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How Voters Expect Harris' and Trump's Policies to Affect Different Groups in Society

Wide differences in views of how women and men would fare under a Harris or Trump administration

About Pew Research Center

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' views of how the outcome of the 2024 presidential election would affect different groups in society.

For this analysis, we surveyed 9,720 adults – including 8,044 registered voters – from Aug. 26 to Sept. 2, 2024. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), a group of people recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses who have agreed to take surveys regularly. This kind of recruitment gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection. Surveys were conducted either online or by telephone with a live interviewer. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other factors. Read more about the ATP's methodology.

Here are the questions used for this report, the topline and the survey methodology.

How Voters Expect Harris' and Trump's Policies to Affect Different Groups in Society

Wide differences in views of how women and men would fare under a Harris or Trump administration

Voters have differing expectations for whether things will improve – or get worse – for various groups in society if Vice President Kamala Harris or former President Donald Trump holds the White House next year.
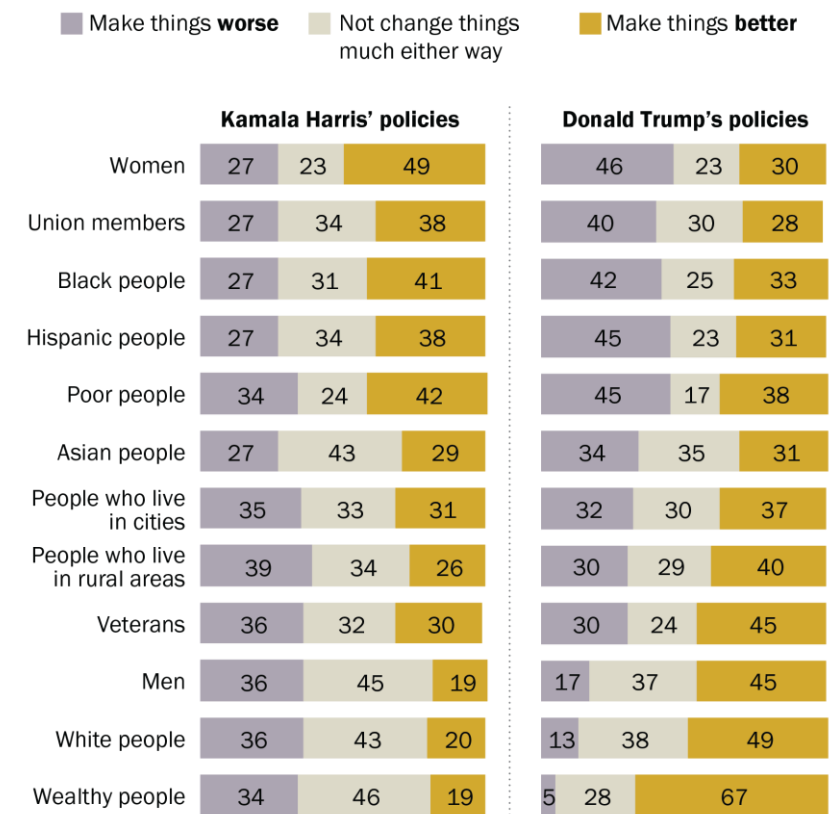
They are more likely to say that Harris' policies would make things better for women, union members, Black people, Hispanic people and poor people than to say this of Trump's policies.

By comparison, voters are more likely to predict that Trump's policies would make things better for wealthy people, White people, men and military veterans.

