

**Appendix for David C. Kimball and Martha Kropf,
“Voter Competence with Cumulative Voting” *Social Science Quarterly* (forthcoming)**

Port Chester Exit Poll Investigators

The principal investigators for this study are David Kimball, Professor of Political Science at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, and Martha Kropf, Professor of Political Science at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. Rob Richie and Amy Ngai of FairVote assisted in preparing the surveys and in recruiting and training interviewers. Elias Baez and Martha Lopez of the Village of Port Chester assisted in recruiting and training interviewers and coordinated data entry for the surveys. The New York City Bar Association also helped recruit volunteer interviewers. Jeanne Zaino, Associate Professor of Political Science at Iona College, provided suggestions on the contents of the survey. Cassie Gross, a doctoral student at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, provided research assistance. Furthermore, this study could not have been completed without the assistance of many volunteers who administered the survey to voters, coded the data, and assisted with data entry.

This study was funded by the Village of Port Chester, FairVote, the University of Missouri-St. Louis, and the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

Exit Poll Design

The exit poll was designed to survey all voters in the Port Chester election. The decision to attempt to survey all voters has been made in some other studies of new voting systems (Engstrom and Brischetto 1998; Neely, Blash, and Cook 2005). Our target population for the exit poll was all Port Chester voters in the Board of Trustees election. The survey contacted all residents who participated in early voting (held at the Village Hall June 8-12, 2010), Election Day voting (ten polling locations on June 15, 2010) or absentee voting by mail. We created three separate questionnaires: one for early voters, one for Election Day voters, and one for absentee voters. Each of the questionnaires was translated into Spanish. Both English and Spanish versions of the surveys were tested for usability by residents of Port Chester before the election. Additionally, the Department of Justice provided suggestions on the Spanish translation. Election Day and early voters were asked to complete the survey in person immediately after they left the polling place. Absentee voters received the survey in the mail and were asked to return the completed survey in a postage-paid envelope.

The Survey Instrument

Three separate questionnaires were created: one for early voters, one for Election Day voters, and one for absentee voters (see below for a copy of each survey). Each of the questionnaires was translated into Spanish. Both English and Spanish versions of the surveys were tested for usability by residents of Port Chester before the election. Additionally, the Department of Justice provided suggestions on the Spanish translation. Early voters and Election Day voters were asked to complete the survey after leaving the polling location. Absentee voters received the questionnaire in the mail and were asked to return completed surveys in a postage-paid envelope. The questionnaires for early voters and Election Day voters are identical except for one question.

On the Election Day survey, Question J asks whether voters knew that they could have voted early. On the early voter survey, question J asks how voters learned about early voting. Questions about polling places were deleted or reworded on the absentee voter survey. Otherwise the absentee survey is identical to the Election Day survey.

Surveying Voters

Port Chester Votes coordinated the interviewers/survey administrators for early voting and Election Day voting. They recruited over seventy volunteer interviewers from the community and partnered with the New York City Bar Association to recruit volunteer attorneys and law students as interviewers. Port Chester Votes also hired paid precinct captains to manage polling sites on Election Day. All but one precinct captain was bi-lingual.¹ Precinct captains attended a training session which lasted an hour and a half and included an on-line component as well as a detailed overview of materials. The volunteer training is described below.

During early voting, Port Chester Votes staff managed the coordination of volunteers and provided on-site support throughout each day. There were at least three interviewers present during early voting hours (from Tuesday to Friday from 9am-8pm, Saturday from 9am-5pm) to cover the two exits (one main exit and one side door) provided at the polling location. Over half of the precinct captains also volunteered during early voting to gain further experience for managing their polling location on Election Day.

On Election Day, all ten of the polling locations in Port Chester had a team of interviewers throughout the day. The teams were lead by a precinct captain who was responsible for setting up the location, providing materials, communicating with Port Chester Votes staff, and also returning all the completed surveys at the end of the day. Precinct captains worked from 6:45am until 9:15pm. Port Chester Votes coordinated the placement and transportation of volunteers at each polling location. The shifts for Election Day were based on the availability of each volunteer, with most volunteers working at least five hours. The number of volunteers assigned to each polling location was based on voter turnout at each location in the 2009 Mayoral location. Each polling location had at least three interviewers and up to five interviewers at high turnout locations or during peak voting hours.

