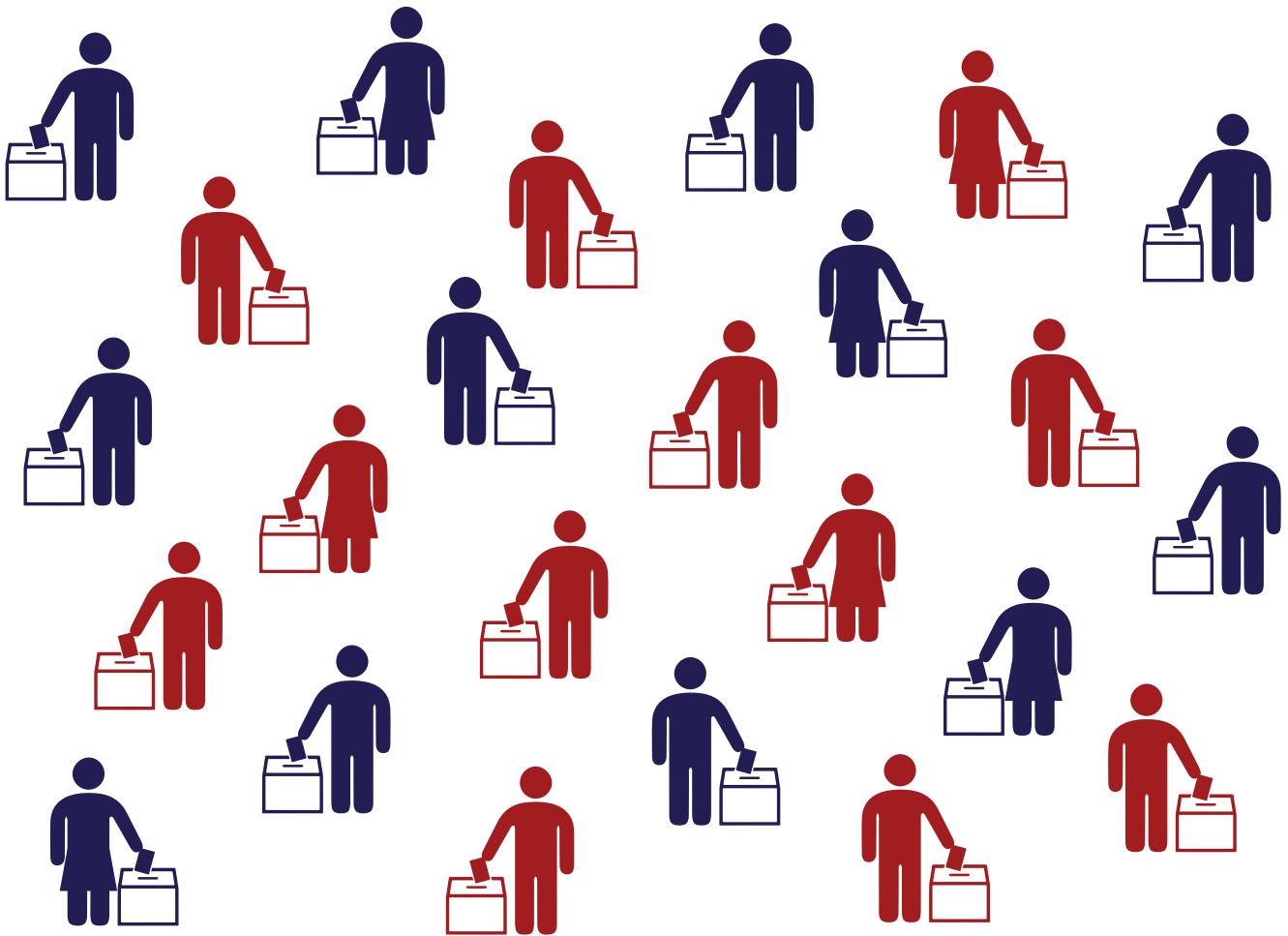


Election 2024 in Twelve Charts



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August 2025

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in Twelve Charts

Following a tumultuous campaign, voters went to the polls in November 2024 to choose their next president. Just three months before Election Day, Kamala Harris replaced Joe Biden as the Democratic nominee, culminating a months-long period of conflict and uncertainty. The race was as partisan and polarized as ever. With Harris and Republican Donald Trump essentially tied in the polls, the candidates spent the final weeks of the race hoping to mobilize their respective bases with pitched partisan appeals transmitted through many forms of traditional and social media.

Concerns about the state of American democracy fueled the election campaign. On the Republican side, years of claims that the 2020 election had been stolen and that voting machines had been rigged undermined faith in the integrity of elections and the health of democracy. Among Democrats, the events of January 6, 2021, and Republicans' efforts to impose voting restrictions raised similar concerns about democratic governance. Central to both campaigns' approaches, therefore, was the argument that casting a ballot was essential and that democracy was on the line.

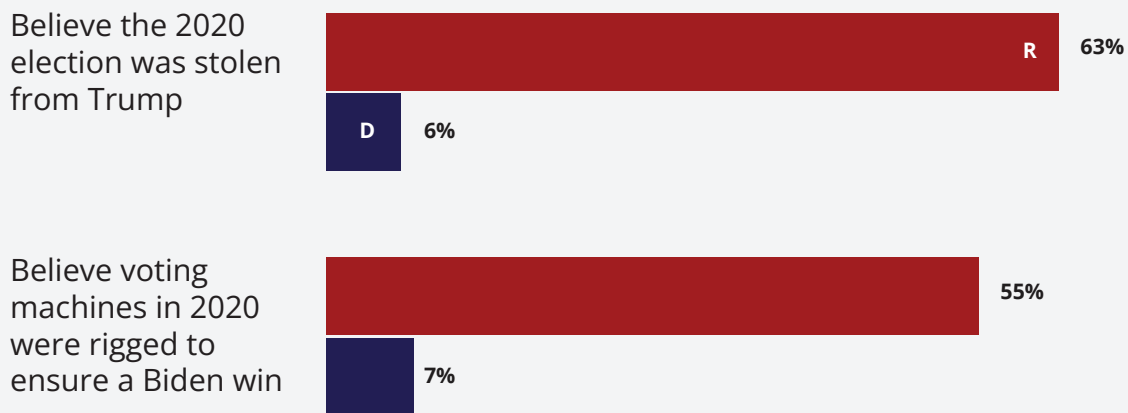
To understand voters' attitudes about these issues, we conducted a two-wave national survey of registered voters (including those who planned to be registered by Election Day). In a pre-election survey, we interviewed a sample of 1,264 respondents between October 12 and November 4, 2024. Following the election, we completed re-interviews with 1,217 of these respondents (from November 6 to November 19). SSRS, a survey research firm, administered the survey using a probability sample drawn from its Opinion Panel. Both surveys were short; the average completion time was approximately 11.5 minutes for the pre-election wave and 7 minutes for the post-election wave. The data are weighted to target population parameters, and the effective margin of error for the entire sample is 3.5 percentage points. (See Appendix A for sample demographics and Appendices B and C for frequencies.)

The survey results show that concerns about the health of American democracy and the integrity of American elections continue to animate and divide the American electorate. But despite significant partisan discord and record levels of partisan voting for their own party's candidate,¹ Democrats and Republicans actually agreed on something: Both groups had overwhelmingly positive Election Day and early voting experiences. As the data we present in the figures that follow illustrate, however, those personal experiences were limited in their ability to shape overall confidence in elections or attitudes about the state of democracy. While we observe some post-election change, particularly on the Republican side, national narratives and the election outcome itself ultimately played a more significant role in shaping voters' attitudes about the 2024 elections and American democracy.

The following 12 charts highlight this story.

Republicans and Democrats entered the 2024 election with sharply different assessments of the previous presidential race.