One of the largest advantages for Harris is over how voters think women would fare in each potential administration:

How voters expect different groups to fare under a Harris or Trump presidency

% of registered voters who say each presidential candidate's policies would ____ for the following groups

Legend: Make things **worse** | Not change things much either way | Make things **better**

	Kamala Harris' policies			Donald Trump's policies		
	worse	not change	better	worse	not change	better
Women	27	23	49	46	23	30
Union members	27	34	38	40	30	28
Black people	27	31	41	42	25	33
Hispanic people	27	34	38	45	23	31
Poor people	34	24	42	45	17	38
Asian people	27	43	29	34	35	31
People who live in cities	35	33	31	32	30	37
People who live in rural areas	39	34	26	30	29	40
Veterans	36	32	30	30	24	45
Men	36	45	19	17	37	45
White people	36	43	20	13	38	49
Wealthy people	34	46	19	5	28	67

Note: Based on registered voters. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 26-Sept. 2, 2024.

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- 49% of registered voters say Harris' policies would make things better for women, while 27% say her policies would make things worse.

- Voters say the reverse about Trump's policies: 30% say his policies would make things better for women, 46% say they'd make things worse.
- For both candidates, about a quarter of voters (23% each) say that things would not change much for women either way.

The Pew Research Center survey – conducted Aug. 26-Sept. 2 among 9,720 members of the Center's American Trends Panel, including 8,044 registered voters – finds that there are even bigger differences in views of which candidate would make things better for wealthy people, with more saying this group would benefit from a Trump administration than a Harris one.

- 67% of voters say Trump's policies would make things better for wealthy people. Far fewer (19%) say this about Harris' policies.
- Just 5% of voters say that Trump's policies would make things worse for wealthy Americans, while 28% say his policies would not make much difference for them.
- Nearly half of voters (46%) say Harris wouldn't change things much for wealthy people, while about a third (34%) say her policies would make things worse for this group.

How Harris and Trump backers say their policies will affect groups

Supporters of Harris and Trump tend to say that their candidate's policies would make things better for most groups and that the other candidate's policies would make things worse for most groups. Yet there are differences in the extent to which supporters say the candidates' policies would make things better or worse for different groups.

Policy impacts on men and women

Women

Among registered voters, overwhelming majorities of Harris backers say that her policies would make things better for women (83%) and that Trump's would make things worse (86%).

Narrower majorities of Trump supporters say that he would make things better for women and that Harris would make things worse: 61% of Trump supporters say that Trump's policies would improve things for women, and 53% say Harris would have a negative impact on women.
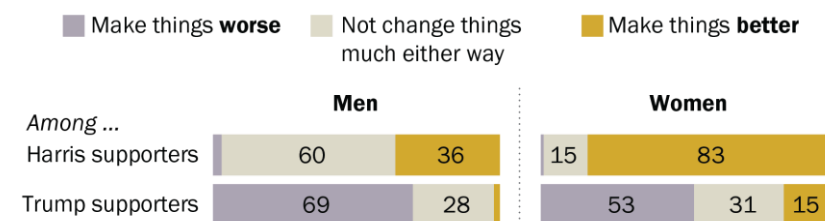
Men

Six-in-ten Harris supporters say her policies would not change things much either way for men, while slightly more than a third (36%) say they would make things better.

Harris supporters are about evenly divided on how Trump's policies would impact men: 30% say they would make things worse and 28% say they would make things better, while 41% say they would not have much effect either way.

How supporters of the candidates say their policies would impact women and men

*% of registered voters who say **Kamala Harris' policies** would ____ for ...*

Make things **worse** | Not change things much either way | Make things **better**

Among ... | Men | | Women | |
Harris supporters | 60 | 36 | 15 | 83 |
Trump supporters | 69 | 28 | 53 | 31 | 15 |

*% of registered voters who say **Donald Trump's policies** would ____ for ...*

Among ... | Men | | Women | |
Harris supporters | 30 | 41 | 28 | 86 | 12 |
Trump supporters | 33 | 63 | 5 | 33 | 61 |
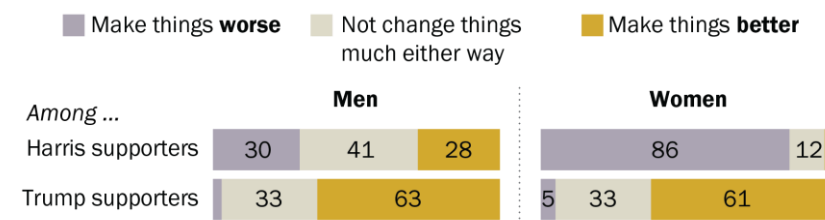
Note: Based on registered voters. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 26-Sept. 2, 2024.

