

How the Electoral College distorts the Presidential elections in the USA

- Some states do not make it compulsory for electors to vote according to the popular vote in that state, opening the opportunity of some electors being persuaded to change their vote by a rival party.
- Electoral College votes do not represent the popular vote, as a “winner takes all” system is operated in nearly all states.
- Although very rare, two candidates may both get exactly 269 Electoral College votes each, thereby not reaching the magic 270 votes and creating a hung situation.
- Small states are over-represented because of the rule of a minimum of 3 Electoral College votes per state.
- A candidate can lose the popular vote but still win the election by winning a few large states with many Electoral College votes.
- Third parties find it almost impossible to make any impact whatsoever because of the biased system.
- In rare cases, when the vote goes to Congress as a result of a hung election, each chamber may choose a candidate from a different party, thereby having a President from one party and a Vice President from another, guaranteeing a breakdown in communications.

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