

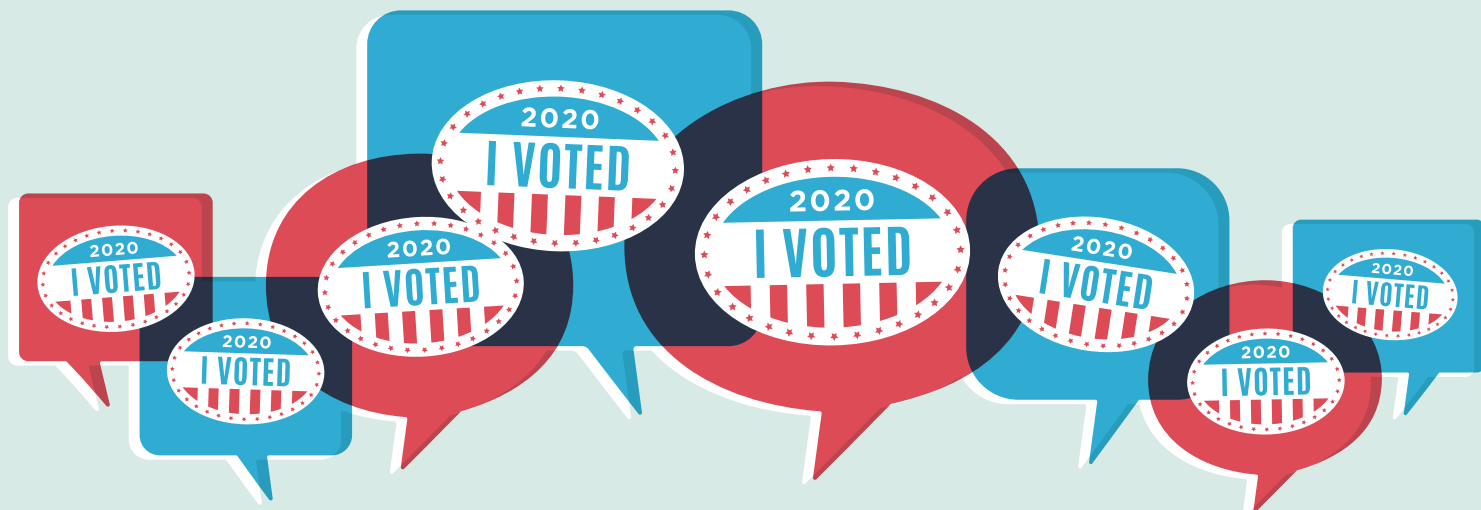
Voices on the Vote

Impediments and Confidence in the 2020 Election

INSIGHTS FROM THE DEMOCRACY FUND VOTER STUDY GROUP

KARLYN BOWMAN AND SAMANTHA GOLDSTEIN

MAY 2021



ABOUT THE PROJECT:

The Democracy Fund Voter Study Group is a research collaboration of more than two dozen analysts and scholars from across the political spectrum examining and delivering insights on the evolving views of American voters.

As the 2016 presidential campaign unfolded, it became increasingly clear that the underlying values and beliefs driving voter decisions needed to be better understood. To that end, the Voter Study Group sought not to achieve consensus, but to engage in discussion about how the views of the electorate are evolving and what the implications of those changes may be.

To learn more, visit www.voterstudygroup.org.

ABOUT THE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS:

The November 2020 VOTER Survey (Views of the Electorate Research Survey) was conducted in partnership with the survey firm YouGov. In total, 4,943 adults (age 18 and up) took the survey online between November 13, 2020 and December 7, 2020. Of these respondents, 3,340 were originally interviewed by YouGov in 2011–2012 as part of the Cooperative Campaign Analysis Project (CCAP) and then again in the December 2016 VOTER Survey. The December 2016 VOTER Survey interviewed 8,000 Americans, most of whom had been previously interviewed in 2011–2012 and in July 2016.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS:

Karlyn Bowman is a senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute who compiles and analyzes American public opinion using available polling data on a variety of subjects, including the economy, taxes, the state of workers in America, environment and global warming, attitudes about gay marriage, NAFTA and free trade, and women's attitudes. In addition, Bowman has studied key demographic and geographic changes. She writes a weekly column for Forbes.com.

Samantha Goldstein is a research assistant for Politics and Public Opinion Studies at the American Enterprise Institute. She works with AEI senior fellow Karlyn Bowman compiling and analyzing polls on a variety of contemporary political and social issues.

The authors would like to thank Skylar Pollack for her research assistance on this piece.

The Democracy Fund Voter Study Group project is made possible through support from Democracy Fund. The views and opinions in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of Democracy Fund, nor of all Voter Study Group participants. Find out more about Democracy Fund and why it supports this research at www.democracyfund.org.

KEY FINDINGS

- A vast majority of Election 2020 voters said voting was easy, despite major changes in how people voted.
- Pluralities of Republicans and Trump voters voted in person. Majorities of Democrats and Biden voters cast ballots by mail.
- Sixty-two percent of white, 47 percent of Black, and 51 percent of Hispanic voters waited 10 minutes or less to vote; 7 percent of white, 13 percent of Black, and 8 percent of Hispanic voters waited an hour or more.
- Out of eight possible impediments to voting, none were experienced by more than 3 percent of Americans nationally.
- Seventy-three percent of voters said they were confident their vote was accurately counted. There was a chasm in vote confidence between Trump and Biden voters that was larger than in previous elections.