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By contrast, 63% of Trump supporters say that he would make things better for men, and 69% say Harris would make things worse for men.

Predictions of how the candidates' policies will affect racial and ethnic groups

Impact of Trump's policies

Six-in-ten or more Trump backers say that Trump's policies would make things better for Black (65%), White (64%), Hispanic (63%) and Asian people (60%).
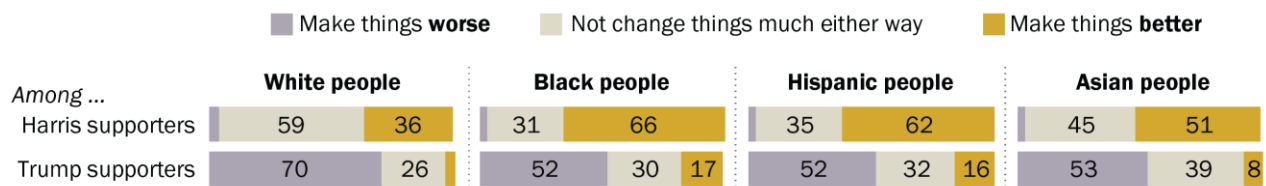
Harris backers are somewhat more likely to say that Trump's policies would help (35%) rather than hurt (23%) White people. Yet clear majorities of Harris supporters expect that Trump's policies would have negative impacts on Hispanic (81%), Black (78%) and Asian people (65%).
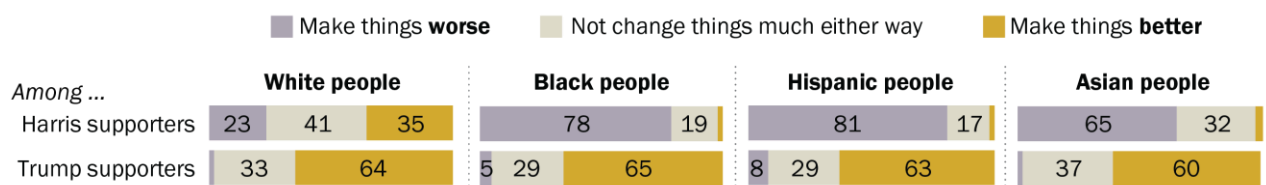
Impact of Harris' policies

Majorities of Harris supporters say she would make things better for Black (66%) and Hispanic (62%) people, and about half (51%) say she would make things better for Asian people. About half of Trump supporters say that Harris would make things worse for each of these groups.

How Harris, Trump supporters say the candidates' policies would affect Black, Hispanic, Asian and White people

*% of registered voters who say **Kamala Harris' policies** would _____ for …*

■ Make things **worse**　　　■ Not change things much either way　　　■ Make things **better**

Among …	White people		Black people		Hispanic people		Asian people	
Harris supporters	59	36	31	66	35	62	45	51
Trump supporters	70	26	52	30	17	52	32	16	53	39	8

*% of registered voters who say **Donald Trump's policies** would _____ for …*

■ Make things **worse**　　　■ Not change things much either way　　　■ Make things **better**

Among …	White people		Black people		Hispanic people		Asian people	
Harris supporters	23	41	35	78	19	81	17	65	32
Trump supporters	33	64	5	29	65	8	29	63	37	60

Note: Based on registered voters. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 26-Sept. 2, 2024.

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And about six-in-ten voters who favor Harris (59%) say she would not change things much either way for White people, while 36% say she would make things better. Seven-in-ten voters who favor Trump say Harris would make things worse for White people.

