 and 2020, the oversampling of citizens with disabilities was done to get a large enough sample for small margins of error and reliable breakdowns by major types of disability and demographic variables.

The survey was conducted by SSRS, the same firm that did the earlier surveys. SSRS is a well-established survey firm and a member of the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR). The surveys were conducted using representative samples combined with state-of-the-art techniques and AAPOR standards. The survey samples are weighted to ensure they closely reflect the underlying populations of citizens with and without disabilities.

Identification of disability is based on seven questions. The first six questions are used in the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey and Current Population Survey Voting and Registration Supplement. These questions identify mobility, vision, hearing and cognitive impairments, and difficulty with self-care or going outside alone. As in earlier surveys, we added a seventh broad question to capture other types of disability. The seven questions are presented in the Appendix. For those identified with a disability, we asked several questions about the nature of the disability (condition, duration, and need for assistance).

The questions about voting and voter engagement are based on validated measures from the Current Population Survey and American National Election Studies (sponsored by the National Science Foundation). Questions about difficulties in voting were developed in consultation with political scientists and representatives of disability organizations.

## 2 Key results

The results are shown in 35 tables at the end of this document. The tables contain many detailed breakdowns. In the discussion below, we focus only on what we see as the key results, but we are glad to engage in discussion with the EAC and other interested parties on any of the outcomes. The tables contain asterisks indicating which differences are statistically significant—that is, large enough to be outside the margin of sampling error so that a difference of zero can be statistically rejected at a confidence level of at least 95%.

It is essential that the tables are fully accessible for all people with disabilities. We have used several techniques to increase the accessibility of the tables and are willing to take further steps to resolve any accessibility issues.

Following is an overview of the key results from the survey, organized by topic. The key result for each topic is presented in an initial bolded sentence.

### A. Demographic and Disability Characteristics

**The sample broadly reflects what we know about the disability population from many other data sources (Tables 1 and 2). There appears to be a small increase in disability severity from 2020 to 2022.**

People with disabilities are disproportionately likely to be older and non-married, less likely to have a high school or college degree, and less likely to be Hispanic/Latino (Table 1). They are similar, however, to people without disabilities on breakdowns of gender and geographic region. Within the disability sample in 2022 (Table 2), mobility impairments are most common (49%), followed by cognitive (24%), hearing (17%), and vision impairments (11%). (Note that a person may fall into more than one of these categories.) Three-fourths (76%) say they are limited in activities of daily living, and one-third (36%) report needing help in activities of daily living. Just over two-fifths (43%) report “a lot” of difficulty in daily activities.

The 2020 and 2022 disability samples are similar on most measures, except that there was an increase in the percent saying they are limited in activities of daily living (from 69% to 76%) and an increase in the reported level of difficulty with activities (an increase from 3.11 to 3.22 on a 4-point scale) (Table 2). These changes may reflect the effects of long Covid that appear to be responsible for increased disability prevalence in the past two years.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, “*Nearly One in Five American Adults Who Have Had COVID-19 Still Have ‘Long COVID’*,” June 22, 2022; Louise Sheiner and Nasihah Salwati, “*How Much is Long COVID Reducing Labor Force Participation? Not Much (So Far)*,” *Brookings Institution, Hutchins Center Working Paper #80*, October 2022.

## B. Voter Turnout

**Consistent with data from 2020 and prior elections, people with disabilities appear slightly less likely than those without disabilities to have voted in 2022 (Table 3).**

These results indicate a 3.6 percentage point gap between the turnout of people with and without disabilities in 2022. Our supplemental report analyzing the Census data indicates a slightly narrower disability gap of 1.5 percentage points in 2022, down from the 4.8 point gap in the 2018 midterm elections.<sup>2</sup>

While the 3.6-point disability gap is within the survey's margin of error, the gap expands to 10.0 percentage points which is outside the margin of error when we adjust for age—that is when we account for the fact that older people are more likely to vote by comparing people with and without disabilities who are of the same age. The age-adjusted numbers also show that the lowest relative turnout in 2022 occurred among people with cognitive impairments (a 13.4-point gap compared to people without disabilities) and mobility impairments (a 13.1-point gap).

The reported turnout numbers are higher than the actual turnout, reflecting the well-known phenomenon of survey respondents overreporting socially desirable activities such as voting. Past research on overreporting gives no reason to think that overreporting will differ by disability status.<sup>3</sup> Overreporting may slightly decrease the overall estimates of voting difficulties. Still, there is no reason to believe it will create bias in comparing voting difficulties between people with and without disabilities.

## C. Voting Methods

**The shift to voting in person in 2022 compared to 2020 was similar between voters with and without disabilities (Tables 4 and 5).**

Following the high rate of voting by mail in 2020 due to the pandemic, the percentage voting in person at a polling place or election office increased in 2022 by nine percentage points among both voters without disabilities (56% to 65%) and voters with disabilities (49% to 58%) (Table 4, first row). While the size of the shift to using a mail ballot was similar, people with disabilities are generally more likely than those without disabilities to vote by mail.<sup>4</sup> About two-fifths (42%) of voters with disabilities used a mail ballot in 2022, compared to one-third (35%) of voters without disabilities (Table 4, columns 4 and 5). Voters with disabilities were especially likely to return a mail ballot using the postal service. They were no more or less likely than voters without disabilities to use drop boxes or take a ballot to a polling place or election office.

The use of mail ballots was higher for voters with disabilities than those without disabilities across the major disability types (Table 5). People with mobility impairments and those needing help with daily activities were the likeliest to use mail ballots (46% and 47%, respectively).

Both early voting and voting by mail are designed to make voting easier. Two-fifths (61%) of voters with disabilities used one of these two methods in 2022 compared to just over half (54%) of voters without disabilities (Table 4, columns 4 and 5).

<sup>2</sup> Lisa Schur and Douglas Kruse, "**Fact sheet: Disability and Voter Turnout in the 2018 Elections**," Rutgers University Program for Disability Research.

<sup>3</sup> While no studies have specifically related disability to overreporting, there are mixed results on characteristics related to both disability and overreporting such as age, education, income, religious attendance, and contact by political parties (e.g., Kanazawa, S., "Who Lies on Surveys, and What Can We Do About It." *Journal of Social, Political, and Economic Studies*, 2005, 30(3):361; Holbrook, A., and J. Krosnick, "Social Desirability Bias in Voter Turnout Reports: Tests Using the Item Count Technique." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 2010, 74(1):37–61; Brenner, P. S., "Overreporting of Voting Participation as a Function of Identity." *Social Science Journal*, 2012, 49(4):421–29).

<sup>4</sup> See 2020 election figures at Lisa Schur and Douglas Kruse, "**Fact Sheet: Disability and Voter Turnout in the 2020 Elections**," Program for Disability Research, Rutgers University.



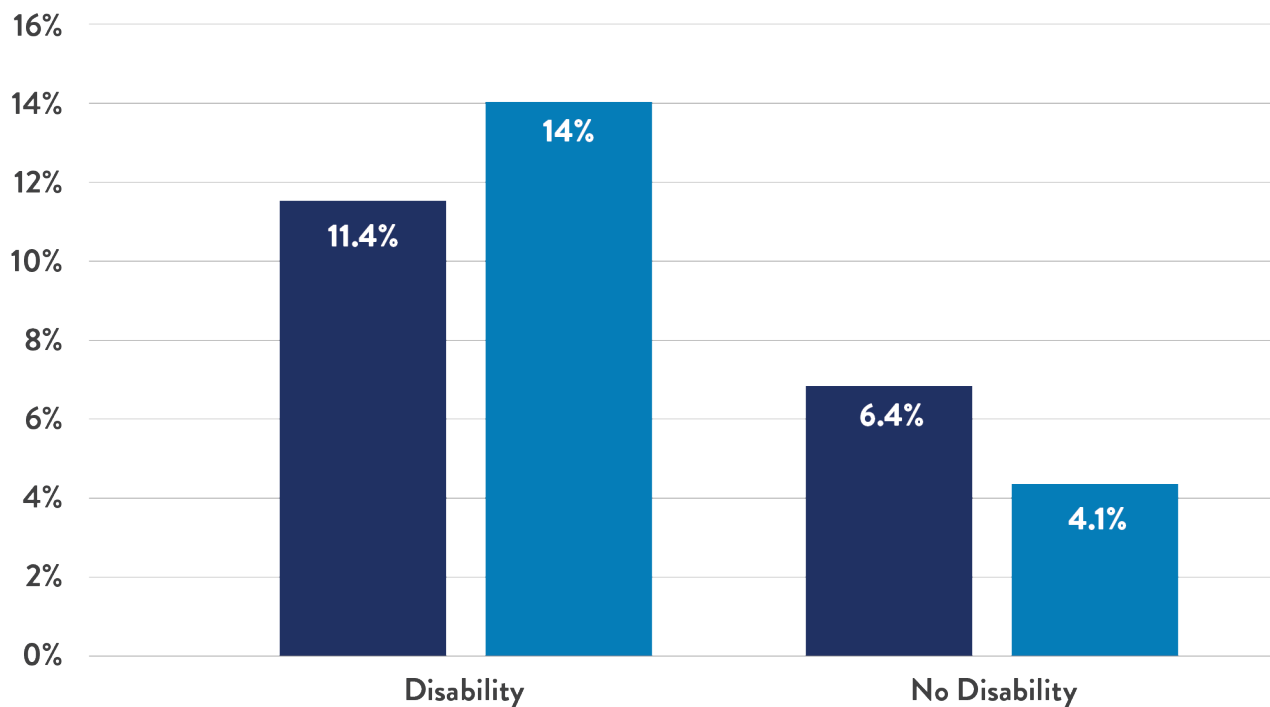
## D. Voting Difficulties

The incidence of voting difficulties among voters with disabilities ticked up slightly from 2020 to 2022 (Tables 6 to 12).

Overall, the percent of voters with disabilities reporting voting difficulties across all methods increased from 11% to 14%, while the rate dropped from 6% to 4% among voters without disabilities. See Figure 1 below.

FIGURE 1

Difficulties in Voting Across All Methods, 2020 and 2022



Looking only at those who voted in person at a polling place or election office, reported difficulties among voters with disabilities increased from 18% to 20%. In comparison, the corresponding change in difficulties among voters using mail ballots was 5% to 6%. Both of these changes from 2020 to 2022 are within the survey's margin of error. As noted in our previous report, voting difficulties for both methods decreased significantly from 2012 to 2020, and the 2022 rates of voting difficulty continue to be well below the 2012 rates.

Because voting difficulties declined among voters without disabilities from 2020 to 2022, the gap in difficulties between voters with and without disabilities increased. In 2022 the overall rate of voting difficulties was over three times higher among people with disabilities than those without disabilities (14% compared to 4%). Among those voting in person, the rate of difficulties was over three times higher among people with disabilities (20% compared to 6% among voters without disabilities). Among those voting with a mail ballot, the rate of difficulties was twenty times higher (6.1% compared to 0.3% among voters without disabilities). These disability gaps in each year, and the increase in the gap between years, are strong enough to be outside the statistical margin of error.

Why did the disability gap in voting difficulties apparently increase between 2020 and 2022? Our report on the 2020 survey found that about half of the drop in polling place voting difficulties from 2012 to 2020 appeared to be due to a change in the composition of polling place voters, as people with the most severe disabilities were disproportionately likely to switch to voting by mail. Similarly, some of the differences in voting difficulties between 2020 and 2022 appear to be due to a change in the composition of the voters between the two elections. It appears there was a slight increase in disability severity between 2020 and 2022, as reflected in Table 2 by an increase both in difficulty with and needing help with daily activities in the disability sample. This increase in severity may be because of long COVID-19 illness, which has increased over the past two years and is linked to some reduction in labor force participation and hours worked. Apart from this compositional change that is linked to increased voting difficulties, there was also a general shift toward voting in person in 2022. Since voting in person tends to involve more voting difficulties, this shift accounts for about one-third of the overall increase in voting difficulties. This shift may partly reflect the rollback of temporary state policies that expanded mail and early voting options in the early stages of the pandemic in 2020.

