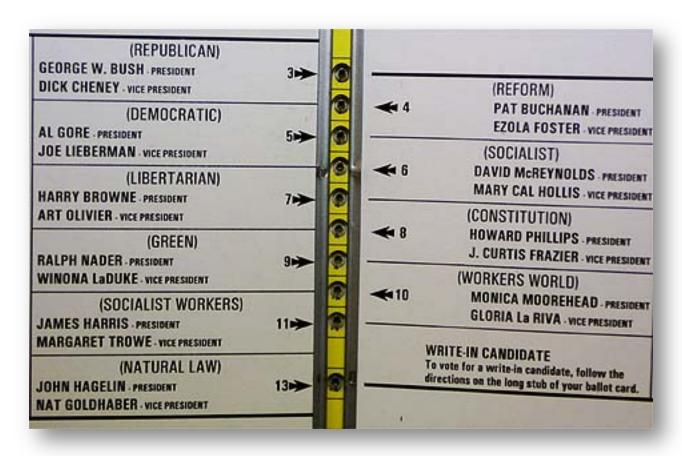


Better Designs Better Elections

A review of design flaws and solutions in recent national elections

Palm Beach County, FL - 2000



Twelve years after Palm Beach County and the infamous "butterfly ballot," American elections are still marred by design problems, contributing to the loss of several hundred thousand votes in every federal election.

Sarasota County, FL - 2006

-			
		U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS	
		13TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	
		(Vote for One)	
	Vern Buchanan		REP
	Christine Jennings		DEM
		STATE	
		GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	
		(Vote for One)	
	Charlie Crist		REP
	Jeff Kottkamp		
	Jim Davis		DEM
	Daryl L. Jones		
	Max Linn		REF
	Tom Macklin		
	Richard Paul Dembinsky		NPA
	Dr. Joe Smith		
	John Wayne Smith		NPA
	James J. Kearney		
	Karl C.C. Behm		NPA
	Carol Castagnero		
	Write-In		
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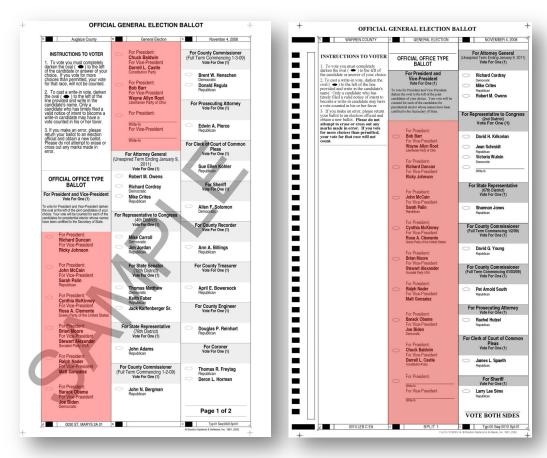
A ballot design problem in Sarasota County may have changed the outcome in the contest to replace former Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris in Congress. Republican Vern Buchanan was declared the winner by a margin of less than 400 votes. But approximately **14,000** ballots in Sarasota County did not include a vote in this contest.

Charlotte County, FL - 2006

Vern Buchanan	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS DISTRICT 13 (Vote For One)	REP
Christine Jennings		DEM
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Many experts have attributed the exceptionally high number of undervotes to a ballot design issue: specifically, in Sarasota County, the separation between the gubernatorial and congressional contests was not clear on the touchscreen machines. In comparison, in Charlotte County, where the congressional contest was on its own page, very few voters skipped the race.

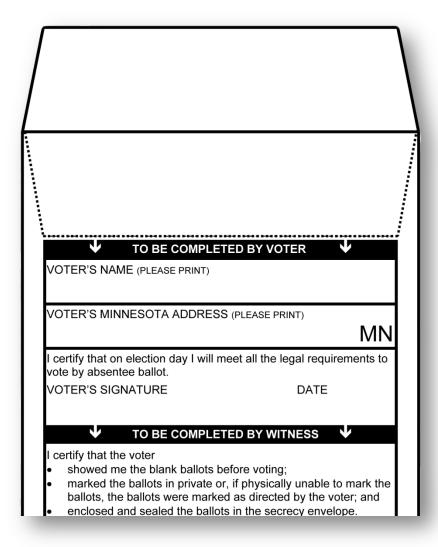
Augalize and Warren Counties, OH - 2008



In 2008, 10 counties in Ohio using paper ballots split the presidential contest over two columns. As a result, many voters chose more than one candidate in that contest, and lost their vote. In these counties, voters were 50% more likely to have no vote recorded in the presidential contest than the 23 Ohio counties that kept the race in just one column.

FOR JUSTICE

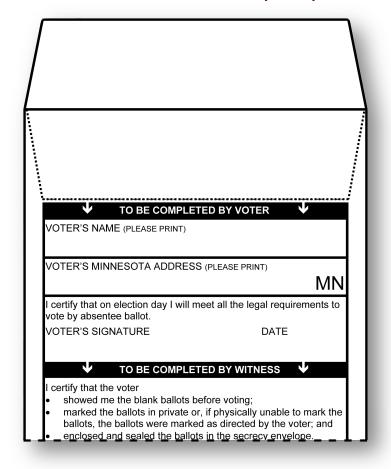
Minnesota - 2008



The rise of absentee and provisional voting since 2000 has increased the importance of design in elections.

The Brennan Center estimates that in the 2008 and 2010 elections combined, as many as 400,000 people had their absentee or provisional ballot rejected because they made technical mistakes completing the forms or preparing and returning the envelope.