How Trump and Harris administrations would affect wealthy and poor people

Wealthy people

Harris supporters overwhelmingly (86%) say that *Trump's* policies would lead to improvements for wealthy people. Trump's own supporters are divided: About half say his policies would make things better for wealthy people (49%), and a similar share (47%) say they would not change things much either way.

At the same time, 62% of Harris supporters say that her policies would not change things much either way for wealthy Americans, while 22% say they would make things worse for this group and 15% say they would make things better.

Most Trump and Harris backers say their candidate's policies would improve things for poor people

*% of registered voters who say **Kamala Harris' policies** would ____ for …*

| | Make things **worse** | Not change things much either way | Make things **better** |

Among …	Wealthy people			Poor people		
Harris supporters	22	62	15	20	76	
Trump supporters	48	28	23	65	26	9

*% of registered voters who say **Donald Trump's policies** would ____ for …*

| | Make things **worse** | Not change things much either way | Make things **better** |

Among …	Wealthy people			Poor people		
Harris supporters	5	9	86	83	14	
Trump supporters		47	49	5	19	75

Note: Based on registered voters. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 26-Sept. 2, 2024.
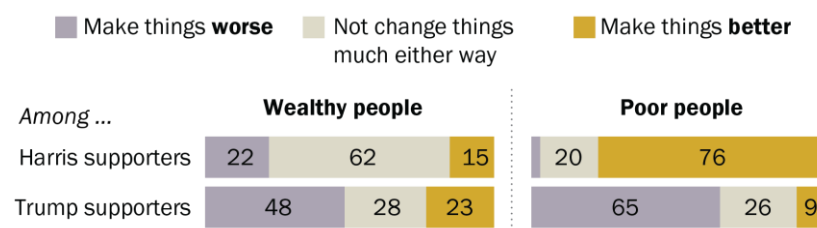
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About half of Trump supporters (48%) say that Harris' policies would make things worse for wealthy people, 28% say they won't have much of an effect, and 23% say they would make things better.
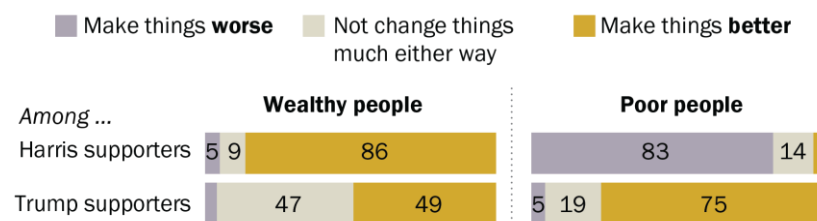
Poor people

Supporters' expectations for how each candidate's policies would affect poor people are more consistent with the patterns for other groups. Roughly three-quarters of Harris supporters (76%)

say that Harris' policies would make things better for poor people, and a nearly identical share of Trump backers (75%) say that Trump's policies would do this.

Roughly eight-in-ten Harris backers (83%) say that Trump's policies would make things worse for poor people, and nearly two-thirds of voters who favor Trump (65%) say that Harris' policies would negatively impact poor people.
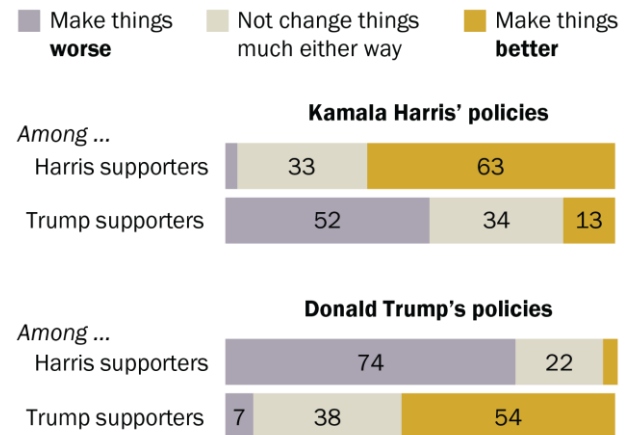
How policies would affect union members

Majorities of supporters of each candidate say that their candidate would make things better for labor union members, though Harris supporters are 9 percentage points more likely to say this than Trump supporters (63% vs. 54%).