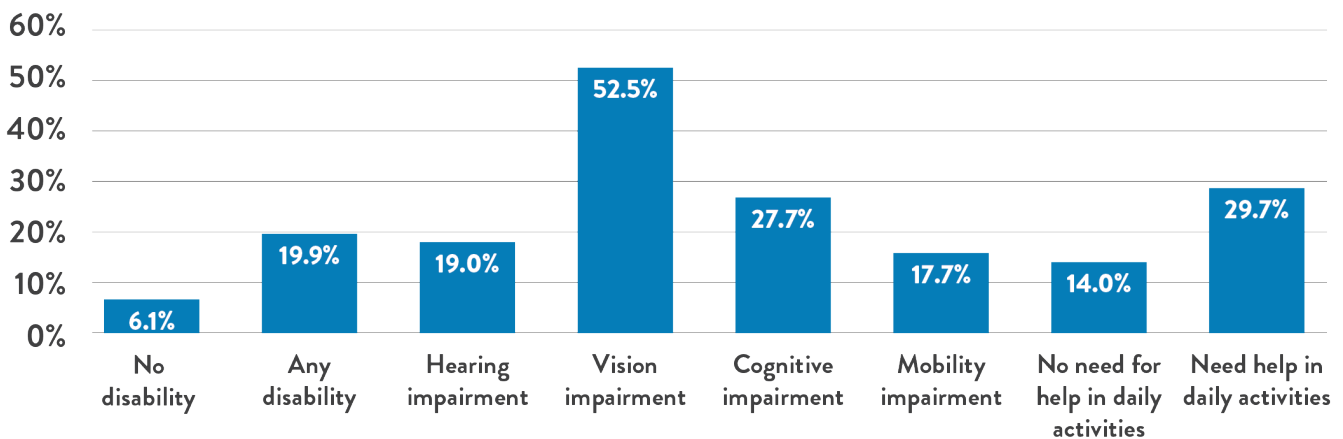
In sum, it appears that compositional and voting method changes among voters with disabilities can account for most or all of the slightly increased rate of voting difficulties among voters with disabilities between 2020 and 2022. However, it is difficult to assign a precise number to these effects given the minor changes involved. In our 2020 report, we attributed about half of the drop in in-person polling place difficulties between 2012 and 2020 to improved polling place accessibility, but we cannot make a firm declaration on the role of accessibility in the changes between 2020 and 2022.

### Specific difficulties with voting in person

Looking at specific difficulties, in-person voters with disabilities in 2022 were more likely than those without disabilities to report difficulties waiting in line, getting inside the polling place, reading or seeing the ballot, or writing on the ballot (Table 7, column 6). The only significant change in voting difficulties between 2020 and 2022 is that voters without disabilities reported less difficulty waiting in line in 2022 (unlike voters with disabilities who did not report a significant change).

Figure 2 shows the difficulty in voting broken down by disability type, summarized from Table 8. Just over one-half of people with vision impairments (53%) reported difficulty in voting at a polling place, although the rates of difficulty were also high for other disability types, particularly those needing help in daily activities (30%) and with cognitive impairments (28%).

**FIGURE 2** Any Difficulty Voting in Person by Disability Type, 2022



<sup>5</sup> Louise Sheiner and Nasiha Salwati, "How Much is Long COVID Reducing Labor Force Participation? Not Much (So Far)," Brookings Institution, Hutchins Center Working Paper #80, October 2022.

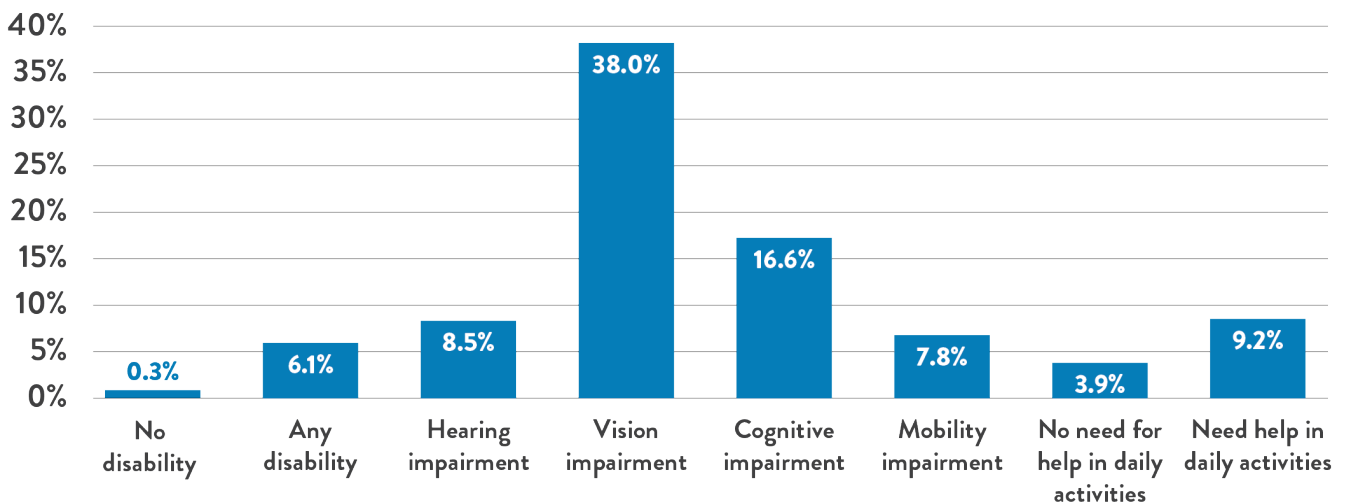
### Wait times at polling places

The surveys asked polling place voters how long they had to wait in line to vote. As shown in Table 9, the average wait time in 2022 was 17 minutes for voters with disabilities, very close to that for voters without disabilities (columns 4 and 5). These average wait times dropped significantly for voters with and without disabilities from 2020 to 2022. Table 10 shows that while people with vision impairments appeared to have the highest average wait time (35 minutes), the wait times did not significantly vary by disability type.

### Specific difficulties with mail ballots

Among voters with disabilities using mail ballots, the most commonly reported problem was difficulty receiving the ballot (2%, in Table 11, column 5). Just over 1% reported difficulty in reading the ballot, which, not surprisingly, was most common among voters with vision impairments (14% in Table 12, column 4). Counting all difficulties, voters with vision impairments were clearly the most likely to have difficulty voting with a mail ballot (38%, in Table 12, column 4). The distribution of mail voting difficulties by disability type is shown in Figure 3 below.

**FIGURE 3** Any Difficulty Voting with Mail Ballot by Disability Type, 2022



### Expected voting difficulties among non-voters and those using a different method

As another way of assessing the importance of voting difficulties, the survey asked non-voters if they would expect voting difficulties if they voted either in person or using a mail ballot, and also asked in-person and mail voters if they would expect difficulties using the other method (the one they did not use). As shown in Table 13, non-voters with disabilities were significantly more likely than non-voters without disabilities to expect problems if they were to try to vote. Among people with disabilities who did not vote this year, about one-fourth (28%) would expect difficulties voting in person, and one-seventh (13%) would expect difficulties voting by mail. Among people with disabilities who voted by mail, about two-fifths (39%) would expect difficulties voting in person, while among those voting in person, about one-ninth (12%) would expect difficulties in voting by mail. These numbers for expected problems in voting in person or by mail are higher than the actual difficulty rates reported in Table 6, possibly reflecting a) more limiting disabilities that create greater difficulties among those not using a particular method, b) greater anxiety about expected difficulties among those not voting with a particular method, or c) a tendency to justify one's decision not to vote by reporting expected difficulties.

## E. Perceived Ease or Difficulty of Voting

The perceived difficulty of voting was similar in both 2020 and 2022 between voters with and without disabilities, except that voters who need help in daily activities were less likely than those without disabilities to say that voting was easy in 2022 (Tables 14 and 15).

Both the 2020 and 2022 surveys asked voters for their overall assessment of the voting experience, using the question, “Overall, how easy or difficult was your experience in voting at the polling place/by mail or drop box?” The answers were similar between people with and without disabilities in both years (Table 14).

When broken down by type of disability, people who need help with daily activities were less likely than people without disabilities to say that voting in person or by mail in 2022 was easy, and people with cognitive impairments were less likely than people without disabilities to say that voting by mail was easy (Table 15, columns 5 and 8).

## F. Voting Difficulty by Race and Ethnicity

Voting difficulties and average wait times for in-person voting were especially high among Hispanic/Latino voters with disabilities. Reported voting difficulties were also higher among Black and White non-Hispanic people with disabilities relative to people without disabilities in those groups. However, perceptions of the ease or difficulty of voting did not differ by disability status within these groups. The comparisons are limited by small sample sizes (Table 16).

Hispanic/Latino voters with disabilities reported the highest rates of voting difficulties, relative both to Hispanic/Latino voters without disabilities and to Black and White non-Hispanic voters with and without disabilities. They also had the highest average wait time among all groups for in-person voting (37.4 minutes compared to 27.5 minutes for Hispanic/Latino voters without disabilities). Black non-Hispanic voters with disabilities reported an average of 25.2 minutes waiting at a polling place compared to only 12.7 minutes among Black non-Hispanic voters without disabilities and 11.3 minutes among White non-Hispanic voters with disabilities. The average wait time among White non-Hispanic voters without disabilities was 16.2 minutes, indicating that any preference people with disabilities received in moving to the front of the line was most common among White non-Hispanic voters. The differences in wait times between voters with and without disabilities in each group were within the margins of error.

Given the limited samples when broken down by disability, race, and ethnicity, these results should be treated as exploratory information on the voting experiences of people with disabilities by race and ethnicity.

## G. Need for Assistance in Voting

**The percent of in-person voters with disabilities needing assistance increased between 2020 and 2022 from 6% to 11% and stayed stable among mail voters with disabilities at 11%. Election officials were most likely to assist in-person voters, and family members were most likely to assist those voting by mail (Tables 17 and 18).**

While our previous report found that the percent of people with disabilities needing assistance in voting in person dropped markedly from 2012 to 2020 (30% to 6%), the 2022 rate rebounded somewhat to 11% (columns 2 and 5, Table 17).

Among those needing assistance at a polling place in 2022, election officials were the most likely to provide such help for voters both with and without disabilities (66% and 72%, respectively), though close to one-fourth of voters with disabilities relied on either a family member (19%) or friend (6%) (Table 17, columns 4 and 5).

The percent of voters with disabilities using mail ballots who needed assistance stayed stable from 2020 to 2022 at close to 11%, with 6% needing assistance in completing the ballot and 10% needing assistance in returning the ballot in 2022 (Table 17, column 5). Family members were the most likely to provide such assistance (34%), while one-fifth (21%) relied on friends or neighbors (Table 17, column 5).

When broken down by type of disability, people with vision impairments were the most likely to need assistance in voting. About two-fifths of them needed assistance whether voting in person (39%) or with a mail ballot (42%) (Table 18, column 4).

## H. Needing Assistance or Having Difficulty

About one-fifth of voters with disabilities in 2020 reported either needing assistance or having some type of difficulty in voting, which is twice the rate of voters without disabilities. This included about one-fourth of in-person voters with disabilities and one-seventh of mail voters with disabilities. The highest rate was among people with vision impairments, of whom over half reported needing assistance or having difficulty (Table 19).

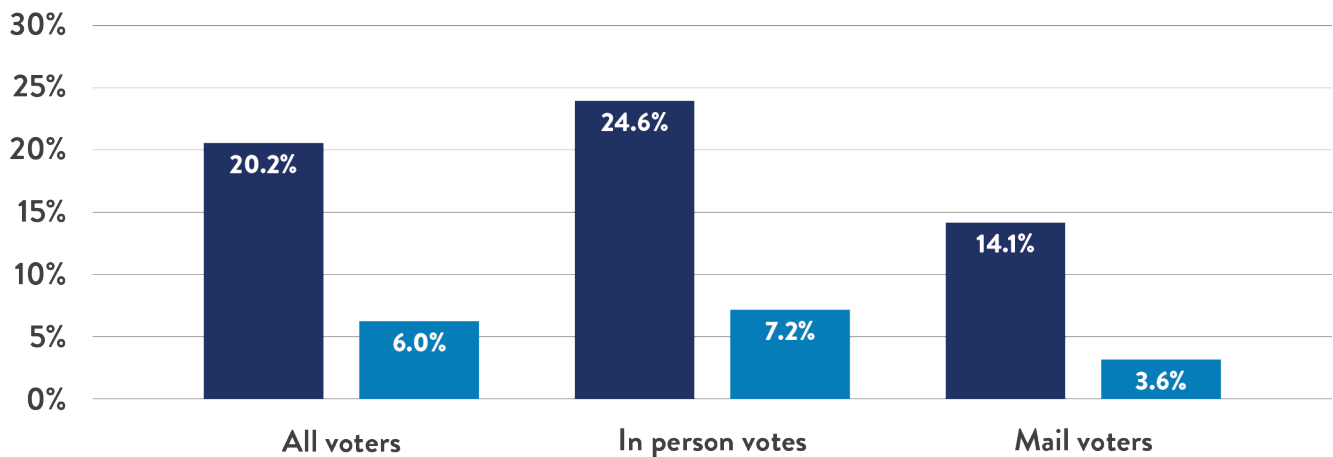
Combining the survey measures on voting difficulties and the need for assistance, we can calculate what percentage of voters either needed assistance or had difficulty (adjusting for overlap). As shown in Figure 4 below, 20% of voters with disabilities needed assistance or had difficulty voting, compared to 6% without disabilities.

Put another way, the number who voted independently without any difficulty was four out of five voters with disabilities (80%) compared to almost nineteen out of twenty (94%) voters without disabilities.

FIGURE 4

Needing Assistance or Having Difficulty in Voting, 2022

Any disability No disability



The likelihood of needing assistance or having difficulty was higher for people with disabilities than those without disabilities both among in-person voters (25% compared to 7%) and voters using mail ballots (14% compared to 4%). This rate was high across all the types of disability and was especially high for voters with vision impairments (54%) or cognitive impairments (32%) (Table 19, columns 4 and 5).

## I. Perceived Treatment by Election Officials

**Voters with disabilities were as likely as those without disabilities in 2020 and 2022 to report that election officials were “very respectful” toward them. The highest reports on this measure in 2022 occurred among people with vision impairments (Tables 20 and 21).**

While our previous report showed a decline in the reported respectfulness of election officials toward voters both with and without disabilities between 2012 and 2020 (possibly reflecting unusually high turnout and stress in the 2020 election due in part to the pandemic), perceived respect levels increased slightly but not significantly for both groups in 2022. Voters with disabilities were as likely as those without disabilities in 2022 to report that election officials were “very respectful” toward them. The 2022 pattern is similar across disability types, with people with vision impairments being most likely to report that election officials were “very respectful” (90%) (Table 21, column 4).

## J. Information Sources on Voting Process

**People with and without disabilities were most likely to get information on the voting process in 2022 from printed mailings from the election office. People with disabilities were less likely than those without disabilities to use any internet-based sources and more likely to use non-internet-based sources such as printed mailings and television for such information. Both websites and print sources of voting information were rated as less accessible by people with disabilities than by those without disabilities (Tables 22 and 23).**

Two-fifths of people with disabilities in 2022 said they received information on the voting process and where to vote from printed mailings from the election office (41%), and just over one-fourth noted that they received it from communicating with people through email or texts (29%) or television (28%) (Table 21, column 2).

The pattern was similar between people with and without disabilities, except that people with disabilities were less likely than people without disabilities to use internet-based sources (54% compared to 66%) and more likely to use non-internet-based sources (75% compared to 64%). This reflects the “digital divide” of lower internet access among people with disabilities, as explored in our 2022 EAC report “**Disability, the Voting Process, and the Digital Divide.**”

Looking specifically at internet-based sources, those with disabilities were significantly less likely than those without disabilities to have used the election office website (19% compared to 29%), social media or an online community (18% compared to 22%), a news website (12% compared to 18%), or another type of website (8% compared to 11%). Looking at non-internet-based sources, those with disabilities were significantly more likely to have used printed material from the election office (41% compared to 35%), television (28% compared to 22%), printed newspapers (18% compared to 13%), and calling the election office (7% compared to 4%).

The use of internet-based sources was especially low among those with hearing impairments (48%) or mobility impairments (47%), while the use of non-internet-based sources was especially high among those with vision impairments (84%) or needing help with daily activities (78%).

Both websites and print sources of voting information were less likely to be rated as fully accessible by people with disabilities than by people without disabilities. Accessibility of both sources was rated lowest by people with vision or cognitive impairments. The most common complaint for both sources was that the material had small print or was otherwise difficult to read (Table 23).

## K. Confidence That Vote Was Accurately Counted

**Confidence that one's vote was accurately counted increased among voters without disabilities from 2020 to 2022, and there was little difference in this confidence between voters with and without disabilities, or across disability types, in 2022 (Tables 24 and 25).**

In 2020 only 59% of voters without disabilities were highly confident their vote was accurately counted, which was less than the two-thirds (68%) of voters with disabilities who said this. Confidence increased among voters without disabilities in 2022, so there was little difference between voters with and without disabilities (65% and 67%, respectively, said they were “highly confident”). In 2022 there was little difference in such confidence between in-person and mail voters and among people with different types of disabilities.

## L. Voter Comparisons of 2022 Voting to Pre-pandemic Experience

**Asked to compare the ease or difficulty of voting in 2022 with the last time they voted before the pandemic, two-thirds of voters with and without disabilities said it was about the same. Reports that voting was easier in 2022 were more common than reports that it was more difficult. This was especially true among those who voted by mail in 2022 and in person before the pandemic, but it was also true among those who voted in person both times (Table 26).**

We asked for voters' subjective impressions of voting compared to the last time they voted before the pandemic. Overall about one-fourth said it was somewhat or much easier (25% of voters with disabilities and 24% of voters without disabilities), while similar numbers said it was “about the same” (69% and 70%) and 6% of each group said it was more difficult. Over half of those who voted by mail in 2022 but in person before the pandemic noted that voting was easier this year (60% of voters without disabilities and 54% of voters with disabilities).



## M. Preference for How to Vote in Next Election

**Just under half of people with disabilities, and over half without disabilities, would prefer voting in a polling place in the next election. About one-third of people with disabilities would prefer voting by mail, while a combined one-sixth would prefer voting by other methods (Table 27).**

Both 2022 voters and non-voters were asked, “If you wanted to vote in the next election, how would you prefer to cast your vote?” Five options were presented to the respondents, and the options were randomly rotated to avoid any bias from the order of the options. The most popular option was voting in person inside a polling place, chosen by close to half (47%) of people with disabilities and over half (56%) of people without disabilities. The next most popular option was receiving and sending a ballot by mail or drop box, chosen by one-third (34%) of people with disabilities and one-fourth (25%) of people without disabilities. Choices among the remaining three options did not differ significantly by disability status: about one-seventh (13-16%) chose voting fully online by personal computer or smartphone, 3-4% chose filling out a ballot online and then printing and mailing it, and 2-3% chose voting by drive through or curbside.

Comparing the preferences of 2022 voters and non-voters, in-person voting was most popular among both groups – except that non-voters without disabilities slightly preferred voting entirely online (37%). The relatively new option of filling out a ballot online and then printing it out and mailing it has promise in that it enables people with vision impairments to vote confidentially at home. That option was chosen by 9% of people with vision impairments, an increase over the 5% who chose this in the 2020 survey.

## N. Non-voting Political Participation

**Participation in non-voting political activities did not change significantly between 2020 and 2022 among people with and without disabilities, except that contributions to a political party or group declined among both groups. There were no general differences between people with and without disabilities, or by disability type, except that people with cognitive impairments were less likely than those without disabilities to engage in non-voting political activities in 2022 (Tables 28 and 29).**

In addition to measuring voting, the survey measured several types of non-voting political activities, such as contributing to or working for a political candidate. Just under half of people with and without disabilities (44% and 47%, respectively) engaged in at least one of the eight activities measured in 2022 (Table 28, columns 4 and 5). People with cognitive impairments were the least likely to engage in one or more of the activities (38%) (Table 29, column 5).

Apart from the clearly political activities, 5% of people with disabilities in 2022 reported having “worked to change a private organization’s policies or practices affecting people with disabilities, such as through talking to business owners or filing lawsuits.”

## O. Political Interest and Perceptions of Political Efficacy

**While people with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities in 2020 to say they follow politics, the reported interest among people without disabilities increased in 2022 so that this disability gap mostly closed. In 2020 people with disabilities reported lower perceived ability to participate in politics and lower perceived responsiveness of the political system, but these disability gaps also narrowed in 2022. Perceptions of the influence and respect of people with disabilities in politics are similar between people with and without disabilities in 2022.**

Just under half (48%) of people with disabilities said they follow politics “most of the time” in 2022, slightly higher than among people without disabilities (44%) (Table 30, columns 4 and 5). This percentage was highest among those with mobility impairments (51%) and hearing impairments (50%) (Table 31, columns 3 and 6).

Perceptions of one’s political competence (“internal efficacy”) and the responsiveness of the political system (“external efficacy”) have both been found to strongly influence political participation. Past research has found people with disabilities to have lower average scores on both measures, helping to account for their lower voter turnout.<sup>6</sup> Using standard measures of internal and external efficacy, this survey finds that people with disabilities had lower average scores on both measures in 2020, and the disability gaps closed somewhat so that they were within the margin of error in 2022 (Table 30, columns 3 and 6).

The survey also asked specifically about the perceived influence of, and respect for, people with disabilities in politics. People both with and without disabilities reported similar views on these measures in both 2020 and 2022 (Table 30, columns 7 and 8), and the views did not vary significantly by disability type (Table 31).

## P. Recruitment for Voting

**Despite their greater social isolation, people with and without disabilities were equally likely to have someone talk to them about registering to vote or getting out to vote in both 2020 and 2022 (Tables 32 and 33).**

Having someone talk to you about voting strongly predicts voter turnout. While people with disabilities are more socially isolated in general, they were equally likely in both years to report that someone talked to them about registering or getting out to vote (close to 40% among both groups in both years) (Table 32, columns 1, 2, 4 and 5).

People with vision and mobility impairments were the least likely to report being recruited for voting in 2022 (33% and 36%, respectively) (Table 33, columns 4 and 6).

Not surprisingly, the low employment levels of people with disabilities led to especially low rates of being recruited for voting by co-workers (Table 32).

<sup>6</sup> Lisa Schur, Todd Shields, and Kay Schriener, “Can I Make A Difference? Efficacy, Employment, and Disability,” *Political Psychology*, Vol. 24, No. 1, March 2003, pp. 119-149; Lisa Schur, Todd Shields, Douglas Kruse, and Kay Schriener, “Enabling Democracy: Disability and Voter Turnout,” *Political Research Quarterly*, Vol. 55, No. 1, March 2002, pp. 167-190.

## Q. Other Facilitators of Political Participation

**The political participation of people with disabilities is constrained by their lower access to personal vehicles for transportation, and lower employment, income, and education levels. They are, however, equally likely as people without disabilities to meet regularly with groups and more likely to attend religious services every week (Tables 34 and 35).**

Transportation access, social connections, and economic and educational resources shape political participation. People with disabilities are less likely than those without disabilities to have a car they can drive (71% compared to 91%) or to use their own or a family vehicle (79% compared to 90%) (Table 34, columns 1 and 2). Their transportation needs are disproportionately met by someone else's vehicle, taxi or rideshare, or para-transit. They are similar to people without disabilities in their reports of transportation problems, except that people with cognitive impairments are less likely to say that they "never or rarely" have transportation problems (43% compared to 48% among people without disabilities).

Looking at other facilitators of participation, employment can provide both economic resources and social connections that encourage participation. People with disabilities have much lower employment levels than people without disabilities in 2020 (22% compared to 61%) (Table 35, columns 1 and 2). Also consistent with other data sources, they have lower average income levels and are less likely to have Bachelor's or graduate degrees.

People with disabilities do not appear to face gaps, however, in other measures of social connections: about one-third of people both with and without disabilities report meeting regularly with any groups or organizations (33% and 39% respectively), and people with disabilities are about as likely to say they attend religious services every week (20% compared to 21%) (Table 35, columns 1 and 2).

In follow-up research, we will use these data to examine how these and other facilitators help to shape voting and other political participation among people with and without disabilities.



## 3 Conclusion

The results show that the significant progress in voting accessibility since 2012 (documented in our earlier 2020 report) has largely been sustained in 2022. This reflects well on the efforts of the EAC, election officials, policy-makers, and disability organizations. Nevertheless, voting difficulties increased slightly among voters with disabilities from 2020 to 2022, and they remain significantly more likely than those without disabilities to experience voting difficulties, indicating that more work needs to be done to improve accessibility. We are glad to answer any questions or provide clarification on these results. We look forward to working with the EAC to make these results as useful as possible.



# Appendix

Note: The first six questions are used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the American Community Survey and Current Population Survey. The seventh question was designed for the 2012 and 2020 disability and voting accessibility surveys to capture other types of disability. A “yes” response to any of these questions qualifies a respondent as having a disability.

1. Are you deaf or have serious difficulty hearing?
2. Are you blind or have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
3. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
4. Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
5. Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?
6. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping?
7. Do you have a long-term health problem or impairment that limits the kind or amount of work, housework, or other activities you can do?

## Table 1: Demographic Characteristics in 2022 Survey

**Key results:** People with disabilities in this sample are older and less likely to be married or have college degrees than those without disabilities, but are similar in gender and regional breakdown.

	Non- disability sample	Disability sample
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Female	51.2%	52.2%
Male	47.0%	44.9%
Black non-Hispanic/Latino	10.9%	12.8%
Hispanic/Latino	15.6%	11.0%*
White non-Hispanic/Latino	63.4%	68.0%
Other race/ethnicity	10.0%	7.9%
Age 18-34	23.3%	9.7%**
Age 35-49	36.4%	21.3%**
Age 50-64	21.2%	29.3%**
Age 65+	19.2%	39.6%**
Married, spouse present	45.7%	37.1%**
Separated/divorced	16.4%	19.8%
Widowed	4.8%	16.4%**
Never married	33.1%	26.8%*
No HS degree	3.9%	8.5%**
HS degree/GED	27.0%	38.1%**
Some college, no degree	17.1%	19.9%
Associate's degree	13.2%	11.6%
Bachelor's degree	24.2%	13.3%**
Graduate degree	4.8%	2.7%
Northeast	17.4%	17.0%
Midwest	19.6%	22.6%
South	32.2%	39.7%
West	25.9%	20.7%*
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1,198</b>

\* Difference between disability and non-disability samples is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level



## Table 2: Disability Characteristics in 2020 and 2022

**Key results:** Half of those in the 2022 disability sample have mobility impairments, while one-eighth to one-fourth have hearing, vision, or cognitive impairments. One-third need help in daily activities. There appears to be an increase in disability severity from 2020 to 2022.

All figures limited to the disability sample	2020	2022
	100%	100%
Hearing impairment	17.8%	16.8%
Totally deaf	0.9%	0.9%
Vision impairment	12.0%	10.5%
Totally blind	1.4%	1.6%
Cognitive impairment	23.8%	23.8%
Mobility impairment	47.8%	49.3%
Wheelchair user	7.4%	8.3%
Cane or crutches user	26.1%	28.7%
Difficulty dressing or bathing	12.7%	12.6%
Difficulty going outside alone	26.6%	29.5%
Limited in activities of daily living	68.7%	76.4%**
Need help in activities of daily living	31.9%	36.3%
Level of difficulty with activities:		
Hardly at all	6.4%	3.9%*
A little	16.5%	13.4%
Some	36.4%	39.4%
A lot	40.6%	43.1%
Mean of 1-4 scale	3.11	3.22*
Sample Size	1,782	1,198

\* Change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence

### Table 3: Voter Registration and Turnout in 2020 and 2022

**Key results:** The turnout gap between people with and without disabilities was similar in 2020 and 2022, and slightly larger in 2022 after adjusting for age differences.

Voting method	2012, No disability	2012, Disability	2012, Disability gap	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020, Disability gap	Change from 2012 to 2020, No disability	Change from 2012 to 2020, Disability	Change from 2012 to 2020 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Registered to vote	90.9%	89.1%	-1.7%	92.8%	91.9%	-0.8%	1.9%	2.8%	0.9%
Voted	83.6%	80.0%	-3.6%	81.0%	77.4%	-3.6%	-2.7%	-2.7%	0.0%
Voted using provisional ballot	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Tried to vote but were unable	2.0%	2.8%	0.8%	2.8%	4.9%	2.1%*	0.8%	2.1%*	1.3%
Offered provisional ballot but did not vote	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%	-0.2%	0.6%	0.8%
Not offered provisional ballot, not allowed to vote	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	2.1%	1.4%*	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Not able to vote for other reason	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%	1.1%	-0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	-0.6%
Voting gap adjusted for age <sup>^</sup>									
Any disability			-7.1%**			-10.0%**			
Hearing impairment			-1.9%			-9.9%*			
Vision impairment			-11.6%**			-9.0%			
Cognitive impairment			-10.3%**			-13.4%**			
Mobility impairment			-6.5%			-13.1%**			
Disability but no need for help with daily activities			-5.6%*			-9.5%**			
Disability with need for help in daily activities			-7.6%*			-10.6%**			
Sample size	787	1,782		803	1,198				

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence

<sup>^</sup> Age-adjusted estimates represent comparisons between people with and without disabilities who are the same age. Based on probit regressions predicting voting that control for age and age squared.





### Table 4: Voting Methods Among Those Who Voted, 2020 and 2022

**Key results:** The increase in voting in person was similar between voters with and without disabilities from 2020 to 2022. People with disabilities were 7 points more likely to vote by mail in both years. The use of dropboxes was similar between the two groups. Three-fifths of people with disabilities either voted with a mail ballot or voted early at a polling place or election office in 2022.

Voting method	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020, Disability gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022, Disability gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
In person at polling place or election office	56.1%	48.7%	-7.3%*	65.0%	57.7%	-7.4%*	9.0%**	8.9%**	0.0%
In person on election day	31.2%	24.8%	-6.4%*	46.3%	39.0%	-7.3%*	15.1%**	14.2%**	-0.9%
In person before election day	24.8%	23.9%	-0.9%	18.7%	18.7%	-0.1	-6.1%*	-5.2%*	0.8%
Mail ballot--any use	43.9%	51.3%	7.3%*	35.0%	42.3%	7.4%	-9.0%**	-8.9%**	0.0%
Received ballot by computer	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	-0.9%	-0.4%	0.5%
Sent ballot by postal service	17.5%	27.5%	10.0%**	18.8%	27.7%	8.9%**	1.2%	0.2%	-1.1%
Delivered ballot to dropbox	17.7%	15.7%	-2.0%	12.0%	10.1%	-1.9%	-5.8%*	-5.6%**	0.2%
Took mail ballot to polling place or election office before election day	7.1%	5.2%	-1.8%*	2.3%	2.9%	0.6%*	-4.7%**	-2.3%*	2.4%
Took mail ballot to polling place or election office on election day	1.0%	1.7%	0.7%	1.1%	1.4%	0.3%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.4%
Voted early or with mail ballot	68.8%	74.2%	5.4%*	53.6%	60.9%	7.3%*	-15.2%**	-13.3%**	1.9%
Sample size	690	1,494		674	944				

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence  
\*\* 99% level of confidence

## Table 5: Voting Methods by Type of Disability, 2022

**Key results:** Voting by mail was most common among people with mobility impairments and those who need help in daily activities.

Voting method	No disability	Any disability	Hearing Impairment	Vision Impairment	Cognitive Impairment	Mobility Impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need for help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
In person at polling place	65.0%	57.7%*	60.8%	57.7%	58.7%	53.6%**	59.7%	52.8%**
In person on election day	46.3%	39.0%*	40.1%	39.6%	43.1%	35.9%**	38.0%*	39.2%
In person before election day	18.7%	18.7%	20.7%	18.2%	15.6%	17.6%	21.7%	13.6%
Mail ballot--any use	35.0%	42.3%*	39.2%	42.3%	41.3%	46.4%**	40.3%	47.2%**
Received ballot by computer	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	2.0%	1.5%	0.3%	1.9%
Sent ballot by postal service	18.8%	27.7%**	26.4%	30.3%	26.4%	32.5%**	25.2%*	32.8%**
Delivered ballot to dropbox	12.0%	10.1%	9.8%	7.5%	10.2%	8.6%	10.7%	9.3%
Took mail ballot to polling place or election office before election day	2.3%	2.9%	0.9%	0.5%	1.9%	2.9%	2.6%	3.5%
Took mail ballot to polling place or election office on election day	1.1%	1.4%	1.9%	3.2%	1.9%	2.2%	1.5%	1.3%
Voted early or with mail ballot	53.6%	60.9%*	59.9%	60.4%	56.9%	64.0%**	61.9%*	60.7%
Sample size	676	946	135	91	176	453	600	340

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level of confidence



## Table 6: Any Voting Difficulties in 2020 and 2022

**Key results:** The percent of voters with disabilities reporting any voting difficulties ticked up slightly from 2020 to 2022. One-fifth (20%) of voters with disabilities reported difficulties voting in person in 2022, and 6% reported difficulties in voting by mail, which were more than three times the rates among voters without disabilities. Specific voting difficulties are presented in Tables 7 to 12.

Voting method	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020, Disability gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022, Disability gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Any difficulty in voting across all methods	6.4%	11.4%	5.0%**	4.1%	14.0%	10.0%**	-2.4%	2.6%	5.0%*
Any difficulty if voted in person	9.8%	18.0%	8.1%**	6.1%	19.9%	13.8%**	-3.7%	1.9%	5.7%
Any difficulty if used mail ballot	2.1%	5.4%	3.3%*	0.3%	6.1%	5.7%**	-1.7%	0.6%	2.4%
Sample size	690	1,503		676	946				

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence

## Table 7: Specific In-Person Voting Difficulties in 2020 and 2022

**Key results:** The only significant decline in voting difficulties among voters with disabilities was in waiting in line. Voters with disabilities are also significantly more likely to report difficulties in getting inside the polling place, reading or seeing the ballot, and writing on the ballot.

Types of voting difficulties	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Any difficulty in voting in person at polling place or election office	9.8%	18.0%	8.1%**	6.1%	19.9%	13.8%**	-3.7%	1.9%	5.7%
1. Difficulty in finding or getting to the polling place	2.3%	1.4%	-0.9%	2.0%	1.9%	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.5%	0.7%
2. Difficulty getting inside the polling place (for example, steps)	0.4%	3.2%	2.7%**	0.2%	1.9%	2.1%**	-0.3%	-0.9%	-0.7%
3. Difficulty waiting in line	6.2%	7.4%	1.2%	1.6%	7.4%	5.8%**	-4.5%*	0.1%	4.6%
4. Difficulty reading or seeing the ballot	0.0%	3.8%	3.8%**	0.5%	5.9%	5.4%**	0.5%	2.1%	1.6%
5. Difficulty understanding how to vote or use the voting equipment	2.9%	2.7%	-0.2%	2.2%	4.6%	2.4%	-0.7%	1.9%	2.6%
6. Difficulty communicating with poll workers or other officials at the polling place	0.6%	2.1%	1.5%	1.0%	1.9%	1.0%	0.4%	-0.1%	-0.6%
7. Difficulty writing on the ballot	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%*	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%*	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%
8. Difficulty operating the voting machine	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.8%	-0.6%	0.2%	0.8%
9. Other type of difficulty in voting	0.3%	1.8%	1.5%*	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%*	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.2%
Sample size	371	697		442	523				

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence

**Table 8: Specific In-Person Voting Difficulties by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** The most common in-person voting difficulty was waiting in line, for people both with and without disabilities. Just over half of people with vision impairments, and one-fourth of people with cognitive impairments, had difficulties voting in person.

Types of voting difficulties	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Any difficulty in voting in person at polling place or election office	6.1%	19.9%**	19.0%*	52.5%**	27.7%**	17.7%**	14.0%*	29.7%**
1. Difficulty in finding or getting to the polling place	2.0%	1.9%	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%	3.0%	0.7%	4.3%
2. Difficulty in getting inside the polling place (for example, steps)	0.2%	2.2%**	2.6%	3.4%	3.3%*	4.1%**	1.2%	4.4%**
3. Difficulty waiting in line	1.6%	7.4%**	7.2%	15.5%	11.8%**	7.2%**	6.7%*	8.6%**
4. Difficulty reading or seeing the ballot	0.5%	5.9%**	5.4%	39.5%**	9.7%*	3.9%**	2.4%	11.5%**
5. Difficulty understanding how to vote or use the voting equipment	2.2%	4.6%	4.9%	16.0%*	7.7%	2.8%	2.2%	7.4%*
6. Difficulty communicating with poll workers or other officials at the polling place	1.0%	1.9%	0.0%	3.4%	7.8%	2.5%	2.0%	1.9%
7. Difficulty writing on the ballot	0.0%	2.5%*	2.2%	9.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	6.1%*
8. Difficulty operating the voting machine	0.3%	1.1%	2.9%	8.4%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	1.8%
9. Other type of difficulty in voting	0.0%	1.7%*	2.2%	6.5%	4.3%	2.8%**	0.8%	3.7%*
Sample size	442	523	85	53	105	236	344	174

\*Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level



## Table 9: Wait Time for In-person Voting in 2020 and 2022

**Key results:** Voters both with and without disabilities experienced a decline in average waiting times in 2022 compared to 2020. There was no significant gap in average waiting time between voters with and without disabilities in either year.

Types of voting difficulties	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Average wait time in minutes	28.8	23.7	-5.1	16.7	16.5	-0.3	-12.1**	-7.3*	4.8
Median wait time in minutes	10.0	10.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	-5.0	-5.0	0.0
Less than 10 minutes	52.3%	57.3%	5.0%	74.7%	73.9%	-0.5%	22.1%**	16.6%**	-5.5%
11-20 minutes	15.5%	17.3%	1.8%	9.8%	12.7%	2.8%	-5.7%*	-4.7%	1.0%
21-30 minutes	10.7%	8.5%	-2.2%	6.5%	4.3%	-2.2%	-4.3%	-4.2%*	0.0%
31-60 minutes	11.2%	10.0%	-1.2%	4.2%	4.8%	0.7%	-7.0%**	-5.1%**	1.9%
61-120 minutes	7.3%	4.5%	-2.9%	2.5%	3.0%	0.5%	-4.8%*	-1.5%	3.3%
More than two hours	3.0%	2.4%	-0.6%	2.7%	1.4%	-1.3%	-0.3%	-1.1%	-0.7%
Sample size	363	650	287	442	521	79			

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence



## Table 10: Wait Time for In-Person Voting by Disability Type in 2022

**Key results:** The average wait time for in-person voting was slightly lower for voters with disabilities, and especially low for people with vision impairments, compared to voters without disabilities.

Length of time waiting to vote among in-person voters	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Average wait time in minutes	16.7	16.5	18.2	34.5	30.5	16.8	15.6	18.3
Median wait time in minutes	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Less than 10 minutes	74.4%	73.9%	73.8%	70.4%	66.7%	75.9%	74.8%	73.3%
11-20 minutes	9.8%	12.7%	16.0%	15.1%	12.7%	10.4%	12.2%	12.9%
21-30 minutes	6.5%	4.3%	1.4%*	1.8%*	7.4%	6.2%	3.5%	4.7%
31-60 minutes	4.2%	4.8%	2.3%	7.1%	6.6%	3.2%	5.1%	4.7%
61-120 minutes	2.5%	3.0%	4.7%	1.5%	1.9%	2.5%	3.0%	3.1%
More than two hours	2.7%	1.4%	1.8%	4.1%	4.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%
Sample size	442	521	85	53	105	236	343	173

\*Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

### Table 11: Specific Mail Voting Difficulties in 2020 and 2022

**Key results:** Voters with disabilities using mail ballots were significantly more likely than those without disabilities to have difficulties voting by mail in both 2020 and 2022. There was little change in mail voting difficulties between 2020 and 2022.

Types of mail voting difficulties	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Any difficulty receiving, returning, reading, understanding, or filling out ballot	2.1%	5.4%	3.3%*	0.3%	6.1%	5.7%**	-1.7%	0.6%	2.4%
Difficulty reading mail ballot	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%*	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Difficulty understanding mail ballot	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.0%
Difficulty filling out mail ballot	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%*	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%
Other difficulty completing mail ballot	1.7%	1.9%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.6%
Difficulty receiving mail ballot	1.7%	1.9%	0.2%	0.1%	2.3%	2.2%	-1.6%	0.4%	1.9%
Difficulty returning mail ballot	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Sample size	319	797		232	421				

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence





**Table 12: Specific Mail Voting Difficulties by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** People with vision impairments were the most likely to have difficulty in voting with a mail ballot, with close to two-fifths having such difficulty.

Types of mail voting difficulties	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Any difficulty receiving, returning, reading, understanding, or filling out ballot	0.3%	6.1%**	8.5%	38.0%**	16.6%*	7.8%**	3.9%*	9.2%*
Difficulty reading mail ballot	0.0%	1.7%	1.8%	13.7%*	1.5%	2.4%	0.5%	3.5%
Difficulty understanding mail ballot	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Difficulty filling out mail ballot	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Other difficulty completing mail ballot	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%
Difficulty receiving mail ballot	0.1%	2.3%	6.7%	21.2%	11.3%	4.0%	1.4%	3.6%
Difficulty returning mail ballot	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%
Sample size	232	421	50	38	71	216	255	165

\*Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 13: Expected Voting Difficulties by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** Among people with disabilities who did not vote this year, about one-fourth would expect difficulties voting in person, and one-seventh would expect difficulties voting by mail. Among people with disabilities who voted by mail, about two-fifths would expect difficulties voting in person, while among those voting in person, about one-ninth would expect difficulties in voting by mail.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>If didn't vote this year</b>								
Would expect difficulties voting in person	7.4%	27.5%**	15.3%	38.7%	26.8%*	36.7%**	13.5%	49.0%**
Would expect difficulties voting by mail	6.0%	13.1%	7.0%	19.9%	20.0%*	6.6%	6.0%	25.7%**
<b>If voted by mail this year</b>								
Would expect difficulties voting in person	12.1%	39.1%**	17.7%	56.5%**	39.1%*	49.0%**	19.8%	57.3%**
<b>If voted in person this year</b>								
Would expect difficulties voting by mail	5.4%	11.6%*	9.4%	32.8%**	25.8%**	10.2%	8.3%	16.8%*
<b>Sample size</b>								
Didn't vote, expect difficulties at poll	62	122	15	14	53	53	69	51
Didn't vote, expect difficulties by mail	96	194	23	17	79	85	116	76
Voted by mail, expect difficulties at poll	108	205	26	22	38	113	113	92
Voted in person, expect difficulties by mail	337	391	65	45	86	183	256	131

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level of confidence

**Table 14: Perceived Ease or Difficulty of Voting in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** The perceived difficulty of voting in both 2020 and 2022 was similar between people with and without disabilities, among both in-person and mail voters.

“Overall, how easy or difficult was your experience in voting [at the polling place/by mail or dropbox]?”	2012, No disability	2012, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>If voted in-person in polling place or election office</b>									
Average score on 1-5 scale	1.22	1.25	0.04	1.19	1.22	0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01
1. Very easy	83.0%	82.1%	-0.09%	85.9%	83.3%	-2.6%	2.9%	1.2%	-1.7%
2. Somewhat easy	12.6%	13.4%	0.9%	11.4%	12.7%	1.2%	-1.2%	-0.8%	0.4%
3. Neither easy nor difficult	4.2%	2.1%	-2.1%	0.9%	3.0%	2.0%*	-3.2%*	0.8%	4.1%*
4. Somewhat difficult	0.2%	1.9%	1.7%*	1.1%	0.9%	-0.2%	0.9%	-1.0%	-1.9%
5. Very difficult	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	-0.4%	0.6%	-0.2%	-0.8%
<b>If voted using mail ballot</b>									
Average score on 1-5 scale	1.28	1.30	0.02	1.25	1.36	0.11	-2.7%	1.8%	8.7%
1. Very easy	81.2%	79.0%	-2.2%	81.4%	75.1%	-6.3%	0.2%	-3.9%	-4.1%
2. Somewhat easy	12.8%	14.3%	1.5%	13.6%	17.0%	3.3%	0.8%	2.7%	1.8%
3. Neither easy nor difficult	3.7%	4.9%	1.2%	3.8%	4.9%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.1%
4. Somewhat difficult	2.0%	1.5%	-0.5%	1.0%	2.9%	1.9%	-0.9%	1.4%	2.3%
5. Very difficult	0.4%	0.3%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.0%
<b>Sample size</b>									
In-person voters	371	697			441	523			
Voters using mail ballots	318	794			232	420			

\*Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence  
 \*\* 99% level of confidence

**Table 15: Perceived Ease or Difficulty of Voting by Disability Type in 2022**

**Key results:** The perceived difficulty of voting in 2022 was similar across disability types, except people who need help with daily activities were less likely to say voting in person or by mail was easy.

“Overall, how easy or difficult was your experience in voting [at the polling place/by mail or dropbox]?”	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>If voted in-person in polling place or election office</b>								
Average score on 1-5 scale	1.19	1.22	1.18	1.38	1.23	1.15	1.35*	49.0%**
1. Very easy	85.9%	83.3%	91.2%	74.4%	81.3%	82.3%	88.4%	74.1*
2. Somewhat easy	11.4%	12.7%	3.1%*	20.0%	13.2%	14.3%	8.9%	19.0%
3. Neither easy nor difficult	0.9%	3.0%*	3.3%	0.7%	4.0%	1.8%	1.9%	5.2%*
4. Somewhat difficult	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%	3.5%	1.4%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%
5. Very difficult	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
<b>If voted using mail ballot</b>								
Average score on 1-5 scale	1.25	1.36	1.43	1.65	1.60*	1.33	1.24	1.54
1. Very easy	81.4%	75.1%	65.9%	61.5%	64.1%*	77.2%	80.4%	67.1%*
2. Somewhat easy	13.6%	17.0%	29.0%	16.8%	17.3%	14.3%	15.6%	19.2%
3. Neither easy nor difficult	3.8%	4.9%	1.8%	16.6%	12.8%	7.0%	3.8%	6.6%
4. Somewhat difficult	1.0%	2.9%	3.3%	5.2%	5.7%	1.4%	0.1%	7.1%
5. Very difficult	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	7.1%
<b>Sample size</b>								
In-person voters	441	523	85	53	105	236	344	174
Voters using mail ballots	232	420	50	38	71	216	254	165

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

## Table 16: Voting Difficulty by Race and Ethnicity in 2022

**Key results:** Voting difficulties and average wait times for in-person voting were especially likely among Hispanic/Latino voters with disabilities. Reported voting difficulties were also higher among Black and White non-Hispanic people with disabilities relative to people without disabilities in those groups. Perceptions of the ease or difficulty of voting, however, did not differ by disability status within these groups. The comparisons are limited by small sample sizes.

	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic / Latino	White non-Hispanic
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>Any voting difficulty across all methods</b>			
If no disability	5.5%	8.1%	3.0%
If have disability	17.2%*	24.1%*	11.4%**
<b>If voted in-person, any difficulty</b>			
If no disability	6.7%	12.4%	4.4%
If have disability	22.5%*	30.3%	18.0%**
<b>If voted in-person, average wait time in minutes</b>			
If no disability	12.7	27.5	16.2
If have disability	25.2	37.4	11.3
<b>If voted with mail ballot, any difficulty</b>			
If no disability	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
If have disability	1.8%	17.2%	3.2%*
<b>If voted in person, perceived difficulty (mean of 1-5 scale)</b>			
If no disability	1.14	1.22	1.16
If have disability	1.31	1.28	1.19
<b>If voted with mail ballot, perceived difficulty (mean of 1-5 scale)</b>			
If no disability	1.56	1.17	1.21
If have disability	1.06	1.50	1.36
<b>Sample size</b>			
All voters, no disability	79	52	489
All voters, disability	104	90	678
In-person voters, no disability	63	36	312
In-person voters, disability	71	44	368
Mail voters, no disability	16	16	175
Mail voters, disability	33	46	308

\*Difference between voters with and without disabilities in this group is significant at 95% level

\*\*99% level

### Table 17: Need for Assistance in Voting in 2020 and 2022

**Key results:** The percent of voters with disabilities needing assistance increased between 2020 and 2022 from 6% to 11% among in-person voters with disabilities, and dropped only slightly among mail voters with disabilities from 9% to 8%. Election officials were most likely to assist in-person voters, and family members were most likely to assist those voting by mail.

	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>If voted in-person, needed assistance in voting</b>	3.7%	6.2%	2.5%	1.9%	10.7%	8.7%**	-1.8	4.5%*	6.2%*
<b>If needed, who assisted</b>									
Election official	89.7%	53.8%	-35.9%**	72.0%	65.5%	-6.5%	-17.7%	11.7%	29.4%
Family member	0.0%	18.5%	18.5%	0.0%	18.5%	18.5%**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Friend	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Home aide	0.0%	6.1%	6.1%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	-5.1%	-5.1%
Other	5.9%	3.8%	-2.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	-5.9%	-2.7%	3.3%
Needed but none provided	0.0%	16.5%	16.5%*	28.0%	7.6%	-20.4%	28.0%	-8.9%	-36.9%
<b>If voted using mail ballot, needed assistance in voting</b>									
With completing or returning ballot	1.1%	10.5%	9.3%**	3.5%	11.1%	7.6%**	2.4%	0.6%	-1.7%
With completing ballot	0.6%	5.1%	4.4%**	0.7%	5.6%	4.9%**	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%
With returning ballot	0.5%	9.5%	8.9%**	3.5%	9.9%	6.4%**	3.0%	0.5%	-2.5%
<b>If needed, who assisted</b>									
Family member who lives with voter	66.6%	55.8%	-10.8%	79.3%	33.9%	-45.4%*	12.6%	-21.9%*	-34.5%
Family member who does not live with voter	0.0%	18.7%	18.7%	0.0%	11.0%	11.0%*	0.0%	-7.7%	-7.7%
Other person who lives with voter	0.0%	4.1%	4.1%	0.0%	11.3%	11.3%*	0.0%	7.2%	7.2%
Friend or neighbor	0.0%	8.0%	8.0%	20.7%	20.6%	-0.2%	20.7%	12.6%	-8.1%
Home aide	0.0%	6.6%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-6.6%*	-6.6%*
Other	33.4%	6.0%	-27.4%	0.0%	13.8%	13.8%	-33.4%	7.9%	41.2%
<b>Sample size</b>									
In-person voters	370	696			442	523			
Voters using mail ballots	319	797			231	419			

\*Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence  
 \*\*99% level of confidence



### Table 18: Need for Assistance in Voting by Disability Type in 2022

**Key results:** People with vision impairments were the most likely to need assistance in voting. About two-fifths of them needed assistance voting either in person or with a mail ballot.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>If voted in-person, needed assistance in voting</b>	1.9%	10.7%**	9.7%	38.5%**	6.8%	9.3%**	5.2%	20.5%**
<b>If needed, who assisted</b>								
Election official	72.0%	65.5%	58.3%	48.4%	71.6%	69.2%	91.1%	57.7%
Family member	0.0%	18.5%**	38.2%	33.1%*	0.0%	22.3%*	6.1%	18.3%*
Friend	0.0%	6.3%	3.6%	9.5%	20.0%	1.5%	1.9%	9.0%
Home aide	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Other	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.9%	8.3%	2.8%	0.0%	1.8%
Needed but none provided	28.0%	7.6%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	1.9%	0.9%	11.6%
<b>If voted using mail ballot, needed assistance in voting</b>								
With completing or returning ballot	3.5%	11.1%**	8.6%	42.4%**	28.1%**	14.4%**	4.7%	20.8%**
With completing ballot	0.7%	5.6%**	2.1%	30.9%**	16.4%*	7.6%*	2.0%	11.0%**
With returning ballot	3.5%	9.9%*	8.6%	33.9%**	26.6%**	13.6%**	4.4%	18.3%**
<b>If needed, who assisted</b>								
Family member who lives with voter	79.3%	33.9%*	17.4%**	31.9%	2.7%**	22.9%**	19.3%*	38.8%
Family member who does not live with voter	0.0%	11.0%*	24.7%	9.7%	9.9%	15.2%*	1.5%	14.3%*
Other person who lives with voter	0.0%	11.3%*	16.1%	13.2%	9.7%	11.3%	0.0%	15.1%*
Friend or neighbor	20.7%	20.6%	3.3%	9.8%	31.5%	21.1%	49.7%	10.8%
Home aide	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	13.8%	38.6%	12.2%	27.5%	16.1%	29.5%	8.6%
<b>Sample size</b>								
In-person voters	442	523	85	53	105	236	344	174
Voters using mail ballots	231	419	49	38	70	216	253	165

## Table 19: Needing Assistance or Having Difficulty in Voting in 2022

**Key results:** About one-fifth of voters with disabilities reported either needing assistance or having difficulty in voting in 2022, which is three times the rate of voters without disabilities. This included about one-fourth of in-person voters with disabilities and one-seventh of mail voters with disabilities. The highest rate of needing assistance or having difficulty was among people with vision impairments.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Needed assistance or had difficulty in voting</b>								
Among all voters	6.0%	20.2%**	19.8%**	54.3%**	32.4%**	20.0%**	13.9%**	30.2%**
Among in person voters	7.2%	24.6%**	22.8%*	52.5%**	30.5%**	22.4%**	17.5%**	37.2%**
Among mail voters	3.6%	14.1%**	15.2%	56.7%**	35.0%**	17.3%**	8.5%*	22.5%**
<b>Sample size</b>								
All voters	676	946	135	91	176	453	600	340
In-person voters	442	523	85	53	105	236	344	174
Mail voters	232	421	50	38	71	216	253	165

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

Note: These figures combine those who experienced any difficulty in voting (Tables 6-12) or had any need for assistance in voting (Tables 17-18).





## Table 20: Treatment by Election Officials in 2020 and 2022

**Key results:** Most voters with and without disabilities reported that election officials were very respectful toward them in both 2020 and 2022, with no gap in 2022.

	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>How respectful were election officials</b>									
Average score on 1-5 scale	4.52	4.67	0.15	4.68	4.71	0.03	0.15	0.04	-0.11
1. Very disrespectful	4.4%	3.0%	-1.4%	2.4%	2.5%	0.1%	-2.0%	-0.5%	1.5%
2. Somewhat disrespectful	1.0%	0.5%	-0.5%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%
3. Neither respectful nor disrespectful	9.2%	6.8%	-2.4%	5.0%	4.9%	-0.1%	-4.2%	-1.9%	2.3%
4. Somewhat respectful	8.9%	6.0%	-2.8%	9.3%	6.0%	-3.4%	0.5%	0.0%	-0.5%
5. Very respectful	76.6%	83.7%	7.1%*	82.1%	85.6%	3.4%	5.6%	1.9%	-3.7
<b>Sample size</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>693</b>							

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence

Note: Answer options were randomly rotated to control for any order effects.

## Table 21: Treatment by Election Officials by Disability Type in 2022

**Key results:** Voters with disabilities were just as likely as those without disabilities in 2022 to report that election officials were “very respectful” toward them, with the highest reports on this measure among people with vision impairments.

“In your opinion, how respectful were the election officials to you?” (note: answer options were rotated to avoid order effects)	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>How respectful were election officials</b>								
Average score on 1-5 scale	4.68	4.71	4.62	4.80	4.55	4.66	4.72	4.69
1. Very disrespectful	2.4%	2.5%	5.7%	2.6%	5.6%	4.1%	2.6%	2.4%
2. Somewhat disrespectful	1.1%	1.1%	3.0%	0.4%	1.7%*	1.4%	0.3%	1.9%
3. Neither respectful nor disrespectful	5.0%	4.9%	2.2%	1.7%	7.2%	3.8%	5.3%	4.3%
4. Somewhat respectful	9.3%	6.0%	2.0%**	5.2%	2.9%**	5.9%	5.3%	7.6%
5. Very respectful	82.1%	85.6%	87.1%	90.0%	82.6%	84.8%	86.4%	83.8%
Sample size	442	521	85	53	105	235	342	174

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level



### Table 22: Sources of Information on Voting Process in 2022

**Key results:** People both with and without disabilities were most likely to get information on the voting process in 2022 from printed mailings from the election office. People with disabilities were less likely than those without disabilities to use any internet-based sources, and more likely to use non-internet-based sources such as printed mailings and television for such information.

Any information on voting process or where to vote in 2022:	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Any internet-based source	66.0%	54.0%**	47.7%**	55.1%*	55.0%**	47.1%**	51.1%**	60.4%
Any non-internet-based source	63.8%	74.9%**	76.8%**	84.2%**	68.9%	76.5%**	72.9%**	78.0%**
Printed mailings from election office	34.5%	40.6%**	41.3%	40.6%	31.7%	38.6%	41.7%	39.5%
Communicating with people through email or texts	31.2%	28.6%	30.9%	34.3%	34.1%	24.5%*	25.0%*	35.8%
Election office website	29.0%	19.4%**	15.9%**	18.3%*	13.8%**	17.1%**	20.1%**	18.5%**
Television	21.9%	27.9%**	27.9%	42.6%**	26.5%	28.8%**	24.1%	34.6%**
Social media or online community	21.8%	17.7%*	12.5%**	23.1%	23.1%	11.7%**	17.8%	18.2%
Talking in person to family members, friends, neighbors, or colleagues	19.8%	21.5%	21.9%	20.4%	18.8%	23.0%	18.0%	27.6%**
News website	17.6%	12.3%**	12.4%	15.6%	10.3%	9.5%**	13.1%*	11.2%**
Printed letters or newsletters from candidates or organizations	17.2%	15.3%	11.2%	15.7%	16.6%	13.8%	12.4%	20.9%
Printed newspaper	12.6%	17.9%**	22.9%**	20.6%*	10.5%	20.4%**	17.4%*	17.9%*
Radio	12.2%	13.4%	15.6%	24.9%**	13.3%	12.9%	13.0%	14.5%
Other type of website	11.2%	8.0%*	7.9%	10.2%	4.1%	6.8%	8.1%	8.0%
Emails or texts from political organizations	9.8%	7.8%	5.9%	9.3%	13.7%	5.0%	6.3%*	10.3%
Already knew	5.0%	5.6%	4.9%	2.8%	8.6%	6.9%	6.3%	4.7%
Calling election office	3.9%	7.3%**	11.1%**	24.0%**	10.1%**	7.7%**	7.5%*	7.1%*
Polling place	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%
Ballot	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
In person at govt office	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Mail (unspecified)	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Other	2.5%	4.4%*	3.7%	2.4%	2.8%	5.8%**	4.2%	4.2%
Don't know	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%*	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%
Sample size	676	946	135	91	176	453	600	340

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

## Table 23: Accessibility of Information Sources in 2022

**Key results:** Accessibility of both websites and print sources of voting information were rated lower by people with disabilities than by people without disabilities. Accessibility of both sources was rated lowest by people with vision or cognitive impairments. The most common complaint for both sources was that the material had small print or was otherwise difficult to read. Accessibility of both websites and print sources of voting information were rated lower by people with disabilities than by people without disabilities. Accessibility of both sources was rated lowest by people with vision or cognitive impairments. The most common complaint for both sources was that the material had small print or was otherwise difficult to read.

Any information on voting process or where to vote in 2022:	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Accessibility for website users</b>								
Yes, fully accessible	84.3%	77.8%*	82.2%	62.0%**	68.4%**	77.4%	81.2%	72.8%**
Mostly, but not fully accessible	8.6%	13.1%*	6.1%	23.9%**	18.0%	13.4%	11.6%	15.4%*
Somewhat accessible	6.9%	8.7%	11.8%	14.1%	12.3%	9.2%	7.2%	11.0%
Not accessible at all	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Sample size	328	434	54	42	79	195	266	168
<b>If not fully accessible, problem was:</b>								
Difficult to read/ small print	0.0%	13.2%*	0.0%	55.0%**	1.4%	10.7%*	5.0%	21.3%**
Difficult to find voting process info	7.2%	12.5%	33.0%*	0.0%	13.4%	6.2%	18.4%	6.6%
Website difficult to navigate	1.8%	10.0%	0.0%	10.1%	6.9%	6.9%	8.3%	11.7%*
Info was difficult to find	12.5%	7.1%	11.3%	0.0%	2.8%	9.4%	11.3%	2.9%
Incomplete information	15.8%	5.7%*	0.0%	7.1%	14.5%	11.5%	1.4%**	10.0%
Difficult to find candidate info	5.5%	5.0%	3.2%	0.0%	1.8%	7.2%	8.0%	2.0%
Given incorrect/ misleading info	14.9%	1.5%*	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	1.7%*	2.5%*	0.5%**
Difficult to find sample ballot	9.9%	1.2%*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	2.5%	0.0%*
Sample size	53	97	11	10	28	40	55	46



Any information on voting process or where to vote in 2022:	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
<b>Accessibility for users of print material</b>								
Yes, fully accessible	86.7%	81.5%	84.9%	63.1%**	75.4%**	79.3%**	84.9%	76.2%**
Mostly, but not fully accessible	7.5%	12.0%	10.1%	22.7%**	12.5%	13.2%*	10.5%	13.8%*
Somewhat accessible	5.7%	5.7%	5.0%	14.2%**	10.7%	6.6%	3.8%	9.3%
Not accessible at all	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Sample size	399	595	89	58	95	289	371	220
<b>If not fully accessible, problem was:</b>								
Difficult to read/ small print	0.9%	13.4%	0.0%	43.1%**	5.9%	9.5%*	6.1%	21.9%**
Difficult to find voting process info	2.0%	8.4%	22.9%**	2.2%	16.0%*	3.8%	8.8%	8.5%
Distrust media	1.0%	7.7%	32.0%**	17.7%**	0.0%	12.7%*	12.8%*	2.6%
Difficult to find candidate info	11.8%	6.9%	2.1%	1.9%	0.0%	10.5%	4.2%	10.3%
Incomplete information	12.3%	5.1%	3.9%	0.0%	13.4%	5.8%	5.5%	4.8%
Info was difficult to find	11.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	4.9%	6.6%	0.0%**
Given incorrect/ misleading info	9.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	2.6%	4.4%	0.4%*
Sample size	58	109	13	17	26	53	61	42

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

### Table 24: Confidence That Vote was Accurately Counted in 2020 and 2022

**Key results:** Confidence that one’s vote was accurately counted increased among voters without disabilities from 2020 to 2022, and there was little difference in this confidence between voters with and without disabilities in 2022.

	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>All voters</b>									
Average score on 1-4 scale	3.40	3.49	0.08	3.56	3.50	-0.06	0.16**	0.02	-0.14
1. Not at all confident	5.8%	6.1%	0.3%	3.0%	4.5%	1.5%	-2.8%	-1.6%	1.2%
2. Not very confident	6.7%	6.8%	0.2%	5.5%	5.3%	-0.2%	-1.1%	-1.5%	-0.4%
3. Somewhat confident	29.1%	19.5%	-9.6%**	24.0%	25.7%	1.7%	-5.1%	6.2%**	11.2%**
4. Highly confident	58.5%	67.6%	9.1%**	67.4%	64.5%	-2.9%	9.0%**	-3.1%	-12.1%**
<b>In-person voters</b>									
Average score on 1-4 scale	3.36	3.45	0.09	3.54	3.51	-0.02	0.18*	0.06	-0.12
1. Not at all confident	5.8%	6.2%	0.5%	3.3%	3.1%	-0.2%	-2.5%	-3.2%*	-0.7%
2. Not very confident	8.0%	7.7%	-0.3%	6.1%	4.9%	-1.2%	-1.9%	-2.7%	-0.9%
3. Somewhat confident	30.6%	20.5%	-10.2%**	24.1%	29.5%	5.4%	-6.5%	9.0%**	15.5%**
4. Highly confident	55.6%	65.6%	10.0%*	66.4%	62.5%	-3.9%	10.9%*	-3.1%	-14.0%*
<b>Mail voters</b>									
Average score on 1-4 scale	3.45	3.53	0.07	3.60	3.48	-0.11	0.14	-0.05	-0.19
1. Not at all confident	5.9%	5.6%	-0.2%	2.5%	6.5%	4.0%	-3.3%	0.8%	4.2%
2. Not very confident	5.0%	5.7%	0.7%	4.5%	5.9%	1.5%	-0.5%	0.2%	0.7%
3. Somewhat confident	27.0%	18.8%	-8.2%*	23.9%	20.5%	-3.5%	-3.1%	1.6%	4.7%
4. Highly confident	62.1%	69.8%	7.7%	69.1%	67.1%	-2.0%	7.0%	-2.7%	-9.6%
<b>Sample size</b>									
All voters	689	1,495		675	941				
In-person voters	371	693		442	522				
Mail voters	318	794		231	417				

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence

### Table 25: Confidence That Vote was Accurately Counted by Disability Type in 2022

**Key results:** There were no substantial differences across disability types in the confidence one’s vote was accurately counted in 2022.

“How confident are you that your vote was accurately counted?” (note: options were rotated to avoid order effects)	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>All voters</b>								
Average score on 1-4 scale	3.56	3.50	3.37	3.35	3.44	3.54	3.52	3.48
1. Not at all confident	3.0%	4.5%	5.6%	5.9%	5.5%	4.6%	4.6%	4.4%
2. Not very confident	5.5%	5.3%	8.8%	8.3%	5.5%	4.3%	4.6%	6.4%
3. Somewhat confident	24.0%	25.7%	28.2%	30.9%	28.5%	23.8%	25.4%	25.6%
4. Highly confident	67.4%	64.5%	57.4%	54.9%	60.5%	67.4%	65.4%	63.5%
<b>In-person voters</b>								
Average score on 1-4 scale	3.54	3.51	3.41	3.49	3.36	3.57	3.51	3.53
1. Not at all confident	3.3%	3.1%	5.3%	0.8%	6.5%	2.4%	4.1%	1.1%
2. Not very confident	6.1%	4.9%	6.0%	4.9%	4.4%	5.5%	3.6%	7.2%
3. Somewhat confident	24.1%	29.5%	31.3%	38.2%	35.8%	24.9%	29.4%	28.9%
4. Highly confident	66.4%	62.5%	57.4%	56.0%	53.3%	67.2%	62.9%	62.8%
<b>Mail voters</b>								
Average score on 1-4 scale	3.60	3.48	3.32	3.12	3.57	3.50	3.52	3.42
1. Not at all confident	2.5%	6.5%	6.0%	13.8%	3.9%	7.2%	5.3%	8.3%
2. Not very confident	4.5%	5.9%	13.3%	13.6%	7.2%	2.8%	6.2%	5.5%
3. Somewhat confident	23.9%	20.5%	23.3%	19.3%	17.5%	22.5%	19.5%	22.0%
4. Highly confident	69.1%	67.1%	57.4%	53.2%	71.5%	67.5%	69.0%	64.2%
<b>Sample size</b>								
All voters	675	941	134	87	174	450	597	338
In-person voters	442	522	85	52	105	236	343	174
Mail voters	231	417	49	35	69	213	253	163

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

**Table 26: Voter Comparisons of 2022 Voting Experience to Pre-Pandemic Experience**

**Key results:** Voters both with and without disabilities were more likely to say that voting was easier than difficult in 2022 compared to before the pandemic. This was especially true among those who voted by mail in 2022 and in person before the pandemic, but it was also true among those who voted in person both times. There was little difference by disability type.

“How easy or difficult was your experience in voting this year compared to the last time you voted before the COVID pandemic?” (Note: Answer options were rotated to avoid order effects)	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>All voters</b>								
Average difficulty on 1-5 scale	2.67	2.67	2.74	2.84	2.67	2.71	2.61	2.79
1. Much easier	15.4%	15.0%	9.2%	10.5%	18.6%	13.9%	16.6%	12.5%
2. Somewhat easier	8.7%	10.3%	12.4%	19.2%	10.1%	9.3%	10.3%	9.9%
3. About the same	69.8%	68.9%	75.1%	54.7%*	61.4%	70.8%	69.1%	68.3%
4. Somewhat more difficult	5.8%	3.8%	1.5%*	6.8%	5.2%	3.4%	3.6%	4.2%
5. Much more difficult	0.4%	2.0%*	1.8%	8.8%	4.6%	2.6%	0.4%	5.0%*
<b>Voted by mail this time, in-person last time</b>								
Average difficulty on 1-5 scale	1.98	2.18	1.95	1.65	1.93	2.09	2.05	2.45
1. Much easier	45.6%	38.5%	41.9%	39.5%	46.6%	40.1%	39.5%	36.3%
2. Somewhat easier	14.4%	15.6%	22.3%	56.3%*	30.3%	15.7%	17.1%	12.4%
3. About the same	36.3%	38.5%	34.6%	4.1%**	7.2%**	39.4%	42.5%	29.9%
4. Somewhat more difficult	3.7%	4.3%	1.1%	0.0%	15.9%	4.8%	0.5%	12.5%
5. Much more difficult	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	9.0%
<b>Voted in-person both times</b>								
Average difficulty on 1-5 scale	2.79	2.72	2.90	2.91	2.70	2.72	2.69	2.78
1. Much easier	10.6%	11.6%	2.3%	3.4%	15.3%	12.0%	13.6%	8.2%
2. Somewhat easier	6.7%	10.0%	7.3%	12.7%	7.2%	7.9%	9.0%	10.9%
3. About the same	76.1%	73.5%	88.2%	75.3%	71.3%	76.2%	72.3%	76.1%
4. Somewhat more difficult	6.2%	4.5%	2.2%	6.5%	4.5%	3.4%	4.8%	4.1%
5. Much more difficult	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	2.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%





“How easy or difficult was your experience in voting this year compared to the last time you voted before the COVID pandemic?” (Note: Answer options were rotated to avoid order effects)	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
<b>Voted by mail both times</b>								
Average difficulty on 1-5 scale	2.70	2.85	2.92	3.24	2.96	2.92	2.81	2.91
1. Much easier	10.9%	8.4%	0.0%*	11.0%	11.3%	7.4%	7.6%	9.5%
2. Somewhat easier	11.5%	8.3%	19.6%	10.6%	8.1%	9.2%	7.9%	8.9%
3. About the same	74.7%	77.1%	74.8%	45.2%*	67.1%	74.1%	81.4%	71.6%
4. Somewhat more difficult	2.2%	1.8%	0.0%	9.6%	0.7%	2.3%	2.6%	0.8%
5. Much more difficult	0.6%	4.3%	5.6%	23.6%	12.7%	6.9%	0.5%	9.3%
<b>Voted in-person this time, by mail last time</b>								
Average difficulty on 1-5 scale	2.69	2.53	2.46	3.27	2.21	2.76	2.18	2.95
1. Much easier	24.6%	23.8%	39.2%	0.0%	55.3%	14.5%	33.0%	13.9%
2. Somewhat easier	6.8%	11.6%	4.9%	52.0%	0.0%	5.4%	21.3%	0.0%
3. About the same	43.7%	54.9%	41.2%	0.0%**	13.7%	69.4%	40.3%	69.9%
4. Somewhat more difficult	24.9%	6.9%	0.0%	17.4%	31.1%	10.7%	5.4%	9.4%
5. Much more difficult	0.0%	2.8%	14.7%	30.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
<b>Sample size</b>								
All voters	662	916	133	86	161	440	588	322
By mail this time, in-person last time	83	128	16	10	17	56	84	44
In-person both times	403	470	76	48	93	211	318	148
By mail both times	143	280	33	25	46	156	165	114
In-person this time, by mail last time	31	36	8	3	5	16	20	15

## Table 27: Preference for How to Vote in Next Election

**Key results:** Just under half of people with disabilities, and over half of people without disabilities, would prefer voting in a polling place in the next election. About one-third of people with disabilities would prefer voting by mail, while a combined one-sixth would prefer voting by other methods.

“If you wanted to vote in the next election, how would you prefer to cast your vote?” (Note: Options were presented to respondents in random order to avoid any order effects)	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>All respondents</b>								
In-person inside the polling place	55.7%	46.6%**	54.1%	50.8%	43.0%**	42.2%**	48.3%**	42.5%**
Receive and send ballot by mail or drop box	24.6%	33.8%**	33.4%*	30.7%	29.5%	39.0%**	34.0%**	34.3%**
Vote fully online, using personal computer or smartphone	15.5%	12.9%	9.1%*	4.7%**	15.0%	12.7%	11.6%*	15.7%
Fill out ballot online, print it and mail	2.6%	3.7%	3.2%	9.1%**	8.6%**	3.2%	3.8%	3.6%
Voting by drive through or curbside	1.6%	3.0%*	0.2%	4.7%*	3.9%*	2.9%	2.4%	3.9%**
<b>Voters in 2022</b>								
In-person inside the polling place	60.4%	50.3%**	57.1%	56.9%	51.0%	45.4%	52.2%*	45.4%**
Receive and send ballot by mail or drop box	26.0%	34.8%**	33.0%	27.5%	30.2%	39.9%	35.4%**	34.7%*
Vote fully online, using personal computer or smartphone	10.4%	10.3%	6.8%	3.0%**	9.8%	10.8%	8.3%	14.0%
Fill out ballot online, print it and mail	2.4%	2.2%	2.9%	8.9%	5.0%	1.7%	2.2%	2.1%
Voting by drive through or curbside	0.8%	2.5%*	0.2%	3.7%	4.0%	2.2%	1.8%	3.8%*
<b>Non-voters in 2022</b>								
In-person inside the polling place	35.8%	34.0%	40.3%	29.3%	27.4%	30.9%	34.7%	33.0%
Receive and send ballot by mail or drop box	18.5%	30.4%	35.1%	41.9%	28.2%	36.0%**	29.3%	32.7%
Vote fully online, using personal computer or smartphone	37.4%	22.1%	19.6%	10.5%**	25.2%	19.4%*	22.8%*	21.3%*
Fill out ballot online, print it and mail	3.2%	9.0%	4.9%	10.0%	15.5%*	8.4%	9.0%	8.7%
Voting by drive through or curbside	5.1%	4.5%	0.0%	8.3%	3.7%	5.3%	4.3%	4.3%



“If you wanted to vote in the next election, how would you prefer to cast your vote?” (Note: Options were presented to respondents in random order to avoid any order effects)	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
<b>Sample size</b>								
All respondents	801	1,190	167	112	272	560	750	432
Voters in 2022	676	942	134	89	175	452	597	339
Non-voters in 2022	125	248	33	23	97	108	153	93

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

### Table 28: Non-voting Political Participation in 2020 and 2022

**Key results:** People with and without disabilities were equally likely to engage in non-voting political activities in 2022, and had similar changes in activities from 2020 to 2022.

	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Any of activities 1 to 8 below	43.4%	44.9%	1.4%	46.7%	43.8%	-2.9%	3.3%	-1.1%	-4.4%
Average number of activities 1 to 8 below	1.02	1.07	0.05	0.98	0.99	0.02	-0.05	-0.08	-0.03
Any of activities 1 to 8 on disability issues	N/A	6.2%	N/A	N/A	8.5%	N/A	N/A	2.3%	N/A
1. Contributed money to political party or candidate	21.0%	22.3%	1.2%	12.3%	16.5%	4.2%*	-8.7%**	-5.7%	3.0%
2. Written or spoken to elected representative or public official	25.6%	28.7%	3.1%	30.9%	30.8%	-0.1%	5.2%	2.0%	-3.2%
3. Attended a political meeting	10.4%	9.5%	-0.9%	12.0%	11.1%	-0.9%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%
4. Written a letter to a newspaper	2.9%	3.8%	0.8%	4.5%	4.1%	-0.4%	1.6%	0.3%	-1.2%
5. Contributed money to political group	15.7%	18.1%	2.3%	12.7%	15.0%	2.3%	-3.1%	-3.1%	-0.1%
6. Worked for political candidate	3.9%	2.9%	-1.0%	2.9%	2.4%	-0.4%	-1.0%	-0.5%	0.5%
7. Took part in protest on national or local issue	11.7%	8.7%	-2.9%	9.3%	6.4%	-2.9%	-2.4%	-2.3%	0.0%
8. Otherwise worked to change govt. laws/policies	11.2%	13.3%	2.1%	13.9%	13.4%	-0.6%	2.8%	0.0%	-2.7%
Worked with others on community problem	14.4%	14.0%	-0.4%	18.3%	15.2%	-3.1%	3.9%	1.2%	-2.7%
Worked to change private organization's policies on disability	N/A	4.3%	N/A	N/A	5.4%	N/A	N/A	1.2%	N/A
Sample size	465	972		803	1,198				

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence

## Table 29: Non-voting Political Participation by Disability Type in 2022

**Key results:** People with cognitive impairments were less likely than those without disabilities to engage in non-voting political activities in 2022, while people with other types of disability did not differ from those with no disabilities.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Any of activities 1 to 8 below	46.7%	43.8%	46.1%	41.1%	37.6%*	44.9%	44.4%	42.5%
Average number of activities 1 to 8 below	0.98	0.99	1.17	0.94	0.82	0.99	1.04	0.91
Any of activities 1 to 8 on disability issues	N/A	8.5%	9.6%	12.6%	12.4%	9.3%	6.2%	11.8%
1. Contributed money to political party or candidate	12.3%	16.5%*	24.5%**	16.2%	12.0%	18.7%*	17.1%*	15.3%
2. Written or spoken to elected rep-resentative or public official	30.9%	30.8%	35.5%	30.8%	28.3%	31.2%	31.6%	29.0%
3. Attended a political meeting	12.0%	11.1%	11.9%	12.1%	6.8%	10.8%	11.2%	10.8%
4. Written a letter to a newspaper	4.5%	4.1%	5.6%	1.5%*	1.1%	4.8%	3.8%	4.7%
5. Contributed money to political group	12.7%	15.0%	16.7%	8.1%	11.5%	14.8%	15.9%	13.0%
6. Worked for political candidate	2.9%	2.4%	1.6%	4.3%	0.7%**	3.5%	2.0%	3.3%
7. Took part in protest on national or local issue	9.3%	6.4%	4.5%	7.1%	9.8%	4.1%**	7.8%	4.2%**
8. Otherwise worked to change govt. laws/policies	13.9%	13.4%	18.3%	13.3%	11.9%	11.2%	15.2%	10.0%
Worked with others on community problem	18.3%	15.2%	14.7%	16.5%	13.9%	14.0%	16.5%	13.4%
Worked to change private organization's policies on disability	N/A	5.4%	5.1%	7.7%	6.2%	6.2%	4.3%	7.3%
Sample size	803	1,198	170	114	275	562	755	435

\* Gap or change is significantly different from zero at 95% level of confidence

\*\* 99% level of confidence

**Table 30: Political Interest and Perceptions of Political Efficacy in 2020 and 2022**

**Key results:** While people with disabilities were more likely than those without disabilities in 2020 to say they follow politics, this gap mostly closed in 2022. People with disabilities reported lower perceived ability to participate in politics, and lower perceived responsiveness of the political system, in 2020 — yet these disability gaps also narrowed in 2022. Perceptions of the influence and respect of people with disabilities in politics are similar between people with and without disabilities in 2020.

	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Follow politics:</b>									
Mean of 1-4 scale	3.13	3.23	0.10	3.18	3.20	0.02	0.06	-0.03	-0.08
1. Hardly at all	7.2%	9.4%	2.2%	5.5%	6.4%	0.9%	-1.7%	-3.0%*	-1.3%
2. Only now and then	15.3%	11.0%	-4.3%*	14.3%	14.8%	0.5%	-1.0%	3.8%*	4.8%
3. Some of the time	35.1%	26.7%	-8.4%**	36.5%	30.9%	-5.6%	1.5%	4.2%	2.7%
4. Most of the time	42.4%	52.9%	10.5%**	43.6%	47.9%	4.2%	1.2%	-5.0%*	-6.3%
<b>Perceived Efficacy</b>									
Internal efficacy--Personal ability to participate (mean of 2-10 scale)	7.07	6.70	-0.37**	7.06	6.86	-0.20	-0.01	0.16	0.17
External efficacy--responsiveness of political system (mean of 2-10 scale)	5.62	5.38	-0.25*	5.41	5.25	-0.17	-0.21	-0.13	0.08
Influence of people with disabilities in politics (mean of 1-5 scale)	3.44	3.36	-0.09	3.40	3.38	-0.01	-0.05	0.03	0.07
Govt. officials treat people with disabilities with same respect as others (mean of 1-5 scale)	3.21	3.15	-0.06	3.17	3.05	-0.12	-0.04	-0.10	-0.06
Sample size	1,020	787	1,776		802	1,197			

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

## Table 31: Political Interest and Perceptions of Political Efficacy by Disability Type in 2022

**Key results:** People with cognitive impairments were less likely than those without disabilities to engage in non-voting political activities in 2022, while people with other types of disability did not differ from those with no disabilities.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Follow politics:</b>								
Mean of 1-4 scale	3.18	3.20	3.13	3.08	2.95**	3.24	3.21	3.19
1. Hardly at all	5.5%	6.4%	9.5%	3.9%	10.0%	6.9%	5.4%	8.4%
2. Only now and then	14.3%	14.8%	18.3%	26.8%*	20.9%	13.3%	16.1%	11.9%
3. Some of the time	36.5%	30.9%	22.2%**	26.4%	33.3%	28.8%*	30.4%	31.7%
4. Most of the time	43.6%	47.9%	49.9%	42.9%	35.9%	51.0%*	48.1%	47.9%
<b>Perceived Efficacy</b>								
Internal efficacy-- Personal ability to participate (mean of 2-10 scale)	7.06	6.86	6.80	30.8%	6.11**	6.93	6.90	6.80
External efficacy-- responsiveness of political system (mean of 2-10 scale)	5.41	5.25	5.07	12.1%	5.15	5.40	5.23	5.27
<b>Influence of people with disabilities in politics (mean of 1-5 scale)</b>								
Govt. officials treat people with disabilities with same respect as others (mean of 1-5 scale)	3.40	3.38	3.71*	3.59	3.23	3.50	3.33	3.49
<b>Sample size</b>	802	1,197	170	114	275	562	755	435

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

## Table 32: Recruitment for Voting in 2020 and 2022

**Key results:** About two-fifths of people both with and without disabilities were contacted about voting during the 2022 campaign, which was close to the rate of contact in 2020 among both groups.

	2020, No disability	2020, Disability	2020 Disability Gap	2022, No disability	2022, Disability	2022 Disability Gap	Change from 2020 to 2022, No disability	Change from 2020 to 2022, Disability	Change from 2020 to 2022 in disability gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Anyone talk to you about registering or voting during campaign this fall	42.6%	38.1%	-4.5%	43.5%	41.4%	-2.1%	1.0%	3.3%	2.4%
Talked to by:									
Friends	21.4%	18.1%	-3.3%	18.9%	16.6%	-2.4%	-2.5%	-1.5%	1.0%
Family members	20.7%	16.1%	-4.6%*	18.8%	14.5%	-4.3%	-1.9%	-1.6%	0.3%
Co-workers	14.5%	5.8%	-8.7%**	9.6%	5.2%	-4.4%*	-4.9%*	-0.6%	4.3%
Representatives from political parties	21.7%	20.1%	-1.6%	24.5%	24.9%	0.4%	2.8%	4.7%*	2.0%
Representatives from other organizations	14.8%	13.5%	-1.4%	14.7%	16.2%	1.5%	-0.1%	2.7%	2.8%
Someone else	2.6%	3.6%	1.0%	1.1%	2.4%	1.3%	-1.5%*	-1.1%	0.4%
Sample size	787	1,773		800	1,192				

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level





### Table 33: Recruitment for Voting by Disability Type in 2022

**Key results:** The likelihood of being contacted about voting in 2022 was lowest among people with mobility impairments. Being contacted by co-workers was especially low among all disability groups due to their low employment rate.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Anyone talk to you about registering or voting during campaign this fall	43.5%	41.4%	43.7%	33.3%	45.4%	36.0%*	44.7%	35.0%*
Talked to by:								
Friends	18.9%	16.6%	16.2%	7.4%**	17.6%	12.0%**	17.3%	15.0%
Family members	18.8%	14.5%	12.7%	15.0%	19.5%	12.4%*	14.8%	14.2%
Co-workers	9.6%	5.2%*	5.9%	2.1%**	6.0%	1.3%**	6.4%	3.2%**
Representatives from political parties	24.5%	24.9%	24.6%	20.3%	24.5%	21.1%	28.5%	17.9%*
Representatives from other organizations	14.7%	16.2%	18.4%	9.9%	16.1%	11.8%	18.2%	12.5%
Someone else	1.1%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.0%	3.2%
Sample size	800	1,192	170	114	274	556	753	431

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level

### Table 34: Transportation by Disability Type in 2022

**Key results:** People with disabilities are less likely than people without disabilities to be able to drive or to have their own or a family vehicle for basic transportation. They are similar to people without disabilities in likelihood of transportation problems, except that people with vision and cognitive impairments — and those needing help in daily activities — are more likely to encounter transportation problems.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Can drive own or family vehicle	90.5%	70.8%**	74.9%**	50.8%**	62.5%**	66.5%	80.2%**	54.9%**
Most often use for basic transportation:								
Own or family vehicle	90.2%	79.1%**	78.8%**	62.2%**	70.7%**	75.6%**	83.6%**	72.2%**
Someone else's vehicle	2.4%	6.1%**	6.9%	14.9%**	8.1%*	6.3%**	4.1%	9.2%**
Taxi or rideshare	0.4%	3.4%**	3.4%	5.5%*	2.8%*	4.1%**	2.4%*	5.3%**
Para-transit	0.2%	2.1%**	3.2%	7.0%*	3.0%*	3.1%**	1.0%	3.6%**
Other public transportation	5.6%	7.6%	4.6%	7.8%	13.6%*	8.9%	7.8%	7.3%
Other	1.2%	1.7%	3.2%	2.7%	1.8%	2.1%	1.2%	2.6%
Problems in transportation:								
Never or rarely	57.7%	56.0%	63.0%	49.6%	42.7%**	56.8%	61.2%	47.5%**
Occasionally	29.2%	29.9%	25.7%	30.9%	35.5%	29.5%	26.9%	35.5%
Often	9.1%	8.8%	4.8%	9.5%	12.9%	8.1%	7.8%	10.3%
Very often	1.9%	3.5%	3.5%	5.7%	6.3%*	3.3%	3.0%	3.8%
Always	2.2%	1.8%	2.9%	4.3%	2.6%	2.2%	1.2%	2.9%
Sample size	803	1,198	170	114	275	562	755	435

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level



### Table 35: Other Facilitators of Political Participation by Disability Type in 2022

**Key results:** People with disabilities are less likely than those without disabilities to be employed or have college degrees, and they have lower average incomes, but they are equally likely to meet regularly with any groups and more likely to attend religious services every week.

	No disability	Any disability	Hearing impairment	Vision impairment	Cognitive impairment	Mobility impairment	No need for help in daily activities	Need help in daily activities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Employed</b>	61.1%	21.8%	21.0%**	15.4%	26.0%**	10.8%**	26.6%**	13.0%**
<b>If employed: work full-time</b>	74.1%	53.0%	44.9%*	75.6%	54.7%*	55.1%*	57.0%**	41.4%**
<b>If employed: union member</b>	10.8%	13.6%	13.4%	40.3%	18.8%	13.8%	13.6%	14.1%
<b>Resources</b>								
<b>Household income (average)</b>	\$85,122	\$50,293**	\$57,236**	\$39,178**	\$39,429**	\$45,880**	\$55,998**	\$40,299**
<b>Bachelor's or graduate degree</b>	29.0%	16.0%**	13.3%**	6.9%**	11.0%**	14.6%**	17.4%**	13.8%**
<b>Social connections</b>								
<b>Groups and organizations</b>								
<b>Regularly meet in any groups/orgs.</b>	39.0%	33.4%	38.8%	27.6%	29.7%*	31.7%*	35.3%	30.1%*
<b>Regularly meet in disability group/org.</b>	N/A	9.9%	11.1%	19.6%	14.9%	8.4%	8.6%	11.7%
<b>Attend religious services</b>								
<b>Every week</b>	21.4%	20.4%	22.5%	23.1%	16.2%	23.6%	21.3%	18.5%
<b>Almost every week</b>	9.6%	7.6%	4.7%*	2.4%**	6.8%	5.7%*	8.5%	6.3%
<b>Once or twice a month</b>	5.7%	7.0%	4.3%	12.8%	5.7%	7.0%	5.7%	8.8%
<b>A few times a year</b>	5.3%	6.9%	7.6%	4.6%	5.6%	6.8%	7.6%	5.7%
<b>Never</b>	57.9%	58.2%	60.9%	57.2%	65.7%	56.9%	57.0%	60.6%
<b>Sample size</b>	803	1,198	170	114	275	562	755	435

\* Difference from non-disability sample is significant at 95% level

\*\* 99% level



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