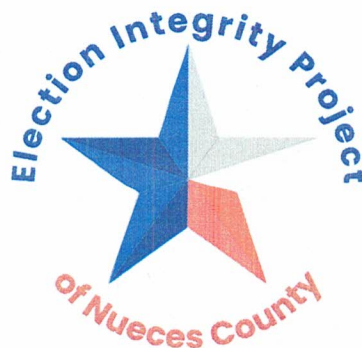


THE PROCESS
OUTCOMES OF THE UOCAVA AND MOVE ACT

**ELECTION ADMINISTRATION AND VOTING
SURVEY (EAVS)**

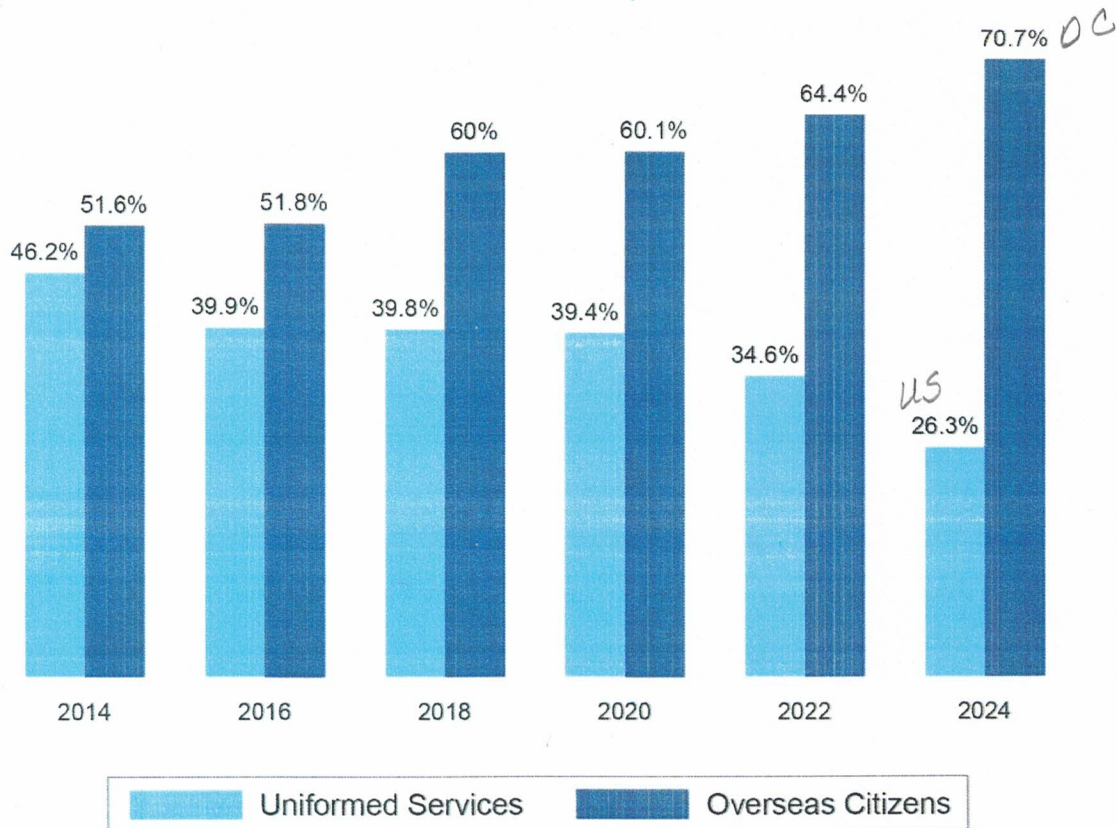
FOR GENERAL ELECTION OF 2024

**REMEMBER THE PURPOSE FOR ALL THE
LEGISLATION WAS TO EMPOWER AND
STRENGTHEN THE ACCESS FOR THE MILITARY.
DID WE ACCOMPLISH THAT?**



election office received the form after their state's absentee ballot request deadline.²⁰ The FPCA rejection rate among uniformed services members was slightly higher than among overseas citizens (although not to a statistically significant degree), with 3.9% of military FPCAs rejected compared to 2.3% of FPCAs submitted by overseas citizens.²¹

Figure 3. Steady Increase in the Percentage of UOCAVA Ballots Transmitted to Overseas Citizens Relative to Uniformed Services Members Since 2014



