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Voters Broadly Positive About How Elections Were Conducted, in Sharp Contrast to 2020

Trump voters' skepticism about election administration and voting by mail declines sharply after their candidate's 2024 victory

FOR MEDIA OR OTHER INQUIRIES:

Carroll Doherty, Director of Political Research
Jocelyn Kiley, Senior Associate Director, Research
Nida Asheer, Senior Communications Manager

202.419.4372

www.pewresearch.org

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how U.S. voters view the 2024 presidential election and the voting process.

For this analysis, we surveyed 9,609 U.S. adults, including 8,072 U.S. citizens who reported having voted in the November election. The survey was conducted Nov. 12-17, 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](#).

Voters Broadly Positive About How Elections Were Conducted, in Sharp Contrast to 2020

Trump voters' skepticism about election administration and voting by mail declines sharply after their candidate's 2024 victory

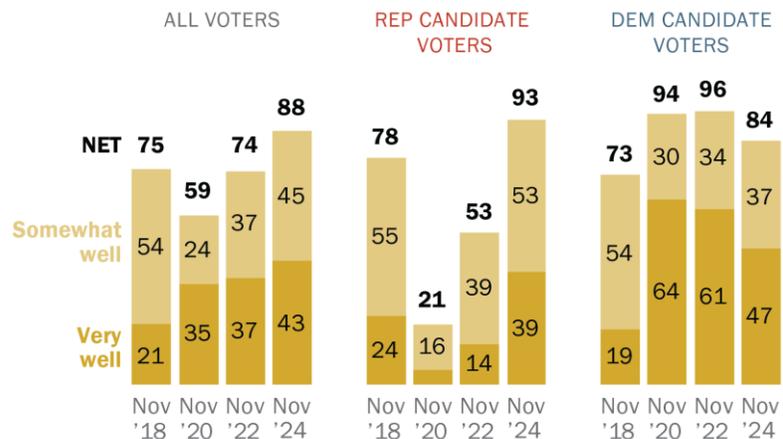
American voters overwhelmingly say the 2024 elections across the country and in their own communities were run well this year, and they express high levels of confidence that votes were counted accurately.

This stands in stark contrast to four years ago, when far fewer voters expressed confidence. Today, 88% of voters say that elections across the United States were run and administered at least somewhat well, up from 59% of voters in 2020.

This year's rosier view of election administration is entirely driven by a shift in views among those who voted for Donald Trump for president:

More voters say the U.S. elections were run and administered well than in 2020

*% of voters who say elections this November in **the United States** were run and administered ...*



Note: Based on voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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- 93% of Trump voters say the 2024 elections were run and administered at least somewhat well. Four years ago, as Trump was contesting his defeat by Joe Biden, just 21% of his supporters said the [elections were run well](#).
- Voters who supported Kamala Harris for president are less likely today to say the elections this November were run well than Biden's voters were four years ago. Still, a wide majority of Harris voters (84%) this year say elections across the country were run well.

It's not unusual in presidential elections for voters who supported the winning candidate to express more confidence in the outcome than those who supported the losing candidate, but the size of the gap in 2020 was [particularly large](#).

Jump to read more about views of the voting process.

The latest national survey by Pew Research Center – conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024, among 9,609 adults (including 8,072 adults who say they voted in the 2024 election) – finds that more positive perceptions of election administration and accuracy this year extend to several specific aspects of elections, including confidence in different voting methods.

In the 2020 presidential election, Trump voters were far less confident than Biden voters in the accuracy of both in-person and mail-in ballot counts. While Republican voters' confidence in the accuracy of vote counts rebounded somewhat in the 2022 midterm, wide gaps remained.

Today, Trump voters are somewhat *more* likely than

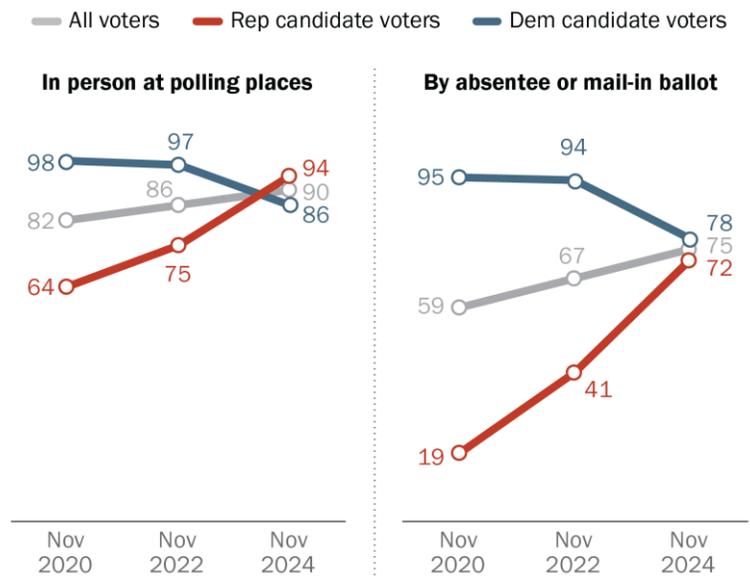
Harris voters to express confidence in the vote counts of in-person ballots, and Harris voters are just 6 percentage points more likely than Trump voters to have confidence in mail-in ballot vote counts.

In-person voting

- 94% of Trump voters are at least somewhat confident that votes cast in person were counted as voters intended, up 30 points from 2020.
- 86% of Harris voters are confident in the counts of in-person ballots. This is 12 points lower than the nearly unanimous confidence in these counts among Biden's 2020 voters.

In contrast to 2020, majorities of both Trump and Harris voters have confidence in 2024 U.S. vote counts

*% of voters who are **very or somewhat** confident that votes cast _____ across the United States were counted as voters intended in the elections this November*



Note: Based on voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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Absentee or mail-in voting

- In 2020, just 19% of Trump voters expressed confidence in the count accuracy of ballots cast by mail. Today, 72% of Trump voters are confident that mail and absentee votes in the 2024 election were counted as voters intended.
- Nearly all 2020 Biden voters (95%) were confident in the count of absentee ballots in 2020. A narrower, though still clear, majority of Harris voters (78%) say this about the 2024 election.

Many Trump voters continue to have concerns about people voting illegally

While Trump voters express more confidence about most aspects of election administration and voting, a sizable share continue to register concerns about people who are ineligible casting ballots.

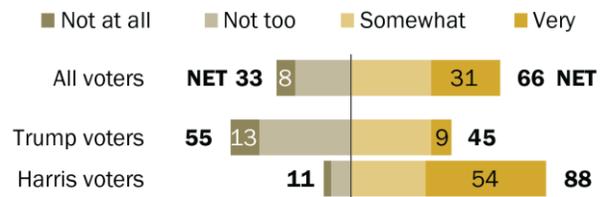
Today, 45% of Trump voters say they are at least somewhat confident that people who were *not* legally qualified to vote were prevented from casting ballots. While there is more confidence in this than [before the election](#), 55% of Trump voters still say they have little to no confidence ineligible voters were kept from voting.

As was the case before the election, an overwhelming majority of Harris supporters are confident that those not eligible to vote were prevented from casting ballots.

[*Jump to read more about how preelection expectations match up to postelection perceptions.*](#)

Most voters are confident that ineligible voters were kept from casting ballots – but Trump voters are more skeptical

*% of voters who are ___ confident that people who were **not** legally qualified to vote were prevented from casting a ballot*



Note: Based on voters. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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Other findings: Voting methods in the 2024 presidential election, views of the campaign and choice in vote

Harris voters were much more likely than Trump voters to cast a ballot by mail. Roughly a third of voters cast their ballots absentee or by mail (35%), while similar shares voted in person before Election Day (32%) and in person on Election Day (34%). Voters were less likely to vote by mail than in 2020. But, as in 2020, Democratic voters were much more likely than Republican voters to cast their ballot by mail (44% vs. 26%).

For more on voting in the 2024 election, [see Chapter 2.](#)

Trump voters express more positive views of the presidential campaign after the election.

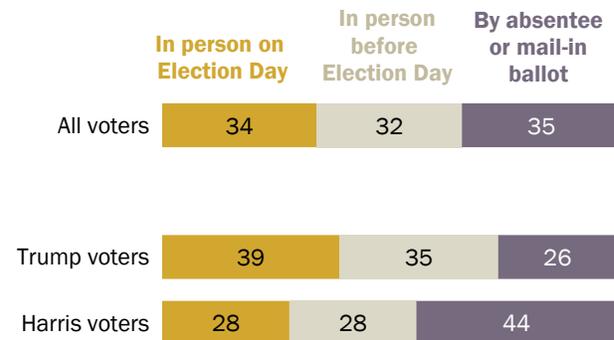
A month prior to the election, just two-in-ten of both Harris and Trump supporters said the 2024 campaign made them feel proud of the country, while about four-in-ten in both groups said it was focused on important policy debates (37% of Trump supporters, 38% of Harris supporters).

Trump voters now reflect on the campaign in rosier terms, while the views of Harris voters have grown more negative. Half of Trump voters now say the campaign made them feel proud, but just 8% of Harris voters say this. And 52% of Trump voters now say the campaign was focused on important policy debates, compared with 18% of Harris voters.

Read more about [voters' reflections on the 2024 campaign here.](#)

Trump voters were more likely to vote on Election Day than Harris voters

% who say they voted ...



