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Deep Divisions in Views of the Election Process – and Whether It Will Be Clear Who Won

Just half of registered voters in the U.S. expect to know election results within a ‘day or two’ of Election Day

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' views towards the process of voting in the 2020 presidential election and the certainty of the election. For this analysis, we surveyed 11,929 U.S. adults, including 10,543 registered voters, between September 30 and October 5, 2020.

Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

Here are the [questions used for the report](#), along with responses, and [its methodology](#).

Deep Divisions in Views of the Election Process – and Whether It Will Be Clear Who Won

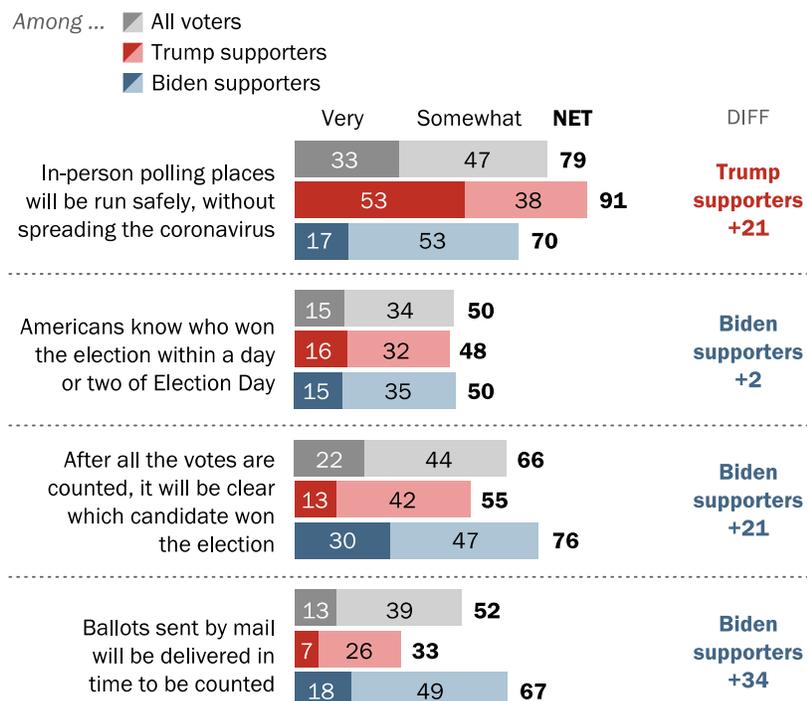
Just half of registered voters in the U.S. expect to know election results within a ‘day or two’ of Election Day

A large majority of voters say it is important for Americans to know who won the presidential election within a day or two of Election Day. But just half say they are very or somewhat confident that this will happen, including nearly identical shares who support Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

Trump and Biden supporters have deep disagreements over several other aspects of the election and voting process – including whether it will be clear which candidate won *even after* all the votes are counted. About three-quarters of registered voters who support Biden (76%) are confident that the country will know the winner of the presidential election after all the votes are counted, including 30% who are *very* confident.

Wide differences between Trump, Biden supporters over many aspects of voting and election process

% of registered voters who are ___ confident each will happen in the November election ...



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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A much smaller majority of Trump supporters (55%) are confident that Americans will have a clear sense of who won, with just 13% saying they are very confident the winner will be clearly known after all the votes are counted.

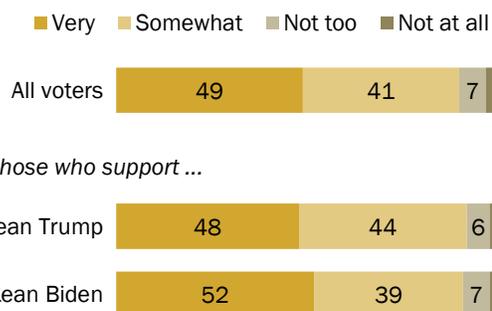
The new survey by Pew Research Center, conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5 among 11,929 U.S. adults, including 10,543 registered voters, finds that Trump and Biden supporters also have very different views of the impact of the [coronavirus outbreak](#) on the safety of voting in the Nov. 3 presidential election. Among all registered voters, 79% say they are very or somewhat confident that in-person voting places will be run safely, without spreading the coronavirus. But just a third are *very* confident that the coronavirus will not be spread at in-person voting sites.

Majorities of both Trump (91%) and Biden supporters (70%) are at least somewhat confident that in-person voting places will be run safely, without the spread of the disease. Yet while about half of Trump supporters (53%) are *very* confident that COVID-19 will not be spread by in-person voting, just 17% of Biden supporters say the same.

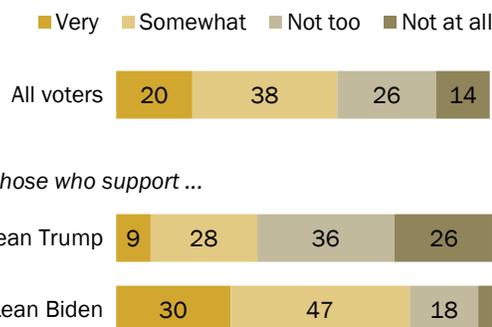
Trump supporters are more than twice as likely than Biden supporters to say they plan to cast their ballots in the presidential election [in person on Election Day](#) (50% vs. 20%). By contrast, far more Biden than Trump supporters say they plan to vote – or already have voted – by absentee or mail-in ballot (51% Biden supporters, compared with 25% of those who back Trump). Similar shares of Trump and Biden supporters (20% and 22%, respectively), plan to vote, or have voted, in person before Election Day.

Trump supporters are far less confident than Biden supporters that mail ballots will be counted as voters intend

*% of registered voters who say they are ___ confident that votes cast **in person at polling places** across the U.S. will be counted as voters intended*



*% of registered voters who say they are ___ confident that votes cast **by absentee or mail-in ballot** across the U.S. will be counted as voters intended*



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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For the most part, both Trump and Biden supporters are at least somewhat confident that votes cast *in person* will be counted as voters intended. Yet they differ sharply over whether *absentee or mail-in ballots* will be counted as voters intended: 77% of Biden supporters are very or somewhat confident, compared with fewer than half as many Trump supporters (36%).

Trump supporters also are more skeptical about whether mail-in ballots will be delivered in time to be counted. Only a third of Trump supporters are very or somewhat confident that ballots sent by mail will be delivered in enough time to be counted; that compares with 67% of Biden supporters who express confidence that mail ballots will be delivered in time.

The new survey finds that while large majorities of voters think that the elections in their community will be run and administered very or somewhat well, they are less confident in the administration of elections throughout the country. And voters' confidence in elections in the United States has declined since 2018 – with most of the change coming among voters who supported Republican candidates then and Trump today.

Currently, 90% of registered voters say they are very (44%) or somewhat confident (46%) that elections in their community will be run and administered very or somewhat well. But a smaller majority (62%) expects that elections in the U.S. will be administered well.

Voters were more positive in views of election administration [shortly before the 2018 midterm elections](#). In October 2018, about nine-in-ten said they expected elections in their community (92%) and in the U.S. (81%) to be run and administered very or somewhat well.