About three-quarters of Harris supporters (74%) say that Trump's policies would make things worse for union members, while 52% of Trump supporters say that Harris' policies would make things worse.

Harris supporters particularly likely to say things would improve for union members with her as president

*% of registered voters who say each presidential candidate's policies would _____ for **union members***

Legend:
- Make things **worse**
- Not change things much either way
- Make things **better**

Kamala Harris' policies

Among …
	worse	not change	better
Harris supporters		33	63
Trump supporters	52	34	13

Donald Trump's policies

Among …
	worse	not change	better
Harris supporters	74	22	
Trump supporters	7	38	54

Note: Based on registered voters. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 26-Sept. 2, 2024.

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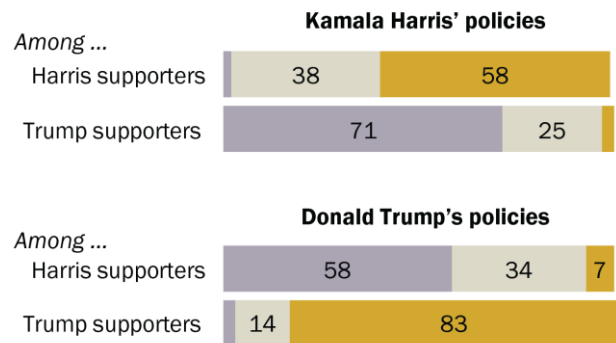
How policies would affect veterans

More than eight-in-ten Trump supporters (83%) say that Trump's policies would improve things for veterans of the military. A narrower majority of Harris supporters (58%) say that Harris' policies would make things better for veterans.

About seven-in-ten Trump supporters (71%) say that things would be worse for veterans under a Harris administration. Nearly six-in-ten Harris backers (58%) say that Trump's policies would make things worse for veterans.

Trump supporters overwhelmingly say his policies would benefit veterans

% of registered voters who say each presidential candidate's policies would _____ for **veterans**

Make things **worse** · Not change things much either way · Make things **better**

Kamala Harris' policies

Among ...

	worse	not change	better
Harris supporters		38	58
Trump supporters	71	25	

Donald Trump's policies

Among ...

	worse	not change	better
Harris supporters	58	34	7
Trump supporters	14		83

Note: Based on registered voters. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 26-Sept. 2, 2024.

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Acknowledgments

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals:

Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 153 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center's nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from Aug. 26 to Sept. 2, 2024. A total of 9,720 panelists responded out of 10,645 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 91%.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is less than 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 9,720 respondents is plus or minus 1.3 percentage points.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=9,440) and live telephone (n=280) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read "About the American Trends Panel."

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.[1] Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.[2] Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an "oversample") to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

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[1] AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling."

[2] Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. All active panel members were invited to participate in this wave.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or gift code to Amazon.com. Incentive amounts ranged from $5 to $20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Aug. 26-Sept. 2, 2024. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:[3] Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on Aug. 26.[4] Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Aug. 26. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Aug. 27.