Note: Based on voters. No answer responses are not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

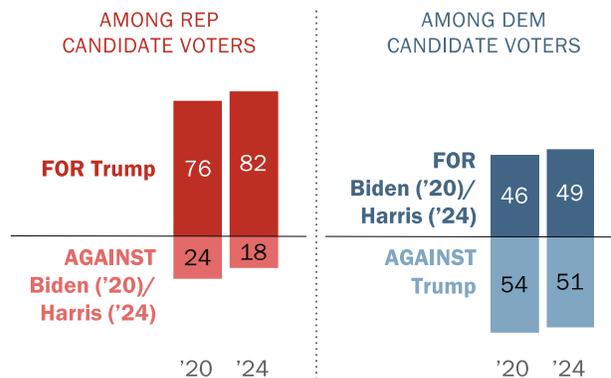
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Most Trump voters say their vote was *for* him – rather than against Harris.

Mirroring the 2020 presidential race, voters who supported Harris in the election were about equally likely to say their vote was primarily in support of her (49%) as to say it was primarily against Trump (51%). Trump voters in 2024 – like 2020 – were much more likely to say their vote was *for* Trump (82%) rather than against his opponent (18%).

As in 2020, most Trump voters say their vote was *for* him in 2024

% of voters who say their choice was more a vote ...



Note: Based on voters. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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Views of election administration among Trump and Harris voters

About nine-in-ten Trump voters (93%) say elections around the country were run well this year. A smaller share of Kamala Harris voters – though still an overwhelming majority (84%) – also say this.

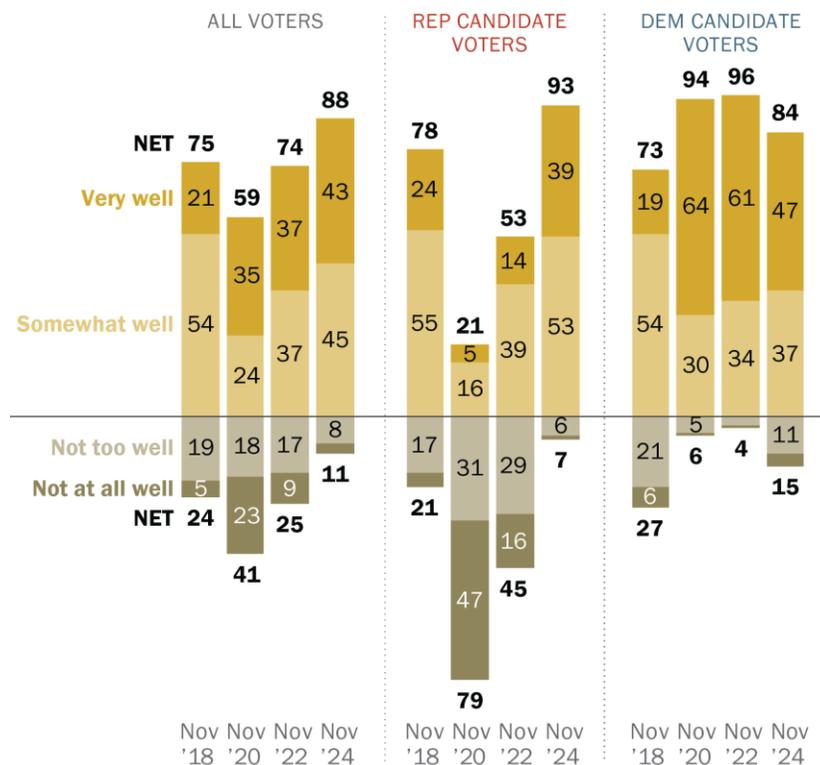
This is a departure from both the 2020 and 2022 elections, when Democratic candidate voters were much more likely than Republican candidate voters to say that elections around the country were run and administered at least somewhat well.

Following the 2020 presidential election, 94% of Joe Biden voters said elections around the U.S. were run and administered well, while just 21% of Trump voters said this.

And voters who selected a Democratic candidate for the U.S. House in 2022 were 43 percentage points more likely than Republican voters to say the elections around the country that year were run well.

In stark contrast to 2020, most Trump voters say U.S. elections were run and administered well

% of voters who say the elections this November in the United States were run and administered ...



Note: Based on voters. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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Most voters are confident in the accuracy of this year’s vote counts

Large majorities of voters express confidence that both votes cast in person at polling places and those cast by absentee or mail-in ballot were counted as voters intended this year.

Confidence in count of votes cast in person

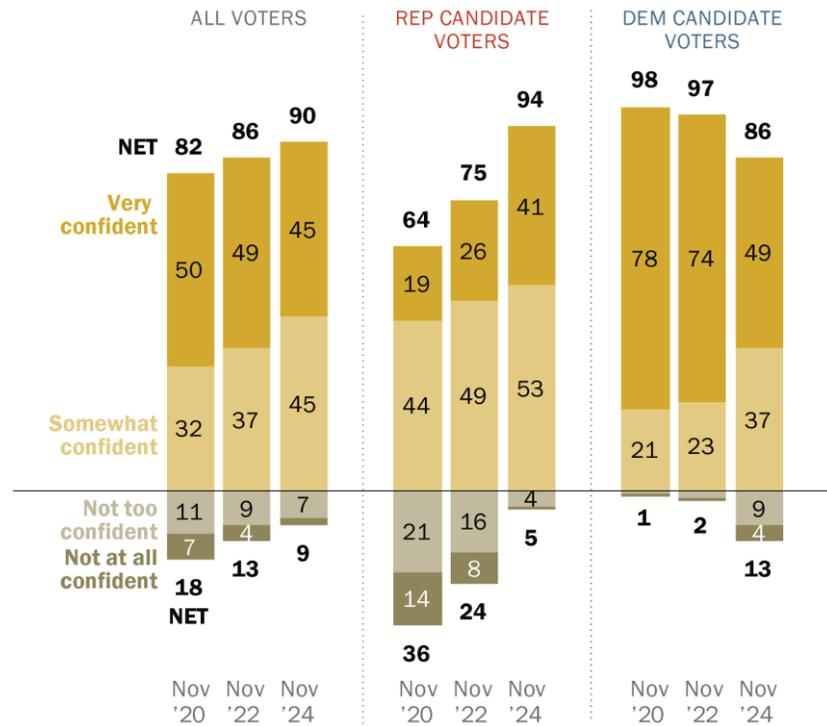
Nine-in-ten voters say they are at least somewhat confident that votes cast in person were counted accurately, including 45% who say they are *very* confident.

More than nine-in-ten Trump voters (94%) say they are confident in-person ballots were counted accurately, including 41% who say they are very confident of this. Trump voters this year are 30 points more likely to say they are confident that in-person ballots were counted accurately than Trump voters were in 2020.

A large majority of Harris voters (86%) also say they are confident in the vote count for in-person ballots, including 49% who are very confident. The share of Harris voters expressing confidence in the in-person vote count is lower than the 98% of Biden voters who said this when he won in 2020.

Widespread confidence in-person votes were counted accurately, as GOP evaluations rebound from 2020

% of voters who are ___ that votes cast in person at polling places across the United States were counted as voters intended



Note: Based on voters. No answer responses are not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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Confidence in count of votes cast by absentee or mail-in ballot

Voters today are more confident than they were four years ago that absentee and mail-in ballots were counted as voters intended. This is the result of a substantial increase in confidence in absentee vote counts among Republican candidate voters.

Overall, 75% of voters say they are very (28%) or somewhat (47%) confident that absentee or mail-in ballots were counted accurately this year, compared with 59% who said this after the last presidential election.

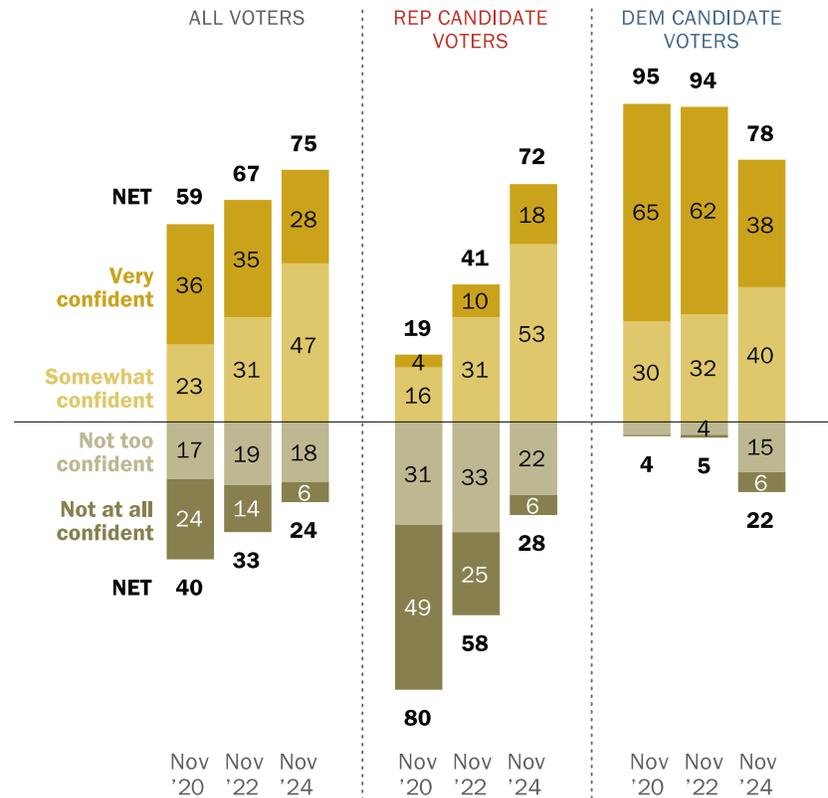
Today, 72% of Trump voters say they are confident in the accuracy of mail-in ballot counts. In 2020, just 19% expressed confidence.