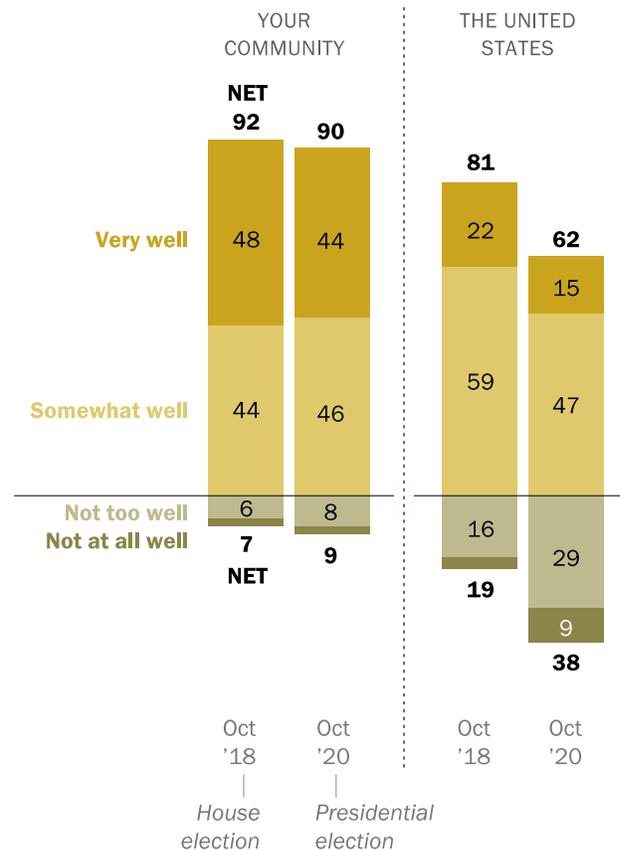
In the current survey, large majorities of Biden (94%) and Trump supporters (88%) say elections will be administered well in their communities, though there are much wider disparities in views of the administration of elections across the country. While 72% of Biden supporters say the elections around the nation will be run and administered well, just half of Trump supporters say the same.

Other findings from the survey

Rise in share of Biden supporters who say it will be “easy” to vote. Among registered voters, a majority of Biden supporters (62%) now expect it will be easy to vote, compared with 38% who say it will be difficult. That represents a major shift in opinion since [August](#), when just 40% of Biden supporters said it would be easy to vote. There has been less change among Trump supporters; 70% say it will be easy to vote today, up from 64% in August. Still, voters remain less likely to say voting will be easy than they were on the eve of the 2018 midterms.

Voters less confident than in 2018 that elections in U.S. will be run well

% of registered voters who say the elections this November in ___ will be run and administered ...



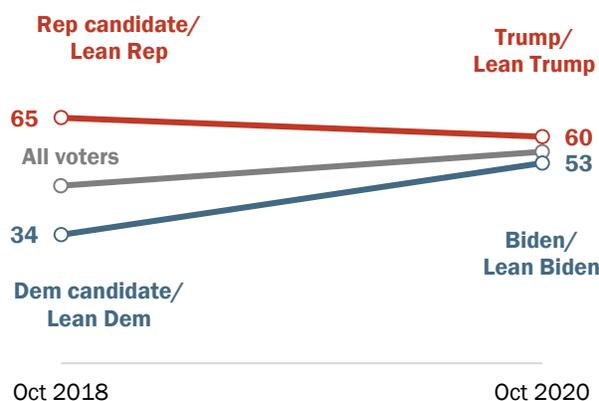
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Sharp divide between Trump, Biden supporters over importance of preventing those ineligible to vote from casting ballots. Barring people who are ineligible to vote from voting is much more important priority for Trump than Biden supporters. While majorities of both candidates' supporters view this as very or somewhat important, 86% of Trump supporters view this as very important, compared with 49% of Biden supporters. And a far lower share of voters who support Trump (36%) than Biden supporters (86%) are very or somewhat confident that those ineligible to vote will not be allowed to cast ballots.

Majority of voters are confident election systems are secure from technological threats. Overall, 56% of voters say they are very or somewhat confident that election systems in the U.S. are secure from hacking and other technological threats. That is higher than the share of voters who said this two years ago (47%). Democratic voters, in particular, have become more confident; the share of Biden supporters who are confident election systems are secure from technological threats is 19 percentage points higher today when compared with supporters of Democratic congressional candidates in the 2018 midterms (53% now, 34% then). There has been less change among those backing GOP candidates in 2018 and Trump supporters today (60% now, 65% then).

Democrats' confidence in security of election systems has risen since 2018

Among registered voters who support ____, % who say they are very or somewhat confident that election systems in the U.S. are secure from technological threats



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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Widespread agreement on importance of ensuring that people who are legally qualified to vote are able to cast ballots

Voters are in broad agreement about the importance of ensuring that all people who are legally qualified and want to vote are able to cast their ballots: Nearly all registered voters (99%) say this is at least somewhat important, including 92% who say it is very important. Sizable majorities of voters (84%)

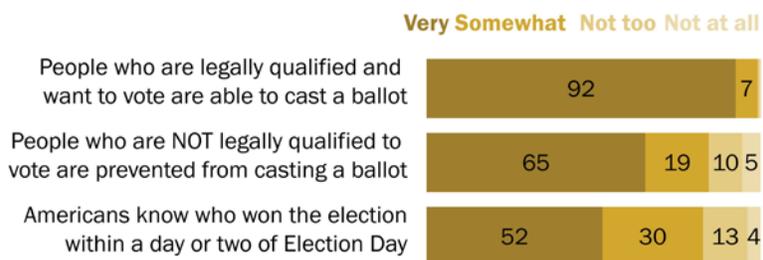
also say it is at least somewhat important that people who are not legally qualified to vote are prevented from voting, though fewer say this is very important (65%).

With the expectation that a far larger share of voters will cast their ballots by mail than in past elections comes the prospect that [counting those ballots may take substantially longer than in past years](#). But

about half of registered voters (52%) say it is very important that Americans know who won the election with a day or two of Election Day, and 82% say this is at least somewhat important.

Voters overwhelmingly say it is very important all qualified voters are able to cast ballots in the election

% of registered voters who say each is ___ important for the presidential election this November



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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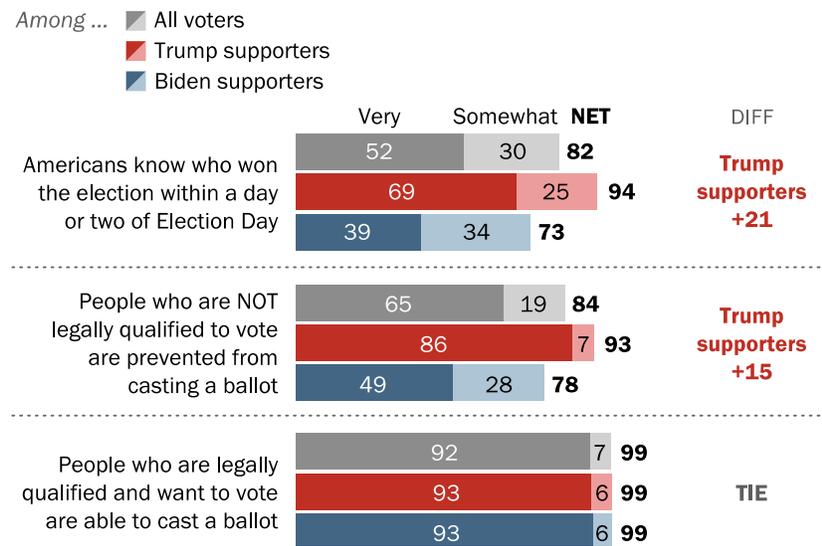
Virtually all Trump and Biden supporters (99% each) say it is at least somewhat important that all voters who are qualified and want to vote are able to cast their ballots in the election, and at least nine-in-ten in both coalitions say this is very important.

By contrast, there is far less uniformity when it comes to the importance of people who are ineligible to vote being prevented from voting. While clear majorities of both coalitions say this is at least somewhat important (93% of Trump supporters, 78% of Biden voters), Trump supporters are much more likely to consider this very important: 86% say this, compared with about half (49%) of Biden backers.

Trump supporters also are substantially more likely than Biden supporters to say that knowing the winner of the election within a few days is important. More than nine-in-ten Trump supporters (94%) say it is at least somewhat important that the winner of the election be known within a day or two of the polls closing, including 69% who say this is very important. While most Biden supporters (73%) say this at least somewhat important, only 39% say it is very important.