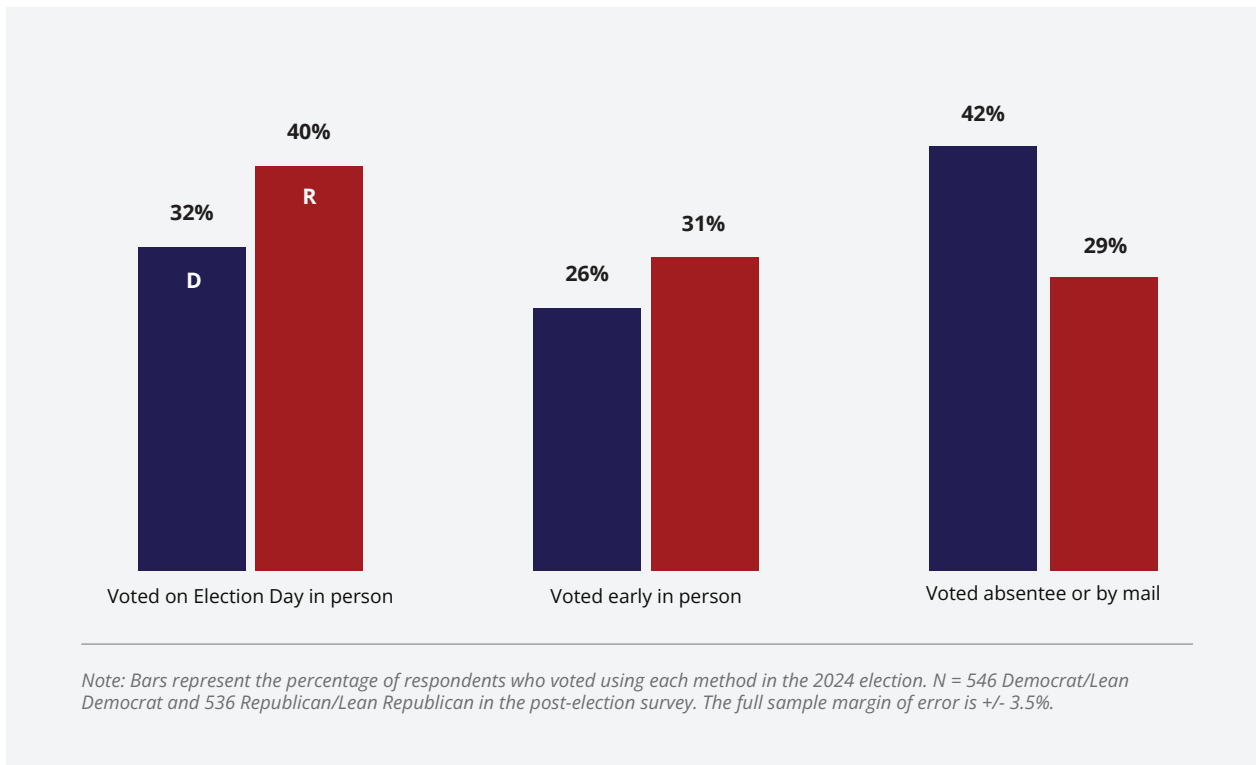
These divergent perceptions spoke directly to the legitimacy of the 2020 election. Ten times as many Republicans as Democrats in our survey believed that the 2020 election was “stolen” from Donald Trump.² More than half of Republicans, compared to fewer than one out of 10 Democrats we surveyed, agreed that voting machines in 2020 were “rigged to ensure a Biden win.”



Note: Bars represent the percentage of respondents who “agreed” or “strongly agreed” with each statement. N = 571 for Democrat/Lean Democrat and 554 for Republican/Lean Republican in the pre-election survey. The full sample margin of error is +/- 3.5%.

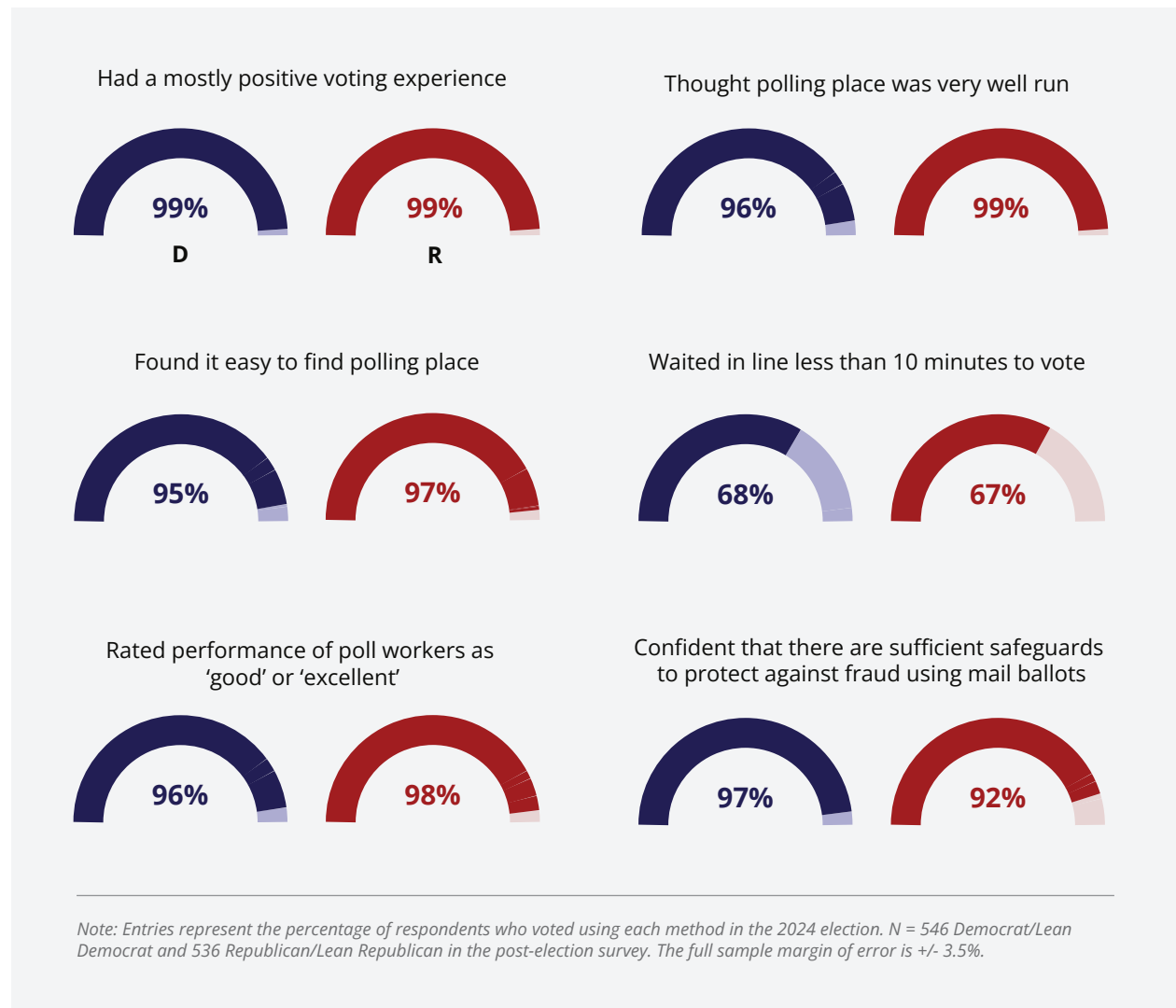
Most Americans voted early or absentee.