While Democratic candidate voters remain broadly confident in counts of votes cast using this method, they

express lower levels of confidence than they did after the 2020 and 2022 elections. Today, 78% of Harris supporters are at least somewhat confident in the mail ballot count. Following Biden’s 2020 victory, 95% of his voters said they were confident.

Confidence in mail-in ballot count rises among GOP voters in 2024, but drops among Democratic voters

% of voters who are ___ that votes cast by absentee or mail-in ballot across the United States were counted as voters intended



Most voters are confident *their own* vote was counted accurately

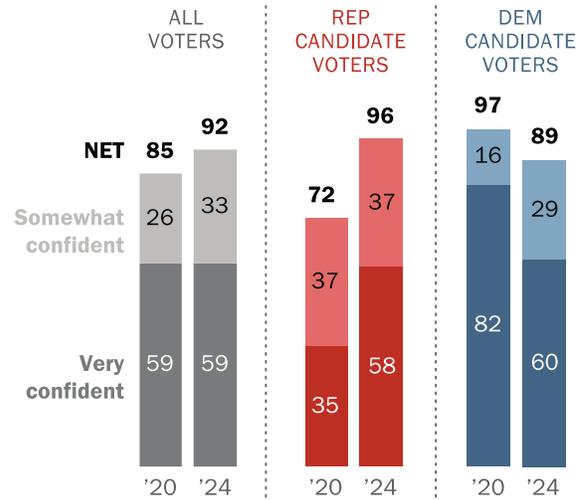
Most voters (92%) say they are very (59%) or somewhat (33%) confident their own vote was accurately counted in this year’s presidential election. This reflects a modest uptick from the share who said this following the 2020 election (85%).

Trump voters (96%) are more likely than Harris voters (89%) to say they are at least somewhat confident their own vote was counted accurately.

Four years ago, Biden voters (97%) were more likely than Trump voters (72%) to say this.

About 9 in 10 voters are confident their vote was counted accurately in 2024

% of voters who say they are **very or somewhat** confident that their vote was accurately counted



Note: Based on voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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Before-and-after views of election administration

Confidence that ineligible voters were prevented from casting a ballot

About two-thirds of voters (66%) now say they are very or somewhat confident that people who were not legally qualified to vote were prevented from casting a ballot. In an October preelection survey, a smaller majority of registered voters (59%) said they were confident unqualified voters would be prevented from voting.

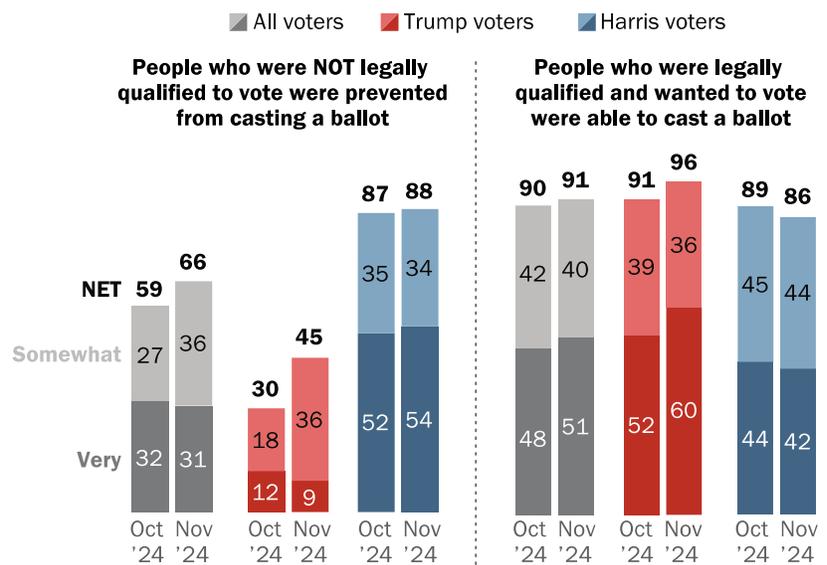
Trump voters' confidence that ineligible voters did not vote is much higher than it was before the election. Still, a majority continue to say they are not confident of this:

- Today, 45% of Trump voters say they are at least somewhat confident ineligible voters were prevented from voting, while 55% say they are not too or not at all confident of this.
- Before the election, just 30% Trump supporters said they were confident ineligible voters would be prevented from voting.

By contrast, an overwhelming share of Harris voters (88%) are confident that ineligible voters were prevented from voting. This is nearly identical to the share of Harris supporters (87%) who had confidence in this in October.

Trump voters continue to express doubts that ineligible voters were prevented from casting ballots

% of voters who say they are **very or somewhat** confident that ...



Note: Based on voters. October survey based on registered voters and asked whether each of these things **will** happen.
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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Confidence that all eligible voters were able to cast a ballot

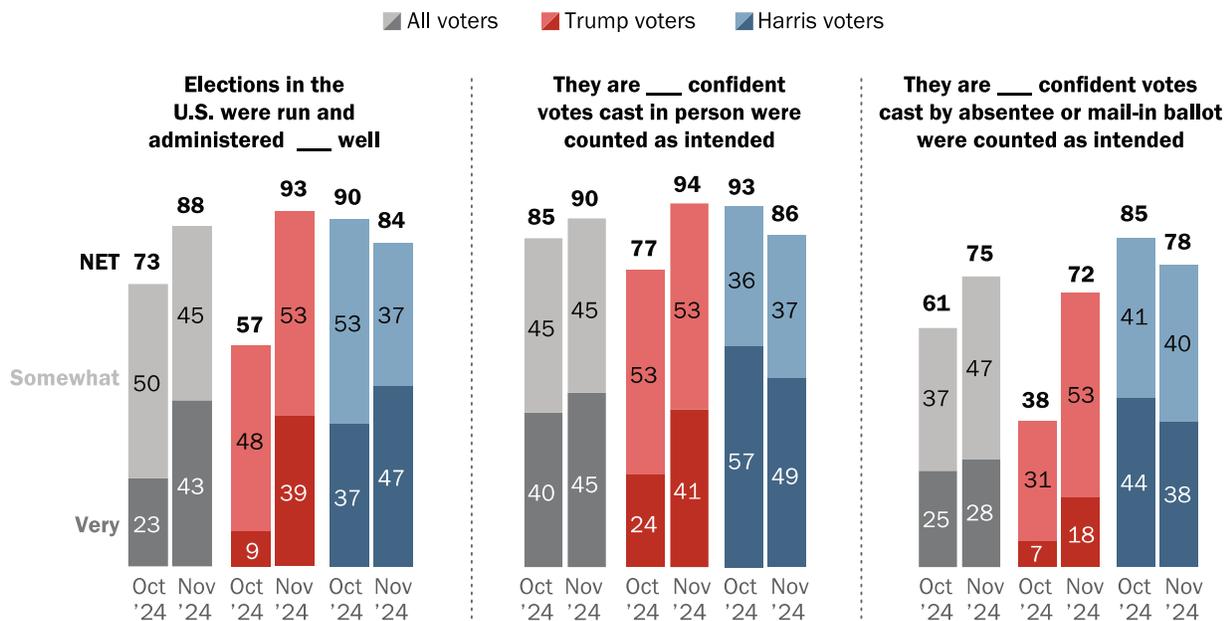
The share of voters who say they are very or somewhat confident that all legally qualified voters who wanted to cast a ballot were able to do so is nearly identical to the share who predicted this in the preelection survey (91% now, 90% in October). Large majorities of both Trump voters (96%) and Harris voters (86%) express confidence in this, though Trump voters are more likely to do so.

Views of election administration and vote counts shift following the election

Overall, voters express more positive views on the administration of the 2024 election as well as the accuracy of in-person and mail-in vote counts than registered voters did in October. This increase is driven by shifting views among those who backed Trump.

Trump voters' assessments of election administration improved after 2024 election

% of voters who say ...



Note: Based on voters. October survey based on registered voters and asked whether each of these things will happen. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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In October, nine-in-ten Harris supporters expected elections across the U.S. to be run and administered very or somewhat well. Today, a smaller but still wide majority of Harris voters (84%) say this was the case.

Trump supporters, in contrast, were less positive ahead of the election: 57% of Trump supporters expected the elections across the country to be run well. Today, 93% of Trump voters say the elections across the country were well-run.

Similarly, confidence in the accuracy of both in-person and mail-in vote counts is modestly higher after the election, reflecting shifts among Trump backers:

- 94% of Trump voters are confident that votes cast in person were counted as voters intended. In October, 77% of Trump supporters had confidence this would happen.
- 72% of Trump supporters are confident that votes cast by absentee or mail-in ballot were counted as intended. In October, only about half as many Trump backers said they were confident this would be the case.
- Harris voters express somewhat lower levels of confidence that both types of ballots were counted accurately than her supporters did before the election. Still, wide majorities of Harris supporters continue to express confidence in these counts.

2. Voters' and nonvoters' experiences with the 2024 election

Voters in the November 2024 election were about equally likely to vote in person on Election Day (34%), vote early in person (32%) or use an absentee or mail-in ballot (35%).

Election Day voting

Roughly a third of voters (34%) report having cast their ballot on Election Day, a smaller share than the 44% of 2022 midterm voters who did this, but substantially more than the 27% who did so in 2020, in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic.