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[3] The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

[4] Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 153

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	August 26, 2024	August 27, 2024
First reminder	August 29, 2024	August 29, 2024
Final reminder	August 31, 2024	August 31, 2024

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on Aug. 21, and reminder postcards were mailed on Aug. 26. Soft launch took place on Aug. 26 and involved dialing until a total of five interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, seven ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Black (alone or in combination) x Hispanic	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2021 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2020 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2024 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation among registered voters	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 153

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
All registered voters	8,044		1.4 percentage points
Half form	At least 4,009		2.0 percentage points
Among registered voters who are ...			
Harris supporters	4,265		2.0 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,109		2.8 percentage points
Trump supporters	3,673		2.0 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,825		2.9 percentage points
All U.S. adults	9,720		1.3 percentage points
Half form	At least 4,842		1.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	4,492	48	1.9 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,213		2.7 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	5,026	48	1.9 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,465		2.6 percentage points

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 153

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	9,720
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	168
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	47
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	702
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	7
Total panelists sampled for the survey		**10,645**
Completed interviews	I	9,720
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	215
Non-contact	NC	702
Other	O	8
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		**10,645**
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		91%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 153

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 153	35%
Response rate to Wave 153 survey	91%
Cumulative response rate	**3%**

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Validated voters

Members of Pew Research Center's nationally representative American Trends Panel were matched to public voting records from national commercial voter files in an attempt to find records for voting in the 2016 and 2020 general elections. **Validated voters** are citizens who told us in a post-election survey that they voted in a given election *and* have a record for voting in that election in a commercial voter file. **Nonvoters** are citizens who were not found to have a record of voting in any of the voter files or told us they did not vote.

In an effort to accurately locate official voting records, up to three commercial voter files were searched for each panelist. The number of commercial files consulted varied by when a panelist was recruited to the ATP. Three files were used for panelists recruited in 2022 or before, while one file was used for panelists recruited in 2023. Altogether, files from four different vendors were used, including two that serve conservative and Republican organizations and campaigns, one that serves progressive and Democratic organizations and campaigns, and one that is nonpartisan.

Additional details and caveats about the validation of votes in 2016 and 2020 can be found in these methodological reports:

- [An examination of the 2016 electorate, based on validated voters](#)
- [Validated voters methodology](#)

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2024 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 153 SEPTEMBER 2024
FINAL TOPLINE
AUGUST 26-SEPTEMBER 2, 2024
N=9,720

Note: This survey was conducted primarily online, with some interviews conducted by live telephone. This topline shows the programming language for online administration. For details on how questions were slightly modified for phone administration, visit the questionnaire.

American Trends Panel surveys conducted between October 2016 and June 2024 were conducted fully online (with tablets and data plans provided to adults without home internet). American Trends Panel surveys conducted prior to October 2016 were conducted primarily online, with some respondents completing by mail. For additional details, visit the Methodology.

*"No answer" includes web respondents who do not answer the question as well as telephone respondents who refuse to answer or who say that they don't know how to answer. In cases where "not sure" was offered as an explicit option to web and telephone respondents, the "no answer" category includes only web skips and telephone refusals.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK ALL:
CONVOP   How often does the 2024 presidential election come up in the conversations you have, either in person, over the phone or online?

Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024		Oct 6-12 2020[5]	June 7-July 5 2016[6]
19	Very often	24	21
38	Somewhat often	39	40
34	Not too often	28	29
9	Not at all	9	9
*	No answer*	*	1

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[5]   Question asked about the 2020 election.
[6]   Question asked about 2016 presidential election.

ASK IF FORM 2 AND IF HAVE CONVERSATIONS ABOUT ELECTION (CONVOP=1,2,3) [N=4,563]:

CONSUPRT   And have you recently had a conversation about the 2024 presidential election, either in person, over the phone or online, with someone who… **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

BASED ON FORM 2 [N=4,878]

		Yes	No	No answer*	*Election comes up not at all*	*No answer to election comes up*
TRUMP	Supports Donald Trump?					
	Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	60	31	*	8	*
	June 7-July 5, 2016[7]	51	35	1	*9*	*1*
HARRIS	Supports Kamala Harris?					
	Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	54	37	*	8	*
	TREND FOR COMPARISON					
	Supports Hillary Clinton					
	June 7-July 5, 2016	53	35	2	*9*	*1*
OTHER	Supports another candidate?					
	Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	14	76	1	8	*
UNDEC	Has not decided who they are voting for?					
	Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	31	59	1	8	*