Wide differences between Trump, Biden supporters on importance of knowing election results quickly and preventing those not eligible to vote from voting

% of registered voters who say each is ___ important for the presidential election this November



Note: Based on registered voters.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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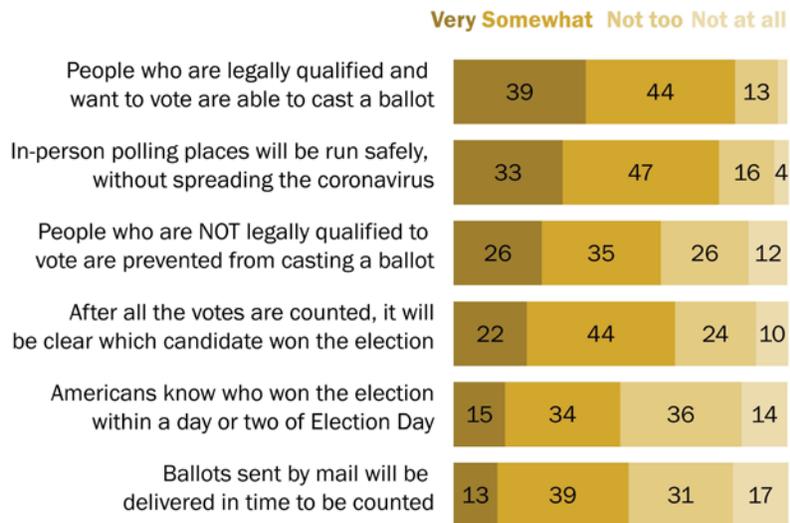
Most voters are at least somewhat confident that polling places will be run safely without spreading the coronavirus

Wide majorities of American voters express confidence that those who are legally qualified to vote will be able to do so and that polling places will safely be run without spreading the coronavirus. But there is considerably less confidence that the winner of the election will be known within a few days of Election Day and that mail ballots will arrive in time to be counted.

More than eight-in-ten registered voters (84%) say they are at least somewhat confident that people who are legally qualified and want to vote will be able to cast a ballot, while nearly as many (79%) express confidence that in-person polling places will be run safely and without spreading the coronavirus. About two-thirds (66%) say they are at least somewhat confident that after all votes are counted, it will be clear who won the election, while 62% are at least somewhat confident that people who are *not* legally qualified to vote will be prevented from casting ballots.

About half of voters are *not* confident election results will be known shortly after Election Day

% of registered voters who are ___ confident each will happen in the November election



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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While most voters express at least some confidence in these four aspects of the presidential election, relatively small shares are *very* confident of each. For example, only about four-in-ten say they are *very* confident that people who are legally qualified and want to vote will be able to cast a ballot in the election, while only 22% say they are *very* confident that once the votes are counted it will be clear who won the election.

Voters are less confident that the nation will know the outcome of the election within a few days of Nov. 3 or that mail-in ballots will be delivered in time to be counted, with about half saying they are at least somewhat confident these will happen (50% and 52%, respectively). Just 13% of voters say they are *very* confident mail ballots will be delivered on time, while a similarly slim share (15%) say they are very confident the winner will be known within a day or two of Election Day.

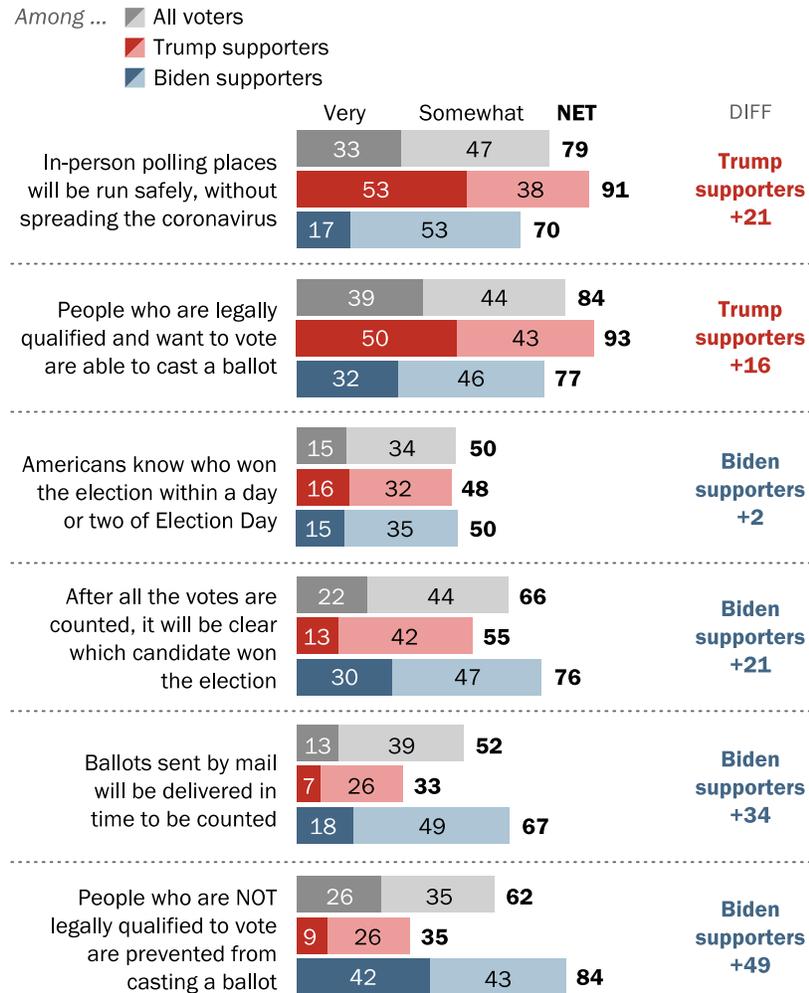
There are sizable gaps in confidence between Trump and Biden voters in these expectations for the election.

Though majorities of Trump and Biden voters say they are at least somewhat confident that people who are legally qualified and want to vote are able to cast a ballot, Trump voters are more likely than Biden voters to say this (93% vs. 77%, respectively). And while only about a third of Biden supporters (32%) are very confident that people who want to vote will be able to, half of Trump voters have a high level of confidence this will occur.

Trump supporters are also far more confident than Biden voters about the safety of in-person polling places: 91% of Trump voters are at least somewhat confident that in-person polling places will be run safely without spreading the coronavirus, including 53% who are *very*

Most Trump supporters lack confidence that those not legally qualified to vote will be prevented from voting

% who are ___ confident each will happen in the November election



Note: Based on registered voters.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

confident. Seven-in-ten Biden voters say they are at least somewhat confident this will happen, but just 17% are *very* confident.

In contrast, Biden supporters are more confident than Trump backers that once votes have been counted in the election, it will be clear which candidate won. About three-quarters (76%) of Biden supporters are at least somewhat confident that this will happen, compared with 55% of Trump supporters.

Biden supporters also are considerably more confident than Trump supporters that mail ballots will be delivered in time to be counted. About two-thirds (67%) of Biden supporters are very or somewhat confident mail ballots will be delivered in time to be counted; just a third of Trump supporters say the same.

The biggest difference between Trump and Biden supporters across the six items is on whether people who are *not* legally qualified to vote will be prevented from casting ballots: 84% of Biden voters say they are at least somewhat confident ineligible voters will be prevented from voting, including four-in-ten who say they are *very* confident about this. In contrast, just 35% of Trump supporters say they are at least somewhat confident that those who are not legally qualified to vote will be prevented from casting ballots.

Notably, there are no significant differences between Trump and Biden supporters in their expectations about knowing the election result shortly after Election Day. Among both groups of voters, about half are confident that Americans will know the winner of the presidential contest within a day or two of Election Day. Just 16% of Trump supporters and 15% of Biden supporters are *very* confident the results will be finalized within days after Nov. 3.

Biden and Trump backers' priorities, expectations about voter access

Trump supporters overwhelmingly say it is very important that ineligible voters are prevented from casting ballots in the presidential election, yet far fewer are confident that this will happen: 93% say it is at least somewhat important (including 86% who say this is very important), but only about a third (35%) say they are confident that ineligible voters will be prevented from voting this year.

Among Biden supporters, in contrast, more than eight-in-ten (84%) say they are at least somewhat confident that ineligible voters will be prevented from voting – modestly larger than the 78% who say this is at least somewhat important.