While the share of voters casting ballots in person on Election Day has [steadily declined over the last two decades](#), it was the method used by a majority of voters until 2018.

Early in-person voting

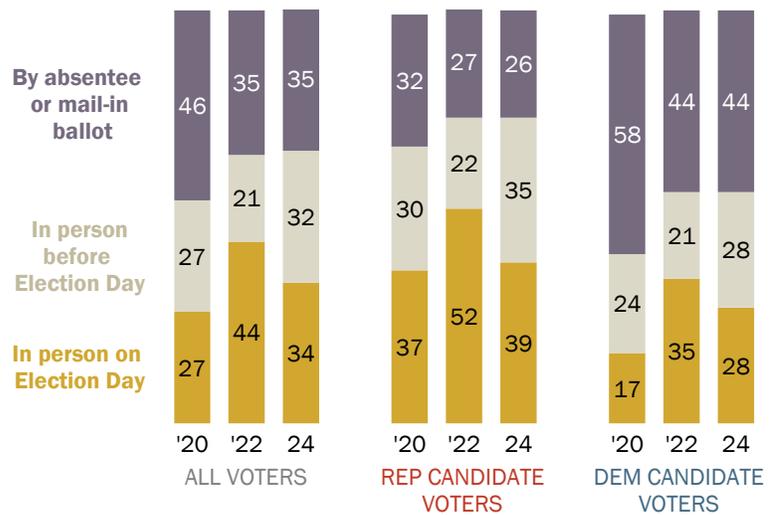
Early in-person voting hit a high point this year: 32% of voters report having cast their ballots this way, up from 27% in 2020 and 21% in 2022.

Absentee and mail-in voting

The share who voted by absentee or mail-in ballot in this election is identical to the share of voters who voted by this method in the 2022 midterms. In 2020, 46% of voters voted by absentee or mail-in ballot.

More voters cast ballots early in person than in previous elections

% who say they voted ...



Note: Based on voters. No answer responses are not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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Republicans continue to be more likely than Democrats to vote on Election Day, less likely to vote by mail. But rising shares in both parties voted early in person.

- 39% of Republican voters say they cast their vote in person on Election Day, compared with 28% of Democratic voters.
- In contrast, 44% of Democratic voters say they voted by mail or absentee, compared with 26% of Republican voters.
- 35% of Republican voters and 28% of Democratic voters report having voted early in person this year.

Some voters switched vote methods this year

An overwhelming majority of voters who had voted in elections prior to 2024 (87%) report having used a voting method that was familiar to them in this election. Yet about 13% used a new method of voting this November:

- 27% of early in-person voters say this was the first time they voted in person before Election Day.
- 9% of absentee or mail voters say this was their first time voting by absentee or mail-in ballot.
- 2% of voters who voted in person on Election Day say this was their first time doing so.

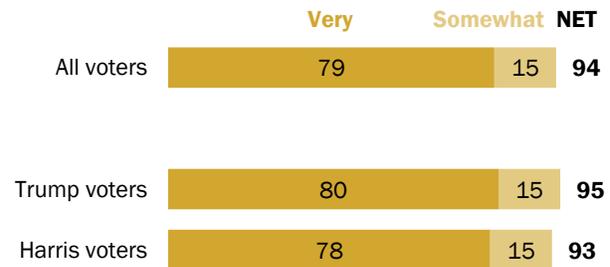
Most voters say it was easy to vote in the election

An overwhelming majority of voters (94%) say it was easy to vote in the election this November. About eight-in-ten (79%) describe voting as very easy, while 15% say it was somewhat easy. Just 6% of voters say voting was somewhat (5%) or very (2%) difficult.

Similar shares of voters who backed Donald Trump (95%) and Kamala Harris (93%) say that voting was easy. In 2020, 93% of Trump voters and 95% of Joe Biden voters said it was easy for them to cast their ballots.

Most say voting was very easy in 2024

% of voters who say voting in the election was **very** or **somewhat** easy



Note: Based on voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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Most in-person voters had little or no wait to vote

Roughly seven-in-ten voters who voted in person (72%) – either on Election Day or earlier – say they waited less than 10 minutes to vote, including 42% who report not waiting at all.

About three-in-ten in-person voters (28%) waited at least 10 minutes to vote, including 11% who waited for more than 30 minutes and 4% who waited more than an hour.

Voters report shorter wait times this year [than in 2020](#).

Wait times of demographic groups

Race and ethnicity

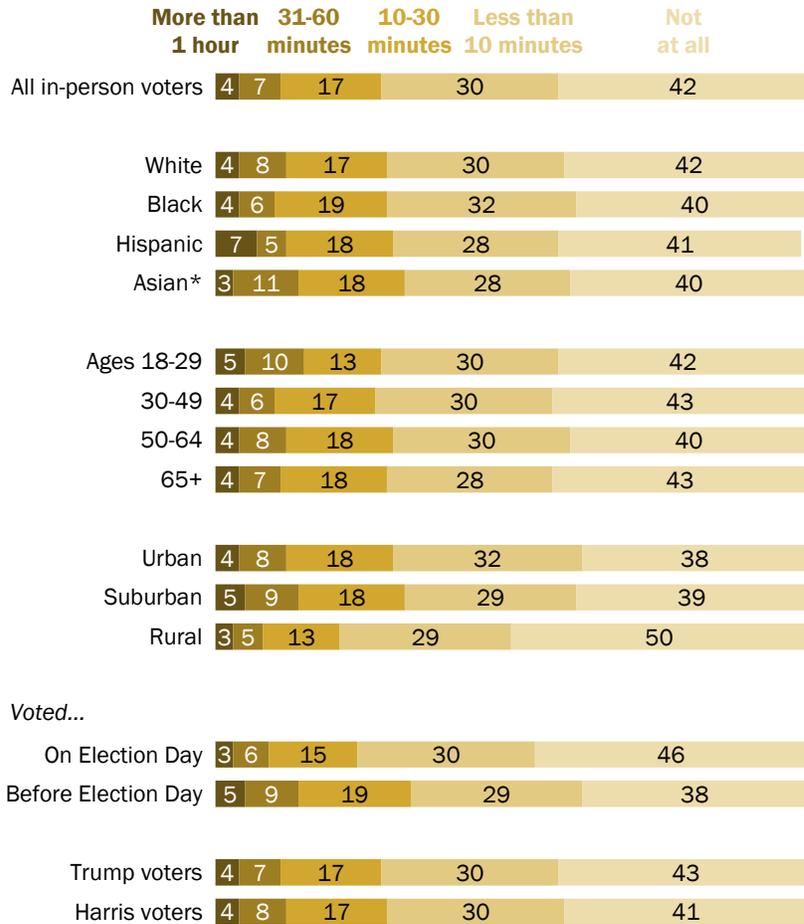
Black, White, Hispanic and Asian in-person voters report similar wait times this year. In 2020, [Black in-person voters reported waiting somewhat longer to vote](#) than White or Hispanic in-person voters.

Age

Older and younger in-person voters reported similar wait times to cast their ballots.

Urban and suburban voters report somewhat longer wait times than rural voters in 2024 election

% of *in-person voters* who say they waited in line to vote ...



* Estimates for Asian voters are representative of English speakers only. Relatively low sample size for Asian voters who voted in person (N=141, margin of error +/- 10.8 percentage points at 95% confidence).

Note: Based on voters who reported voting in person. White, Black and Asian voters include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic voters are of any race. No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

Community type

As was the case four years ago, urban and suburban in-person voters had to wait somewhat longer to vote on average than in-person voters living in rural communities. Urban and suburban in-person voters are each about 10 percentage points more likely than those in rural areas to have waited more than 10 minutes.

Vote method

Those who voted in person before Election Day waited somewhat longer than those who voted on Election Day: 33% of early in-person voters waited more than 10 minutes, compared with 24% of Election Day in-person voters.

Candidate preference

In-person voters who backed Trump and those who backed Harris report nearly identical wait times. By contrast, in 2020 in-person Biden voters reported waiting longer to vote than Trump voters.

Nonvoters' views of the election

Among those eligible to vote who say they *did not* cast a ballot, 42% say they wish they had voted while 57% say they do not.

These shares are similar to other recent presidential elections: 45% of nonvoters said they wished they had voted following the 2020 election, and 44% said this postelection in 2016.

A majority of nonvoters do not wish they had voted in 2024 presidential election

% of nonvoting citizens who ...



Note: Based on U.S. citizens who say they did not vote. No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

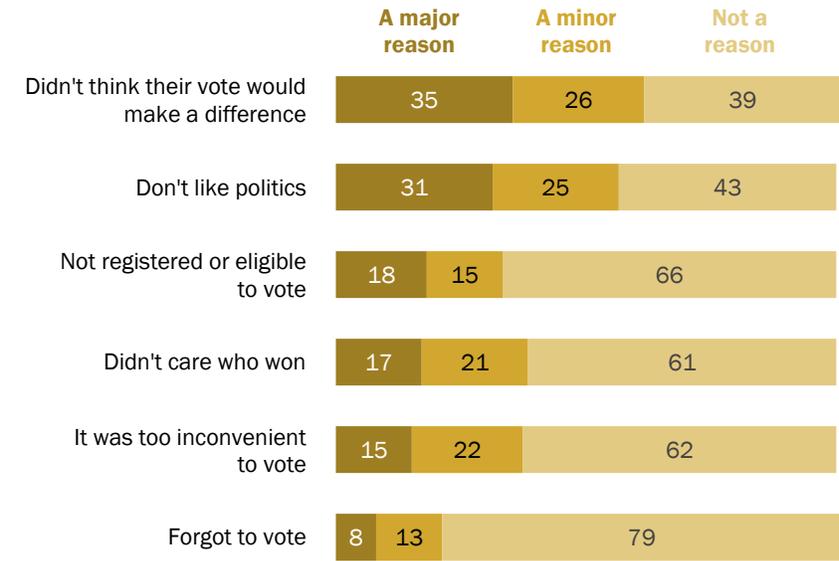
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Nonvoters point to a number of reasons for their decisions not to vote:

- 35% say thinking their vote would not make a difference was a major reason why they did not vote.
- 31% say that not liking politics was a major reason.
- 18% say it was that they are not registered or not eligible to vote.
- 17% say a major reason was that they did not care about the outcome.
- 15% say a major reason was that they did not care about the outcome.
- 15% say voting was inconvenient.
- 8% say a major reason was they forgot to vote.