Interviewers asked each voter leaving the polling place to participate in the survey. Nearly all voters were offered the opportunity to complete a survey in either English or Spanish. Two hundred and ninety voters elected to answer the Spanish survey. With teams of interviewers at each polling location, interviewers did not miss many voters. Almost all voters who completed the survey did so without assistance. After completing the survey, voters placed their surveys in a manila envelope to ensure anonymity and privacy for the respondents. A small number of voters (slightly more than one percent) had difficulty reading the survey. For thirty-two voters (17 white voters, 13 Latino voters, and 2 African American voters), an interviewer read the questions to the voter and recorded the voter's answers. If a voter declined a survey, the

¹ The precinct captain who was not bi-lingual was placed at the King Street School polling location, where approximately 5% of the voters were Hispanic. However, Spanish-speaking interviewers did help at that polling location for much of the day.

interviewer estimated some demographic information about the voter (age, sex, and race or ethnicity) and recorded that information on the back of the survey form.

After the election, absentee voters were mailed a copy of the survey along with a postage-paid envelope to return the completed survey to Dr. David Kimball. Port Chester Votes staff provided the names and addresses for each absentee voter in the election. In early July, a second copy of the survey was mailed to those absentee voters who did not respond to the first request for them to complete the survey.

Interviewer Training

There were several survey administration (interviewer) training sessions. Training sessions were divided into those for the precinct captains and those for the volunteer interviewers. Precinct captain training was a bit longer and more detailed, so that the precinct captain could coach, retrain or train any interviewers. Training sessions were held at various times, including lunchtime and weekend times to accommodate the schedules of various volunteers. Most volunteers participated in one of the on-line training sessions. Those who missed the on-line training sessions were trained in person by a precinct captain before the start of their shift. Dr. Martha Kropf held all on-line training sessions using distance education methods on the internet. She used a program called Wimba and invited interviewers to attend the on-line classroom with a headset and microphone. Wimba provides an interactive classroom environment on-line. Any participant who did not have a microphone was able to text questions to Dr. Kropf.

The training session included information on how to approach voters, strategies to use for voters who did not care to take the survey, and how collect data about non-respondents. The training sessions reminded the interviewers that the survey was strictly non-partisan and no political clothing should be worn to the polling place. All trainees were also reminded that they should not participate in any political discussion while administering the survey.

Exit Poll Response Rate

In the table below, the contact rate reports the percentage of voters contacted by interviewers for each survey. The figures in Table A-1 show that interviewers were successful in contacting the vast majority of voters in the 2010 Port Chester election. The response rate is the percentage of voters who completed or partially completed a survey. The response rate is somewhat higher for early voters than for Election Day voters. The overall response rate for the exit poll was 58%: the number answering the survey (1,946) divided by the total number of voters (3,357).² More than sixty percent of the voters contacted by interviewers agreed to answer the survey. The response rates in Table A-1 compare favorably to those produced by other exit polls designed to evaluate voting procedures and systems (e.g., Engstrom and Brischetto 1998; Neely, Blash, and Cook 2005; Neely, Cook, and Blash 2006; Hall, Monson, and Patterson 2009).

² There were 29 affidavit ballots cast in the election, of which 12 were validated. We only include the 12 valid affidavit ballots in the Election Day vote total, although it is possible that any of the affidavit voters could have participated in the exit poll.

Table A-1: Survey Response Rates

Survey Type	Contact Rate¹	Response Rate²
Early Voters	86.9%	62.4%
Election Day Voters	92.0%	57.6%
Absentee Voters	100%	35.4%
All Voters	91.3%	58.0%

¹Calculated using the “contact rate 2” formula in AAPOR’s *Standard Definitions* (2009).

²Calculated using the “response rate 2” formula in AAPOR’s *Standard Definitions* (2009).

The large majority of survey non-respondents (roughly 85%) were voters who were asked to complete a survey but refused. We also examine whether voters were more likely to refuse to participate in the exit poll at certain polling locations by examining the cooperation rate. The cooperation rate is the percentage of voters who, when contacted by an interviewer, agreed to answer the survey. As Table A-2 indicates, the cooperation rate was greater than fifty percent at every voting location. The polling locations with the lowest cooperation rates were Park Avenue School and Corpus Christi School. The polling locations with the highest exit poll cooperation rates include Don Bosco Center, Summerfield Church, and early voters at Village Hall. In general, the high cooperation rates across the board indicate that the exit poll sample is a pretty good reflection of voters at all voting locations in Port Chester.

Table A-2: Survey Cooperation Rates by Voting Location

Polling Place	Cooperation Rate¹
Don Bosco Center	73.9%
John F. Kennedy School	70.4%
Corpus Christi School	59.4%
Carver Center	70.4%
Park Avenue School	56.3%
St. George Church	62.4%
Summerfield Church	72.5%
Brooksville Senior Apartments	62.2%
Edison School	65.6%
King Street School	69.3%
All Election Day voters	65.0%
Village Hall – Early voters	72.4%
Absentee Voters	35.4%

¹Calculated using the “cooperation rate 4” formula in AAPOR’s *Standard Definitions* (2009).

In addition, some respondents did not answer all of the questions on the survey (what is sometimes called “item non-response”). Survey questions that were most likely to be skipped by respondents include age (skipped by 13% of respondents) and how they cast their votes for Board of Trustees (skipped by 11% of respondents). It appears that white voters were more likely to skip the voting question, while Latino voters were less likely to skip the voting question. There were no significant differences among racial and ethnic groups in skipping the age question.

Assessing Non-Response Bias

There remains a concern that sample of voters who answered the survey are systematically different from voters who did not complete the survey. For early voters and Election Day voters, interviewers recorded information on the sex, age, and race of most non-respondents. This allows us to examine the degree to which survey respondents differ from non-respondents on those three measures. In general, as the tables below indicate, the survey respondents are quite similar to the non-respondents in terms of sex and age, while there are some differences between respondents and non-respondents with respect to race/ethnicity. This increases our confidence that the exit poll sample is representative of all Port Chester voters in the election.

Table A-3: Sex of Respondents and Non-Respondents (Early Voters)

Sex	Respondents	Non-respondents
Male	46.3%	49.6%
Female	53.7%	50.4%
Total	100% (N=367)	100% (N=121)

χ^2 (1 df) = 0.4, p = .53.

Table A-4: Sex of Respondents and Non-Respondents (Election Day Voters)

Sex	Respondents	Non-respondents
Male	44.8%	48.1%
Female	55.3%	51.9%
Total	100% (N=1,457)	100% (N=881)

χ^2 (1 df) = 2.5, p = .11.

In terms of sample distribution by sex, women were slightly more likely than men to participate in the early voter survey and Election Day survey. Nevertheless, in each survey the respondents are not statistically different from the non-respondents in terms of gender (See Tables A-3 and A-4).

Table A-5: Age of Respondents and Non-Respondents (Early Voters)

Age	Respondents	Non-respondents
18-35	12.3%	11.7%
36-55	37.7%	40.3%
56-75	37.7%	37.0%
Over 75	12.3%	11.0%
Total	100% (N=342)	100% (N=154)

χ^2 (3 df) = 0.4, p = .95.

Table A-6: Age of Respondents and Non-Respondents (Election Day Voters)

Age	Respondents	Non-respondents
18-35	11.8%	11.7%
36-55	43.2%	42.7%
56-75	34.2%	35.4%
Over 75	10.8%	10.2%
Total	100% (N=1,351)	100% (N=930)

χ^2 (3 df) = 0.4, p = .93.

In terms of the sample distribution by age, the early voter and Election Day survey respondents are not statistically different from the non-respondents (See Tables A-4 and A-5).