Minnesota - 2008 (left) and 2010 (right)





In 2008, Al Franken defeated Norm Coleman for United States Senator by just 312 votes. Nearly **4,000** absentee ballots were not counted because voters failed to sign the absentee ballot envelope. The Minnesota Secretary of State's office worked with usability and design experts to redesign the envelope.

It now identifies the signature block with a large "X".

BRENNAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE

Citrus County, FL - 2008

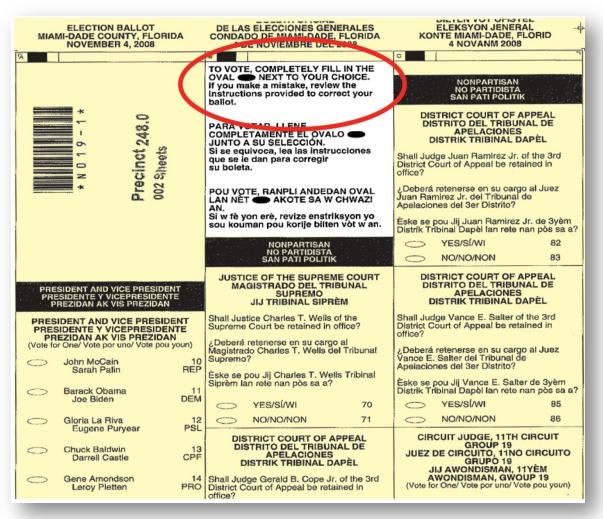
OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA NOVEMBER 4, 2008

- TO VOTE, COMPLETELY FILL IN THE OVAL
 NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE.
- Use a blue or black ink pen.
- If you make a mistake, don't hesitate to ask for a new ballot. If you erase or make other marks, your vote may not count.
- To vote for a candidate whose name is not printed on the ballot, fill in the oval, and write in the candidate's name on the blank line provided for a write-in candidate.

If voters cross out or erase a selection on a paper ballot, and attempt to vote for a different candidate, they can end up losing their vote. The ballot scanner may read two selections, instead of one. This is known as "overvoting."

Voters who make a mistake should instead ask for a new ballot, as these instructions say clearly.

Miami-Dade, FL - 2008

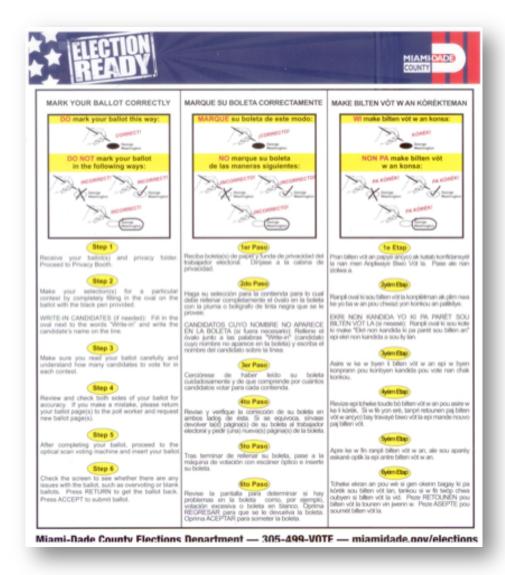


In Miami-Dade in 2008 and 2010, the instructions tell voters who make a mistake to "review" another set of instructions.

It seems that many voters did not find the separate instruction to ask for a new ballot: In 2008, Miami-Dade had an overvote rate 2.5 times the state average.

In 2010, it was 5 times the statewide rate.

Miami-Dade, FL - 2008

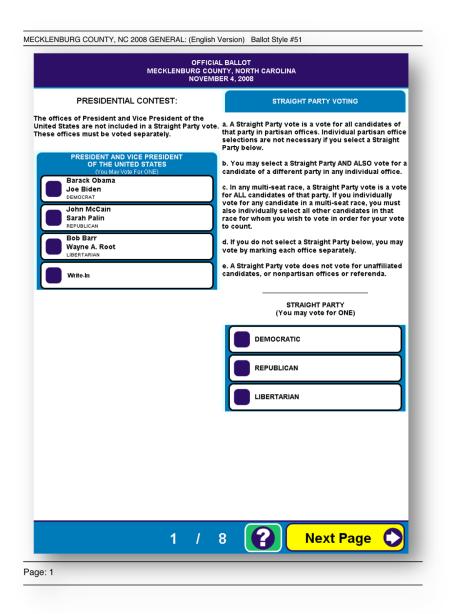


This is one of three additional pages of instructions made "available" to Miami voters in 2008.

The second sentence under Step 4 notes "if you make a mistake ...request new ballot page(s)."

It does not state that erasing or making other marks could void the voters' choice.

North Carolina - 2008



North Carolina, like 15 other states, has an option on the ballot that allows voters to vote for all candidates from a party with one mark called straight-party voting.

But in North Carolina, the option is tricky: a straight-party vote (counter-intuitively) does not include a vote for president. Voters must make a separate mark for president.

In 1996, 2000, and 2004, North Carolina had among the highest percentage of voters who did not cast votes in the presidential elections.

North Carolina - 2008

PLEASE NOTE:

A "straight party" vote <u>does not</u> include the office of president or any nonpartisan race or issue. You must vote for president/vice president separately from the other offices. Nonpartisan offices and issues also must be voted separately. More detailed instructions are on your ballot. For paper ballots, be sure to turn the ballot over.

Voter education campaigns in 2008 seemed to mitigate the losses caused by this flaw. In addition to efforts from voting advocacy groups, the media, and both major political parties, the State Board of Elections trained poll workers to give voters verbal instructions and a special slip of paper that detailed information about the issue.

The Brennan Center estimates this saved up to **50,000** votes for president in the state. The margin of victory between Obama and McCain was just over 14,000 votes.



Read the report

http://www.brennancenter.org/content/resource/better_design_better_elections