Throughout the 2020 presidential campaign, election experts raised a series of concerns about possible problems voters could face in November. Headlines suggested that the November election would be [“a mess”](#) and worse, that there could be a 2020 [“election meltdown.”](#) Concerns about COVID-19 loomed large in Americans’ thoughts as they contemplated whether or how they would vote. A possible shortage of poll workers due to the pandemic added to concerns. Foreign interference did not worry American voters as much in 2020 as it had in 2016 and 2018, but experts were still concerned about serious mischief and worse from outside adversaries. There were new questions about whether the U.S. Postal Service would be able to mail and collect ballots on time. Then there were the doubts sown by President Trump himself with his relentless attacks on voting by mail. Spotty performance in the primaries in some key states only added to press coverage of possible [“nightmare” scenarios](#).

It is hardly surprising that doubts about voting seeped into public consciousness. Registered voters split evenly in a [July–August 2020 Pew Research Center survey](#) about whether voting would be easy (50 percent) or difficult (49 percent). In Pew’s late September–early October 2018 survey, only 15 percent of registered voters thought it would be difficult. In the Center’s [September–October 2020 survey](#), more said voting would be easy (65 percent), but 35 percent still thought it would be hard. Yet, defying expectations of many in the press, some pundits, and even a considerable slice of the public itself, 94 percent of voters participating in the 2020 [Pew post-election survey](#) said voting in the election had been very (77 percent) or somewhat (17 percent) easy for them personally.

The VOTER Survey (Views of the Electorate Research Survey) conducted online from November 13 to December 7, 2020 augments the Pew survey in important ways. This Democracy Fund Voter Study Group survey looks at a variety of specific impediments voters

encountered and finds little evidence they were widespread. The results were surprisingly uniform across racial and ethnic groups, and they echo the findings of three earlier national surveys. These include a 2018 survey by the Public Religion Research Institute (PRRI) and *The Atlantic*, an NPR/Marist Poll in 2018, and an NPR/PBS NewsHour/Marist Poll in 2020. The overall ease of voting and the relative dearth of impediments for the vast majority of voters are impressive given the changes in how Americans actually voted in 2020.

Changes in Voting Methods

The United States has undergone a revolution in voting over the past 40 years. In 1980, [only four million ballots](#) were cast before Election Day. Over the next four decades, absentee and mail-in voting became more popular alternatives to voting in person. Election experts in the 1980s expressed a variety of concerns. For example, would voting absentee encourage fraud? Would vote security be affected by early or absentee voting? Would those who voted early miss out on important debates? And would the new methods erode a valuable civic ritual? Today, most experts do not see these concerns as major ones, and the public's preference for convenience voting has grown. In 2020, [over 100 million ballots](#) were cast before Election Day, with around 65 million coming from mail-in ballots.

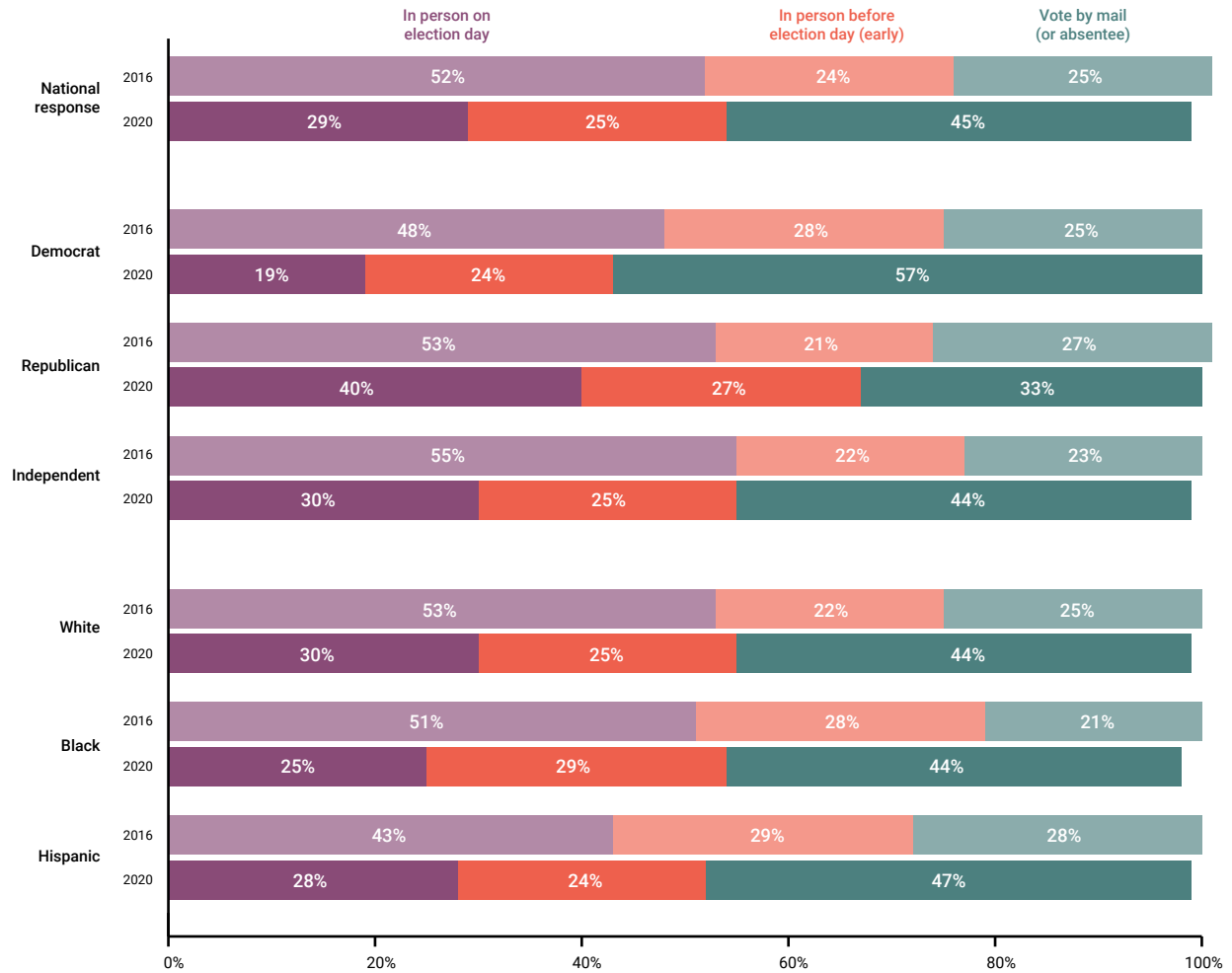
All told, the changes in voter behavior since 2016 are remarkable. The Voter Study Group used identical language in its 2016 VOTER Survey in a question about voting methods. Comparing the results shows that far more people voted in person in 2016 (52 percent) than did so in 2020 (29 percent). Voting by mail was less popular overall in 2016 (25 percent) than in 2020 (45 percent). Similar shares voted in person early in both years (Figure 1).

Similar shares of Democrats and Republicans voted by mail in 2016 (25 and 27 percent, respectively). However, these numbers diverged in 2020 with 57 percent of Democrats voting by mail, compared to a third of Republicans. In 2016, more Republicans opted to vote in person on Election Day (53 percent) than did so in 2020 (40 percent). More than twice as many Democrats voted in person in 2016 (48 percent) than in 2020 (19 percent). Twenty-eight percent of Democrats, 21 percent of Republicans, and 22 percent of independents voted in person before Election Day in 2016. These numbers mirrored those of 2020 when 24 percent of Democrats, 27 percent of Republicans, and 25 percent of independents voted in person early.

Clinton voters in 2016 were slightly more likely to vote by mail than Trump voters that year (27 and 22 percent, respectively). But in 2020, Biden voters were almost twice as likely to vote by mail (58 percent) than were Trump voters (31 percent). In 2016, 28 percent of Hispanic, 25 percent of white, and 21 percent of Black voters voted by mail. In 2020, however, strong pluralities of each group voted by mail (Table A-1). (It should be noted that the VOTER Survey was conducted only in English.)

Figure 1

Voters were much more likely to vote early or by mail and to contrast in voting method by political affiliation in 2020 than 2016



Source: VOTER Survey, November–December 2016 and 2020.

Of voters nationally who voted in person in 2020, a solid majority (59 percent) reported waiting less than 10 minutes or not at all. Sixty-two percent of white, 47 percent of Black, and 51 percent of Hispanic voters gave these responses. Roughly two in 10 nationally (21 percent) said they waited between 10 minutes and half an hour, 11 percent waited 31 minutes to an hour, and 8 percent waited more than an hour. Almost twice as many Black (31 percent) as white (18 percent) or Hispanic voters (17 percent) reported waiting 31 minutes or more. Roughly equal shares of Biden voters (21 percent) and Trump voters (17 percent) reported having to wait this long (Table 1).

Voters did spend more time waiting in line to vote in 2020 than they did in 2016. Nearly twice as many voters spent 31 minutes or more waiting in line in 2020 (19 percent) than in 2016 (10 percent). The 2016 Cooperative Congressional Election Study survey that asked the identical question shows that 9 percent of white, 12 percent of Black, and 13 percent of Hispanic voters reported waiting at least 31 minutes to vote. At the lower end of wait times,

71 percent of voters in 2016 reported waiting less than 10 minutes or not at all. Seventy-three percent of white, 60 percent of Black, and 62 percent of Hispanic voters gave this response. A similar 20 percent of voters in 2016 waited 10 to 30 minutes. Voters who voted for Hillary Clinton in 2016 and those who chose Trump in that election reported similar wait times.

Table 1

Voting wait times increased from 2016 to 2020, with differences by race/ethnicity

Q: Approximately how long did you have to wait in line to vote?

2016 CCES						
	National response	White	Black	Responses of		
				Hispanic	Voted Trump	Voted Clinton
Not at all	37%	40%	25%	26%	39%	34%
Less than 10 minutes	34%	33%	35%	36%	34%	34%
10–30 minutes	20%	18%	27%	26%	18%	22%
31 minutes–1 hour	8%	7%	9%	11%	7%	8%
More than 1 hour	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%

Source: Cooperative Congressional Election Study, November–December 2016.

2020 VOTER Survey						
	National response	White	Black	Responses of		
				Hispanic	Voted Trump	Voted Biden
Not at all	33%	35%	20%	29%	36%	28%
Less than 10 minutes	26%	27%	27%	22%	27%	26%
10–30 minutes	21%	20%	20%	30%	20%	24%
31 minutes–1 hour	11%	11%	18%	9%	11%	11%
More than 1 hour	8%	7%	13%	8%	6%	10%

Source: VOTER Survey, November–December 2020.

There are other ways that voting procedures can be onerous besides wait times. The 2020 VOTER Survey explored a series of impediments that people might have faced as they attempted to cast their ballots. Out of eight possible impediments to voting, none were experienced by more than 3 percent of Americans nationally. Still, 3 percent is not an insignificant number.

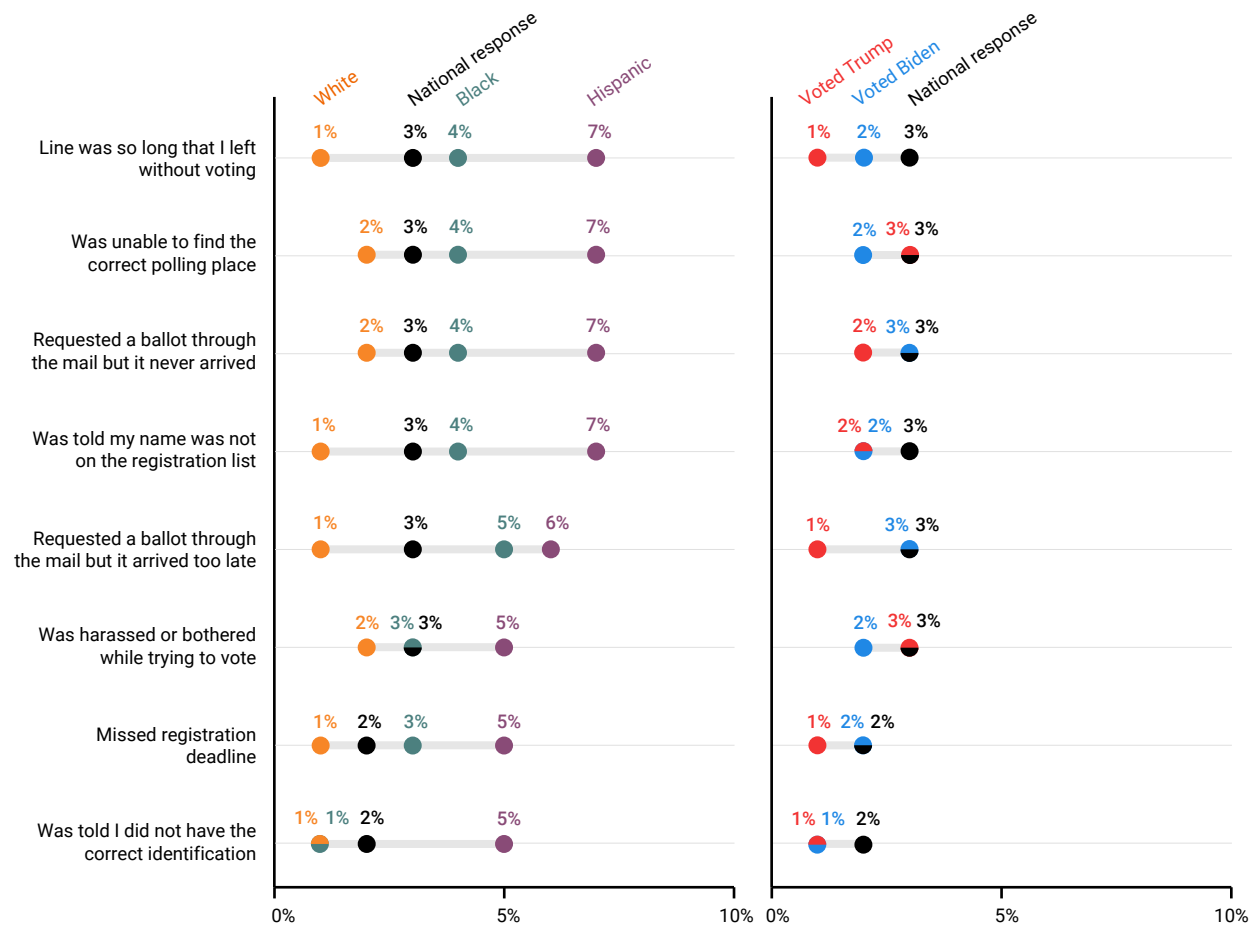
Three percent nationally said they had been unable to find the correct polling place, and 2 percent indicated they missed the registration deadline. Among Hispanics, 7 percent could not find the correct polling place, and 5 percent missed the registration deadline. The survey asked separate questions about mail-in ballots that never arrived or arrived too late to be counted. In both cases, 3 percent nationally said this had happened to them. Seven percent of Hispanics said they never received the mail-in ballot they requested, and 6 percent said it had arrived too late. Five percent of Black people, compared to 1 percent of white people, said the absentee ballot they had requested arrived too late (Figure 2).

Once at the polling places, small numbers of people experienced problems. Three percent nationally indicated the lines were too long, and that they simply gave up; 7 percent of Hispanics, 4 percent of Black people, and 1 percent of white people said this happened to them. Three percent said they were told their name was not on the registration list, including 7 percent of Hispanics, 4 percent of Black people, and 1 percent of white people. Three percent nationally said they had been harassed or bothered while trying to vote; again, Hispanics were more likely to report this (5 percent) than Black (3 percent) or white (2 percent) people. Finally, 2 percent were told they didn't have the correct identification; once again, Hispanics were more likely to give this response (5 percent) than Black or white people (1 percent each).

For almost every impediment, those in the youngest age group surveyed were slightly more likely than those in the older age groups to indicate they had had a problem voting, but the differences were small. For just two of the impediments — being harassed or bothered while trying to vote and giving up because of long lines — 18- to 29-year-olds and 30- to 44-year-olds gave identical low responses (4 percent). There were no significant differences between Trump and Biden voters on any impediment (Table A-2).

Figure 2

Reported impediments to voting were generally low in 2020, with some differences by race/ethnicity and vote choice



Source: VOTER Survey, November–December 2020.

At least three other surveys conducted by major pollsters have explored voting impediments in recent years. A survey by the [Public Religion Research Institute \(PRRI\)](#) and [The Atlantic](#) conducted in June 2018 asked respondents whether they had experienced a series of difficulties the last time they tried to vote. In this survey as in the 2020 VOTER Survey, the percentages of Americans who experienced these difficulties were not large. Four percent said they couldn't get off work to vote, 3 percent were unable to find the correct polling place, 2 percent missed the registration deadline, 3 percent were told that their name was not on the registration list, 2 percent said they were harassed or bothered while trying to vote, and less than 1 percent did not have the correct identification. In every case, Hispanics and Black people were more likely to have experienced the problem than white people, though in most cases, the numbers were small. Nine percent of Black people, however — the highest level recorded by a racial subgroup — said they were told their name was not on the list even though they were registered.

The [NPR/Marist Poll](#) from September 2018 asked Americans about whether a series of issues had affected them “a lot,” “sometimes,” “hardly ever,” or “never.” Four percent said having their voter registration questioned or being told they were not registered to vote had happened to them *a lot* or *sometimes*, while 5 percent said the same about having a hard time getting to their polling place. Six percent said having broken voting machines or not enough ballots at their polling place happened *a lot* or *sometimes*, and 11 percent said the same about not getting time off from work to vote. Twenty percent said having to wait in long lines at their polling place had happened to them *a lot* or *sometimes*.

In January 2020, the [NPR/PBS NewsHour/Marist Poll](#) also asked about problems at the polls. The questions were similar to those used in the survey conducted by NPR and Marist in 2018. Thirty-one percent in the January 2020 poll said that having to wait in long lines at their polling place had been a problem *a lot* or *sometimes*. Those who described other problems as happening *a lot* or *sometimes* included 15 percent who reported being confused about how to fill out their ballot, 15 percent who described not getting time off from work to vote, 10 percent who had a hard time getting to their polling place, 6 percent who had problems with their registration or identification, and 5 percent who reported having broken voting machines at their polling place. Fewer than 10 percent said any of these things had happened *a lot*.

The evidence from the new VOTER Survey and the work of these other pollsters would seem to suggest that for most Americans, impediments to voting are not widespread. Despite the pandemic and Americans' anticipation of other potential voting problems, the election in 2020 actually went about as smoothly as the previous election. In [Pew's 2018 post-election survey](#), 76 percent of voters said it had been *very* easy to vote in the midterm election that year, and an additional 16 percent said it had been *somewhat* easy, a response that is virtually identical to Pew's 2020 post-election results cited above (77 percent and 17 percent, respectively). In 2018, 7 percent of voters said it was *somewhat* difficult and 1 percent said it was *very* difficult to vote in the midterm. Again, these numbers mirror Pew's 2020 findings (5 percent said *somewhat* difficult; 1 percent said *very* difficult).

In the run-up to the election, most state election officials voiced confidence that their state would be able to handle the early and Election Day vote. Many states implemented policies to encourage convenience voting. Some eased rules on who could become a poll worker and increased poll worker pay. Funding from the federal CARES Act, in addition to private grants distributed through the [Center for Technology and Civic Life](#) and the [Center for Election Innovation and Research](#), helped states handle the extra mail ballots and provide personal protective equipment for their elections staff.

Confidence in Accurate Vote Counts

While most voters haven't experienced major impediments to voting, voters are expressing more concern than in the past about whether their vote was counted accurately. There are stark partisan divisions on that question today.

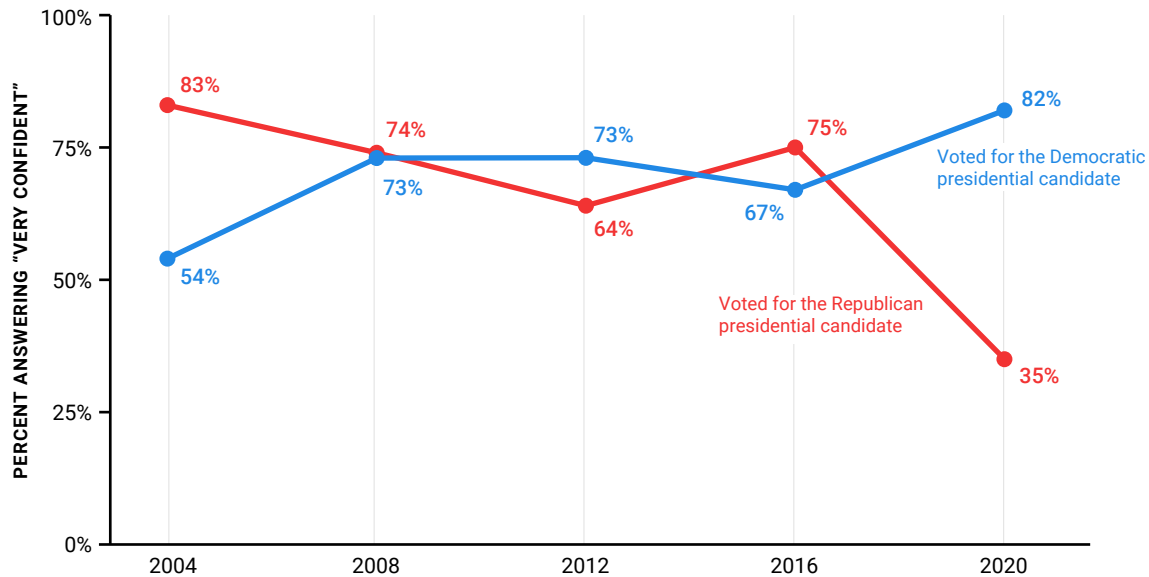
After each presidential election from 2004 to 2020, the [Pew Research Center](#) asked people about how confident they were that their vote was "accurately counted." Between 2004 and 2016, no fewer than 90 percent of self-identified voters in these post-election surveys said they were *very* or *somewhat* confident about this. Overall confidence dropped to 85 percent in 2020, with an especially steep drop in the proportion saying they were very confident their vote was accurately counted. The VOTER Survey shows 73 percent were *very* or *somewhat* confident that their vote was accurately counted. In both the Pew and VOTER Survey post-election polls, Democrats were much more confident about this than Republicans. A third of Republicans responding to the VOTER Survey were not confident *at all* that their vote had been accurately counted. Only 3 percent of Democrats said the same.

However, before the election and the pandemic, Democrats were actually less confident than Republicans that the results of the 2020 election would be accurate. In the NPR/PBS NewsHour/Marist Poll from January 2020 — 10 months before the election — 60 percent of Democrats, 83 percent of Republicans, and 74 percent of independents expressed a great deal or a good amount of trust that the results of the 2020 election would be accurate. A year later in this group's [January 2021 poll](#), 92 percent of Democrats said they trusted that the results of the 2020 election were accurate, compared to only 20 percent of Republicans and 56 percent of independents.

Figure 3

Voters, particularly Republicans, grew less confident in accurate vote counts over the last election cycle

How confident are you that your vote was accurately counted?



Source: Pew Research Center, latest from November 2020.

In the 2004 election that resulted in a second term for George W. Bush, Americans who voted for him expressed much higher confidence that their vote had been accurately counted than those who voted for John Kerry. In 2008, there were no such differences between Barack Obama and John McCain voters. In 2012, Obama voters had higher confidence in accurate counts than Mitt Romney voters, and in 2016, Trump voters were more highly confident than Hillary Clinton supporters about accurate counts. Voters whose preferred candidate wins usually express higher confidence, which is evident in the data, except for 2008 (Figure 3, Table A-3).

The 2020 post-election VOTER Survey also shows a partisan chasm in responses about whether people's own votes were counted accurately. In this survey, people were almost equally confident that their own vote (73 percent *very* or *somewhat* confident) and votes in their community (76 percent *very* or *somewhat* confident) were counted accurately. They were less confident that votes across the U.S. were counted as intended, at 60 percent. Democrats participating in the VOTER Survey were highly confident that their own vote, votes in their community, and votes across the country were correctly counted. Republicans were much more pessimistic than Democrats about each of the three scenarios the VOTER survey described. Fifty percent of Republicans were *very* or *somewhat* confident about their own vote, 58 percent about the votes in their community, and only 21 percent about votes across the country. In contrast, 94 percent of Democrats were *very* or *somewhat* confident about their own vote, 93 percent about the votes in their community, and 91 percent about votes across the U.S. (Figure 4, Table A-4).

Looking at vote confidence along racial lines reveals that Black voters were the most confident that their own votes were counted accurately (93 percent reported being *very*

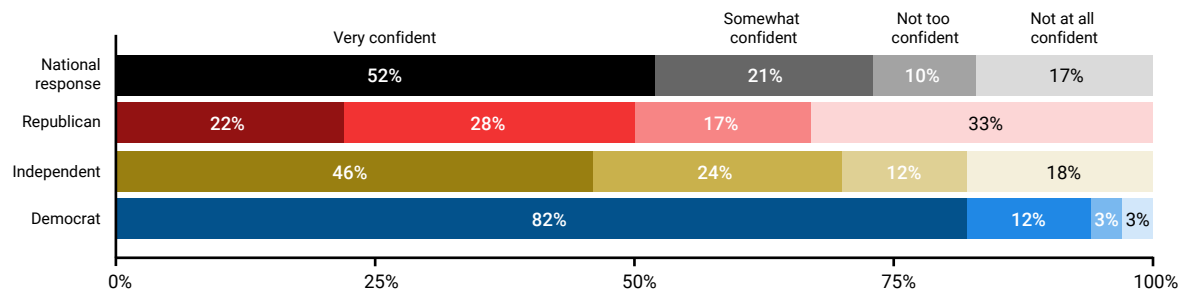
or *somewhat* confident); Hispanic (73 percent) and white voters (70 percent) were much less confident that their votes were counted accurately. The pattern is similar for confidence in accurate vote counts in their communities (86 percent of Black people, 74 percent of Hispanics, and 74 percent of white people) and votes across the U.S. (84 percent of Black people, 66 percent of Hispanics, and 52 percent of white people).

These results reveal a polling truism: People are generally more positive about things closer to home than what is happening nationally. The authors of this analysis tend to trust what people say about their own experiences more than we trust what they say about national developments. Additionally, while those who vote for the ultimate winner of an election are usually more confident about an accurate count, the results from the 2004 and 2020 elections show an exceptional level of partisanship.

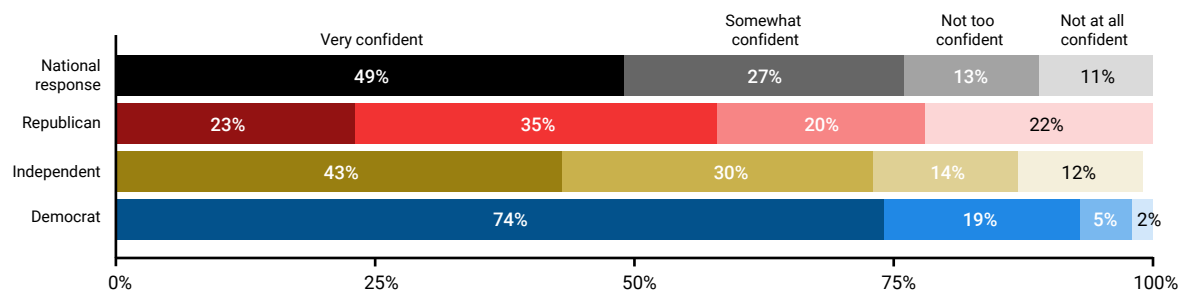
Figure 4

Voters in the 2020 election were generally more confident their votes and votes in their community were counted accurately, compared to votes across the U.S., with significant partisan differences

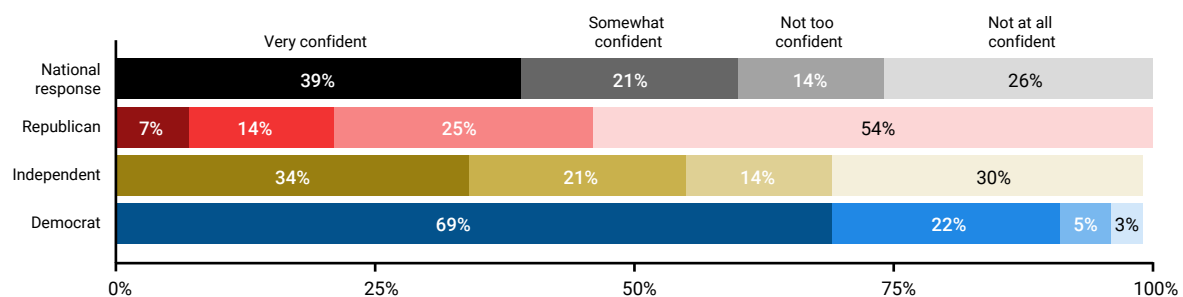
How confident are you that **your vote** in the 2020 election was accurately counted?



How confident are you that **votes in your community** were counted as voters intended in the elections this November?



How confident are you that **votes across the United States** were counted as voters intended in the elections this November?



Source: VOTER Survey, November–December 2020.

Informing Election Reforms

As elected officials in Washington and around the country begin to consider reforms that might be made to voting procedures, it is important to know that in this deeply polarized age, the vast majority of Republican, Democrat, independent, Black, white, and Hispanic Americans did not encounter significant difficulties voting during Election 2020. Many state legislatures have enacted reforms that some view as protecting the integrity of the ballot. Others view these changes as efforts to curtail voting rights. Predictably, partisans have different views. But as 2020 showed, even in the face of an unprecedented pandemic, election officials did their jobs well in most places, and most people felt confident in the accuracy of their own ballot and the votes in their communities.

Appendix

Table A-1

Voters were much more likely to vote by mail in 2020 than in 2016

Q: Did you vote in person on Election Day, in person before Election Day, or by mail (that is absentee or vote by mail)?

2016 VOTER Survey									
	National response	Democrat	Republican	Independent	Responses of				
					Voted Trump	Voted Clinton	White	Black	Hispanic
In person on Election Day	52%	48%	53%	55%	55%	48%	53%	51%	43%
In person before Election Day (early)	24%	28%	21%	22%	23%	26%	22%	28%	29%
Vote by mail (or absentee)	25%	25%	27%	23%	22%	27%	25%	21%	28%

Source: VOTER Survey, November–December 2016.

2020 VOTER Survey									
	National response	Democrat	Republican	Independent	Responses of				
					Voted Trump	Voted Biden	White	Black	Hispanic
In person on Election Day	29%	19%	40%	30%	42%	17%	30%	25%	28%
In person before Election Day (early)	25%	24%	27%	25%	27%	24%	25%	29%	24%
Vote by mail (or absentee)	45%	57%	33%	44%	31%	58%	44%	44%	47%

Source: VOTER Survey, November–December 2020.

Table A-2

Reported impediments to voting were generally low in 2020, with some differences by race/ethnicity and age

Q: Please indicate whether you experienced any of the following during the 2020 November general election...

	National response	White	Black	<i>Responses of</i>		
				Hispanic	Voted Trump	Voted Biden
Yes, happened to me						
Missed the registration deadline	2%	1%	3%	5%	1%	2%
Was unable to find the correct polling place	3%	2%	4%	7%	3%	2%
Requested a ballot through the mail but it never arrived	3%	2%	4%	7%	2%	3%
Requested a ballot through the mail but it arrived too late	3%	1%	5%	6%	1%	3%
Was told I did not have the correct identification	2%	1%	1%	5%	1%	1%
Was told my name was not on the registration list	3%	1%	4%	7%	2%	2%
Was harassed or bothered while trying to vote	3%	2%	3%	5%	3%	2%
Line was so long that I left without voting	3%	1%	4%	7%	1%	2%

	National response	<i>Responses of</i>			
		18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Yes, happened to me					
Missed the registration deadline	2%	5%	2%	1%	0%
Was unable to find the correct polling place	3%	5%	3%	2%	2%
Requested a ballot through the mail but it never arrived	3%	7%	3%	2%	2%
Requested a ballot through the mail but it arrived too late	3%	5%	3%	1%	1%
Was told I did not have the correct identification	2%	4%	2%	1%	0%
Was told my name was not on the registration list	3%	6%	4%	1%	1%
Was harassed or bothered while trying to vote	3%	4%	4%	2%	1%
Line was so long that I left without voting	3%	4%	4%	1%	1%

Source: VOTER Survey, November–December 2020.

Table A-3

Voters, particularly Republicans, grew less confident in accurate vote counts after 2020

Q: How confident are you that your vote was accurately counted?

	Very confident	Somewhat confident	Not too confident	Not at all confident
2004	68%	24%	4%	3%
2008	73%	22%	3%	2%
2012	68%	22%	5%	3%
2016	71%	19%	4%	5%
2020	59%	26%	9%	6%

Note: Registered voters, 2004–2016. National adults, 2020. All polls shown here are post-election. Source: Pew Research Center, latest from November 2020.

Very confident my vote was accurately counted

	2004	2008	2012	2016	2020
Voted for the _____ presidential candidate					
Democratic	54%	73%	73%	67%	82%
Republican	83%	74%	64%	75%	35%
	R+29	R+1	D+9	R+8	D+47

Note: Registered voters, 2004–2016. National adults, 2020. All polls shown here are post-election. Source: Pew Research Center, latest from November 2020.

Table A-4

Voters in the 2020 election were more confident that their vote and votes in their communities were accurately counted than they were about votes nationally

Q: How confident are you that your vote in the 2020 election was accurately counted?

Q: How confident are you that votes in your community were counted as voters intended in the elections this November?

Q: How confident are you that votes across the United States were counted as voters intended in the elections this November?

		Total	Responses of		
			Democrat	Republican	Independent
Your vote	Very confident	52%	82%	22%	46%
	Somewhat confident	21%	12%	28%	24%
	Not too confident	10%	3%	17%	12%
	Not at all confident	17%	3%	33%	18%
Votes in your community	Very confident	49%	74%	23%	43%
	Somewhat confident	27%	19%	35%	30%
	Not too confident	13%	5%	20%	14%
	Not at all confident	11%	2%	22%	12%
Votes in the U.S.	Very confident	39%	69%	7%	34%
	Somewhat confident	21%	22%	14%	21%
	Not too confident	14%	5%	25%	14%
	Not at all confident	26%	3%	54%	30%

Source: VOTER Survey, November–December 2020.

Participants

Antoine Banks
University of Maryland

Karlyn Bowman
American Enterprise Institute

Cathy Cohen
University of Chicago

Michael Dimock
Pew Research Center

Lee Drutman
New America

Emily Ekins
Cato Institute

Morris Fiorina
Stanford University

Bernard Fraga
Emory University

William A. Galston
Brookings Institution

Joe Goldman
Democracy Fund

Robert Griffin
Democracy Fund Voter Study Group

Robert P. Jones
Public Religion Research Institute (PRRI)

Kei Kawashima-Ginsberg
The Center for Information and Research on
Civic Learning and Engagement (CIRCLE)

Taeku Lee
Asian American Decisions

Tod Lindberg
Hudson Institute

Brink Lindsey
Open Society Project at the Niskanen Center

Dalia Mogahed
Institute for Social Policy and Understanding

Hans Noel
Georgetown University

Henry Olsen
Ethics and Public Policy Center

Adrian D. Pantoja
Latino Decisions

Alicia Kolar Prevost
Democracy Fund Voter Study Group

Patrick Ruffini
Echelon Insights

John Sides
Vanderbilt University

Lauren Strayer
Democracy Fund

Ruy Teixeira
Center for American Progress

Ismail White
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies

Vanessa Williamson
Brookings Institution

David Winston
The Winston Group

Felicia Wong
Roosevelt Institute

The institutional affiliations listed above are for identification purposes only.