More than 90 percent of our post-election sample reported having cast a ballot in the 2024 elections.³ We do see partisan differences in how respondents voted, though. Although majorities of both parties reported voting early, Republicans were 8 percentage points more likely than Democrats to vote in person on Election Day, and 5 points more likely to vote in person early. Democrats, on the other hand, were 13 percentage points more likely than Republicans to vote by mail. This represents a marked shift from the 2020 presidential election, when Democrats were almost twice as likely as Republicans to vote by mail.⁴



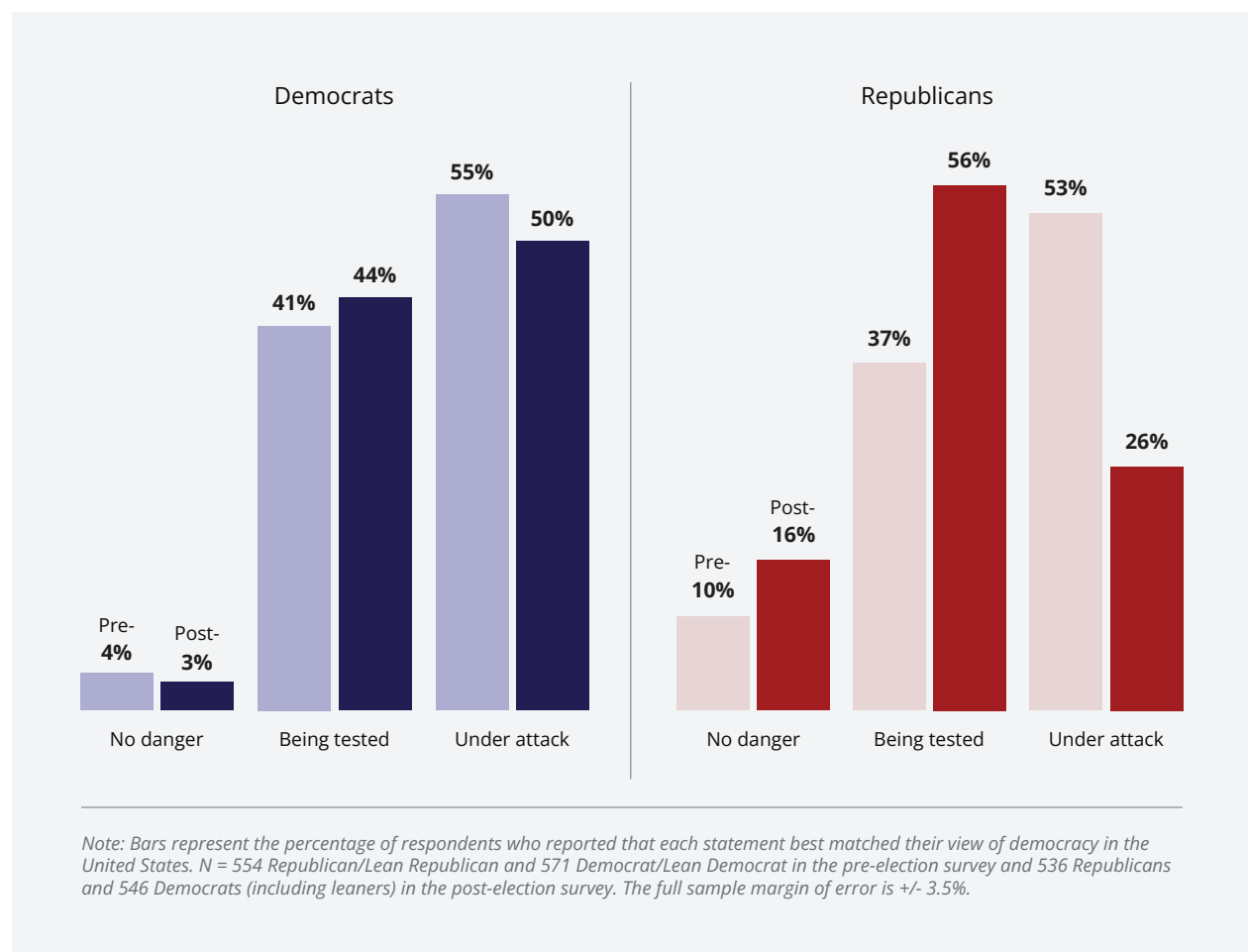
The vast majority of respondents who voted in the 2024 presidential election reported good experiences.

Regardless of their method of voting, 99 percent of respondents from both political parties reported “a mostly positive voting experience.” By similar margins, they agreed that polling places were well run, that poll workers’ performance was “good” or “excellent,” and that there were adequate safeguards against fraud. Among voters who cast their ballots in person, two-thirds reported having to wait less than 10 minutes to vote and 96 percent reported no trouble finding their polling place.



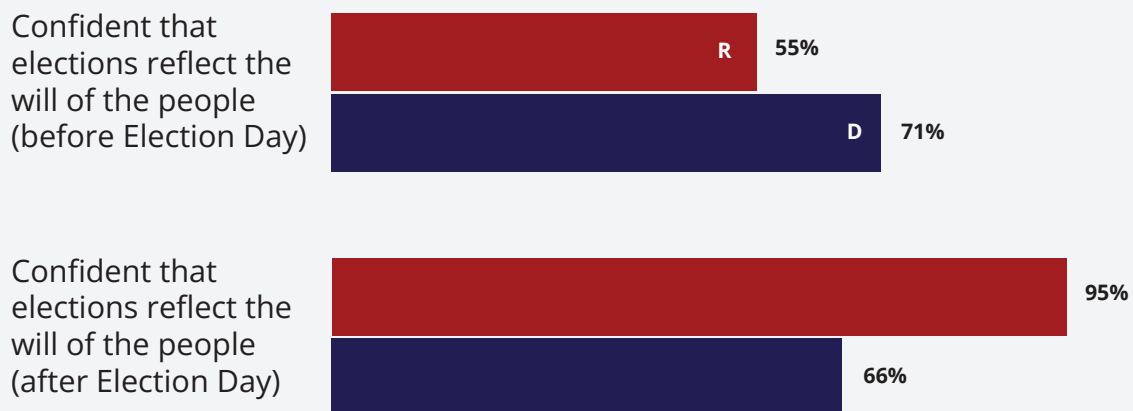
Americans' concerns about democracy differed before and after Election Day.

Respondents from both political parties expressed substantial concern for the health of democracy. Before the election, only 4 percent of Democrats and 10 percent of Republicans said that democracy was in “no danger.” More than half of both Democrats and Republicans agreed that democracy was “under attack.” Among Democrats, these concerns were essentially the same after the election. For Republicans, however, the election outcome quelled some concerns. The percentage of Republicans agreeing that democracy was under attack dropped 27 points following Donald Trump’s win. It is important to note that most of this drop was due to movement from “democracy is being tested but is not under attack.”



Americans' confidence in the integrity of elections differed before and after Election Day.

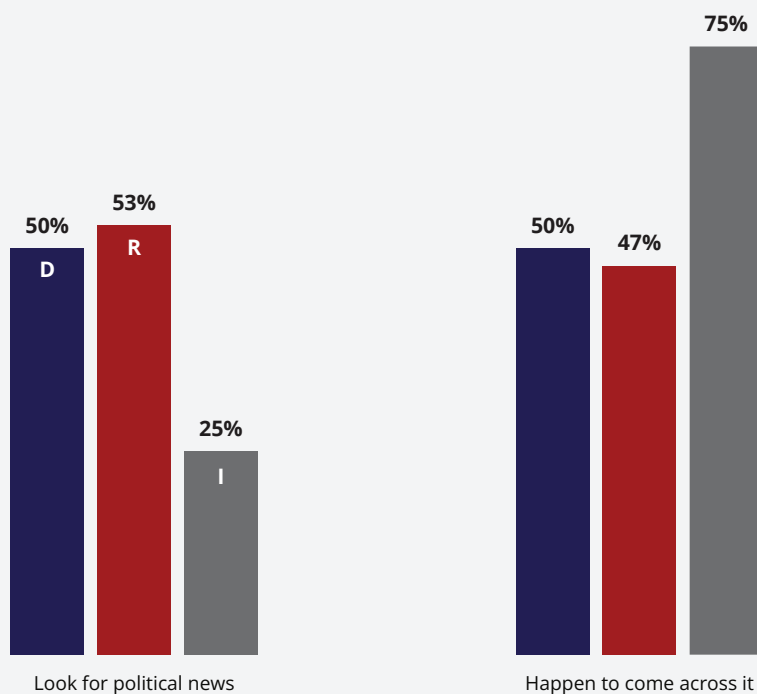
Before the election, a majority of Democrats and Republicans reported that they were “confident” or “very confident” that elections in the United States “reflect the will of the people,” although Democrats were 16 points more likely than Republicans to feel this way. After the election, electoral confidence among Democrats fell about 5 points, but among Republicans, confidence grew markedly with the win of their party's candidate: More than nine out of 10 Republicans expressed confidence in elections after Election Day.



Note: Bars represent the percentage of respondents who reported that they are “confident” or “very confident” that elections reflect the will of the people. N = 554 Republican/Lean Republican and 571 Democrat/Lean Democrat in the pre-election survey and 536 Republicans and 546 Democrats (including leaners) in the post-election survey. The full sample margin of error is +/- 3.5%.

Voters were, overall, about as likely to seek out political news as they were to stumble upon it.

About half (49 percent) the survey respondents reported getting political news because they looked for it, and about half (51 percent) said they happened to come across it. This was the case for Republicans and Democrats alike, including partisan leaners. Pure independents, however, were far more likely to happen upon political news. Deliberately seeking out political news rises with education (those with post-college degrees were the most likely to do so, and those with a high school diploma or less the least likely).⁵



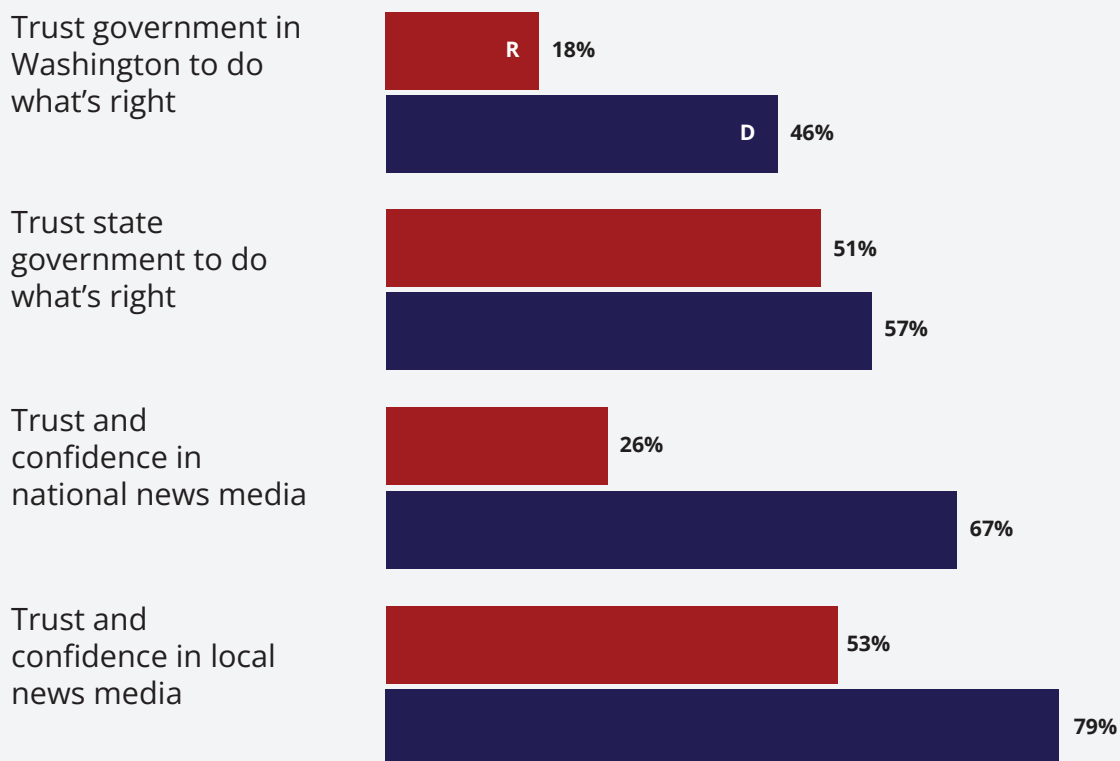
Note: Bars represent the percentage of respondents who reported that they got most of their political news by seeking it out versus happening to come across it. N = 554 Republican/Lean Republican and 571 Democrat/Lean Democrat in the pre-election survey. The full sample margin of error is +/- 3.5%.

Large partisan gaps exist in trust in government and trust in the media.

Democrats were significantly more likely than Republicans to express trust in the government in Washington “to do what’s right,” which is not surprising given that both the White House and the U.S. Senate were under Democratic control as voters headed to the polls. Of course, even among Democrats, only a minority expressed trust in the federal government. Levels of trust in government at the state level were higher for both Democrats and Republicans.

When it comes to the news media, trust was higher, but the partisan divide remained intact. Whereas only one-quarter of Republicans expressed confidence in the national news media to report the news “fully, accurately, and fairly,” two thirds of Democrats did. Trust in local media was higher, but Democrats still edged out Republicans by 26 percentage points.

These partisan disparities in trust have implications for policy views. Two thirds of Republicans agreed that “Journalists regularly overstep their bounds and should be more heavily regulated.” Just one third of Democrats endorsed such a view.



Note: Bars represent the percentage of respondents who “agreed” or “strongly agreed” that they trust government to do what’s right and who expressed a “great deal” or “fair amount” of trust and confidence in local and national news. N = 571 for Democrat/Lean Democrat and 554 for Republican/Lean Republican in the pre-election survey. The full sample margin of error is +/- 3.5%.

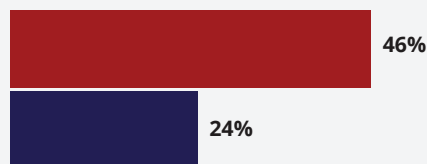
Although most respondents supported democracy in the abstract, Democrats and Republicans held different views about rule breaking and political violence.

Large majorities of Democrats and Republicans considered democracy a preferable form of government (compared to only four in 10 independents). The same can't be said about breaking democratic rules or violating democratic norms. Republicans were almost twice as likely as Democrats to support a leader who is willing to break some rules if that's what it takes to get the country back on track. Notably, one out of five Republicans and 12 percent of Democrats also believed that it may be necessary to resort to political violence if that's what it takes to "save our country."

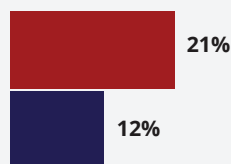
Democracy is the preferable form of government



Because things have gotten so far off track in this country, we need a leader who is willing to break some rules if that's what it takes to set things right.



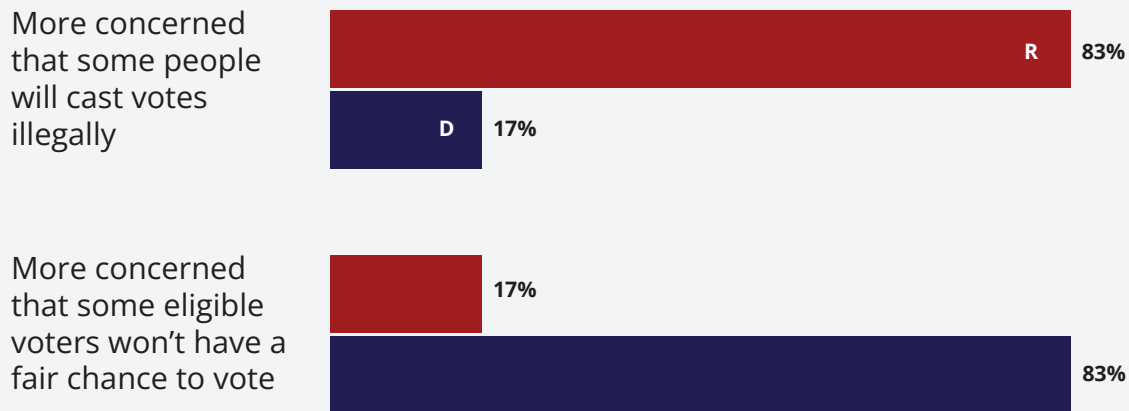
Because things have gotten so far off track in this country, it may be necessary to resort to violence in order to save our country.



Note: Bars represent the percentage of respondents who "agreed" or "strongly agreed" with each statement. N = 571 for Democrat/Lean Democrat and 554 for Republican/Lean Republican in the pre-election survey. The full sample margin of error is +/- 3.5%.

Democrats and Republicans expressed different concerns about elections in the United States.