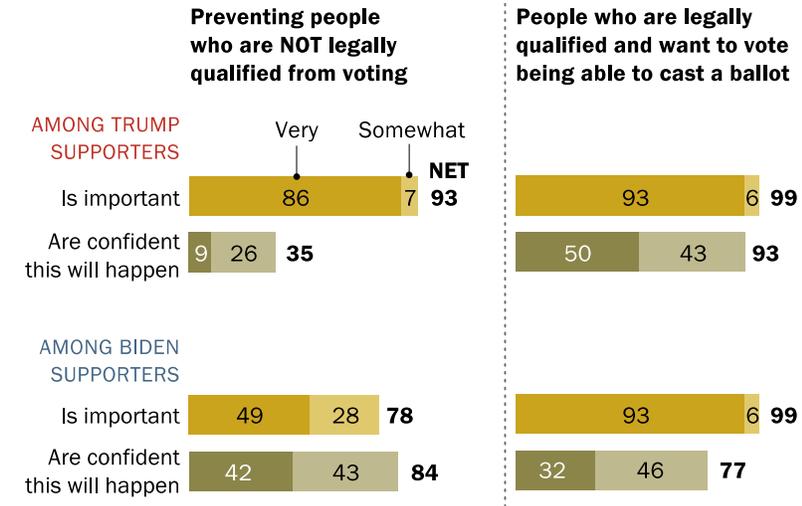
Conversely, although about three-quarters of Biden voters say they are at least somewhat confident that all voters who are legally qualified and want to vote will be able to cast a ballot, nearly all (99%) say it is important that they be able

to do so. Among Trump supporters, more than nine-in-ten say both that they are confident that all eligible voters will be able to cast ballots (93%) and that this is important (99%).

Among Biden supporters, White voters are somewhat more likely than Black and Hispanic voters to say it is “very” important that all eligible voters be allowed to vote (96% of White Biden supporters say this, compared with 86% of Black Biden supporters and 90% of Hispanic Biden supporters) and are somewhat less likely to say they are very confident that this will be the case (25% of White Biden supporters vs. 45% of Black and 37% of Hispanic Biden backers).

Trump backers place importance on preventing ineligible voting, lack confidence this will happen

% of registered voters who say ...



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

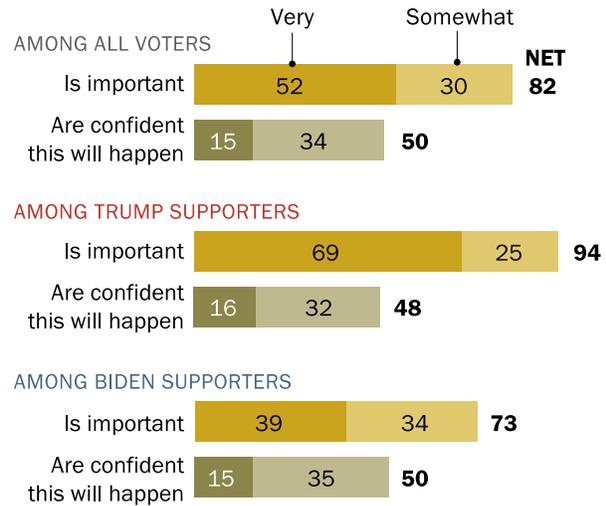
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Overall, the share of voters who say it is important for Americans to know who won the election within a day or two of Election Day (82%) is substantially larger than the share who say they are confident this will happen (50%). These gaps are present among both Trump supporters and Biden supporters, though they are wider among Trump supporters.

Nearly all Trump supporters (94%) say it is at least somewhat important to learn the results of the election quickly, while about three-quarters (73%) of Biden voters say the same. Only about half (48%) of Trump and Biden supporters (50%) say they are at least somewhat confident this will happen.

Most voters say it is important to learn results of the election quickly, fewer have confidence this will happen

% of registered voters who say Americans knowing who won the election within a day or two of Election Day ...



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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Fewer now say elections across the country will be run and administered well than in 2018

Voters largely think that elections in their area will be run well this year. Fully nine-in-ten registered voters (90%) say that elections in their communities will be run and administered very or somewhat well, little different than the share saying this in the weeks before the 2018 midterm election.

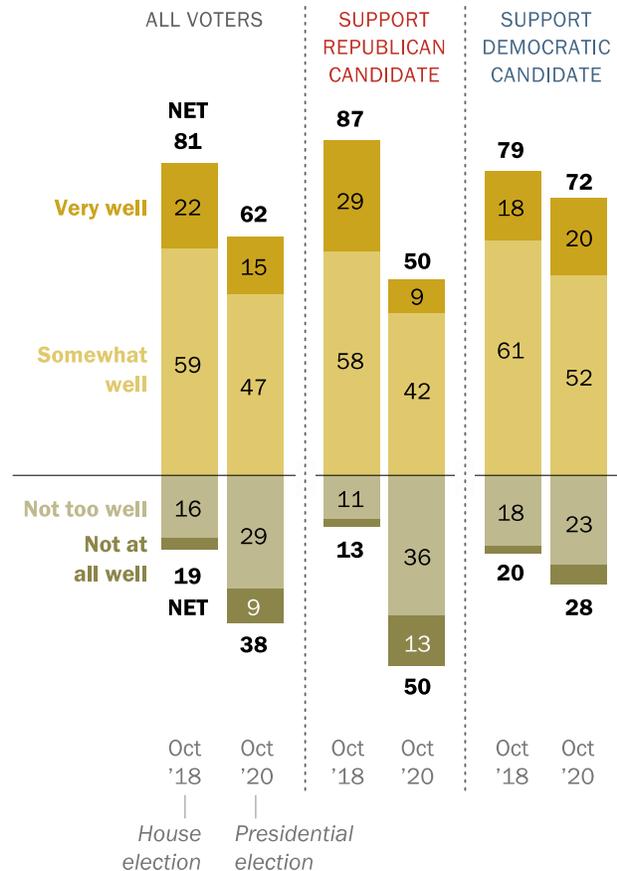
But a narrower majority of voters – 62% – say that elections across the country will be run and administered very or somewhat well this year; 19 percentage points lower than the share saying this before the 2018 midterms (81%).

In 2018, nearly nine-in-ten voters who supported or leaned toward a Republican candidate for the House of Representatives (87%) said that elections in the U.S. would be run and administered very or somewhat well. Today, 50% of voters who support or lean toward Donald Trump say this, and just 9% say elections in the U.S. will be administered very well.

In contrast, 72% of Biden supporters now say elections around the country will be run and administered at least somewhat well, only modestly lower than the 79% of Democratic voters in 2018 who said this.

Trump voters less likely than Biden voters to say elections across the country will be administered well

% of registered voters who say the elections this November in the U.S. will be run and administered ...



