

Consulting Team: Election Security

Accompanying Research Sources/Notes

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Understand the election process, more specifically how the rules are set and who manages them:

- The election process is largely decentralized in the US, thus every state has its own rules and regulations on how the election process is held. For the state of Pennsylvania, these are some of the voting acts that were passed to ensure equal access to everyone in the process:
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965: no one can deny a person from voting based on race or ethnicity.
 - Help America Vote Act of 2002:
 - Create standards for all voting systems used by the states.
 - Require voting systems to be accessible to individuals with disabilities and those using alternative languages.
 - Require the use of provisional ballots.
 - Implement identification requirements for those who vote for the first time after registering by mail.
 - Require states to implement a statewide voter registration database.
 - Provide for a board to establish standards for what constitutes a vote.
 - Require states to conduct educational programs for voters and Election Officials.
 - Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act of 1984: United States polling places to be physically accessible to people with disabilities for all federal elections. If no accessible location is available to serve as a polling place, a county must provide an alternate means of casting a ballot on Election Day.

Bibliography: <https://www.dos.pa.gov/Pages/default.aspx>

Rules for the voting process:

- Voter Identification Requirements in Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania does not require voters to present identification while voting in most cases. However, first-time voters must show identification. Accepted forms include both photo and non-photo ID.

- Absentee/Mail-in Votes: Request-required absentee/mail-in voting + Excuse is required
- Early Voting: May request to vote in person at a mail ballot.
- Ballot Access: An individual can seek the nomination of a state-recognized political party. An individual can run as an independent. Independent candidates often must petition in order to have their names printed on the general election ballot. An individual can run as a write-in candidate.

Bibliography: https://ballotpedia.org/Main_Page

Management of the Voting Process:

- Bureau of Commissions, Elections and Legislation oversee the Commonwealth's electoral process as well as Campaign Finance, Voter Registration, Office of Notary Public, Commissions and Legislation all are attributed with the management of the election process overall, including Pennsylvania.

Bibliography: <https://www.dos.pa.gov/Pages/default.aspx>

Election Security and Fraud Claims:

<https://www.proquest.com/abicomplete/docview/1861714522/B8BAED45B9D04867PQ/7?accountid=9902>

Claims that the election process in the 2020 elections were the most secure in history:

<https://www.proquest.com/abicomplete/docview/2461804262/F73AD7653E4D40B9PQ/5?accountid=9902>

Failed Court Case:

https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/20pdf/20-542_2c83.pdf

<https://apnews.com/article/joe-biden-donald-trump-pennsylvania-elections-us-supreme-court-5cc6aee8c328c7bb1d423244b979bcec>

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/10/us/politics/voting-fraud.html>

- Brennan Center Website
 - Target Election Security and Election Integrity
 - Election Security :
 - Issue: Aging infrastructure, vulnerable to attack and long lines to cast ballot
 - Solution : proposed legislation to fund much needed updates
 - Election Integrity :
 - Issue: False Claims of Fraud
 - Solution : Protect Election Officials?
 - Election Officials facing threat
 - Election officials are facing threat, harassment, intimidation, political pressure which results in Pa, nearly a third of all county election officials leaving job between june of 2020 and this year
 - Effect: Many open positions which leaves people that filled the positions to be people that were most activated by conspiracies theories and most determined to abuse their authorities to ensure different outcome in 2024
 - **At least 10 candidates running for Secretary of State and 8 running for attorney general have received Trump's endorsement because they backed up his claim of election fraud.**
 - Many examples of existing stories
 - Solution :
 - Restricted access to election system
 - Establish transparent procedures and monitor inappropriate behavior
 - Remove and prosecute officials and workers who actively undermine election integrity.
 - States can act now to establish standards on cybersecurity, personnel security, and supply chain integrity for their election vendors
 - Ensure public understands the stakes for election administration in upcoming elections
 - Expert Related to Election Security Field : **Elizabeth Howard**
 - Howard regularly comments for television, radio, and print media on issues relating to election security and election administration
 - Howard served as deputy commissioner for the Virginia Department of Elections
 - decertification of all paperless voting systems, implementation of the e-Motor Voter program, and adoption of online, paperless absentee ballot applications

- Brennan Center

- Works with NYU school of Law and more than 30 law firms
- Brennan Himself
 - Born to Irish immigrants, Brennan grew up as witness to the economic hardships and indignities of those in his hometown.

- regarded as one of the country's most influential justices — the “play maker” of the Warren Court, with its breakthroughs in civil rights and civil liberties.
 - *Baker v. Carr* (1962), which helped establish the principle of “one person, one vote,”
 - *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* (1964), which expanded press freedoms.
- PA : Doug Mastriano vs Suppero
 - Trump endorsed Mastriano last minute but republicans were not happy because they don't think MAstrino will win in swing state due “ too extreme to win a general election in battleground state”
 - Mastriano Info :
 - Mastriano wants to ban abortions and end vote by mail
 - Shapiro defense: emphasized voting and abortion rights
 - "I'm someone who wants to protect a woman's right to choose. He will ban abortion. I'm someone who wants to expand voting rights in Pennsylvania. He's looking to restrict them," Shapiro said. "We think it's important that the people of Pennsylvania ... know that there's a clear contrast between he and I."
 - Mastriano was pictured outside the U.S capitol on Jan 6th, the day of insurrection. In a statement, he said he left before riot stormed the Capitol
 - Mastriano attempted, but failed, to launch an Arizona-style partisan audit of the 2020 ballots.
 - Swing voters in the heavily populated suburbs of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have proved decisive in previous elections
 - Brian Kemp (Republican) - did not back up Trump's election fraud claims
 - "I certainly have no regrets, nor will I ever, for following the laws and constitution of this state," Kemp said at their second debate. "I worked hard for President Trump. I worked hard for both our United States senators and our whole Republican ticket up and down the ballot in the middle of a global pandemic, I might add. But, you know, when we didn't win, I was as frustrated as anyone else. And we passed the strongest Election Integrity Act in the country."
 - Pence rallies for Kemp as in Pence = Trump's VP
 - Pence is not backing Trump up anymore
- Potential Credible People of PA
 - Brian L Roberts
 - Brian L. Roberts is Chairman and CEO of Comcast Corporation, one of the nation's leading providers of entertainment, information and communication products and services. Under his leadership, Comcast has grown into a leading Fortune 100 company and is the nation's largest

- video provider, largest Internet services provider, and the third largest phone company
 - The Company is the majority owner and manager of NBCUniversal, which owns and operates entertainment and news cable networks, the NBC and Telemundo broadcast networks, local television station groups, television production operations, a major motion picture company and theme parks. Additionally, Comcast has a majority ownership in Comcast-Spectator, whose major holdings include the Philadelphia Flyers NHL hockey team, the Philadelphia 76ers NBA basketball team and a large multipurpose arena in Philadelphia.
 - he endowed the Roberts Family Professorship in Vaccine Research and the Katalin Karikó Fellowship Fund in Vaccine Development at Penn.
- Knight Foundation
 - <https://knightfoundation.org/features/misinfo/>
 - Question: How did misinformation spread during the 2016 election and has anything changed since then
 - conducted a study of more than 10 million tweets from 700,000 Twitter accounts that linked to more than 600 misinformation and conspiracy news outlets
 - This report reveals a concentrated “fake news” ecosystem, linking more than 6.6 million tweets to fake news and conspiracy news publishers in the month before the 2016 election; the problem persisted in the aftermath of the election with 4 million tweets to fake and conspiracy news publishers found from mid-March to mid-April 2017. A large majority of these accounts are still active today.
 - Entire paper on this research that is very informative (potentially use)
- UN Pause Campaign to fight misinformation - More targeted toward covid 19
 - <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/07/1095222>
 - Pause before share -> Pledge to Pause Campaign
 - MIT study proves that it does slow the spread of misinformation
- <https://www.dw.com/en/disinformation-campaignslies-can-turn-deadly-or-threaten-the-stability-of-societies/a-59299651>

United States Census Bureau. (2021, August 27). *Voting and registration: Percent voted (citizen), Pennsylvania, 2000 - 2020*. [Data set]. Data Planet™ Statistical Datasets: A SAGE Publishing Resource. <https://doi.org/10.6068/DP180FEB5A7F220>

Pros:

- Source (United States Census Bureau) is government-endorsed
- Large sample size: monthly poll of about 50,000 households
- Last updated very recently: August 27, 2021

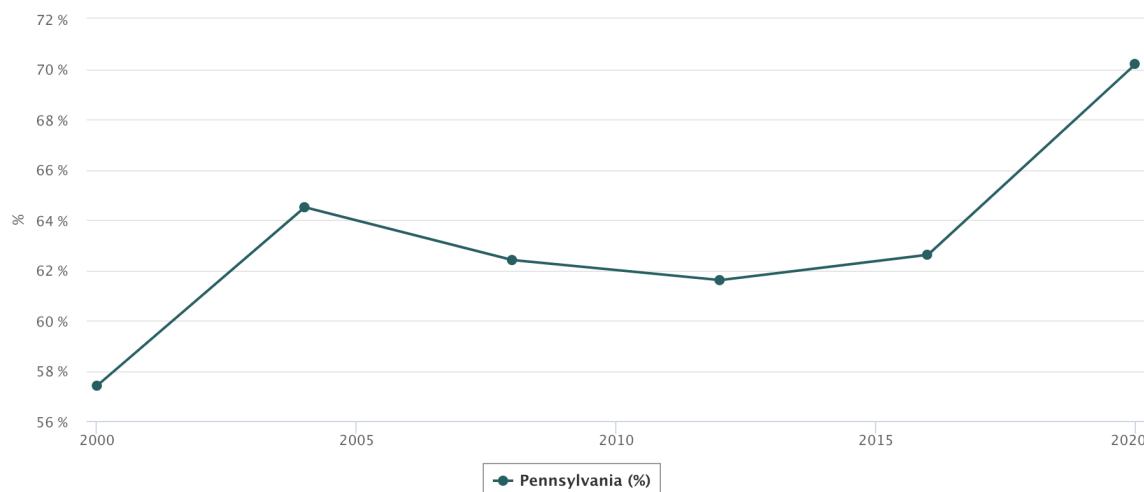
Cons:

- Limited only to Pennsylvania citizens

Percent Voted (Citizen) from the Voting and Registration Database

State: Pennsylvania 2000 - 2020

Data Planet™: A SAGE Publishing Resource, Source: United States Census Bureau



2000 elections: 57.4% (minimum)

2004 elections: 64.5%

2008 elections: 62.4%

2012 elections: 61.6%

2016 elections: 62.61%

2020 elections: 70.2% (maximum)

- Chart shows percentage of Pennsylvania citizens who voted during each important election year, per Voting and Registration Database
- Overall increasing trend, but noticeable dip in involvement between 2004 and 2016

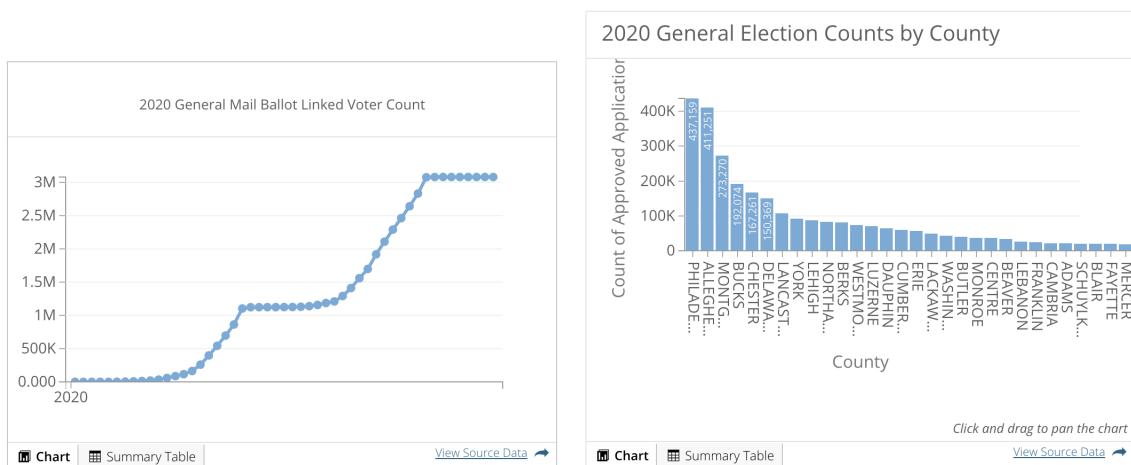
<https://data.pa.gov/stories/s/kptg-uury>

Pros:

- Information comes directly from state government data on Pennsylvania
- Topic of data (2020 general election) is recent

Cons:

- Only relevant to voters who used mail-in ballots



- Roughly 3.08 million voters in Pennsylvania requested mail-in ballots or absentee ballots for the 2020 general election
- Large influxes of mail ballots between April 1 to May 26, and between August 18 to October 27
- More than 58% of ballots were requested by individuals older than 55
- Top three counties with the most mail ballots: Philadelphia, Allegheny, Montgomery
- 85.27% of requested mail ballots were returned in time for the election

Center for Democracy and Civic Engagement, University of Maryland/Washington Post. (2020). Washington Post-University of Maryland Poll: August 2020 (Version 2) [Dataset]. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY: Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.
<https://doi.org/10.25940/ROPER-31117686>

Pros:

- Survey sponsors (Washington Post, University of MD Center for Democracy and Civil Engagement) are very reputable
- Survey timeframe is very recent: August 24, 2020 - August 31, 2020
- Large sample size: 1,929

Cons:

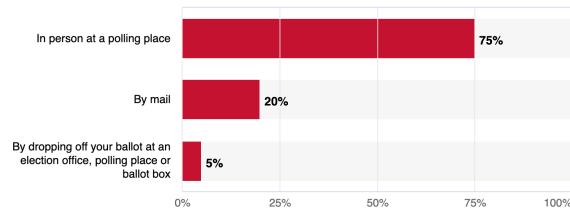
- Sample comes primarily from Maryland; oversamples from 24 other states included, but Pennsylvania is not one of them
- Washington Post and Maryland in general have displayed slight liberal leanings in the past
- Polling was done via online survey, people without Internet access likely not included

45. In the 2016 general election, how did you cast your vote?

In the 2016 general election, how did cast your vote?...In person at a polling place, by mail, by dropping off your ballot at an election office, polling place or ballot box

Sample: Adult U.S. citizens living in the United States with small oversamples in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. (n=1929)

Subpopulation: Asked of those who voted in 2016



Source: Washington Post-University of Maryland Poll: August 2020. August, 2020.

Roper Center at Cornell University

Interview Dates: August 24, 2020 - August 31, 2020

Geographic Coverage: United States

Survey Organization: Ipsos

Sponsor: Washington Post; Center for Democracy and Civic Engagement,
University of Maryland

In person at a polling place: 75%

By mail: 20%

By dropping off your ballot at an election office, polling place, or ballot box: 5%

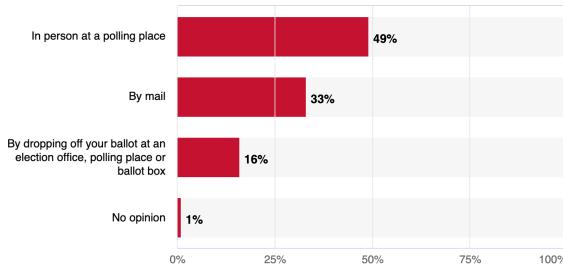
- Majority of U.S. citizens went directly to a polling place to vote during the 2016 general election



46. Thinking specifically about this fall's (2020) presidential election, if you vote, how would you prefer to cast your ballot?

Thinking specifically about this fall's (2020) presidential election, if you vote, how would you prefer to cast your ballot?...In person at a polling place, by mail, by dropping off your ballot at an election office, polling place or ballot box

Sample: Adult U.S. citizens living in the United States with small oversamples in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. (n=1929)



Source: Washington Post-University of Maryland Poll: August 2020. August, 2020.

Roper Center at Cornell University

Interview Dates: August 24, 2020 - August 31, 2020

Geographic Coverage: United States

Survey Organization: Ipsos

*Sponsor: Washington Post; Center for Democracy and Civic Engagement,
University of Maryland*



In person at a polling place: 49%

By mail: 33%

By dropping off your ballot at an election office, polling place, or ballot box: 16%

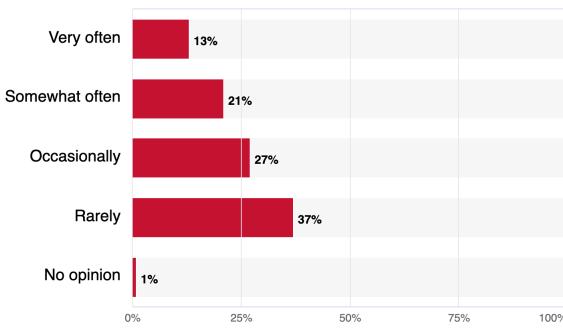
No opinion: 1%

- From 2016 to 2020, in-person polling was still the most preferred choice
- From 2016 to 2020, both mail and drop-off increased in preference by 13% and 11% respectively

32. Thinking about voter fraud--such as when a person votes multiple times or someone votes who is not eligible to vote--how often do you think this will happen in the presidential election this fall (2020)?

Thinking about voter fraud--such as when a person votes multiple times or someone votes who is not eligible to vote--how often do you think this will happen in the presidential election this fall (2020)?...Very often, somewhat often, occasionally, rarely

Sample: Adult U.S. citizens living in the United States with small oversamples in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. (n=1929)



Source: Washington Post-University of Maryland Poll: August 2020. August, 2020.

Roper Center at Cornell University

Interview Dates: August 24, 2020 - August 31, 2020

Geographic Coverage: United States

Survey Organization: Ipsos

*Sponsor: Washington Post; Center for Democracy and Civic Engagement,
University of Maryland*

Very often: 13%

Somewhat often: 21%

Occasionally: 27%

Rarely: 37%

No opinion: 1%

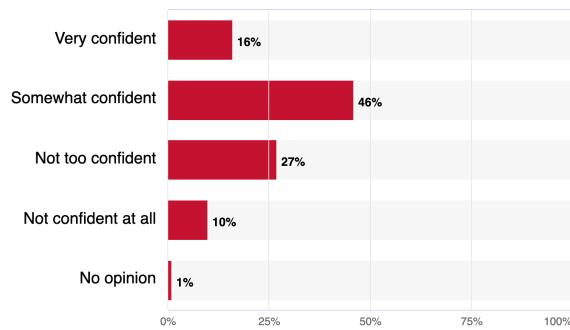
- “Voter fraud” is described as one person voting multiple times, someone ineligible still voting, etc.
- At least 61% of voters expected there to be some kind of fraud in the Fall 2020 presidential election ('occasionally' or more)



18. Thinking about the United States overall, how confident are you that the votes for president across the country will be counted accurately this year (2020)?

Thinking about the United States overall, how confident are you that the votes for president across the country will be counted accurately this year (2020)...Very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident, not confident at all

Sample: Adult U.S. citizens living in the United States with small oversamples in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. (n=1929)



Source: Washington Post-University of Maryland Poll: August 2020. August, 2020.

Roper Center at Cornell University

Interview Dates: August 24, 2020 - August 31, 2020

Geographic Coverage: United States

Survey Organization: Ipsos

*Sponsor: Washington Post; Center for Democracy and Civic Engagement,
University of Maryland*



Very confident: 16%

Somewhat confident: 46%

Not too confident: 27%

Not confident at all: 10%

No opinion: 1%

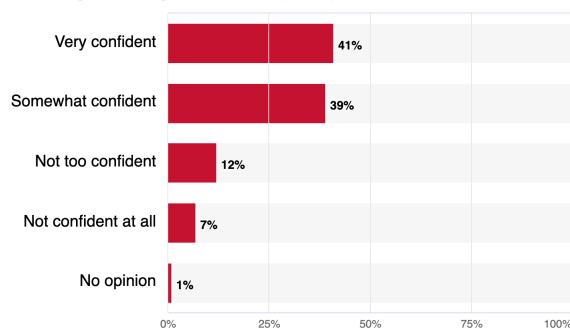
- “Counted accurately” doesn’t necessarily mean explicit fraud, likely includes genuine mistakes made during count

- Roughly 37% of citizens lack confidence in the accuracy of U.S. election counts ('not too confident' or worse)

29. If you vote in this fall's (2020) presidential election, how confident are you that your vote will be counted accurately?

If you vote in this fall's (2020) presidential election, how confident are you that your vote will be counted accurately?...Very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident, not confident at all

Sample: Adult U.S. citizens living in the United States with small oversamples in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. (n=1929)



Source: Washington Post-University of Maryland Poll: August 2020. August, 2020.

Roper Center at Cornell University

Interview Dates: August 24, 2020 - August 31, 2020

Geographic Coverage: United States

Survey Organization: Ipsos

*Sponsor: Washington Post; Center for Democracy and Civic Engagement,
University of Maryland*



Very confident: 41%

Somewhat confident: 39%

Not too confident: 12%

Not confident at all: 7%

No opinion: 1%

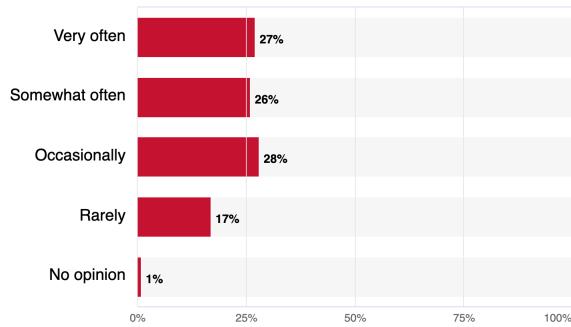
- Roughly 19% of citizens lack confidence in the accuracy of U.S. election counts ('not too confident' or worse)

- Comparing individual votes to overall votes, much less confidence is placed overall (difference of 18%)

22. And how often do you think political campaigns try to discourage people from voting by promoting false information about the voting process?

And how often do you think political campaigns try to discourage people from voting by promoting false information about the voting process?...Very often, somewhat often, occasionally, rarely

Sample: Adult U.S. citizens living in the United States with small oversamples in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. (n=1929)



Source: Washington Post-University of Maryland Poll: August 2020. August, 2020.

Roper Center at Cornell University

Interview Dates: August 24, 2020 - August 31, 2020

Geographic Coverage: United States

Survey Organization: Ipsos

Sponsor: Washington Post; Center for Democracy and Civic Engagement,

University of Maryland

Very often: 27%

Somewhat often: 26%

Occasionally: 28%

Rarely: 17%

No opinion: 1%

- Roughly 81% of voters expect some kind of misinformation to be spread during the 2020 presidential election ('occasionally' or more)



PBS NewsHour/NPR. (2021). NPR/PBS NewsHour/Marist Poll: October 2021 (Version 1) [Dataset]. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY: Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<https://ropercenter.cornell.edu/ipoll/study/31118784/questions#bdbc637b-97bf-4049-8d3a-7f9ab-b7a9f31>

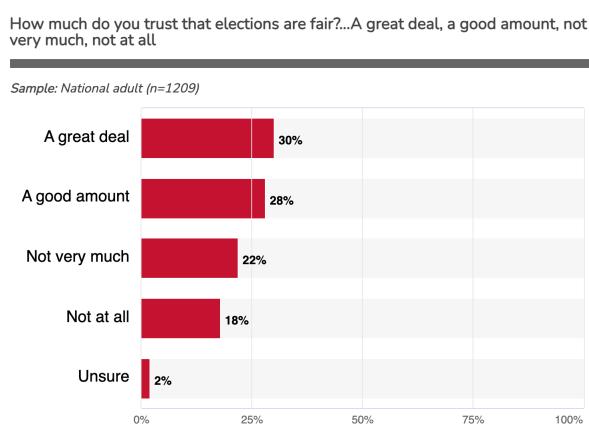
Pros:

- Survey sponsors (NPR, PBS NewsHour) are reliable and don't seem to hold obvious bias
- Survey timeframe is very recent: October 18, 2021 - October 22, 2021
- Large sample size: 1,209
- Sample comes from across United States on national audit

Cons:

- Polling was done via telephone interview, people without phone access likely not included

5. How much do you trust that elections are fair?



A great deal: 30%
A good amount: 28%
Not very much: 22%
Not at all: 18%
Unsure: 2%

- Wording of the question leaves a bit of interpretation, most likely on a national level
 - Roughly 40% of interviewees don't trust that U.S. elections are fair ('not very much' or worse)

Source: NPR/PBS NewsHour/Marist Poll: October 2021. October, 2021. Roper Center at Cornell University

Interview Dates: October 18, 2021 - October 22, 2021

Geographic Coverage: United States

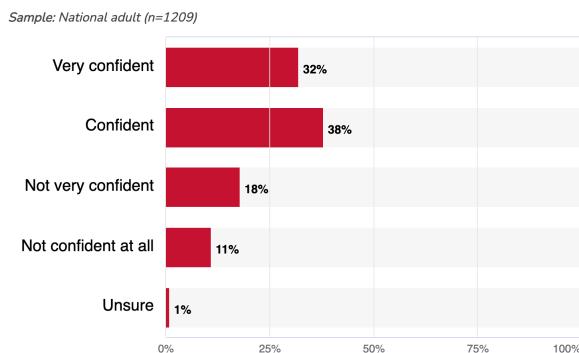
Survey Organization: Marist College Institute for Public Opinion

Sponsor: NPR; PBS NewsHour



6. How confident are you that your state or local government will conduct a fair and accurate election in 2022?

How confident are you that your state or local government will conduct a fair and accurate election in 2022: Very confident, not very confident, or not confident at all?



Source: NPR/PBS NewsHour/Marist Poll: October 2021. October, 2021. Roper Center at Cornell University

Interview Dates: October 18, 2021 - October 22, 2021

Geographic Coverage: United States

Survey Organization: Marist College Institute for Public Opinion

Sponsor: NPR; PBS NewsHour



Very confident: 32%

Confident: 38%

Not very confident: 18%

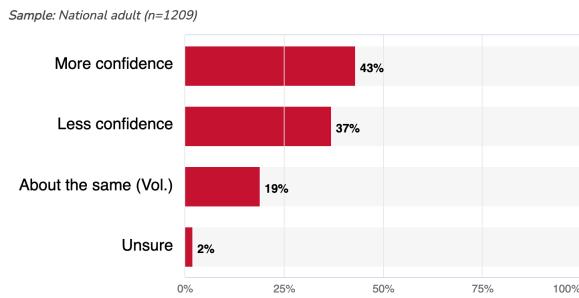
Not confident at all: 11%

Unsure: 1%

- On a state/local level, roughly 29% of interviewees don't trust that U.S. elections are accurate ('not very confident' or worse)

7. Compared to 2020, do you have more confidence or less confidence that your state or local government will conduct a fair and accurate election?

Compared to 2020, do you have more confidence or less confidence that your state or local government will conduct a fair and accurate election?



Source: NPR/PBS NewsHour/Marist Poll: October 2021. October, 2021. Roper Center at Cornell University

Interview Dates: October 18, 2021 - October 22, 2021

Geographic Coverage: United States

Survey Organization: Marist College Institute for Public Opinion

Sponsor: NPR; PBS NewsHour



More confidence: 43%

Less confidence: 37%

About the same (Vol.): 19%

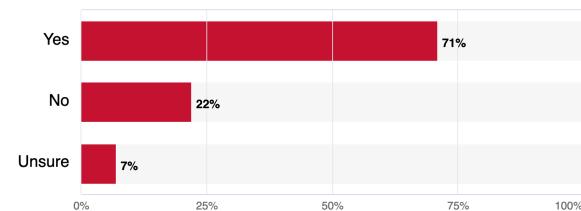
Unsure: 2%

- Roughly 43% of interviewees have gained confidence in state/local elections
- Roughly 37% of interviewees have lost confidence in state/local elections

8. If your candidate for Congress does not win in 2022, do you trust that the results are accurate, or not?

If your candidate for Congress does not win in 2022, do you trust that the results are accurate, or not?

Sample: National adult (n=1209)



Source: NPR/PBS NewsHour/Marist Poll: October 2021. October, 2021. Roper Center at Cornell University

Interview Dates: October 18, 2021 - October 22, 2021

Geographic Coverage: United States

Survey Organization: Marist College Institute for Public Opinion

Sponsor: NPR; PBS NewsHour

Yes: 71%

No: 22%

Unsure: 7%

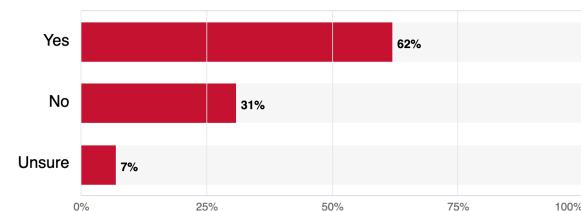
- Candidate victory affects views on 2020 election integrity for 22% of voters



9. If your candidate for president does not win in 2024, do you trust that the results are accurate, or not?

If your candidate for president does not win in 2024, do you trust that the results are accurate, or not?

Sample: National adult (n=1209)



Source: NPR/PBS NewsHour/Marist Poll: October 2021. October, 2021. Roper Center at Cornell University

Interview Dates: October 18, 2021 - October 22, 2021

Geographic Coverage: United States

Survey Organization: Marist College Institute for Public Opinion

Sponsor: NPR; PBS NewsHour

Yes: 62%

No: 31%

Unsure: 7%

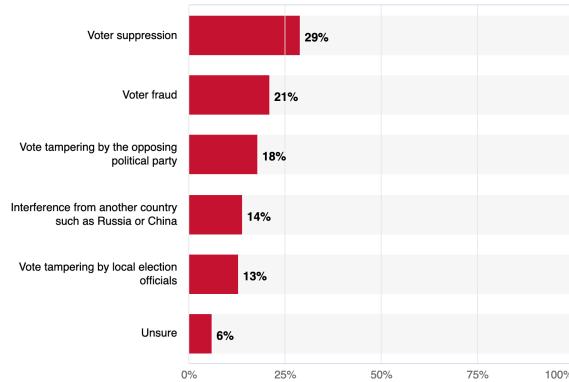
- Candidate victory may affect views in 2024 election integrity for 31% of voters



11. Which do you think is the biggest threat to fair elections?

Which do you think is the biggest threat to fair elections?...Voter suppression, voter fraud, vote tampering by the opposing political party, interference from another country such as Russia or China, vote tampering by local election officials

Sample: National adult (n=1209)



Source: NPR/PBS NewsHour/Marist Poll: October 2021. October, 2021. Roper Center at Cornell University

Interview Dates: October 18, 2021 - October 22, 2021

Geographic Coverage: United States

Survey Organization: Marist College Institute for Public Opinion

Sponsor: NPR; PBS NewsHour



Voter suppression: 29%

Voter fraud: 21%

Vote tampering by the opposing political party: 18%

Interference from another country such as Russia or China: 14%

Vote tampering by local election officials: 13%

Unsure: 6%

- Biggest threats to voting integrity are suppression, fraud, and political party interference

- Concern for interference at local levels is surprisingly low

- Not much worry towards the actions of outside countries

Ipsos. (2021). Ipsos Misinformation and Conspiracy Theory Poll: December 2021 (Version 2) [Dataset]. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY: Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.
<https://doi.org/10.25940/ROPER-31119144>

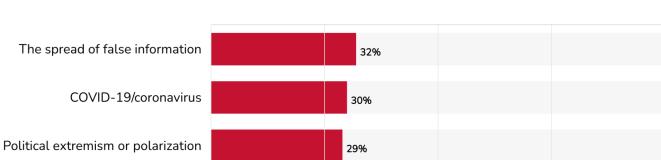
Pros:

- Survey organization (Ipsos) is renowned across nations and don't openly hold bias
- Survey timeframe is very recent: December 3, 2021 - December 7, 2021
- Large sample size: 1,111
- Sample comes from across United States on national audit

Cons:

- Polling was done via web-based survey, people without Internet access likely not included
- Data is affected by weight factors in order to better match the composition of the sample

1. Which three of the following topics do you find the most worrying?



- “The spread of false information” is 32%, beats out even COVID and political extremism
- Total percentages don't add up to 100% due to multiple responses

2. Generally speaking, how much do you trust Donald Trump?

Age Education Gender Income Party ID Region Race/Ethnicity					All Groups					
	(1) 18-29	(2) 30-49	(3) 50-64	(4) 65 and over						
A great deal	9%	15	10%	34	16%	48	18%	57	13%	154
Skipped	4%	2	3%	7	0%	1	1%	3	2%	13
A fair amount	19%	28	16%	54	24%	72	20%	56	20%	210
Not very much	19%	30	12%	46	18%	54	10%	28	14%	158
None at all	43%	82	55%	189	41%	138	50%	149	48%	558
Don't know/Never heard	6%	7	4%	6	2%	2	1%	3	3%	18
Column Totals	100%	164	100%	336	101%	315	100%	296	100%	1111

By age (“Not very much”, “None at all”):

- 62% of people ages 18-29
- 67% of people ages 30-49
- 59% of people ages 50-64
- 60% of people older than 65

Age Education Gender Income Party ID Region Race/Ethnicity					All Groups			
	(1) Democrat	(2) Republican	(3) Independent	All Groups				
A great deal	1%	4	32%	108	10%	35	14%	147
Skipped	1%	2	1%	2	3%	7	2%	11
A fair amount	3%	9	41%	128	18%	56	20%	193
Not very much	7%	25	20%	61	16%	55	14%	141
None at all	86%	312	5%	22	50%	174	48%	508
Don't know/Never heard	2%	4	2%	3	3%	5	2%	12
Column Totals	100%	356	101%	324	100%	332	100%	1010

By party (“Not very much”, “None at all”):

- 93% of Democrats
- 25% of Republicans
- 66% of Independents

3. Generally speaking, how much do you trust Joe Biden?

		(1) 18-29	(2) 30-49	(3) 50-64	(4) 65 and over	All Groups
Age	A great deal	8%	10%	14%	22%	13%
Education		17	40	53	76	186
Gender	Skipped	1%	3%	1%	0%	1%
Income		1	3	2	0	6
Party ID	A fair amount	32%	35%	25%	29%	31%
Region		56	128	84	77	345
Race/Ethnicity	Not very much	18%	19%	19%	14%	18%
		35	59	53	37	184
	None at all	35%	31%	39%	34%	35%
		47	100	120	105	372
	Don't know/Never heard	6%	2%	2%	0%	3%
		8	6	3	1	18
Column Totals		100%	100%	100%	99%	101%
		164	336	315	296	11

By age (“Not very much”, “None at all”):

- 53% of people ages 18-29
- 50% of people ages 30-49
- 58% of people ages 50-64
- 48% of people older than 65

		(1) Democrat	(2) Republican	(3) Independent	All Groups
Age	A great deal	34%	0%	2%	14%
Education		135	2	43	180
Gender	Skipped	1%	0%	1%	1%
Income		1	1	2	4
Party ID	A fair amount	47%	12%	33%	31%
Region		167	34	110	311
Race/Ethnicity	Not very much	12%	20%	21%	17%
		37	61	66	164
	None at all	5%	68%	34%	35%
		11	225	105	341
	Don't know/Never heard	2%	1%	2%	2%
		5	1	6	12
Column Totals		101%	101%	100%	100%
		356	324	332	10

By party (“Not very much”, “None at all”):

- 17% of Democrats
- 88% of Republicans
- 55% of Independents

4. Generally speaking, how much do you trust your governor of state?

		(1) 18-29	(2) 30-49	(3) 50-64	(4) 65 and over	All Groups
Age	A great deal	6%	10%	19%	20%	14%
Education		14	43	69	69	195
Gender	Skipped	1%	4%	1%	0%	2%
Income		1	6	2	0	9
Party ID	A fair amount	37%	35%	34%	34%	35%
Region		59	128	112	102	401
Race/Ethnicity	Not very much	24%	26%	21%	24%	24%
		39	84	61	58	242
	None at all	21%	19%	22%	20%	20%
		34	62	66	59	221
	Don't know/Never heard	11%	5%	3%	3%	5%
		17	13	5	8	43
Column Totals		100%	99%	100%	101%	100%
		164	336	315	296	11

By age (“Not very much”, “None at all”):

- 45% of people ages 18-29
- 45% of people ages 30-49
- 43% of people ages 50-64
- 44% of people older than 65

		(1) Democrat	(2) Republican	(3) Independent	All Groups
Age	A great deal	18%	16%	11%	15%
Education		85	58	44	187
Gender	Skipped	1%	1%	1%	1%
Income		2	3	2	7
Party ID	A fair amount	38%	38%	35%	37%
Region		137	111	127	375
Race/Ethnicity	Not very much	19%	23%	29%	24%
		61	77	79	217
	None at all	21%	19%	18%	19%
		63	67	65	195
	Don't know/Never heard	3%	3%	6%	4%
		8	8	15	31
Column Totals		100%	100%	100%	100%
		356	324	332	10

By party (“Not very much”, “None at all”):

- 40% of Democrats
- 42% of Republicans
- 47% of Independents

14. There is no evidence of widespread voter or election fraud that affected the outcome of the 2020 presidential election.

Age		(1) 18-29		(2) 30-49		(3) 50-64		(4) 65 and over		All Groups	
True	Age	42%	88	56%	203	53%	172	60%	177	53%	640
Skipped	Education	1%	1	3%	4	1%	2	0%	1	1%	8
False	Gender	20%	31	18%	66	30%	97	26%	78	23%	272
Don't know	Income	37%	44	23%	63	17%	44	14%	40	22%	191
	Party ID	Column Totals	100%	100%	101%	100%	315	100%	296	99%	1111

By age (“False”, “Don’t know”):

- 57% of people ages 18-29
- 41% of people ages 30-49
- 47% of people ages 50-64
- 40% of people older than 65

Age		(1) Democrat			(2) Republican		Independent		(3)		All Groups	
True	Age	83%	314	21%	74	57%	202	54%	590			
Skipped	Education	2%	3	0%	1	1%	2	1%	6			
False	Gender	4%	13	48%	167	21%	73	24%	253			
Don't know	Income	11%	26	30%	82	22%	55	21%	163			
	Party ID	Column Totals	100%	356	99%	324	101%	332	100%	1012		

By party (“False”, “Don’t know”):

- 15% of Democrats
- 78% of Republicans
- 43% of Independents

17. Joe Biden legitimately won the 2020 presidential election.

Age		(1) 18-29			(2) 30-49		(3) 50-64		(4) 65 and over		All Groups	
True	Age	59%	107	58%	214	54%	183	60%	181	58%	685	
Skipped	Education	1%	1	3%	5	1%	2	0%	0	1%	8	
False	Gender	17%	24	18%	62	29%	88	23%	70	22%	244	
Don't know	Income	23%	32	21%	55	16%	42	16%	45	19%	174	
	Party ID	Column Totals	100%	164	100%	336	100%	315	99%	296	100%	1111

By age (“False”, “Don’t know”):

- 40% of people ages 18-29
- 39% of people ages 30-49
- 45% of people ages 50-64
- 39% of people older than 65

Age		(1) Democrat			(2) Republican		Independent		(3)		All Groups	
True	Age	88%	329	26%	84	60%	216	59%	629			
Skipped	Education	2%	3	0%	0	1%	3	1%	6			
False	Gender	2%	8	47%	159	20%	60	22%	227			
Don't know	Income	8%	16	27%	81	19%	53	18%	150			
	Party ID	Column Totals	100%	356	100%	324	100%	332	100%	1012		

By party (“False”, “Don’t know”):

- 10% of Democrats
- 74% of Republicans
- 39% of Independents

20. The 2020 presidential results will be de-certified, and Donald Trump will be reinstated as president.

		(1) 18-29	(2) 30-49	(3) 50-64	(4) 65 and over	All Groups
True		4%	4%	3%	3%	4%
Skipped		1%	3%	1%	0%	1%
False		76%	72%	76%	83%	76%
Don't know		19%	22%	19%	15%	19%
Column Totals		100%	101%	99%	101%	100%
		164	336	315	296	1111

By age (“True”):

- 4% of people ages 18-29
- 4% of people ages 30-49
- 3% of people ages 50-64
- 3% of people older than 65

		(1) Democrat	(2) Republican	Independent	(3)	All Groups
True		1%	8%	2%	3%	35
Skipped		2%	0%	0%	1%	5
False		87%	64%	79%	77%	823
Don't know		10%	28%	18%	19%	149
Column Totals		100%	100%	100%	100%	1012
		356	324	332	11	F

By party (“True”):

- 1% of Democrats
- 8% of Republicans
- 2% of Independents

23. I accept the outcome of the 2020 presidential election.

		(1) 18-29	(2) 30-49	(3) 50-64	(4) 65 and over	All Groups
Strongly agree		44%	49%	49%	60%	50%
Skipped		1%	3%	3%	0%	2%
Somewhat agree		25%	19%	20%	15%	19%
Somewhat disagree		8%	7%	11%	10%	9%
Strongly disagree		10%	10%	12%	10%	10%
Don't know		11%	13%	5%	5%	9%
Column Totals		99%	101%	100%	100%	99%
		164	336	315	296	11 F

By age (“Somewhat disagree”, “Strongly disagree”, “Don’t know”):

- 29% of people ages 18-29
- 30% of people ages 30-49
- 28% of people ages 50-64
- 25% of people older than 65

		(1) Democrat	(2) Republican	Independent	(3)	All Groups
Strongly agree		82%	20%	50%	52%	583
Skipped		2%	2%	1%	1%	8
Somewhat agree		8%	28%	22%	19%	174
Somewhat disagree		1%	19%	9%	10%	89
Strongly disagree		1%	20%	10%	10%	100
Don't know		6%	10%	8%	8%	58
Column Totals		100%	99%	100%	100%	10 F
		356	324	332	11	F

By party (“Somewhat disagree”, “Strongly disagree”, “Don’t know”):

- 8% of Democrats
- 49% of Republicans
- 27% of Independents

24. Voter fraud helped Joe Biden win the 2020 election.

Age Education Gender Income Party ID Region Race/Ethnicity						All Groups
		(1) 18-29	(2) 30-49	(3) 50-64	(4) 65 and over	
Strongly agree	9%	15	51	23%	70	18% 195
Skipped	1%	1	3	2%	3	0% 2% 7
Somewhat agree	13%	18	35	15%	50	12% 137
Somewhat disagree	12%	13	27	8%	26	6% 86
Strongly disagree	43%	87	186	42%	142	54% 574
Don't know	22%	30	34	11%	24	10% 112
Column Totals	100%	164	336	101%	315	100% 11 Fe

By age (“Strongly agree”, “Somewhat agree”, “Don’t know”):

- 44% of people ages 18-29
- 38% of people ages 30-49
- 49% of people ages 50-64
- 40% of people older than 65

Age Education Gender Income Party ID Region Race/Ethnicity						All Groups
		(1) Democrat	(2) Republican	(3) Independent		
Strongly agree	1%	3	37%	129	13%	49 16% 181
Skipped	2%	2	1%	1	1%	2 1% 5
Somewhat agree	2%	6	24%	82	13%	38 13% 126
Somewhat disagree	4%	11	11%	36	14%	30 9% 77
Strongly disagree	84%	319	11%	32	46%	178 48% 529
Don't know	8%	15	18%	44	13%	35 13% 94
Column Totals	101%	356	102%	324	100%	332 100% 10 Fe

By party (“Strongly agree”, “Somewhat agree”, “Don’t know”):

- 11% of Democrats
- 79% of Republicans
- 39% of Independents

31. How concerned, if at all, are you about the spread of false information?

Age Education Gender Income Party ID Region Race/Ethnicity						All Groups
		(1) 18-29	(2) 30-49	(3) 50-64	(4) 65 and over	
Very concerned	55%	97	208	58%	196	70% 59% 717
Skipped	1%	1	3%	2%	3	0% 1% 2% 9
Somewhat concerned	29%	42	25%	26%	83	21% 25% 258
Not very concerned	4%	7	4%	4%	12	2% 4% 43
Not at all concerned	2%	3	4%	6%	14	3% 4% 38
Don't know	10%	14	7%	16	5%	7% 4% 46
Column Totals	101%	164	100%	336	101%	315 100% 11 Fe

By age (“Very concerned”, “Somewhat concerned”):

- 84% of people ages 18-29
- 82% of people ages 30-49
- 84% of people ages 50-64
- 91% of people older than 65

Age Education Gender Income Party ID Region Race/Ethnicity						All Groups
		(1) Democrat	(2) Republican	(3) Independent		
Very concerned	68%	261	58%	193	60%	211 62% 665
Skipped	2%	2	1%	2	1%	2 1% 6
Somewhat concerned	21%	64	25%	83	25%	81 23% 228
Not very concerned	2%	6	8%	24	3%	11 4% 41
Not at all concerned	3%	10	3%	11	4%	12 3% 33
Don't know	6%	13	5%	11	7%	15 6% 39
Column Totals	102%	356	100%	324	100%	332 99% 10 Fe

By party (“Very concerned”, “Somewhat concerned”):

- 89% of Democrats
- 83% of Republicans
- 85% of Independents

Wood, W. (2000). Attitude Change: Persuasion and Social Influence. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 51, 539-570.

http://www.communicationcache.com/uploads/1/0/8/8/10887248/attitude_change_persuasion_and_social_influence - 2000.pdf

Pros:

- Author works in the Department of Psychology at Texas A&M University, known professional
- Article was published in noteworthy journal

Cons:

- Article was published back in 2000, considerably outdated

Notes:

- Three main reasons for people to change their attitudes towards something:
 - If it helps someone assure an aspect of themselves
 - If it keeps someone in the graces of another party based on what they can/can't do to that person
 - If it gives a new understanding on the related topic