When asked to choose between voter fraud and voter disenfranchisement as more worrisome, four out of five Republicans said they were more concerned about the possibility that some people would cast votes illegally. A comparable proportion of Democrats reported more concern that some eligible voters wouldn't have a fair chance to vote. Independents were more evenly split; 55% worried about illegal voting and 46% about a fair chance to vote.⁶

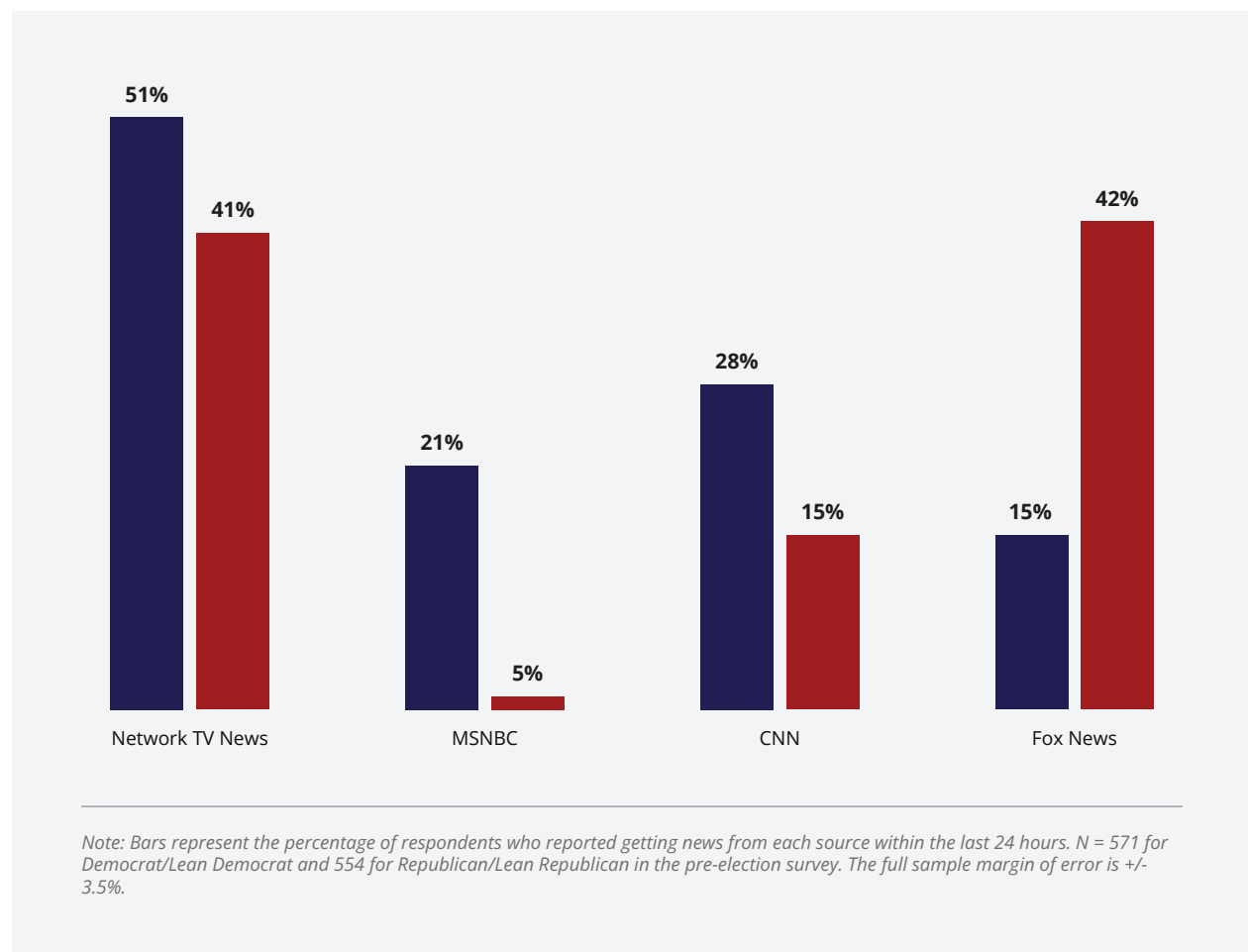


Note: Bars represent the percentage of respondents who identified each statement as a bigger concern when thinking about elections in the United States. N = 571 for Democrat/Lean Democrat and 554 for Republican/Lean Republican in the pre-election survey. The full sample margin of error is +/- 3.5%.

Television remained a primary source of news for voters in 2024, but Democrats and Republicans relied on different TV outlets.

When asked which sources of news they had accessed in the previous 24 hours, 70 percent of Republicans and 67 percent of Democrats reported watching national or local television news. In contrast, a little more than half of all voters (56 percent) read about politics on social media and about one third (37 percent) read either a national or local newspaper. These patterns of news exposure were generally the same before and after the election.

Despite the fact that TV as a major source of news crossed partisan lines, party differences characterized the television outlets voters watched. Democrats were more likely than Republicans to tune into a network TV news broadcast (ABC, CBS, NBC) and were far more likely to view MSNBC or CNN. Three times as many Republicans as Democrats, by contrast, watched Fox News in the last 24 hours, and Fox News was the leading source of national TV news for Republicans overall.

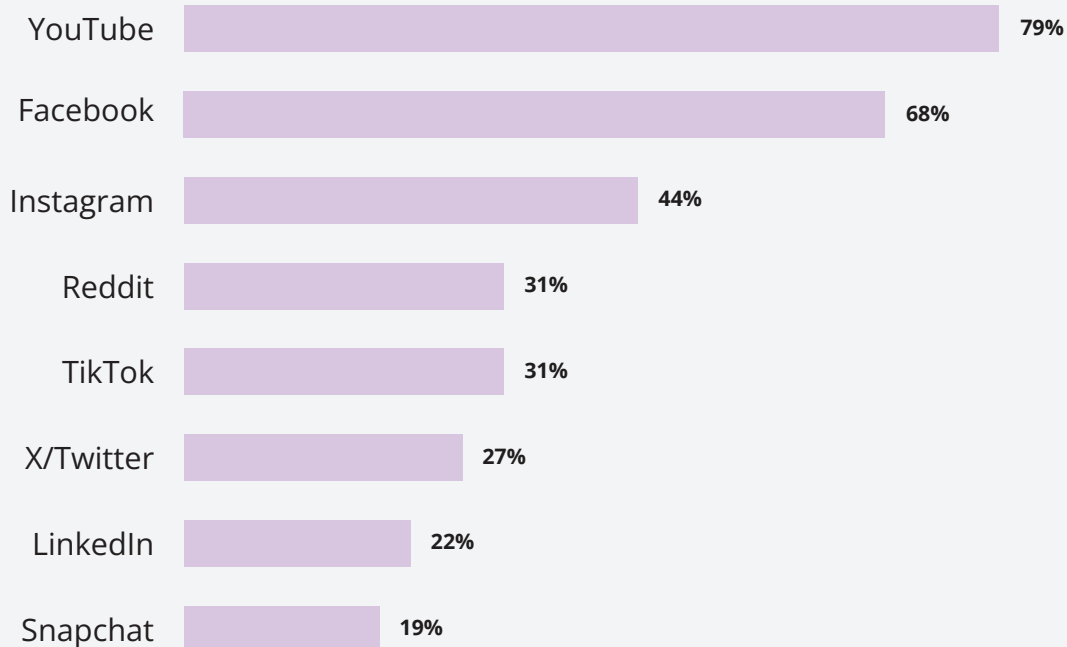


Voters relied heavily on social media, even though they didn't trust much of what they saw.

More than three quarters of all voters (Democrats, Republicans, and independents) reported accessing YouTube “often” or “sometimes,” more than two thirds of voters used Facebook, and close to half frequented Instagram.⁷ In terms of party differences, Democrats were more likely than Republicans to use YouTube, Instagram, TikTok, and Reddit. Republicans were only slightly more likely than Democrats to use X.

Despite relatively high levels of engagement with social media, voters expressed decidedly low levels of confidence in these outlets as a source of news. When asked how much trust they have in the social media sites *they visit* to report news “fully, accurately, and fairly,” 67 percent of Republicans and 63 percent of Democrats reported “not very much” or “not much at all.”

One potential source of news that voters did not rely heavily on was artificial intelligence tools such as ChatGPT or Microsoft Co-Pilot. Only 13% of voters reported that they “often” (2 percent) or “sometimes” (11 percent) relied on AI tools to get information about the election; almost three quarters “never” used AI this way. Across the board, four out of five Democrats and Republicans reported little confidence in the election information provided by these tools.

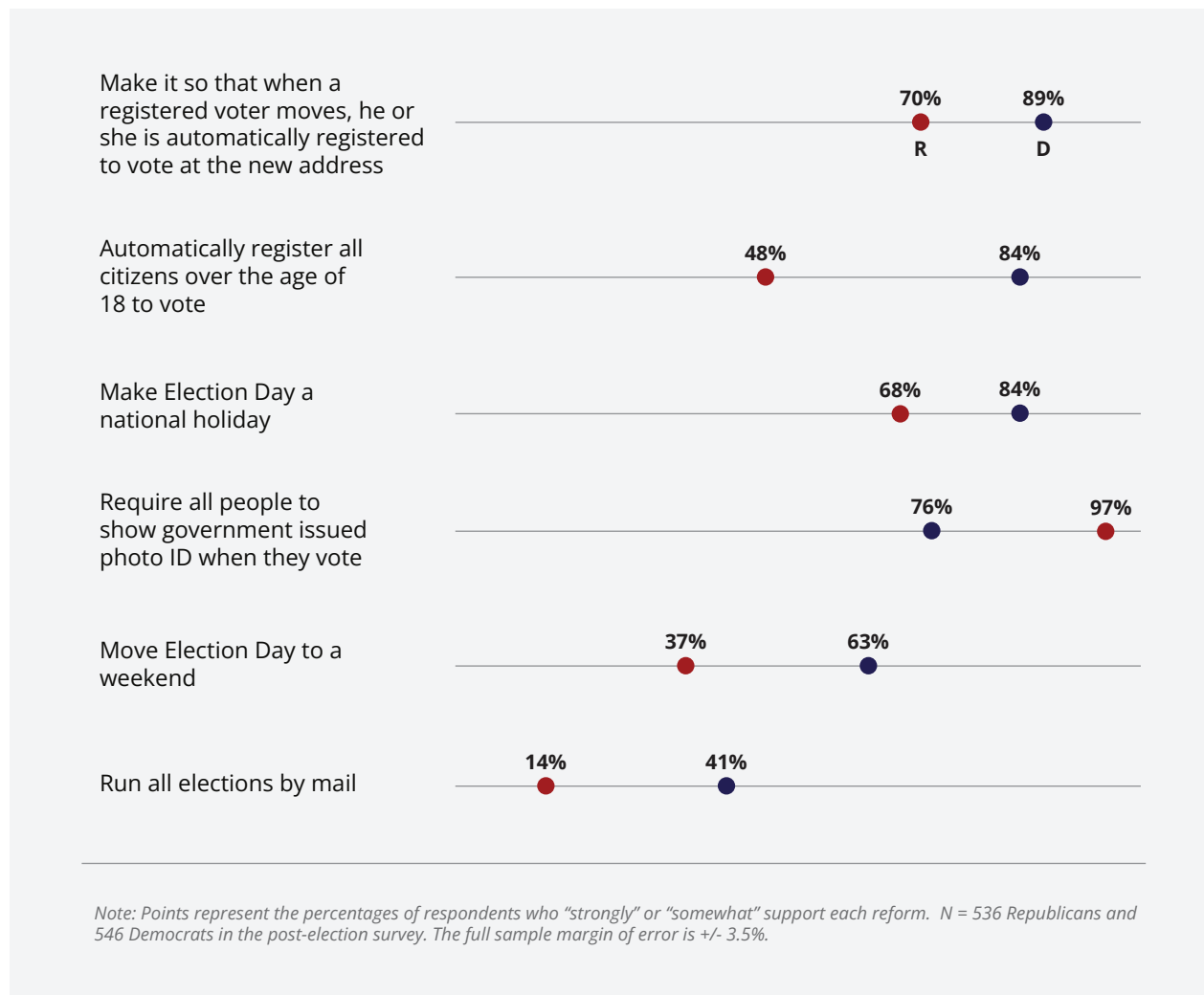


Note: Bars represent the percentage of respondents who reported getting news from each source “often” or “sometimes.” N = 1,264 in the pre-election survey. The full sample margin of error is +/- 3.5%.

Democrats and Republicans supported a range of (different) election reforms.

We asked survey respondents about several frequently proposed election reforms. Support for these proposals was highly contingent on partisanship. Consider, for example, the proposal to administer all elections by mail (as multiple states, such as Washington and Oregon, already do). Three times as many Democrats as Republicans supported this proposal. The lack of support among Republicans is consistent with narratives endorsed by national Republicans about fraud and election irregularities stemming from the use of absentee ballots.

Similar partisan differences emerged for other proposals: Six times as many Democrats as Republicans supported automatic voter registration for all citizens who are at least 18 years old. And Democrats were two-thirds more likely than Republicans to support moving Election Day to a weekend. Strong majorities of both parties, however, supported making Election Day a national holiday and automatically registering voters at a new address when they move.



Wrapping Up and Looking Ahead

The question of voters' faith in the integrity of election results is of paramount importance as the nation heads into the 2026 midterm elections. Our findings show that voter confidence is not something to take for granted. It is, however, something to measure from one election cycle to the next, and something that can be contingent on previous election outcomes.

In the lead-up to the 2025 elections in Virginia and New Jersey – as harbingers of what's to come in November 2026 – it will be important to continue to assess whether registered voters' positive voting experiences continue to be overwhelmed by national narratives that work to undermine confidence. Voters seem aware of how fragile the electoral system is and the data suggest that views of electoral integrity are not determined by personal experiences, no matter how positive they may be. That's a dangerous place for a democracy to find itself in, and one that certainly requires additional scholarly attention.

Appendix A: Survey Demographics

Age

18-29	17%
30-49	30
50-64	28
65+	25

Race

White non-Hispanic	69%
Black non-Hispanic	13
Latino or Hispanic	12
Asian	6
Multiracial or other	1

Gender

Man	48%
Woman	51
Other	1

Education

High school or less	30%
Some college or 2-year degree	29
4-year college degree	23
Postgraduate degree	18

Party Identification

Strong Democrat	23%
Weak Democrat	12
Independent, lean Democrat	10
Independent	10
Independent, lean Republican	10
Weak Republican	13
Strong Republican	22

Appendix B: Question Frequencies | Questions from the pre-election survey

The 2020 election was stolen from Donald Trump.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Strongly agree	15.1	31.9	1.0	3.1
Agree	18.3	31.4	4.7	21.2
Disagree	21.2	26.7	11.4	41.9
Strongly disagree	45.4	10.0	82.8	33.8

Voting machine systems were rigged to ensure Joe Biden won the 2020 election.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Strongly agree	12.5	24.9	1.41	7.5
Agree	18.1	29.8	6.03	20.2
Disagree	25.5	33.7	15.16	36.5
Strongly disagree	42.8	11.6	77.32	35.8

How often do you trust the government in Washington, DC, to do what's right?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Just about always	3.0	2.3	4.2	0.7
Most of the time	28.3	15.7	41.6	23.8
Only some of the time	55.2	63.0	41.8	52.7
Never	13.4	19.0	6.1	21.9

How often do you trust the government in [your state] to do what's right?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Just about always	8.4	9.0	8.5	5.4
Most of the time	44.4	41.9	48.8	34.9
Only some of the time	37.7	38.6	35.0	47.3
Never	9.4	10.5	7.7	12.5

In the past 24 hours, have you done any of the following:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Read a local newspaper (print or online)	25.9	29.6	24.2	17.5
Watched local television news	45.0	48.8	42.8	38.7
Read a national newspaper or magazine (print or online)	24.5	20.2	31.6	12.1
Watched a network TV news broadcast (ABC, CBS, NBC)	44.1	40.8	50.8	29.2
Watched CNN	20.9	15.3	28.5	11.8
Watched Fox News	27.2	41.8	14.6	18.6
Watched MSNBC	12.3	5.5	20.9	3.8
Read about politics on social media	55.8	55.8	59.5	40.0
Heard about politics on the radio	35.3	40.8	29.9	35.0
None of these	10.7	10.0	8.0	24.6

How often do you visit the following social media sites?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
YouTube				
Often	43.3	40.4	46.0	43.4
Sometimes	35.4	35.3	34.7	40.0
Hardly ever	12.5	13.6	11.5	12.7
Never	8.8	10.8	7.8	3.9
Facebook				
Often	48.5	51.8	46.2	42.5
Sometimes	19.9	19.8	19.0	24.9
Hardly ever	13.4	9.7	16.8	15.4
Never	18.2	18.7	17.9	17.2
Instagram				
Often	25.7	21.8	30.0	24.2
Sometimes	18.1	17.0	18.0	24.0
Hardly ever	17.2	15.2	20.2	12.5
Never	39.0	46.0	31.8	39.3
X (formerly Twitter)				
Often	12.9	15.4	11.4	8.6
Sometimes	14.0	14.1	13.8	14.3
Hardly ever	18.3	17.2	20.7	13.0
Never	54.8	53.3	54.2	64.1
TikTok				
Often	18.7	16.0	19.9	26.0
Sometimes	12.7	11.4	14.0	12.8
Hardly ever	13.5	10.3	16.9	12.8
Never	55.1	62.4	49.2	48.3
Snapchat				
Often	10.9	10.1	10.8	15.4
Sometimes	8.3	8.3	7.9	10.7
Hardly ever	14.6	14.4	14.9	14.8
Never	66.2	67.3	66.5	59.1
LinkedIn				
Often	6.6	5.9	8.0	3.0
Sometimes	15.4	14.1	16.8	15.6
Hardly ever	24.3	24.9	24.1	20.3
Never	53.7	55.2	50.5	61.1
WhatsApp				
Often	8.6	6.4	8.9	17.5
Sometimes	10.6	8.6	12.9	9.8
Hardly ever	13.7	14.2	14.2	9.4
Never	67.1	70.8	64.0	63.3

How often do you visit the following social media sites?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Reddit				
Often	11.2	6.0	17.26	7.0
Sometimes	19.7	18.8	20.55	20.2
Hardly ever	18.9	21.5	16.92	17.0
Never	50.2	53.7	45.27	55.8
Telegram				
Often	3.0	2.2	3.6	4.2
Sometimes	4.6	5.5	3.9	4.3
Hardly ever	7.6	6.9	7.8	9.3
Never	84.8	85.4	45.27	55.8

Which statement best describes how you get political news?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
I mostly get political news because I'm looking for it	48.9	53.0	50.0	25.5
I mostly get political news because I happen to come across it	51.1	47.0	50.0	74.5

In general, how much trust and confidence do you have in your local news media when it comes to reporting the news fully, accurately, and fairly?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
A great deal	9.7	5.9	14.5	4.6
A fair amount	55.2	46.9	64.0	51.7
Not very much	27.9	37.1	17.9	32.1
Not much at all	7.3	10.11	3.5	11.6

In general, how much trust and confidence do you have in the national news media when it comes to reporting the news fully, accurately, and fairly?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
A great deal	6.0	3.3	8.7	5.8
A fair amount	40.2	23.0	58.4	33.3
Not very much	33.7	39.2	26.7	41.5
Not much at all	20.2	34.3	6.2	19.5

Which of the following best describes your view of democracy in the United States today?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
American democracy is under attack	52.7	53.3	55.50	36.2
American democracy is being tested	40.0	37.0	40.80	51.5
American democracy is in no danger	7.3	9.7	3.79	12.3

Which of these statements is closest to your view?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Democracy is preferable to any other kind of government	72.7	72.8	79.8	39.5
In some circumstances, a nondemocratic government can be preferable	18.2	19.4	14.7	28.6
It doesn't matter which kind of government we have	9.1	7.8	5.5	31.9

In general, how confident are you that elections in the United States today reflect the will of the people?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Very confident	15.5	9.7	22.9	8.1
Somewhat confident	46.0	45.4	48.2	37.7
Not too confident	30.2	35.4	23.7	37.0
Not at all confident	8.3	9.4	5.2	17.3

Because things have gotten so far off track in this country, we need a leader who is willing to break some rules if that's what it takes to set things right.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Strongly agree	12.4	18.5	5.8	15.5
Agree	22.6	27.8	17.8	21.2
Disagree	34.7	35.7	32.9	38.7
Strongly disagree	30.3	18.1	43.5	24.6

Because things have gotten so far off track in this country, it may be necessary to resort to violence in order to save our country.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Strongly agree	4.3	5.1	3.4	4.9
Agree	11.9	15.7	8.4	10.5
Disagree	27.8	33.0	22.1	31.4
Strongly disagree	56.0	46.3	66.1	53.2

Appendix C: Question Frequencies | Questions from the post-election survey

How did you vote in this election (if respondent voted)?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
In person on Election Day	38.2	40.3	32.2	63.0
In person before Election Day	27.6	30.5	25.9	20.0
By mail or absentee	34.3	29.2	41.9	17.1

How easy or difficult was it to find your polling place to vote (if respondent voted in person on or before Election Day)?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Very difficult	0.9	0.2	1.9	0.3
Somewhat difficult	2.9	2.4	2.7	6.3
Fairly easy	17.3	15.8	16.9	26.8
Very easy	78.9	81.6	78.4	66.8

How well were things run at the polling place where you voted (if respondent voted in person on or before Election Day)?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Excellent	78.4	83.4	75.3	64.2
Good	19.1	15.6	21.2	29.4
Fair	2.2	0.7	3.4	5.3
Poor	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1

Please rate the job performance of the poll workers at the polling place where you voted (if respondent voted in person on or before Election Day)?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Excellent	77.9	80.9	76.8	66.3
Good	18.5	16.8	19.2	25.0
Fair	3.5	2.2	3.9	8.5
Poor	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3

Approximately how long did you have to wait in line to vote (if respondent voted in person on or before Election Day)?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Not at all	36.9	35.8	36.2	45.7
Less than 10 minutes	30.1	31.3	31.5	17.4
10-30 minutes	20.0	18.8	19.5	28.7
30 minutes - 1 hour	10.1	10.4	10.0	8.1
More than 1 hour	3.0	3.7	2.8	0.2

Based on your experience voting by mail or absentee in this election, how confident are you that there are sufficient safeguards in place to keep fraud that involves mail ballots to a minimum (if respondent voted by mail or absentee ballot by mail)?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Very confident	52.9	40.6	61.90	59.2
Somewhat confident	41.8	51.0	34.90	38.5
Not too confident	4.5	6.5	3.22	2.3
Not at all confident	0.8	1.9	0.00	0.0

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement about this election? “My voting experience was mostly positive” (if respondent voted).

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Strongly support	84.4	87.9	84.1	64.10
Support somewhat	14.5	10.7	15.1	35.65
Oppose somewhat	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.24
Oppose strongly	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.00

Please indicate your level of support or opposition for the following proposals:

Run all elections by mail

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Strongly support	7.8	3.5	12.2	7.5
Support somewhat	19.2	10.3	28.4	18.2
Oppose somewhat	20.8	16.3	25.1	22.6
Oppose strongly	52.3	69.9	34.3	51.7

Automatically register all citizens over 18 years old to vote.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Strongly support	41.4	23.4	59.8	41.9
Support somewhat	24.2	24.2	23.8	24.6
Oppose somewhat	15.9	21.1	10.5	16.8
Oppose strongly	18.5	31.3	6.0	16.7

Require all people to show government issued photo ID when they vote.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Strongly support	66.5	88.1	44.5	68.3
Support somewhat	20.5	9.3	31.9	21.1
Oppose somewhat	8.7	2.2	15.3	8.5
Oppose strongly	4.3	0.5	8.3	2.1

Move Election Day to a weekend.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Strongly support	19.7	12.3	27.8	17.0
Support somewhat	30.5	25.5	35.0	33.8
Oppose somewhat	29.3	33.5	25.3	28.5
Oppose strongly	20.5	28.7	11.9	20.7

Make Election Day a national holiday.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Strongly support	46.1	38.2	57.2	31.9
Support somewhat	28.5	29.7	26.7	32.0
Oppose somewhat	13.0	17.5	8.5	12.8
Oppose strongly	12.4	14.6	7.6	23.3

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement about this election? “My voting experience was mostly positive” (if respondent voted).

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Strongly agree	50.5	37.9	64.4	46.6
Agree	29.5	32.2	24.9	37.1
Disagree	11.7	15.6	8.1	10.1
Strongly disagree	8.3	14.3	2.7	6.1

Which of the following best describes your view of democracy in the United States today?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
American democracy is under attack	37.2	26.4	51.7	19.1
American democracy is being tested	52.2	56.8	45.7	62.3
American democracy is in no danger	10.6	16.7	2.6	18.7

Which of the following statements comes closest to your view of the future of American democracy?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
U.S. democracy will probably not survive the next four years	12.6	3.3	22.7	9.2
Democratic principles and institutions will face serious threats in the next four years by will probably survive	57.3	42.3	72.8	56.8
U.S. democracy will not face major threats in the next four years	30.2	54.4	4.5	34.0

In general, how confident are you that elections in the United States today reflect the will of the people?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Very confident	39.8	61.0	21.1	26.9
Somewhat confident	40.9	34.3	44.9	52.2
Not too confident	15.4	4.0	26.7	17.0
Not at all confident	4.0	0.7	7.3	3.9

When it comes to elections in the United States, what concerns you more?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
That some people will cast votes illegally	50.6	82.7	17.4	54.4
That some eligible voters won't have a fair chance to vote	49.4	17.3	82.7	45.5

In general, how much trust and confidence do you have in the social media sites you visit when it comes to reporting the news fully, accurately, and fairly?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
A great deal	3.8	4.3	2.6	6.4
A fair amount	24.2	22.4	26.4	22.5
Not very much	34.1	31.5	35.8	37.4
Not much at all	31.1	35.3	27.5	27.9
Don't use social media	6.9	6.5	7.7	5.8

How often did you use Artificial Intelligence tools (such as ChatGPT, Microsoft Copilot or Google Bard) to get information about the 2024 election?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
Often	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.9
Sometimes	10.7	9.2	10.9	17.1
Hardly ever	14.1	14.3	13.6	15.4
Never	73.4	75.0	73.4	65.1

In general, how much trust and confidence did you have in the information coming from Artificial Intelligence tools (such as ChatGPT, Microsoft Copilot or Google Bard) about the 2024 election?

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Independent</i>
A great deal	2.4	3.6	1.5	0.4
A fair amount	15.8	11.6	19.0	20.7
Not very much	35.3	35.4	36.7	29.1
Not much at all	46.4	49.4	42.9	49.7

Acknowledgements

Support from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the Karsh Institute of Democracy, and the Department of Politics at the University of Virginia made this survey possible. We thank Jacob Lollis for research assistance.

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Endnotes

¹ “How Groups Voted,” Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Accessed at: https://ropercenter.cornell.edu/how_groups_voted (August 3, 2025).

² Here and throughout this report, we include independent leaners in partisan groupings. Thus “Democrats” include independents who lean toward the Democratic Party, while “Republicans” include Republican leaners.

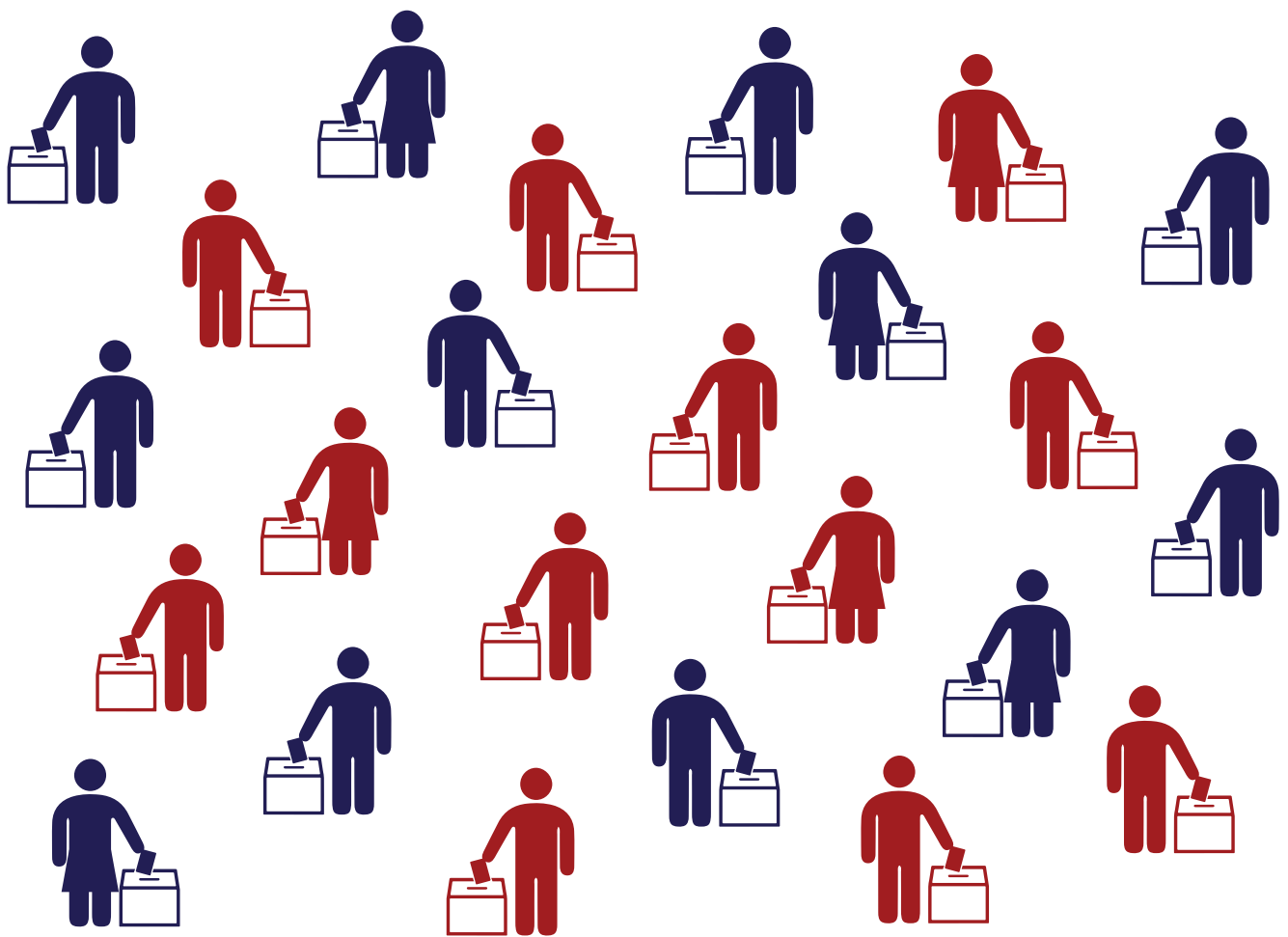
³ Clearly, this number is high, even as a share of registered voters. Surveys routinely produce higher levels of reported turnout, and registered voters willing to participate in not one, but two waves of a survey, may be disproportionately likely to have cast a ballot.

⁴ “The Voting Experience in 2020,” Pew Research Center, November 20, 2020. Accessed at: <https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2020/11/20/the-voting-experience-in-2020/> (July 30, 2025).

⁵ The same story emerges in a simple multivariate model, which demonstrates that political news-seeking rises with education and age. Moreover, women are less likely than men, and independents are less likely than partisans, to seek out political news.

⁶ Numbers don’t add to 100 percent because of rounding.

⁷ Social media use declined significantly with age for all platforms except Facebook. Women were more likely than men to use Snapchat, TikTok, Instagram, and Facebook; and less likely than men to use X, YouTube, and Reddit. More educated respondents were less likely to use Facebook, Snapchat, and TikTok, and more likely to rely on



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