Notes: Supporters include those who lean to the candidate. Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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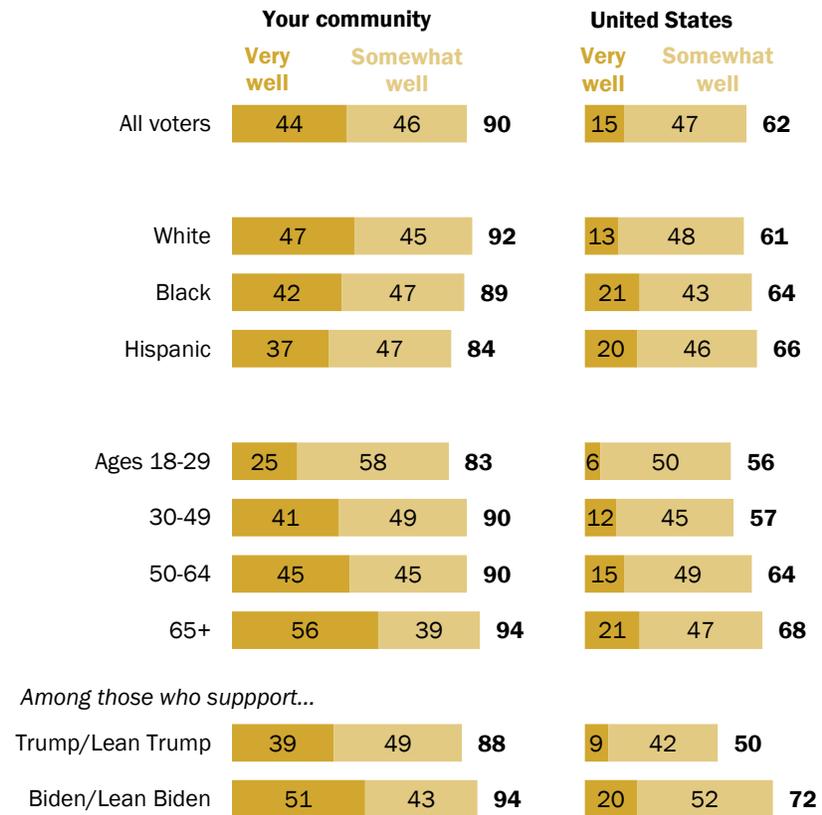
There are only modest differences in these views across racial and ethnic groups, with about eight-in-ten or more White (92%), Black (89%) and Hispanic voters (84%) saying that elections in their community will be administered very or somewhat well this November. However, White voters are slightly *less* likely than either Black voters or Hispanic voters to say that elections across the country will be run and administered well. About two-thirds of Hispanic voters (66%) and a similar share of Black voters (64%) say elections in the U.S. will be administered somewhat or very well this November, with about two-in-ten in both groups saying they will be administered very well. Among White voters, 61% say elections across the country will be administered at least somewhat well, including 13% who say they will be administered very well.

Older voters are more likely than younger voters to say that the November elections will be administered well,

both in their communities and in the country as a whole. More than nine-in-ten voters ages 65 and older (94%) say that the elections in their communities will be administered somewhat or very well, compared with 83% of voters ages 18 to 29. And about two-thirds of voters 65 and older (68%) say elections across the U.S. this November will be administered somewhat or very well, compared with 56% of those ages 18 to 29 and 57% of those 30 to 49.

Older voters more likely than younger voters to say election – both locally and nationally – will be run well

% of registered voters who say the elections this November in ____ will be run and administered ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. White and Black adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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Voters overwhelmingly confident in counting of votes cast in person, but are less confident about votes cast by mail

About nine-in-ten registered voters (91%) are at least somewhat confident that votes cast in person at polling places around the country will be counted as voters intended. This includes nearly half of voters (49%) who are very confident of this. Just 9% of registered voters say they are either not too confident (7%) or not at all confident (2%) that votes cast in person will be counted as intended.

A smaller majority of voters, 59%, say they are at least somewhat confident that votes cast by absentee or mail-in ballot will be counted as voters intended, including 20% who are very confident. About a quarter (26%) say they are not too confident that votes cast by mail will be counted as intended and 14% say they are not at all confident.

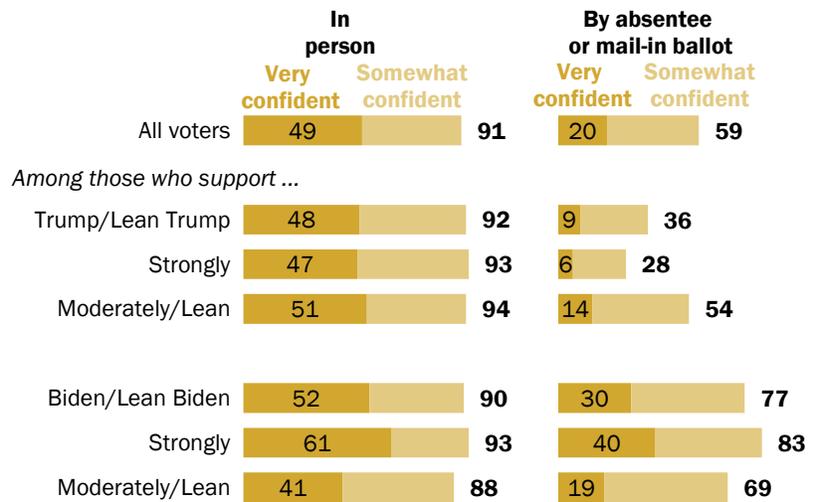
When it comes to votes cast in person, large majorities of both candidates' supporters

express confidence in a fair vote count. Nine-in-ten Biden voters say they are very confident that these votes will be counted as intended, as do 92% of Trump voters.

Most Biden supporters also express confidence that votes cast by absentee or mail-in ballot will be counted as intended: More than three-quarters (77%) say they are somewhat (47%) or very confident (30%). By comparison, 36% of Trump supporters say they are somewhat or very confident these votes will be counted as voters intended. And Trump backers are more than twice as likely to say they are not at all confident of this as they are to say they are very confident.

Strong Trump supporters are least likely to express confidence that mail ballots will be counted fairly

% of registered voters who say they are confident that votes cast ____ across the U.S. will be counted as voters intended



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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Among Trump voters, there is little difference between strong and moderate supporters in confidence in the in-person vote count. However, those who say they support Trump moderately or lean toward Trump are almost twice as likely to express confidence in the mail-in ballot count as those who say they support Trump strongly: 54% of moderate Trump supporters and Trump leaners say they are very or somewhat confident that absentee and mail-in votes will be counted as intended, compared with just 28% of strong Trump supporters.

There also are differences in views of how mail votes are counted between voters who support Biden strongly and those who back him less strongly. Strong Biden supporters are 14 percentage points more likely than moderate Biden supporters to say they are very or somewhat confident in how mail-in votes will be counted (83% vs. 69%).

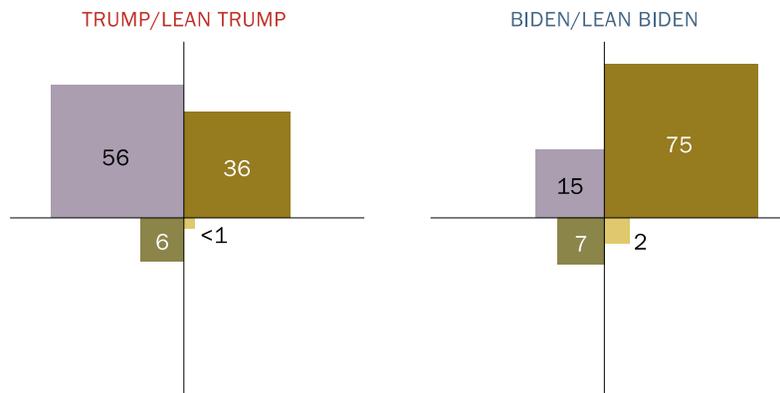
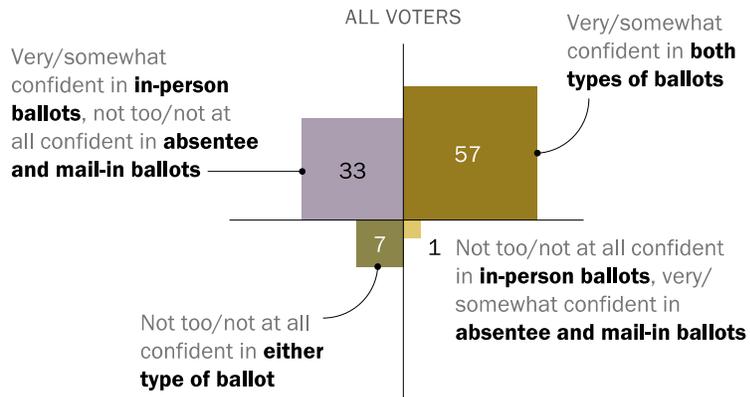
Overall, a majority of registered voters (57%) say they are at least somewhat confident that *both* in-person and mail-in ballots will be counted as voters intended. One-third say they are confident in how in-person ballots will be counted but not how mail-in ballots will be counted.

Among Trump supporters, just over a third (36%) say they have confidence in how both types of ballots will be counted, compared with a majority (56%) who say they have confidence in in-person ballots but not mail-in ballots.

Among Biden voters, three-quarters say they are confident that both types of ballots will be counted as voters intended.

A majority of voters are confident in counting of mail, in-person votes; a third are confident only in in-person

% of registered voters who say they are ___ confident that votes cast in person/by absentee or mail-in ballot across the U.S. will be counted as voters intended



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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About eight-in-ten voters who plan to vote by absentee or mail-in ballot (or who have already done so) say they are somewhat or very confident that these ballots will be counted as voters intend. This includes nearly two-thirds of Trump voters (65%) and 86% of Biden voters who plan to vote this way.

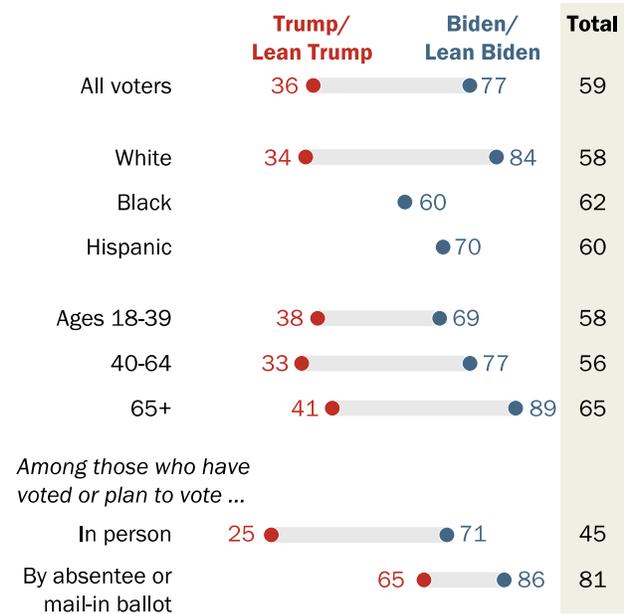
Fewer than half of voters who plan to vote or have voted in person (45%) say they are somewhat or very confident in the counting of mail-in ballots. About seven-in-ten Biden voters (71%) and just a quarter of Trump supporters who plan to vote in person say this.

White voters, Black voters, and Hispanic voters express similar levels of confidence in the counting of mail-in ballots. However, White voters are sharply divided by candidate preference, with White Biden supporters 50 percentage points more likely than White Trump supporters to say they are somewhat or very confident that these votes will be counted as voters intend. Among Biden supporters, 84% of White voters say they are somewhat or very confident, compared with seven-in-ten Hispanic voters and six-in-ten Black voters.

Registered voters ages 65 and older, regardless of candidate preference, are more likely than others to say they are somewhat or very confident that mail-in ballots will be counted as voters intend.

Trump voters have little confidence in mail voting, except for those who plan to – or already have – cast mail ballots

% of registered voters who say they are very or somewhat confident that votes cast by absentee or mail-in ballot across the U.S. will be counted as voters intended



Notes: Based on registered voters. White and Black adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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Voters who live in states with the strictest requirements for voting by mail are less likely than those who live in states where absentee or mail-in ballots are more widely available to say that they are confident in how mail-in ballots will be counted. ([See Appendix for details](#))

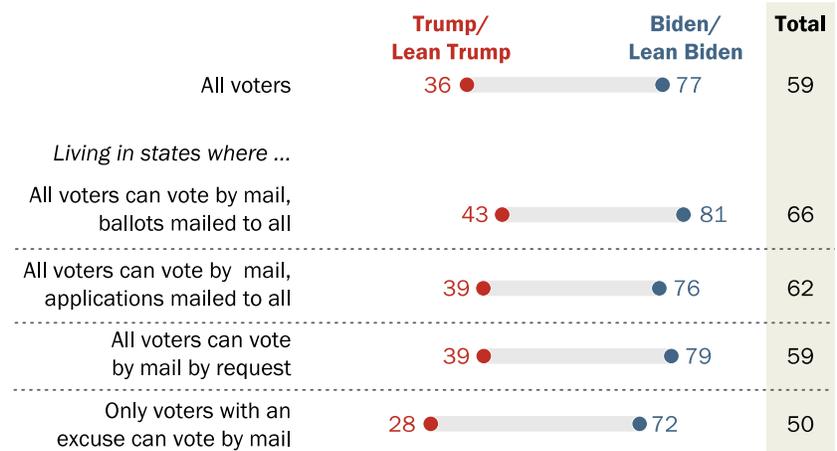
Half of voters living in states where an excuse is required to vote by absentee or mail-in ballot say they are somewhat or very confident that votes cast by mail will be counted as voters intended. That rises to about six-in-ten among voters living in states where

no excuse is required (59%) and among voters in states where all registered voters are sent an application to vote by mail (62%). Nearly two-thirds of voters living in states where all registered voters receive a ballot by mail (66%) say they are confident that votes cast by mail-in ballot will be counted as voters intended.

Among Biden voters, those living in states where all voters will be mailed a ballot are 9 percentage points more likely than those living in states where an excuse is required to vote by mail to say they are somewhat or very confident in the counting of ballots cast by mail. Among Trump supporters, this gap is 15 points.

Voters in states with wide availability of vote-by-mail more confident that mail votes will be counted fairly

% of registered voters who say they are very or somewhat confident that votes cast by absentee or mail-in ballot across the U.S. will be counted as voters intended



Notes: Based on registered voters. See appendix for details of state classifications.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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Voters are less concerned over hacking and other technological threats to the election compared with 2018

A majority of registered voters (56%) say they are somewhat (47%) or very (9%) confident that election systems in the U.S. are secure from hacking and other technological threats. About three-in-ten (31%) say they are not too confident that election systems are secure, while 13% say they are not at all confident.

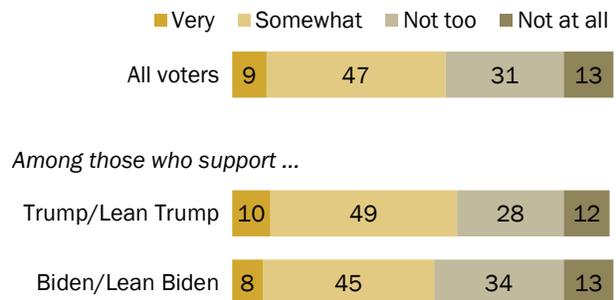
Majorities of both Trump voters and Biden voters say they are somewhat or very confident that election systems are secure, though Trump supporters are slightly more likely to say this than Biden supporters (60% vs. 53%). Roughly one-in-ten Trump voters and a similar share of Biden voters (8%) say they are very confident. And nearly identical shares of Trump voters (12%) and Biden voters (13%) say they are not at all confident that U.S. election systems are secure from technological threats.

The share of registered voters who say they are confident in the security of election systems has increased since just before the 2018 general election, when 47% of registered voters said they were somewhat (38%) or very (9%) confident.

Among voters who planned to vote for a Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives in 2018, about one-third (34%) said they were somewhat or very confident that election systems were secure. Nearly two-thirds of voters who planned to vote for a Republican candidate for the House (65%) said this.

