Memorandum

From: NDRC Team
Date: November 16, 2026
Re: Change Research Post-Election Polling Analysis

Post-election polling commissioned by the NDRC reveals broad public opposition to mid-decade redistricting. The polling was conducted by Change Research from November 5–10, 2026.

Most voters—over 75%—oppose mid-decade gerrymandering.
When asked about mid-decade redistricting—politicians redrawing maps to pick their voters, rather than voters picking their politicians—more than three-fourths of voters (76%) said they oppose the practice, including 60% who strongly oppose it. Only 14% of voters said they support mid-decade redistricting.

This broad opposition spans the political spectrum, uniting self-identified Democrats (93% oppose), pure independents (73% oppose), and more than three-fifths of self-identified Republicans (61% oppose).

Broad opposition remained when the question was presented with partisan cues.
Overall opposition remains strong even with the introduction of a partisan cue—specifically, mentioning that President Trump had urged Republican politicians to redraw maps for partisan gain. The results shift somewhat, but 62% of voters remain opposed to the mid-decade redistricting, though 28% of voters support it with this context.

- Republican sentiment flips dramatically, with 61% of Republicans opposed when asked without the partisan cue, but 58% of Republicans supporting the mid-decade redistricting when asked about it with the partisan cue. This shift is driven largely by MAGA-aligned Republicans, who made up roughly 46% of Republicans polled and were 73% in support of mid-decade redistricting, as well as those voters who voted for Trump three times, who were 70% in support of mid-decade redistricting.

- Democratic opposition of mid-decade redistricting grows by three points to 96% when partisan cues were added.

Anti-gerrymandering sentiment motivated voters' 2026 vote choice.
Redistricting played a key role for voters, and was critical to Democrats' blue wave. Over a third of all voters (35%) said mid-decade gerrymandering impacted their vote choice "a lot" (22%) or "some" (13%), and another 8% said it impacted them "a little".

Nearly half of Democratic voters (48%) said the issue impacted their vote “a lot” or “some,” as did a majority of Black voters (51%) and nearly four-in-ten Hispanic voters (39%), along with one-third (33%) of pure independents. Southern voters were also slightly more likely to cite redistricting in their vote choice, with 38% stating it had “a lot” or “some” impact, compared to 35% nationwide.

The issue proved equally motivating among surge voters who sat out the 2024 presidential election, and who turned out to vote for Democratic candidates in 2026: nearly half (49%) of voters reported that mid-decade gerrymandering influenced their vote “a lot” (25%) or “some” (24%), virtually matching the 51% intensity seen among 2024 Harris voters who backed Democrats again in 2026.

Democrats and Black voters support Democrats fighting back.
A plurality of voters support Democratic countermeasures to Republican-led redistricting in the South. Asked whether Democrats should redraw their own maps if Southern Republicans keep reducing the number of Black opportunity districts, 43% say they should, compared with 36% who say they should not, while 21% remain unsure.

Democrats (77%), Black voters (71%), and younger voters aged 18–34 (56%) overwhelmingly support a Democratic response, while a plurality of pure independents support the measures (38% should vs. 35% should not, with 27% unsure).

Methodology: These results are based on a survey of 1,562 registered voters nationwide conducted from November 5-10, 2026. The margin of error is ±2.7%. Poll provided by Change Research, a Public Benefit Corporation, in the United States.