2016 TREND FOR COMPARISON:

CONSUPRT2[8]   And have you recently had a conversation about Donald Trump's election and plans for his presidency, either in person, over the phone or online, with someone who… **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

		Yes	No	No answer	*Election comes up not at all*	*No answer to election comes up*
a.	Supports Donald Trump					
	Nov 29-Dec 12, 2016	57	30	2	*10*	*1*
b.	Supports Hilary Clinton					
	Nov 29-Dec 12, 2016	59	28	3	*10*	*1*

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[7]   Question asked about 2016 presidential election.
[8]   In June 2016, this question was presented as, "And have you recently had a conversation about the 2016 presidential election, either in person, over the phone or online, with someone who…"

ASK IF FORM 1 AND IF HAVE CONVERSATIONS ABOUT ELECTION (CONVOP=1,2,3)) [N=4,544]:
CAMPISSUE   Overall, would you say your recent conversations about the 2024 presidential election have been mostly about… **[RANDOMIZE]**

BASED ON FORM 1 [N=4,842]

Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024		Oct 6-12 2020	June 7-July 5 2016[2]
55	The candidates' personalities and comments	60	57
35	Specific issues or policy positions	30	30
1	No answer*	1	2
9	*Election comes up not at all*	*9*	*9*
*	*No answer to election comes up*	***	*1*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

RANDOMIZE ORDER OF DT_GRPS AND KH_GRPS

ASK ALL:
DT_GRPS   Do you think if Donald Trump wins the 2024 presidential race, his policies would make things better or worse for the following groups? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS AND RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2 AND 2-1 WITH 3 LAST; DISPLAY IN SAME ORDER AS KH_GRPS]**

		Make things better	Make things worse	Not much change either way	No answer*
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,842]					
BLCK	Black people				
	Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	30	40	29	1
WHT	White people				
	Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	49	12	38	1
HS	Hispanic people				
	Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	28	45	25	1
AS	Asian people				
	Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	28	33	38	2
WLTH	Wealthy people	65	6	28	1
	Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024				
POOR	Poor people	35	44	20	1
	Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024				

DT_GRPS CONTINUED... ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,878]	Make things better	Make things worse	Not much change either way	No answer*
WM Women				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	28	45	26	1
MN Men				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	43	16	40	1
UM Union members				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	27	38	33	1
RRL People who live in rural areas				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	37	29	32	1
CTS People who live in cities				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	35	30	33	1
VT Veterans				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	43	28	29	1

RANDOMIZE ORDER OF DT_GRPS AND KH_GRPS

ASK ALL:
KH_GRPS   Do you think if Kamala Harris wins the 2024 presidential race, her policies would make things better or worse for the following groups? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS AND ORDER OF RESPONSES 1-2 AND 2-1 WITH 3 LAST; DISPLAY IN SAME ORDER AS DT_GRPS]**

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,842]	Make things better	Make things worse	Not much change either way	No answer*
BLCK Black people				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	40	26	33	1
WHT White people				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	21	33	46	1
HS Hispanic people				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	37	26	36	1
AS Asian people				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	28	25	45	2

KH_GRPS CONTINUED…	Make things better	Make things worse	Not much change either way	No answer*
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,842]				
WLTH Wealthy people				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	21	32	46	2
POOR Poor people				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	40	33	26	1
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,878]				
WM Women				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	49	25	25	1
MN Men				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	18	33	48	1
UM Union members				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	36	25	37	1
RRL People who live in rural areas				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	26	36	37	1
CTS People who live in cities				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	30	33	36	1
VT Veterans				
Aug 26-Sep 2, 2024	29	33	36	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:
PARTY   In politics today, do you consider yourself a…
ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3, 4 OR REFUSED):
PARTYLN   As of today do you lean more to…

Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something else	No answer*	*Lean Rep*	*Lean Dem*
29	29	28	13	1	19	19

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE