

Voter sentiments on the U.S. election system

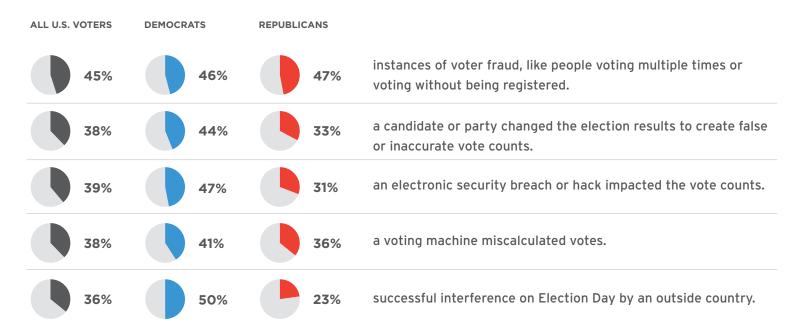


From the Democracy Fund's national survey following the 2016 presidential election.¹



However, voters still have concerns about key safeguards within the system.

Percent of voters who are "very" or "somewhat" concerned that each of the following nationwide phenomena might have affected the outcome of the 2016 presidential election.



Almost half of voters who believe that the 2016 election was "very fairly" determined still expressed some concern regarding the integrity of the U.S. election system.

Minority voters are more likely to express concerns about election problems, including feeling fearful, intimidated, or had voting problems on Election Day:



23%

OF AFRICAN AMERICAN VOTERS 18% OF HISPANIC VOTERS

OF WHITE VOTERS



Voting machines are held under lock and key with additional protections in place to ensure that no one can access the devices without proper credentials.

LOOKING AHEAD

Educating Americans about key safeguards in the electoral process will be essential in coming years. Key information can improve Americans' perceptions of ballot security, including:

- No one person ever has unlimited access to a voting machine and most states require a post-election review of the paper record to ensure that the results are correct. Together, these serve as a check and balance to prevent tampering with the machines and to catch any errors in the count.
- The U.S. election system is extremely decentralized, which is what makes it so difficult to coordinate an attack on the process of rigging the system. Approximately 10,000 local jurisdictions administer elections.

For additional information and resources, visit democracyfund.org.

1. This online survey of 1,500 U.S. adults was conducted November 9-11, 2016 via VeraQuest, Inc. Panelists are required to double opt-in to ensure voluntary participation in the surveys they are invited to complete. Adult respondents were randomly selected to be generally proportional of the age, sex, region, race/ethnicity, income, and education strata of the U.S., based on Census proportions, and quotas were established for demographics to confirm sufficient diversity of the sample in proportions so that they would resemble that of the United States.