Many nonvoters in 2024 say they don't like politics or didn't think their vote would make a difference

% of nonvoting citizens who say each of the following was ____ why they did not vote



Note: Based on U.S. citizens who say they did not vote. No answer responses are not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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3. Voters' reflections on the 2024 campaign

Reflecting on the 2024 presidential campaign, a large majority of voters say it was interesting rather than dull (74% vs. 24%). But evaluations of the campaign are more negative than positive on other dimensions.

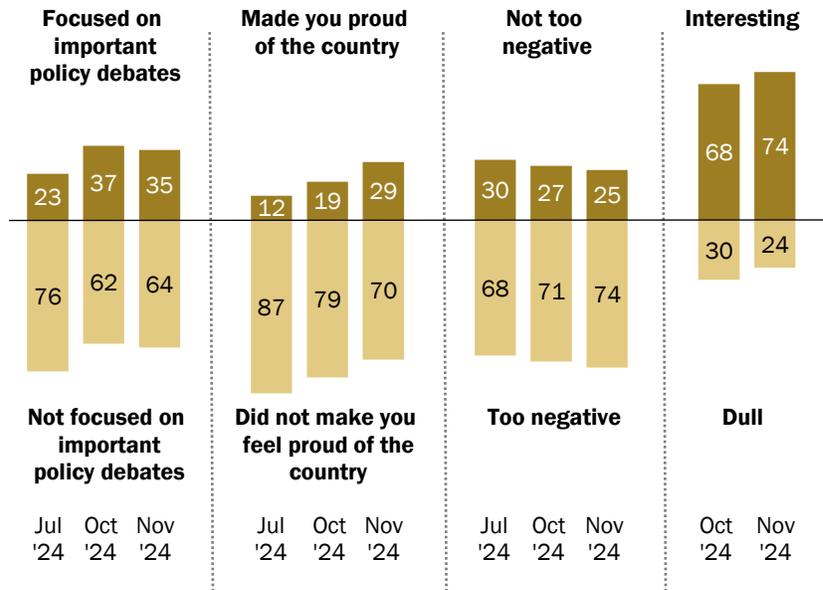
Roughly three-quarters of voters (74%) say the 2024 campaign was too negative, similar to the share of registered voters who said this in an October preelection survey.

More than six-in-ten voters (64%) say the 2024 campaign was not focused on important policy debates. In October, a nearly identical 62% of registered voters said this.

Seven-in-ten voters say the 2024 campaign did not make them feel proud of the country, while 29% say it did. These views are somewhat more positive than they were in October, when 19% of registered voters said the campaign made them feel proud of the country.

Most voters found the 2024 campaign 'interesting,' but otherwise characterize it in negative terms

% of voters who say the 2024 presidential campaign (was) ...



Note: Based on voters. July and October surveys were based on registered voters and asked about how the campaign is. No answer responses are not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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How Trump and Harris voters view the campaign

Trump voters are more likely than Harris voters to describe the 2024 campaign in positive terms. This reflects a shift from before the election: In October, there were only slight differences between Trump and Harris supporters' views of the campaign.

Was the campaign focused on policy debates?

About half of Trump voters (52%) now say the 2024 campaign was focused on important policy debates. Just 18% of Harris voters share this view.

In October, 37% of Trump supporters and 38% of Harris supporters said the campaign was focused on important policy debates.

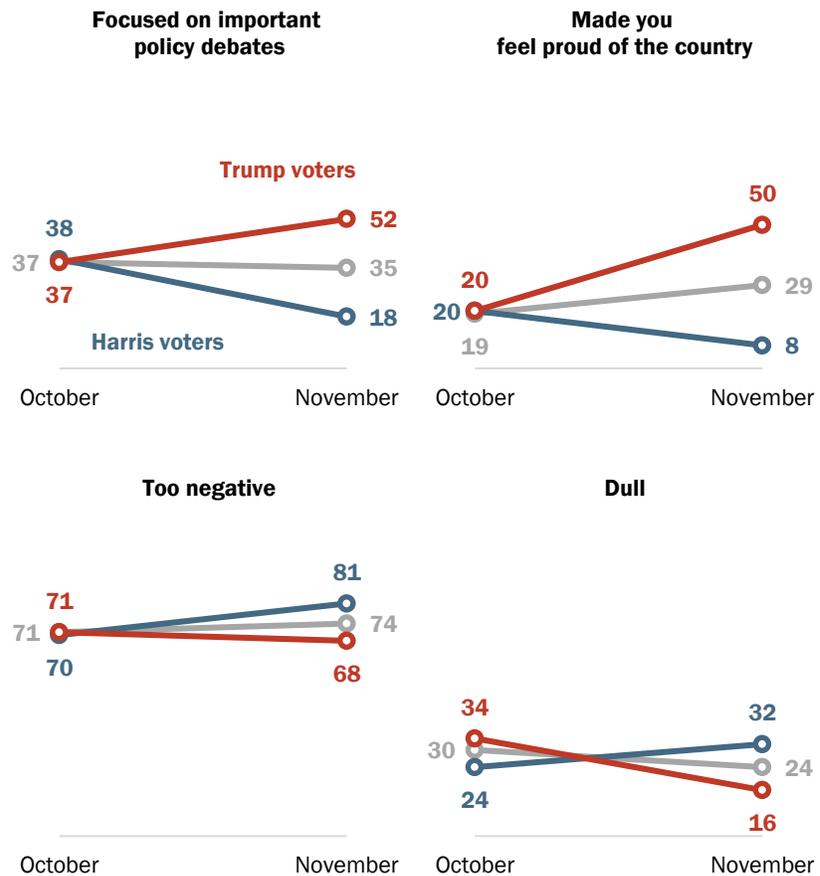
Did the campaign make you feel proud of the U.S.?

Half of Trump voters now say the 2024 campaign made them feel proud of the country, while only 8% of Harris voters say the same.

Last month, the same percentage of both Trump and Harris supporters (20%) said the campaign made them proud.

Trump voters are more likely than Harris voters to reflect positively on the 2024 campaign

% of voters who say the 2024 presidential election campaign (was) ...



Note: Based on voters. October survey was based on registered voters and asked about how the campaign is.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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Was the campaign too negative?

While majorities of both candidates' voters say the 2024 campaign was too negative, Harris voters (81%) are more likely than Trump voters (68%) to say this. Before the election, about seven-in-ten in both groups said this.

Was the 2024 campaign interesting or dull?

Majorities of both Harris (66%) and Trump supporters (83%) say the campaign was interesting. But Harris supporters are twice as likely as Trump supporters (32% vs. 16%) to say the campaign was dull, a reversal from before Election Day. In October, Trump supporters (34%) were more likely than Harris supporters (24%) to say the campaign was dull.

Satisfaction with the presidential candidates

About half of voters (53%) say they were very or fairly satisfied with the choice of presidential candidates this year, while 47% say they were not too or not at all satisfied with the choice of presidential candidates.

A slightly smaller share of voters say they were satisfied with the choice of presidential candidates compared with four years ago, when 57% said they were very or fairly satisfied.

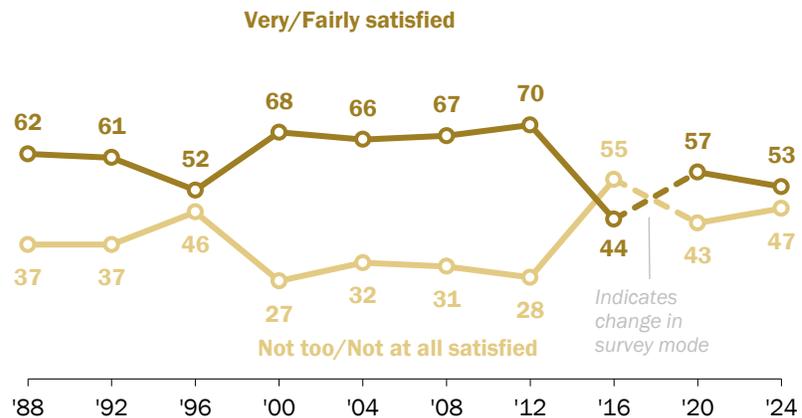
As in prior election years, supporters of the winning candidate express more satisfaction with the choice of candidates than supporters of the losing candidate.

More than eight-in-ten Trump voters (85%) say they were very or fairly satisfied with the choice of presidential candidates, compared with 22% of Harris voters.

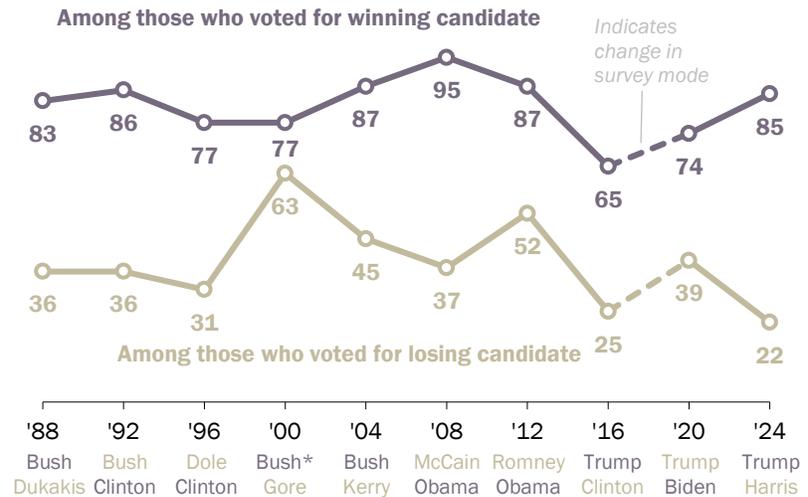
Trump voters in 2024 are 11 percentage points more likely than Biden voters were in 2020 to say they were satisfied with the choice of candidates (85%

About half of voters say they were satisfied with the candidate choices for president in 2024

% of voters who say they were ___ with the choice of presidential candidates



% of voters who say they were very or fairly satisfied with the choice of presidential candidates ...



* In 2000, Bush is labeled as the winning candidate, Gore as losing candidate, though at the time of the survey the results of the election had not been declared.

Note: Based on voters. Data for 2016 and earlier from November postelection callback phone surveys. No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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vs. 74%). The share of Harris supporters who express satisfaction with the candidates is lower than the share of Trump supporters who did so four years ago.

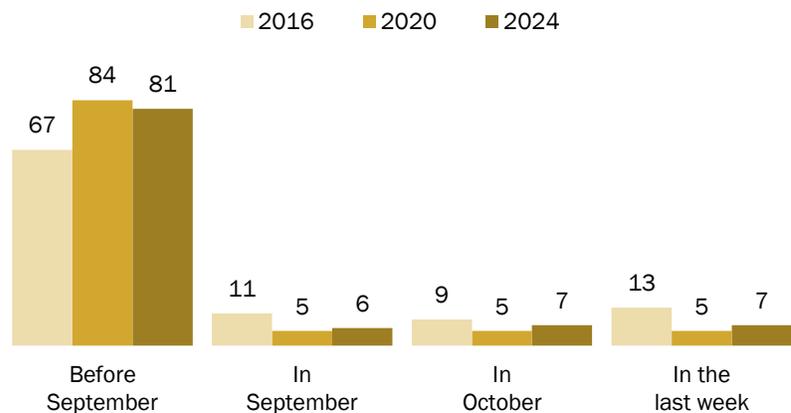
When did voters make up their minds about who to vote for?

About eight-in-ten voters (81%) say they made up their mind about who they were going to vote for in the 2024 presidential election before September. This is similar to the share who said this in 2020 (84%), and higher than the share who reported having made up their minds before September in 2016 (67%).

This year, 7% of voters say they made up their mind about their vote in the last week before Election Day. In 2020, 5% said they had made their mind up in the last week.

As in recent elections, most voters made their choices about who to vote for before September

% of voters who say they made up their mind about who they were going to vote for in the presidential election ...



Note: Based on voters who selected a candidate. No answer responses are not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 12-17, 2024.

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Similar shares of Trump (7%) and Harris voters (6%) say they decided about their vote in the last week before Election Day. Trump voters are slightly more likely than Harris voters to report having made up their mind before September (84% vs. 79%).

Acknowledgments

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

Research team

Carroll Doherty, *Director, Political Research*
Jocelyn Kiley, *Senior Associate Director, Political Research*
Hannah Hartig, *Senior Researcher*
Baxter Oliphant, *Senior Researcher*
Gabe Borelli, *Research Associate*
Andrew Daniller, *Research Associate*
Andy Cerda, *Research Analyst*
Joseph Copeland, *Research Analyst*
Ted Van Green, *Research Analyst*
Shanay Gracia, *Research Assistant*

Communications and editorial

Nida Asheer, *Senior Communications Manager*
Talia Price, *Communications Associate*
David Kent, *Senior Copy Editor*

Graphic design and web publishing

Alissa Scheller, *Senior Information Graphics Designer*
Reem Nadeem, *Digital Producer*

Methodology

Andrew Mercer, *Senior Research Methodologist*
Dorene Asare-Marfo, *Senior Panel Manager*
Dana Popky, *Associate Panel Manager*
Arnold Lau, *Research Methodologist*

Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 159 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from Nov. 12 to Nov. 17, 2024. A total of 9,609 panelists responded out of 10,604 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 9,609 respondents is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=9,323) and live telephone (n=286) 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.

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, Target.com or Walmart.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 Nov. 12 to Nov. 17, 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 Nov. 12.⁴ 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 Nov. 12. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Nov. 13.

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.

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 159

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	Nov. 12, 2024	Nov. 13, 2024
First reminder	Nov. 14, 2024	Nov. 14, 2024
Final reminder	Nov. 16, 2024	Nov. 16, 2024

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For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on Nov. 8. Soft launch took place on Nov. 12 and involved dialing until a total of eight 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, three 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. In addition to the ATP's standard weighting parameters, the weights used in this report are also calibrated to benchmarks for voter turnout and presidential vote preference among adult U.S. citizens. The weights were then trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from

variance in the weights. In a final step, the trimmed weights were recalibrated to align exactly with the benchmarks for voter turnout and the presidential popular vote. 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	Projections based on Cook Political Report and University of Florida Election Lab as of 11:20 a.m., Nov. 18
2024 presidential popular vote and turnout among voting-eligible population.	

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 159

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
All voters	8,072		1.4 percentage points
Half form	At least 4,012		2.0 percentage points
Among those who voted			
Trump voters	3,536		2.0 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,759		2.9 percentage points
Harris voters	4,185		1.9 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,076		2.8 percentage points
All adults	9,609		1.5 percentage points
Half form	At least 4,801		2.1 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	4,439	48	2.1 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,206		2.9 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	4,971	48	2.1 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,475		2.9 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 159

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	9,609
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	173
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	43
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	776
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	3
Total panelists sampled for the survey		10,604
Completed interviews	I	9,609
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	216
Non-contact	NC	776
Other	O	3
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		10,604
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		91%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 159

	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 159	35%
Response rate to Wave 159 survey	91%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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**2024 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 159 POLITICS SURVEY NOVEMBER 2024
FINAL TOPLINE
NOVEMBER 12-17, 2024
N=9,609**

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, refer to 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.

In addition to the parameters used in weighting each wave of the American Trends Panel, the results of this survey were weighted to the 2024 presidential popular vote and turnout among the voting-eligible population (as of Nov. 18, 2024). For additional information, refer to the methodology.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK ALL CITIZENS (XCITIZEN=1) [N=9,302]:

VOTED Which of the following statements best describes you?

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 16-27, <u>2022</u> ⁵	Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>	Nov 7-16, <u>2018</u>	Nov 29- Dec 12, <u>2016</u>
22	I did not vote in the November 2024 election	32	22	23	14
13	I planned to vote but wasn't able to I definitely voted in the November 2024 election	20	9	22	8
65		47	67	55	77
1	No answer*	1	2	1	1

⁵ In 2022 and 2018, this question was asked about that November's congressional election. In 2020 and 2016, this question was asked about that November's presidential election.

ASK IF VOTED (VOTED=3) [N=8,072]:

VOTEGEN_POST In the 2024 presidential election, who did you vote for? [RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 FIRST FOLLOWED BY RANDOMIZED OPTIONS 3,4,5,6,7 WITH OPTION 8 AND 9 ALWAYS LAST]

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>	
49	Donald Trump, the Republican
47	Kamala Harris, the Democrat
*	Robert F. Kennedy Jr., a third party candidate
*	Chase Oliver, the Libertarian Party candidate
*	Jill Stein, the Green Party candidate
*	Cornel West, a third party candidate
*	Claudia De la Cruz, the Socialism and Liberation Party candidate
*	Another candidate
2	I did not vote for a candidate for president
*	No answer*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK IF DID NOT VOTE (VOTED=1-2) [N=1,201]:**

WISH_VOTED Do you wish that you had voted in the election?

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>	Nov 7-16, <u>2018</u>	Nov 29- Dec 12 <u>2016</u>	Nov 17- Dec 15, <u>2014</u>
42	Yes	45	61	44	55
57	No	54	38	55	43
1	No answer*	1	1	*	1

ASK IF CITIZEN AND DID NOT VOTE (X_CITIZEN=1 AND VOTED=1,2) [N=1,201]:

NOVOTERSN2 There are lots of different reasons why many people don't vote. For you personally, how much of a reason, if at all, is each of the following for why you did not vote? [RANDOMIZE]

		Major <u>reason</u>	Minor <u>reason</u>	Not a <u>reason</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
DIFF	I didn't think my vote would make a difference				
	Nov 12-17, 2024	35	26	39	1
	Nov 7-16, 2018	21	23	55	1
CARE	I didn't care who won ⁶				
	Nov 12-17, 2024	17	21	61	1
	Nov 7-16, 2018	12	23	64	1
ELGB	I'm not registered or not eligible to vote				
	Nov 12-17, 2024	18	15	66	1
	Nov 7-16, 2018	19	10	70	1
INCV	It was too inconvenient for me to vote				
	Nov 12-17, 2024	15	22	62	1
	Nov 7-16, 2018	20	21	59	1

⁶ In 2018, the reason was worded "I didn't care who won the congressional election in my area."

NOVOTERSN2 CONTINUED ...

		Major <u>reason</u>	Minor <u>reason</u>	Not a <u>reason</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
LIKE	I don't like politics				
	Nov 12-17, 2024	31	25	43	1
	Nov 7-16, 2018	26	23	50	1
FRGT	I forgot to vote				
	Nov 12-17, 2024	8	13	79	1
	Nov 7-16, 2018	7	15	77	1

ASK IF VOTED TRUMP (VOTEGEN_POST=1) [N=3,536]:

DTFORAGNST_POST Would you say that your vote for Trump was more a vote...

ASK IF VOTED HARRIS (VOTEGEN_POST=2) [N=4,185]:

KHFORAGNST_POST Would you say that your vote for Harris was more a vote...

BASED ON VOTERS [N=8,072]:

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		<i>Based on registered voters</i>	
		Sep 30-Oct 6, <u>2024</u> ⁷	Aug 26-Sep 2, <u>2024</u>
49	Trump	47	49
40	For Trump	31	33
9	Against Harris	15	16
*	Refused	*	*
47	Harris	48	49
23	For Harris	23	24
24	Against Trump	25	25
*	Refused	*	*
2	Vote for Kennedy Jr./Oliver/Stein/West/De La Cruz/Another candidate	-	-
2	I did not vote for a candidate for president		
*	No answer*	*	*

2020 TREND FOR COMPARISON:*Would you say that your vote for Trump was more a vote...**Would you say that your vote for Biden was more a vote...*

	<i>Based on voters</i>		<i>Based on registered voters</i>	
	Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>	Sep 30-Oct 5, <u>2020</u> ⁸	Jun 16-22, <u>2020</u>	
Trump	47	42	44	
For Trump	36	30	33	
Against Biden	11	12	10	
Biden	51	52	54	
For Biden	24	19	18	
Against Trump	28	33	36	
Vote for Jorgensen/Hawkins/Another candidate	1	-	-	
No answer	*	*	-	

⁷ Trend for DTFORAGNST and KHFORAGNST asked prior to election combined those who said they were voting for the candidate or leaning toward the candidate. Postelection versions of these questions asked those who said they voted for Trump or Harris.

⁸ Trend for DTFORAGNST and JBFORAGNST asked prior to election combined those who said they were voting for the candidate or leaning toward the candidate. Postelection versions of these questions asked those who said they voted for Trump or Biden.

ASK IF VOTED (VOTED=3) [N=8,072]:

VOTEDECTIME As far as you can remember, when did you make up your mind about who you were going to vote for in the presidential election?

BASED ON THOSE WHO SELECTED A CANDIDATE (VOTEGEN_POST=1-8) [N=7,977]

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>	Nov 29- Dec 12 <u>2016</u> ⁹
	Last few days before Election		
4	Day	3	9
	The last week before Election		
3	Day	2	4
7	In October	5	9
6	In September	5	11
81	Before September	84	67
*	No answer*	*	*

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:

When did you make up your mind definitely to vote for "Hillary Clinton;" "Donald Trump;" "Gary Johnson;" "Jill Stein," "The candidate of your choice"?

	Nov 10-14 <u>2016</u>	Nov 8-11 <u>2012</u>	Nov <u>2004</u>	Nov <u>2000</u>	Nov <u>1996</u>	Nov <u>1992</u>	Nov <u>1988</u>
On Election Day	4	4	4	5	6	9	6
On Monday (day before the election)	*	1	1	2	3	4	3
Over the last weekend	*	1	1	2	2	4	2
In the last week	2	2	3	5	6	8	4
In the last few weeks	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
During or just after the Presidential debates	10	10	11	17	--	12	--
Before debates/after the Conventions	10	9	6	9	12	6	16
Convention period (NET)	22	10	7	7	8	12	15
<i>During or after the Republican convention</i>	13	9	1	4	--	--	--
<i>During or after the Democratic convention</i>	9	1	6	3	--	--	--
This year, before the conventions	22	16	23	21	13	18	19
Before 2016	20	41	38	20	39	12	9
Other	--	0	0	--	*	8	--
Don't remember	2	1	4	6	6	5	4
Don't know/Refused	1	4	2	3	2	1	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

⁹ In 2016, people who said "another candidate" were not asked this question; question read "As far as you can remember, when did you make up your mind definitely to vote for 'Donald Trump;' 'Hillary Clinton;' 'Gary Johnson;' 'Jill Stein?'"

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF VTADMIN_POST_COM AND VTADMIN_POST_US]**ASK ALL:**

VTADMIN_POST_COM Do you think the elections this November in your community were run and administered...

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 16-27, <u>2022</u>	Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>	Nov 7-16, <u>2018</u>
55	Very well	42	53	49
35	Somewhat well	42	32	38
7	Not too well	9	9	8
2	Not at all well	4	6	4
1	No answer*	3	1	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

Do you think the elections this November in your community will be run and administered...

	Sep 30-Oct 6, <u>2024</u>	Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>	Sep 30-Oct 5, <u>2020</u>	Sep 24-Oct 7, <u>2018</u>
Very well	43	40	36	41
Somewhat well	44	45	48	46
Not too well	8	10	11	9
Not at all well	4	4	4	3
No answer	1	1	*	1

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF VTADMIN_POST_COM AND VTADMIN_POST_US]**ASK ALL:**

VTADMIN_POST_US Do you think the elections this November in the United States were run and administered...

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 16-27, <u>2022</u>	Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>	Nov 7-16, <u>2018</u>
37	Very well	25	33	21
47	Somewhat well	46	25	53
11	Not too well	18	20	18
4	Not at all well	8	22	7
1	No answer*	3	1	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

Do you think the elections this November in the United States will be run and administered...

	Sep 30-Oct 6, <u>2024</u>	Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>	Sep 30-Oct 5, <u>2020</u>	Sep 24-Oct 7, <u>2018</u>
Very well	20	20	12	20
Somewhat well	50	49	46	57
Not too well	21	23	30	18
Not at all well	8	7	12	4
No answer	1	1	1	1

ASK IF VOTED (VOTED=3) [N=8,072]:

VTEASY_POST Overall, was voting in the election this November for you personally... [ROTATE RESPONSES OPTIONS 1-4/4-1]

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>
79	Very easy	77
15	Somewhat easy	17
5	Somewhat difficult	5
2	Very difficult	1
*	No answer*	*

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

Overall, do you personally expect voting in the November elections to be...

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS:

	Sep 30- Oct 6, <u>2024</u>	Oct 10- 16 <u>2022</u>	Sep 30- Oct 5 <u>2020</u>	Jul 27- Aug 2 <u>2020</u>	Sep 24- Oct 7 <u>2018</u>
Very easy	43	45	29	23	46
Somewhat easy	38	37	36	28	39
Somewhat difficult	16	14	29	38	13
Very difficult	4	3	6	11	2
No answer	*	*	*	1	*

ASK ALL:

SATCAND_POST Now that the campaign is over, how satisfied were you with the choice of presidential candidates? Would you say that you were...

BASED ON VOTERS [N=8,072]:

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>
32	Very satisfied	30
20	Fairly satisfied	26
22	Not too satisfied	24
25	Not at all satisfied	19
*	No answer*	*

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

What is your opinion of the presidential candidates for this year? Would you say that you are...

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS:

	2024 Election		2020 Election	
	Aug 26- Sep 2, <u>2024</u>	Jul 1-7, <u>2024</u>	Jul 27- Aug 2, <u>2020</u>	Jun 16-22, <u>2020</u>
Very satisfied	15	11	15	16
Fairly satisfied	32	20	31	31
Not too satisfied	34	32	35	34
Not at all satisfied	17	37	19	19
No answer*	1	1	1	1

SATCAND_POST TREND FOR COMPARSION CONTINUED ...**PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

Now that the campaign is over, how satisfied were you with the choice of presidential candidates?

BASED ON THOSE WHO VOTED:

	Nov 10-14, <u>2016</u>	Nov 8-11, <u>2012</u>	Nov <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2004</u>	Nov <u>2000</u>	Nov <u>1996</u>	Nov <u>1992</u>	Nov <u>1988</u>
Very satisfied	19	37	39	33	24	18	24	26
Fairly satisfied	25	33	28	33	44	33	37	36
Not very satisfied	26	16	17	16	18	24	21	20
Not at all satisfied	29	12	14	16	9	22	16	17
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	1	3	2	2	5	3	2	1

[DISPLAY CMPGNTRAITPOST_PROUD, CMPGNTRAITPOST_NEG, CMPGNTRAITPOST_POLCY, CMPGNTRAITPOST_INT ON SAME PAGE; RANDOMIZE ORDER OF QUESTIONS; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE. DO NOT RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS WITHIN EACH QUESTION]

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,801]:

CMPGNTRAITPOST_PROUD Would you say the 2024 presidential campaign was...

BASED ON VOTERS [N=4,012]:

	Made you feel proud of the country	Did not make you feel proud of the country	No answer*
Nov 12-17, 2024	29	70	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

So far, would you say the 2024 presidential campaign...

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS:

	Makes you feel proud of the country	Does not make you feel proud of the country	No answer*
Sep 30-Oct 6, 2024	19	79	2
Jul 1-7, 2024	12	87	1

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,801]:

CMPGNTRAITPOST_NEG Would you say the 2024 presidential campaign was...

BASED ON VOTERS [N=4,012]:

	Too <u>negative</u>	Not too <u>negative</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
Nov 12-17, 2024	74	25	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON:*So far, would you say the 2024 presidential campaign...***BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS:**

	Too <u>negative</u>	Not too <u>negative</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
Sep 30-Oct 6, 2024	71	27	2
Jul 1-7, 2024	68	30	2

2020 TREND FOR COMPARISON:¹⁰

Nov 12-17, 2020	76	23	1
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	61	37	2

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,801]:

CMPGNTRAITPOST_POLCY Would you say the 2024 presidential campaign was...

BASED ON VOTERS [N=4,012]:

	Focused on important <u>policy debates</u>	Not focused on important <u>policy debates</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
Nov 12-17, 2024	35	64	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON:*So far, would you say the 2024 presidential campaign...***BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS:**

	Focused on important <u>policy debates</u>	Not focused on important <u>policy debates</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
Sep 30-Oct 6, 2024	37	62	1
Jul 1-7, 2024	23	76	1

2020 TREND FOR COMPARISON:¹¹

Nov 12-17, 2020	27	72	1
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	25	73	2

¹⁰ Question asked about the 2020 presidential campaign.¹¹ Question asked about the 2020 presidential campaign.

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,801]:

CMPGNTRAITPOST_INT Would you say the 2024 presidential campaign was...

BASED ON VOTERS [N=4,012]:

	<u>Interesting</u>	<u>Dull</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
Nov 12-17, 2024	74	24	2

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

So far, would you say the 2024 presidential campaign...

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS:

	<u>Interesting</u>	<u>Dull</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
Sep 30-Oct 6, 2024	68	30	2
2020 TREND FOR COMPARISON¹²			
Nov 12-17, 2020	64	34	2
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	39	59	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK IF VOTED (VOTED=3) [N=8,072]:

VOTE_HOW_POST How did you vote in the election? [RANDOMIZE]

ASK IF VOTED IN PERSON (VOTE_HOW_POST=1) [N=5,196]:

VOTEINPWHEN When did you vote?

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 16-27, <u>2022</u>	Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>
65	In person at a polling place	65	54
34	<i>On Election Day</i>	44	27
32	<i>Before Election Day</i>	21	27
*	<i>Refused</i>	*	*
35	By absentee or mail-in ballot	35	46
*	No answer*	*	*

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

When did you vote in the elections this November?

How did you vote in the November election?

	Nov 7-16, <u>2018</u>
On election day	55
Before election day	45
<i>Voted in person</i>	19
<i>Mailed in ballot</i>	25
No answer	*
No answer	*

¹² Question asked about the 2020 presidential campaign.

VOTE_HOW_POST/VOTEINPWHEN TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...**PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

Did you vote ON Election Day or BEFORE Election DAY?

Did you vote in person or did you mail your ballot in?

	Nov 10-14 <u>2016</u>	Nov 6-9 <u>2014</u>	Nov 8-11 <u>2012</u>	Nov <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2006</u>	Nov <u>2004</u>	Nov <u>2002</u>
On Election Day	59	71	63	66	80	80	85
Before Election Day	41	29	37	34	20	20	15
<i>Voted in person</i>	22	12	19	19	--		
<i>Mailed in ballot</i>	18	16	17	14	--		
<i>Other way/DK/Ref (VOL)</i>	1	1	*	1	--		
Don't know/Refused (VOL)	0	*	0	*	*	*	*

ASK IF VOTED BY ABSENTEE OR MAIL (VOTE_HOW_POST=2) [N=2,868]:

VOTEMAIL How did you return your absentee or mail-in ballot? [RANDOMIZE]

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 16-27, <u>2022</u>	Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>
12	In person to an election official or poll worker	12	15
38	At a designated dropbox	36	41
50	By mail	52	44
*	No answer*	*	*

ASK IF VOTED BY ABSENTEE OR MAIL (VOTE_HOW_POST=2) [N=2,868]:

MAILWHEN When did you mail or return your absentee or mail-in ballot?

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>
33	In the week leading up to Election Day	23
67	Before that	76
*	No answer*	*

ASK IF VOTED IN PERSON (VOTE_HOW_POST=1) [N=5,196]:

WAITVOTE When you went to vote, approximately how long did you have to wait in line to vote?

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>	Nov 7-16, <u>2018</u>	Nov 17- Dec 15, <u>2014</u>
42	Did not wait at all ¹³	35	47	53
30	Less than 10 minutes	27	33	30
17	10 to 30 minutes	20	14	13
7	31 minutes to 1 hour	11	5	3
4	More than 1 hour	6	1	*
*	No answer*	*	*	*

¹³ In surveys prior to November 2024, the response was worded "Not at all".

ASK IF VOTED BY MAIL OR ABSENTEE (VOTE_HOW_POST=2) [N=2,868]:

MAILFIRST Is this the first time you have ever voted by mail or absentee ballot?

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>
12	Yes, this is the first time I have ever voted by mail or absentee ballot	39
88	No, I have voted by mail or absentee ballot before	61
*	No answer*	*

ASK IF VOTED IN PERSON BEFORE ELECTION DAY (VOTEINPWHEN=1) [N=2,671]:

EARLYFIRST Is this the first time you have ever voted early?

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>	
29	Yes, this is the first time I have ever voted early
71	No, I have voted early before
*	No answer*

ASK IF VOTED IN PERSON ON ELECTION DAY (VOTEINPWHEN=2) [N=2,513]:

ELECDFIRST Is this the first time you have ever voted in person on Election Day?

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>	
7	Yes, this is the first time I have ever voted in person on Election Day
93	No, I have voted in person on Election Day before
*	No answer*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK IF VOTED (VOTED=3) [N=8,072]:**

VTCOUNT_OWN How confident are you that your vote was accurately counted?

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 16-27, <u>2022</u>	Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>
59	Very confident	57	59
33	Somewhat confident	31	26
5	Not too confident	8	9
2	Not at all confident	3	6
*	No answer*	*	*

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	Nov 10-14 <u>2016</u>	Nov 6-9 <u>2014</u>	Nov 8-11 <u>2012</u>	Nov 4-7 <u>2010</u>	Nov <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2006</u>	Nov <u>2004</u>
Very confident	71	68	68	64	73	70	68
Somewhat confident	19	21	22	26	22	23	24
Not too confident	4	5	5	4	3	3	4
Not at all confident	5	4	3	3	2	2	3
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1	3	*	2	1

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF VTCOUNT_POST_INP AND VTCOUNT_POST_ABS]**ASK ALL:**

VTCOUNT_POST_INP How confident are you that votes cast in person at polling places across the United States were counted as voters intended in the elections this November?

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 16-27, <u>2022</u>	Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>
38	Very confident	37	42
47	Somewhat confident	43	35
11	Not too confident	13	13
4	Not at all confident	6	8
1	No answer*	1	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

How confident are you that votes cast in person at polling places across the United States will be counted as voters intend in the elections this November?

	Sep 30- Oct 6, <u>2024</u>	Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>	Sep 30- Oct 5, <u>2020</u>
Very confident	36	34	42
Somewhat confident	46	45	44
Not too confident	13	15	10
Not at all confident	5	5	4
No answer*	1	1	1

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF VTCOUNT_POST_INP AND VTCOUNT_POST_ABS]**ASK ALL:**

VTCOUNT_POST_ABS How confident are you that votes cast by absentee or mail in ballot across the United States were counted as voters intended in the elections this November?

Nov 12-17, <u>2024</u>		Nov 16-27, <u>2022</u>	Nov 12-17, <u>2020</u>
24	Very confident	25	30
46	Somewhat confident	37	27
21	Not too confident	23	19
7	Not at all confident	13	23
1	No answer*	1	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

How confident are you that votes cast by absentee or mail-in ballot across the United States will be counted as voters intend in the elections this November?

	Sep 30- Oct 6, <u>2024</u>	Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>	Sep 30- Oct 5, <u>2020</u>
Very confident	22	21	17
Somewhat confident	38	38	38
Not too confident	27	24	28
Not at all confident	12	16	16
No answer*	1	1	1

ASK ALL:

ELECT_CONFNOVPOS

How confident, if at all, are you that... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

		Very <u>confident</u>	Somewhat <u>confident</u>	Not too <u>confident</u>	Not at all <u>confident</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
PRVFR	People who were <u>not</u> legally qualified to vote are prevented from casting a ballot Nov 12-17, 2024	27	38	26	8	1
	TREND FOR COMPARISON¹⁴:					
	Sep 30-Oct 6, 2024	29	30	24	17	1
	Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	23	36	28	11	1
PRVSUP	People who were legally qualified and want to vote are able to cast a ballot Nov 12-17, 2024	45	42	9	3	1
	TREND FOR COMPARISON¹⁵:					
	Sep 30-Oct 6, 2024	44	43	10	3	1
	Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	36	45	14	4	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**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...¹⁶

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	Something <u>else</u>	No <u>answer*</u>	<i>Lean Rep</i>	<i>Lean Dem</i>
28	27	30	14	1	20	20

¹⁴ In October 2024 and October 2020, the item was worded "People who are not legally qualified to vote are prevented from casting a ballot."

¹⁵ In October 2024 and October 2020, the item was worded "People who are legally qualified and want to vote are able to cast a ballot."

¹⁶ PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.