However, race and ethnicity appears to be a source of non-response bias in the exit poll. Latino voters were somewhat more likely to respond and white voters were somewhat less likely to participate in the survey (see Tables A-7 and A-8 below).

Table A-7: Race/Ethnicity of Respondents and Non-Respondents (Early Voters)

Race/Ethnicity	Respondents	Non-respondents
White	62.4%	70.0%
African-American	8.5%	10.7%
Latino	26.8%	19.3%
Asian	1.1%	0.0%
Other	1.1%	0.0%
Total	100% (N=354)	100% (N=150)

χ^2 (4 df) = 7.3, p = .12.

Table A-8: Race/Ethnicity of Respondents and Non-Respondents (Election Day Voters)

Race/Ethnicity	Respondents	Non-respondents
White	68.3%	79.3%
African-American	7.4%	4.3%
Latino	21.0%	13.8%
Asian	1.4%	0.9%
Other	2.0%	1.7%
Total	100% (N=1,421)	100% (N=922)

χ^2 (4 df) = 35.3, p < .001.

Among early voters and Election Day voters, Latino voters were somewhat more likely to respond and white voters were somewhat less likely to participate in the survey. The ethnic differences between respondents and non-respondents are not statistically significant for early voters, but ethnic differences between respondents and non-respondents are statistically significant for the Election Day survey. Thus, Latino voters are slightly overrepresented in the exit poll sample and white voters are slightly underrepresented in the exit poll sample.

Non-Response Weights

To address potential bias in the survey sample related to race and ethnicity, we computed non-response weights for the exit poll sample. The weight for each group is computed by dividing the group's share of the population of voters in the election by the group's share of the survey sample. The weights for each racial and ethnic group are reported in Table A-9 (for a more extended discussion of survey weighting, see Traugott and Lavrakas 2000, pp. 68-69). Since white voters were less likely to participate in the survey, they receive a larger weight. Latino and African American voters receive a smaller weight since they were more likely to answer the survey. Since Asian voters and voters who marked their race or ethnicity as "Other" are a small portion of the sample, we left their weight at 1.

Table A-9: Non-Response Weights for Racial and Ethnic Groups (All Voters)

Race/Ethnicity	Share of Population	Share of Sample	Weight
White	71.20%	67.10%	1.0611
African-American	6.71%	7.61%	0.8817
Latino	19.28%	22.14%	0.8708
Asian	1.12%	1.35%	1
Other	1.69%	1.80%	1

We re-calculated each of the analyses reported in the paper after applying the non-response weights to the data. However, there are no significant differences between the weighted and unweighted results. Thus, findings reported in the paper are based on the unweighted data. For a more extended discussion of survey weighting, see Traugott and Lavrakas (2000, pp. 68-69).

Additional Exit Poll Results

Table A-10: Sources of Information on Cumulative Voting by Race/Ethnicity

Source	White	African American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	Other
Port Chester Votes information from Village (N=1,640, $\chi^2= 5.4$, p = .25)	44.8%	43.6%	48.6%	60.0%	33.3%
Commercials in newspaper, on radio or TV (N=1,641, $\chi^2= 0.3$, p = .99)	18.7%	17.7%	18.8%	15.0%	16.7%
News coverage in newspaper, radio or TV (N=1,639, $\chi^2= 95.1$, p < .001)	39.0%	25.0%	12.5%	15.0%	33.3%
Community presentation (N=1,639, $\chi^2= 12.8$, p = .01)	9.8%	17.7%	14.1%	15.0%	20.0%
Someone you know (N=1,639, $\chi^2= 7.6$, p = .11)	18.8%	24.2%	24.2%	10.0%	23.3%
Other (N=1,639, $\chi^2= 8.6$, p = .07)	8.4%	11.3%	5.4%	5.0%	16.7%

Note: Each cell indicates the percentage of voters from the group to the top citing the source in the left-hand column as a basis for information about cumulative voting. The chi-square statistic indicates whether there are statistically significant differences between racial or ethnic groups in naming that source.

Table A-11: Helpfulness of Information on Cumulative Voting

Response	Very Helpful	Somewhat helpful	Not helpful	Didn't see them
“How to Vote with Cumulative Voting” handout (N=1,880)	52.8%	27.1%	3.4%	16.8%
Other written materials on cumulative voting (N=1,883)	43.9%	36.5%	4.0%	15.5%
Community presentations (N=1,877)	36.1%	28.9%	5.4%	29.6%
Port Chester Votes website (N=1,847)	17.2%	15.8%	4.3%	62.8%
Radio and TV commercials on cumulative voting (N=1,866)	17.7%	21.3%	7.2%	53.8%

Note: Each row indicates how helpful voters found each of the sources listed in the left-hand column.

Table A-12: When Voters Learned About Cumulative Voting by Race/Ethnicity

Response	White	African American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	Other
This month (June)	34.4%	42.9%	52.0%	43.8%	25.0%
Between Feb. and May	39.9%	37.5%	32.7%	43.8%	46.4%
Before February	25.7%	19.6%	15.3%	12.5%	28.6%
Total (N=1,550)	100% N=1,100	100% N=112	100% N=294	100% N=16	100% N=28

χ^2 (8 df) = 37.4, p < .001

Table A-13: Voter Familiarity with Cumulative Voting by Race/Ethnicity

Response	White	African American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	Other
Very familiar	17.5%	21.1%	41.1%	21.7%	22.6%
Somewhat familiar	27.1%	31.6%	32.7%	34.8%	35.5%
Not very familiar	24.5%	26.3%	15.7%	26.1%	12.9%
Not at all familiar	31.0%	21.1%	10.8%	17.4%	29.0%
Total (N=1,763)	100% N=1,194	100% N=133	100% N=382	100% N=23	100% N=31

χ^2 (12 df) = 136.3, p < .001

Table A-14: Rating of Voting Instructions by Race/Ethnicity

Response	White	African American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	Other
Very easy to understand	70.1%	75.0%	77.4%	47.8%	67.7%
Somewhat easy to understand	23.5%	18.9%	18.1%	39.1%	22.6%
Somewhat difficult to understand	4.4%	5.3%	3.9%	8.7%	0.0%
Very difficult to understand	2.1%	0.8%	0.5%	4.4%	9.7%
Total (N=1,761)	100% N=1,194	100% N=132	100% N=381	100% N=23	100% N=31

χ^2 (12 df) = 30.6, p = .002

Table A-15: Reason for not Plumping Votes by Race/Ethnicity

Response	White	African American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	Other
I didn't know I could do that	4.0%	15.2%	15.8%	6.7%	14.3%
Other reason	96.0%	84.8%	84.2%	93.3%	85.7%
Total (N = 548)	100% (N=347)	100% (N=46)	100% (N=133)	100% (N=15)	100% (N=7)

χ^2 (4 df) = 22.0, p < .001

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Port Chester Exit Poll

Your answers are **confidential**.
Please answer each question.

[A] Have you voted in Port Chester before?

- ¹ Yes
² No

[B] Compared to previous elections, how much did you know about this election?

- ¹ I knew more about this election
² I knew about the same as previous elections
³ I knew less about this election

[C] How easy was it to understand the voting instructions in this election?

- ¹ Very easy
² Somewhat easy
³ Somewhat difficult
⁴ Very difficult

[D] Overall, how was your voting experience today?

- ¹ Excellent
² Good
³ Fair
⁴ Poor

[E] This election used cumulative voting.

Before voting today, how familiar were you with cumulative voting?

- ¹ Very familiar
² Somewhat familiar
³ Not very familiar
⁴ Not at all familiar

[F] When did you become familiar with cumulative voting?

- ¹ I am not familiar with cumulative voting
² This month
³ Between February and May of this year
⁴ Before February

[G] If you knew about cumulative voting before voting today, how did you find out about it? Check all that apply.

- ¹ Port Chester Votes information from the Village
² Commercials in newspaper, on radio or TV
³ News coverage in newspaper, on radio or TV
⁴ Community presentation
⁵ Someone you know
⁶ Other: _____

How helpful to you were the following?

[H1] "How to Vote with Cumulative Voting" handout:

- ¹ Very helpful
² Somewhat helpful
³ Not helpful
⁴ Don't know—I didn't see it

[H2] Other written materials on this election and cumulative voting:

- ¹ Very helpful
² Somewhat helpful
³ Not helpful
⁴ Don't know—I didn't see them

[H3] Community presentations on this election and cumulative voting:

- ¹ Very helpful
² Somewhat helpful
³ Not helpful
⁴ Don't know—I didn't see them

[H4] Port Chester Votes website:

- ¹ Very helpful
² Somewhat helpful
³ Not helpful
⁴ Don't know—I didn't see it

[H5] Radio and TV commercials on cumulative voting:

- ¹ Very helpful
² Somewhat helpful
³ Not helpful
⁴ Don't know—I didn't see them

[I] Compared to previous elections, was casting your ballot in this election easier, about the same, or more difficult?

- ¹ Easier
² About the same
³ More difficult

[J] Did you know that you could vote at Village Hall up to a week before Election Day?

- ¹ Yes
² No

Please continue on other side →

Port Chester Exit Poll

[K] Did you listen to a poll worker explain how cumulative voting works before you voted?

- ¹ Yes
² No

[L] Was the poll worker's explanation of cumulative voting easy to understand?

- ¹ Very easy ⁵ Does not apply
² Somewhat easy
³ Somewhat difficult
⁴ Very difficult

[M] Did you use all 6 of your votes in this election?

- ¹ Yes
² No, I decided not to use all 6 votes
³ No, I did not know I had 6 votes

[N] Which answer below best describes how you voted in the Board of Trustees election?

- ¹ I gave all my votes to 1 candidate
² I gave my votes to 2 candidates
³ I gave my votes to 3 candidates
⁴ I gave my votes to 4 candidates
⁵ I gave my votes to 5 candidates
⁶ I gave my votes to 6 candidates

[O] If you did not give more than one vote to a candidate, what was the primary reason?

- ¹ I wanted to support six candidates
² I didn't know I could do that
³ Other: _____
⁴ Does not apply

[P] If you gave more than one vote to a candidate, what was the primary reason?

- ¹ I wanted to give that candidate a better chance to win
² I did not know enough about the other candidates
³ Other: _____
⁴ Does not apply

[Q] Did you personally know any of the poll workers at your polling place today?

- ¹ Yes
² No

[R] How often do you follow what is going on in local government and public affairs?

- ¹ Most of the time
² Some of the time
³ Only now and then
⁴ Hardly at all

[S] Are you:

- ¹ Male
² Female

[T] What year were you born? 19 ____

[U] How long have you lived in Port Chester?

- ¹ Less than 1 year
² Between 1 and 5 years
³ Between 6 and 10 years
⁴ More than 10 years

[V] What was the last year of school you completed?

- ¹ Did not finish high school ⁴ College graduate
² High school graduate/GED ⁵ Post-graduate
³ Some college or associate degree

[W] Your race/ethnicity (check all that apply):

- ¹ Asian
² Black / African American
³ Hispanic / Latino
⁴ White
⁵ Other

[X] What is the first language you learned to speak?

- ¹ English
² Spanish
³ Other

Thank you for voluntarily participating in this research.

Official Use Only	
Form ID: _____	Interviewer ID _____
Time (nearest 15 min.) _____ AM PM	<input type="checkbox"/> Entered
Continue only if Non-Response	
<input type="checkbox"/> Missed <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F
Age of Non-respondent: <input type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36-55 <input type="checkbox"/> 56-75 <input type="checkbox"/> 75+	
Race: <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Port Chester Exit Poll

Your answers are **confidential**.
Please answer each question.

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² No

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² I knew about the same as previous elections
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[C] How easy was it to understand the voting instructions in this election?

- ¹ Very easy
² Somewhat easy
³ Somewhat difficult
⁴ Very difficult

[D] Overall, how was your voting experience in this election?

- ¹ Excellent
² Good
³ Fair
⁴ Poor

[E] This election used cumulative voting.

Before voting your absentee ballot in this election, how familiar were you with cumulative voting?

- ¹ Very familiar
² Somewhat familiar
³ Not very familiar
⁴ Not at all familiar

[F] When did you become familiar with cumulative voting?

- ¹ I am not familiar with cumulative voting
² This month
³ Between February and May of this year
⁴ Before February

[G] If you knew about cumulative voting before voting, how did you find out about it? Check all that apply.

- ¹ Port Chester Votes information from the Village
² Commercials in newspaper, on radio or TV
³ News coverage in newspaper, on radio or TV
⁴ Community presentation
⁵ Someone you know
⁶ Other: _____

How helpful to you were the following?

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- ¹ Very helpful
² Somewhat helpful
³ Not helpful
⁴ Don't know—I didn't see it

[H2] Other written materials on this election and cumulative voting:

- ¹ Very helpful
² Somewhat helpful
³ Not helpful
⁴ Don't know—I didn't see them

[H3] Community presentations on this election and cumulative voting:

- ¹ Very helpful
² Somewhat helpful
³ Not helpful
⁴ Don't know—I didn't see them

[H4] Port Chester Votes website:

- ¹ Very helpful
² Somewhat helpful
³ Not helpful
⁴ Don't know—I didn't see it

[H5] Radio and TV commercials on cumulative voting:

- ¹ Very helpful
² Somewhat helpful
³ Not helpful
⁴ Don't know—I didn't see them

[I] Compared to previous elections, was casting your ballot in this election easier, about the same, or more difficult?

- ¹ Easier
² About the same
³ More difficult

[J] Did you know that you could vote at Village Hall up to a week before Election Day?

- ¹ Yes
² No

Please continue on other side →

Port Chester Exit Poll

[K] Did you need to erase or cross out anything while voting?

- Yes
- No

[L] Did you contact the Port Chester Village Clerk's office for help in completing your ballot?

- Yes, and I got help
- Yes, but I did not get help
- No, I did not ask for help

[M] Did you use all 6 of your votes in this election?

- Yes
- No, I decided not to use all 6 votes
- No, I did not know I had 6 votes

[N] Which answer below best describes how you voted in the Board of Trustees election?

- I gave all my votes to 1 candidate
- I gave my votes to 2 candidates
- I gave my votes to 3 candidates
- I gave my votes to 4 candidates
- I gave my votes to 5 candidates
- I gave my votes to 6 candidates

[O] If you did not give more than one vote to a candidate, what was the primary reason?

- I wanted to support six candidates
- I didn't know I could do that
- Other: _____
- Does not apply

[P] If you gave more than one vote to a candidate, what was the primary reason?

- I wanted to give that candidate a better chance to win
- I did not know enough about the other candidates
- Other: _____
- Does not apply

[Q] Was this your first time voting by absentee ballot?

- Yes
- No

[R] How often do you follow what is going on in local government and public affairs?

- Most of the time
- Some of the time
- Only now and then
- Hardly at all

[S] Are you:

- Male
- Female

[T] What year were you born? 19 ____

[U] How long have you lived in Port Chester?

- Less than 1 year
- Between 1 and 5 years
- Between 6 and 10 years
- More than 10 years

[V] What was the last year of school you completed?

- Did not finish high school
- High school graduate/GED
- Some college or associate degree
- College graduate
- Post-graduate

[W] Your race/ethnicity (check all that apply):

- Asian
- Black / African American
- Hispanic / Latino
- White
- Other

[X] What is the first language you learned to speak?

- English
- Spanish
- Other

Thank you for voluntarily participating in this research.

Official Use Only	
Form ID: _____	Interviewer ID _____
Time (nearest 15 min.) _____ AM PM	<input type="checkbox"/> Entered
Continue only if Non-Response	
<input type="checkbox"/> Missed	<input type="checkbox"/> Refused
Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	
Age of Non-respondent: <input type="checkbox"/> 18-35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36-55 <input type="checkbox"/> 56-75 <input type="checkbox"/> 75+	
Race: <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Other	