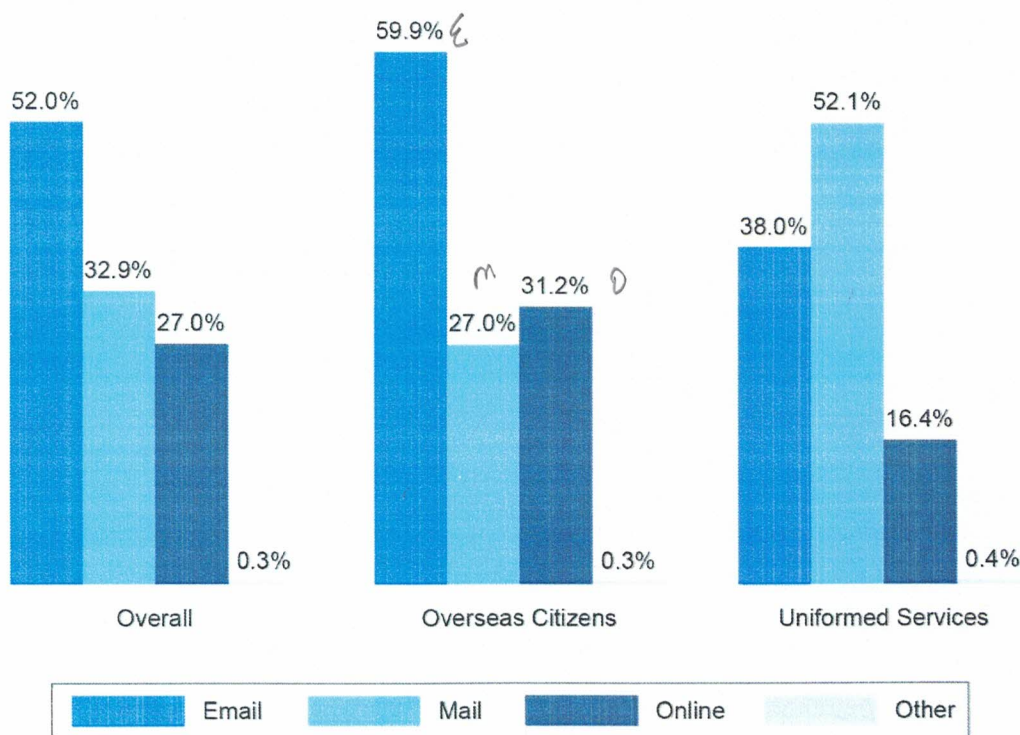
Source: The percentage of UOCAVA ballots transmitted to uniformed services voters was calculated as $B1b/B1a \times 100$ for 2014 and 2016, and $B5b/B5a \times 100$ for 2018, 2020, 2022, and 2024. The percentage of UOCAVA ballots transmitted to overseas citizens was calculated as $B1c/B1a \times 100$ for 2014 and 2016, and $B5c/B5a \times 100$ for 2018, 2020, 2022, and 2024. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating national percentages; percentages may not total 100% for each year.

²⁰ The total number of FPCAs rejected was collected in item B3a in the 2024 EAVS; the percentage of FPCAs rejected was calculated as $B3a/B2a \times 100$. The percentage of FPCAs rejected because they were received late was calculated as $B4a/B3a \times 100$. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating the national percentages.

²¹ The percentage of rejected FPCAs from uniformed services voters was calculated as $B3b/B2b$. The percentage of rejected FPCAs from overseas citizens was calculated as $B3c/B2c$. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating these percentages.

during the previous presidential election cycle in 2020, among states that provided data on transmission by mode, 62.3% of ballots were transmitted via email, with 32% of UOCAVA ballots transmitted via postal mail. Figure 5 displays the percentage of ballots transmitted by mail, email, or other modes for the 2024 general election.

Figure 5. Modes of Ballot Transmission Differ for Overseas Citizens and Uniformed Services Members

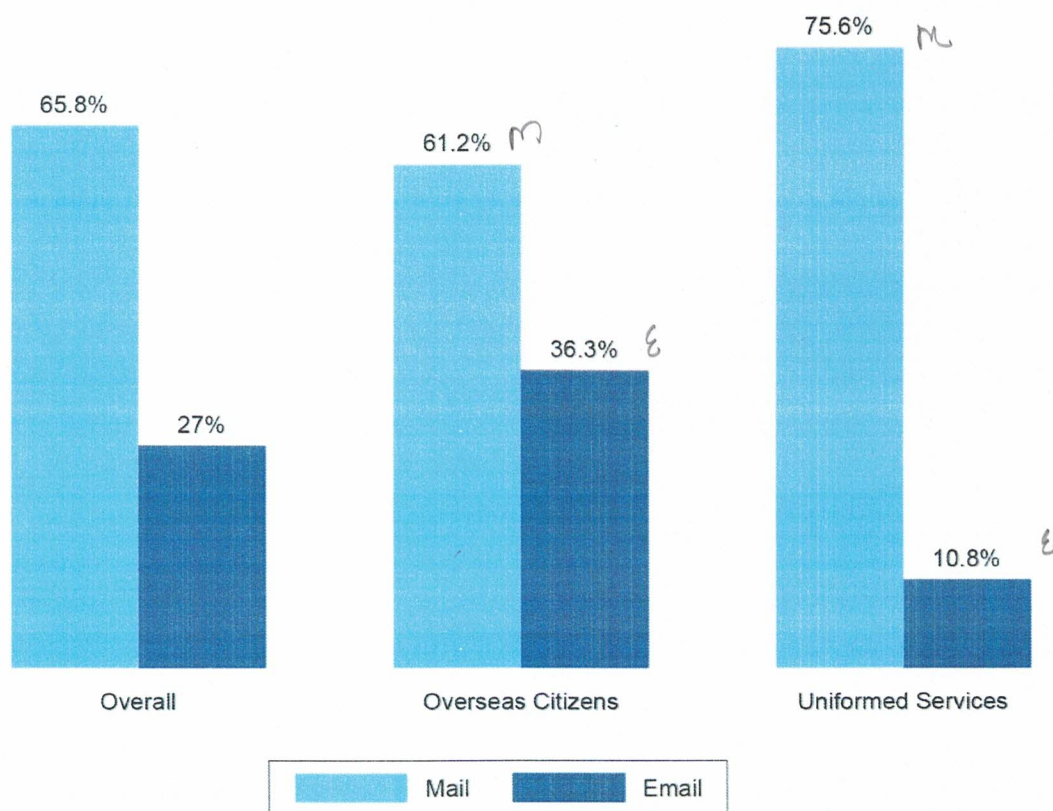


Source: The percentages of UOCAVA ballots transmitted overall were calculated as $B7a/B5a \times 100$ for email, $B6a/B5a \times 100$ for postal mail, $B9a/B5a \times 100$ for online modes, and $(B8a+B10a)/B5a \times 100$ for other modes. The percentages of UOCAVA ballots transmitted to uniformed services voters were calculated as $B7b/B5b \times 100$ for email, $B6b/B5b \times 100$ for postal mail, $B9b/B5b \times 100$ for online modes, and $(B8b+B10b)/B5b \times 100$ for other modes. The percentages of UOCAVA ballots transmitted for overseas citizens were calculated as $B7c/B5c \times 100$ for email, $B6c/B5c \times 100$ for postal mail, $B9c/B5c \times 100$ for online modes, and $(B8c+B10c)/B5c \times 100$ for other modes. Other modes included ballots transmitted by fax (B8c) because less than 1% of ballots were transmitted by this mode. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating national percentages; percentages may not total 100%.

Modes of ballot transmission differed based on UOCAVA voter type. Uniformed services members preferred postal transmission (52.1%) to email transmission (38%), whereas 16.4% received ballots via online systems. For ballots transmitted to overseas citizens, most ballots were transmitted by email (59.9%) while ballots transmitted by online systems accounted for 31.2%, and 27% were transmitted by postal mail.



Figure 6. Majorities of UOCAVA Voters Use Postal Mail as the Primary Mode of Ballot Return



Source: The percentages of UOCAVA ballots returned by mode overall were calculated as $B12a/B11a \times 100$ for postal mail and $B13a/B11a \times 100$ for email. The percentages of UOCAVA ballots returned by mode for overseas citizens were calculated as $B12c/B11c \times 100$ for postal mail and $B13c/B11c \times 100$ for email. The percentages of UOCAVA ballots returned by mode for uniformed services members were calculated as $B12b/B11b \times 100$ for postal mail and $B13b/B11b \times 100$ for email. Casewise deletion was used at the state level in calculating national percentages, and because percentages for each type of voter and each mode of return were calculated independently — and only states that reported data for a given mode of return were included in the analysis — the percentages do not total 100%. Other modes of ballot return are not shown here.

Although postal mail was the most common mode of ballot return for both uniformed services members and overseas citizens, uniformed services members used email return far less than overseas citizens, with just 10.8% using email to return an absentee ballot compared to 36.3% of overseas citizens.³³ Figure 6 displays the method of ballot return for UOCAVA voters by type.

Among states that reported data on UOCAVA ballots both transmitted and returned by voters, 772,579 of the regular absentee ballots returned by UOCAVA voters were counted in the 2024

³³ The percentage of UOCAVA ballots returned by email by uniformed services members was calculated as $B13b/B11b \times 100$. The percentage of UOCAVA ballots returned by email by overseas citizens was calculated as $B13c/B11c \times 100$. Of note, three of the states with the largest numbers of UOCAVA voters — California, Florida, and Virginia — do not allow email return of absentee ballots. Casewise deletion at the state level was used to calculate the national percentages.