Most voters are at least somewhat confident that U.S. election systems are secure from hacking

% of registered voters who say they are ___ confident that election systems in the U.S. are secure from technological threats



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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Share of Biden voters who expect voting to be easy has grown since August

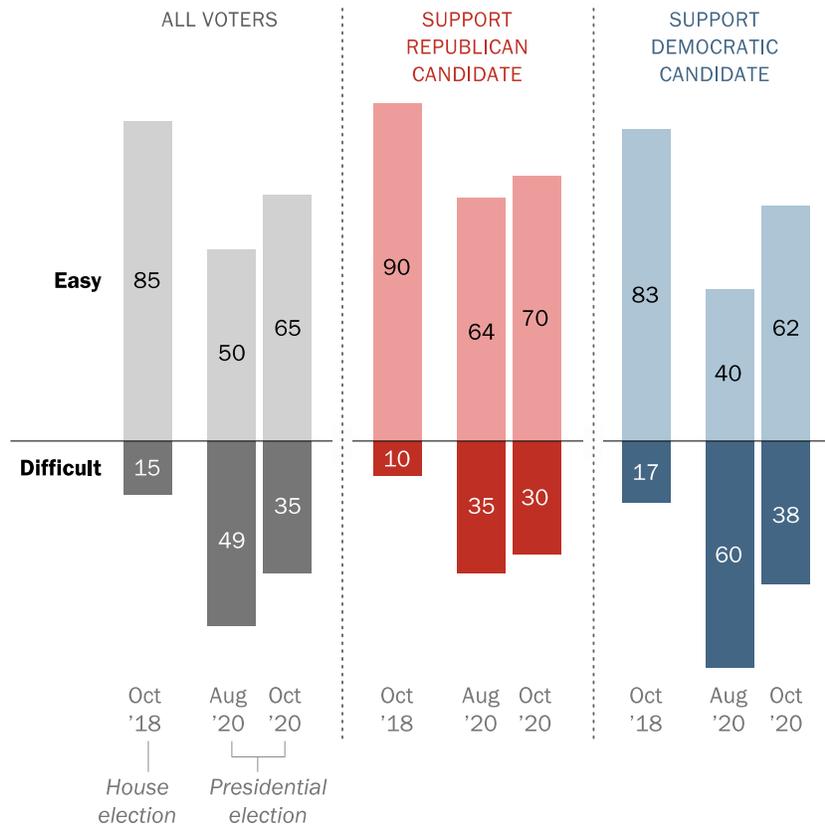
Today, about two-thirds of registered voters (65%) say they expect voting in this November's elections to be easy, while 35% say it will be difficult.

The share of voters who expect voting to be easy is 14 percentage points higher than it was two months ago, when half said they expected voting to be easy (50%), while roughly as many (49%) said it would be difficult. Still, the share of voters expecting voting to be easy remains significantly lower than it was at this time in the 2018 election (65% today, 85% then).

The rise in the share of voters saying voting will be easy since August is largely attributable to shifting views among Biden voters. In August, more Biden voters said that voting would be difficult (60%) than easy (40%). Today, 62% of Biden voters say they expect voting will be easy.

Expectations about ease of voting remain lower than in 2018, but are higher than they were in August

% of registered voters who expect voting in the November elections to be ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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A slightly larger share of Trump supporters also say they expect voting will be easy compared with August (70% today vs. 64% then).

While the shares of voters who expect voting to be easy has increased across most all demographic subgroups since August, there are still sizable gaps in perceptions of the voting process by age and race.

About two-thirds of White voters (68%) say they expect voting will be very or somewhat easy, including a third who say they expect voting will be *very* easy.

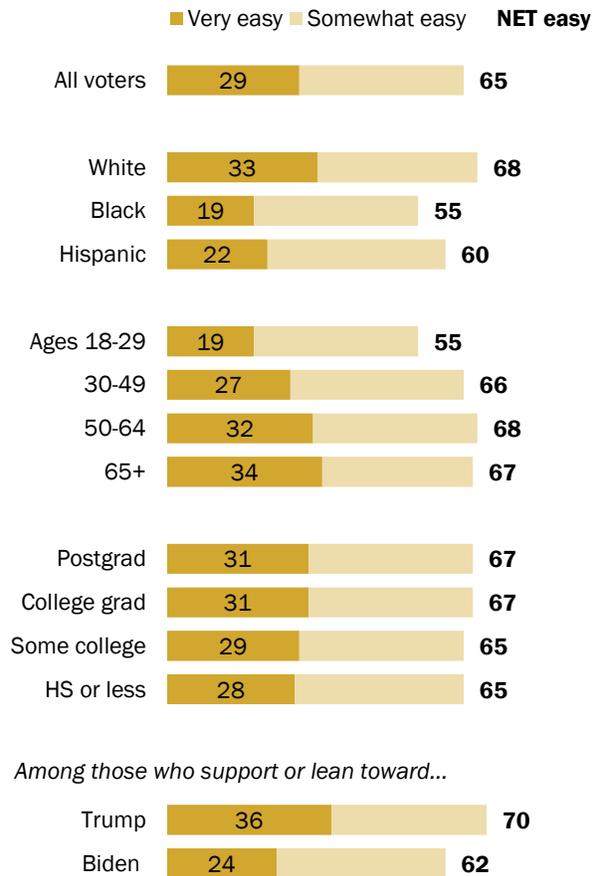
Black and Hispanic voters are less likely than White voters to say the voting process will be easy (55% and 60%, respectively).

Younger voters – especially those under 30 – are also less likely than their older counterparts to expect voting will be easy: 55% of voters ages 18 to 29 say voting will be easy, while over two-thirds of voters 30 and older say the same.

When it comes to meeting several legal requirements to vote – including being registered in time to vote, having the proper type of picture identification or signature match on file for mail ballots – the vast majority of voters say they are *very* confident that they will meet these requirements (94%). This includes 95% of Trump voters, and a similar share of Biden voters (94%). However, Black (91%) and Hispanic voters (88%) are modestly less likely than White voters (96%) to say they are very confident they will meet these requirements.

Black, Hispanic voters less likely than White voters to say voting will be easy

% of registered voters who expect voting in the November elections to be ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. White and Black adults include those who report being only one race and not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020.

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Acknowledgments

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

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Others at Pew Research Center also gave valuable assistance on this project, including Senior Researcher Elizabeth Sciupac, Research Associate Claire Gecewicz and Research Assistants Jesse Bennett and Justin Nortey.

Appendix

This analysis uses data collected by the [National Council of State Legislatures](#) on the most recent policies regarding voting across the states, last updated on Oct. 10, 2020 (accessed Oct. 12, 2020).

States in the category “All voters can vote by mail, ballots mailed to all” are states with a permanent policy in which all voting is conducted by mail or states that have adopted a temporary measure for this election. States in the category “All voters can vote by mail, applications mailed to all” are states where all voters are allowed to vote absentee and all registered voters were sent applications to request a mail-in ballot for the 2020 presidential election. States in the category “All voters can vote by mail by request” include

all states where absentee voting is allowed for all, but voters need to take steps to request an absentee ballot. The remaining states (“Only voters with an excuse can vote by mail”) include those that require voters to document reasons why they are requesting an absentee ballot.

Some of the states in the “Only voters with an excuse can vote by mail” category have expanded their eligibility requirements to allow concerns about COVID-19 to be a valid excuse. However, this expansion of eligibility looks very different in some places. For example, [Mississippi](#) expanded eligibility for absentee voting, but only for those who are themselves under or are responsible for caring for someone under a “physician-imposed quarantine” whereas [New York](#) allows voters who are “concerned about voting in-person” due to the pandemic to cite illness as a valid excuse.

State voting policies

All voters can vote by mail, ballots mailed to all	All voters can vote by mail, applications mailed to all	All voters can vote by mail by request	Only voters with an excuse can vote by mail
California	Connecticut	Alaska	Alabama
Colorado	Delaware	Arizona	Arkansas
District of Columbia	Illinois	Florida	Indiana
Hawaii	Iowa	Georgia	Kentucky
Montana*	Maryland	Idaho	Louisiana
Nevada	Massachusetts	Kansas	Mississippi
New Jersey	Michigan	Maine	Missouri
Oregon	Nebraska	Minnesota	New Hampshire
Utah	New Mexico*	North Carolina	New York
Vermont	Ohio	North Dakota	South Carolina
Washington	Rhode Island	Oklahoma	Tennessee
	Wisconsin	Pennsylvania	Texas
		South Dakota	West Virginia
		Virginia	
		Wyoming	

*Montana and New Mexico do not have state-wide policies in place but are permitting counties to either send ballots to all registered voters (in the case of Montana) or applications (in New Mexico).

Source: National Council of State Legislatures.

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted Sept. 30 to Oct. 5, 2020. A total of 11,929 panelists responded out of 13,582 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. This does not include six panelists who were removed from the data due to extremely high rates of refusal or straightlining. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 5.4%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 0.8%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 11,929 respondents is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish.

Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a random, address-based

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/cell RDD	9,809	5,338	2,188
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,246
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/cell RDD	3,905	1,628	623
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS/web	9,396	8,778	5,910
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS/web	5,900	4,720	2,338
June 1 to July 19, 2020	ABS/web	1,865	1,636	1,277
	Total	36,879	25,076	13,582

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2019 and 2020, respectively. Across these three address-based recruitments, a total of 17,161 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 15,134 (88%) agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 25,076 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 13,582 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.¹ The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons age 18 and over, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data which 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 a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$15 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

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

The data collection field period for this survey was Sept. 30 to Oct. 5, 2020. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on Oct. 2, 2020.

On Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 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 Sept. 30, 2020. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within an average of six hours after receiving their invitation. All remaining English and Spanish panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Oct. 1, 2020.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists that consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders. Interactive Voice Recording (IVR) reminder calls were made to 152 tablet households that previously provided consent to receive these reminders on Oct. 2, 2020.

Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	9/30/2020	10/1/2020
IVR reminder	10/2/2020	10/2/2020
First reminder	10/3/2020	10/3/2020
Final reminder	10/5/2020	10/5/2020

Data quality checks

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

Weighting

The ATP data was weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey (and the probability of being invited to participate in the panel in cases where only a subsample of respondents were invited). The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort. To correct for nonresponse to the initial recruitment surveys and gradual panel attrition, the base weights for all active panelists are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table to create a full-panel weight.

For ATP waves in which only a subsample of panelists are invited to participate, a wave-specific base weight is created by adjusting the full-panel weights for subsampled panelists to account for any differential probabilities of selection for the particular panel wave. For waves in which all active panelists are invited to participate, the wave-specific base weight is identical to the full-panel weight.

In the final weighting step, the wave-specific base weights for panelists who completed the survey are again calibrated to match the population benchmarks specified above. These weights are trimmed (typically at about the 1st and 99th percentiles) to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and test of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

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.

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2018 American Community Survey
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2019 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2017 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2016 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	Average of the three most recent Pew Research Center telephone surveys
Frequency of internet use	ATP 2020 ABS recruitment survey
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. The 2016 CPS was used for voter registration targets for this wave in order to obtain voter registration numbers from a presidential election year. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population. The ATP 2020 ABS recruitment survey featured 1,862 online completions and 2,247 mail survey completions.

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Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 30–Oct. 5, 2020

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	11,929		1.5 percentage points
<i>Half sample</i>	At least 5,936		2.2 percentage points
Registered voters	10,543		1.5 percentage points
<i>Half sample</i>	At least 5,237		2.1 percentage points
Trump/Lean Trump RVs	3,871	42	2.3 percentage points
<i>Half sample</i>	At least 1,933		3.3 percentage points
Biden/Lean Biden RVs	6,195	52	2.0 percentage points
<i>Half sample</i>	At least 3,050		2.8 percentage points
Among registered voters living in states ...			
<i>All voters can vote by mail, ballots mailed to all</i>	2,381		3.1 percentage points
<i>All voters can vote by mail, applications mailed to all</i>	2,286		3.1 percentage points
<i>All voters can vote by mail by request</i>	3,231		2.7 percentage points
<i>Only voters with an excuse (not including COVID-19) can vote by mail</i>	2,645		2.9 percentage points

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	AAPOR Code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	11,929
Logged onto survey; broke-off	2.12	98
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	66
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	1,374
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	109

Completed interview but was removed for data quality		6
Screened out		N/A
Total panelists in the survey		13,582
Completed interviews	I	11,929
Partial interviews	P	
Refusals	R	1,544
Non-contact	NC	109
Other	O	
Unknown household	UH	
Unknown other	UO	
Not eligible	NE	N/A
Total		13,582
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		87.73%

Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11.5%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	78.5%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 75	68.3%
Response rate to Wave 75 survey	87.83%
Cumulative response rate	5.39%

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**2020 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 75 OCTOBER 2020
FINAL TOPLINE
SEPTEMBER 30-OCTOBER 5, 2020
N=11,929**

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=5,936]:**

VTADMIN_COM [S] Do you think the elections this November in YOUR COMMUNITY will be run and administered...

Sep 30- Oct 5 <u>2020</u>		Sep 24- Oct 7 <u>2018</u>
36	Very well	41
48	Somewhat well	46
11	Not too well	9
4	Not at all well	3
*	No answer	1

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=5,936]:

VTADMIN_US [S] Do you think the elections this November in the UNITED STATES will be run and administered...

Sep 30- Oct 5 <u>2020</u>		Sep 24- Oct 7 <u>2018</u>
12	Very well	20
46	Somewhat well	57
30	Not too well	18
12	Not at all well	4
1	No answer	1

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=5,993]:

VTCOUNT_IMP 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 5 <u>2020</u>	
42	Very confident
44	Somewhat confident
10	Not too confident
4	Not at all confident
1	No answer

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=5,993]:

VTCOUNT_ABS 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 5	
<u>2020</u>	
17	Very confident
38	Somewhat confident
28	Not too confident
16	Not at all confident
1	No answer

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=5,936]:

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

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=5,237]:

Sep 30-		July 27-
Oct 5		Aug 2
<u>2020</u>		<u>2020</u>
29	Very easy	23
36	Somewhat easy	28
29	Somewhat difficult	38
6	Very difficult	11
*	No answer	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

VTEASY Overall, [IF VTPLAN=1, 2: "do", IF VTPLAN=3, 4, SYSMIS: "would"] you personally expect voting in the November elections to be... [RANDOMIZE ORDER 1-4 FOR HALF, 4-1 FOR OTHER HALF. RECORD IF RESPONDENT WAS SHOWN 1-4 OR 4-1]

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS:

Sep 24-	
Oct 7	
<u>2018</u>	
46	Very easy
39	Somewhat easy
13	Somewhat difficult
2	Very difficult
*	No answer

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=5,993]:

ELECT_IMPTNOV Thinking about the presidential election this November, how important, if at all, is each of the following?

		<u>Very important</u>	<u>Somewhat important</u>	<u>Not too important</u>	<u>Not at all important</u>	<u>No answer</u>
PRVFR.	People who are NOT legally qualified to vote are prevented from casting a ballot Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	58	20	13	7	1
PRVSUP.	People who are legally qualified and want to vote are able to cast a ballot Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	86	10	2	2	*
QUICKWIN.	Americans know who won the election within a day or two of Election Day Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	49	31	15	4	1

ASK ALL:

ELECT_CONFNOV Still thinking about the presidential election this November, how confident, if at all, are you that...

		<u>Very confident</u>	<u>Somewhat confident</u>	<u>Not too confident</u>	<u>Not at all confident</u>	<u>No answer</u>
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=5,993]						
PRVFR.	People who are NOT legally qualified to vote are prevented from casting a ballot Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	23	36	28	11	1
PRVSUP.	People who are legally qualified and want to vote are able to cast a ballot Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	36	45	14	4	1
QUICKWIN.	Americans know who won the election within a day or two of Election Day Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	16	35	36	13	1
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=5,936]						
MAILTIME.	Ballots sent by mail will be delivered in time to be counted Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	11	39	31	18	1
CLRWIN.	After all the votes are counted, it will be clear which candidate won the election Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	20	43	25	11	1
NOCOVID.	In person polling places will be run safely, without spreading the coronavirus Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	27	45	21	7	*

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=5,936]:

VTSYSSEC_US [S] How confident are you that election systems in the UNITED STATES are secure from hacking and other technological threats?

Sep 30-Oct 5 <u>2020</u>		Nov 7-16, <u>2018</u>	Sep 24- Oct 7, <u>2018</u>
8	Very confident	15	8
42	Somewhat confident	49	37
34	Not too confident	24	37
16	Not at all confident	11	17
1	No answer	*	*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK IF REG=1,2 OR PLANREG=1 [N=11,174]:**

VOTE_MOTIV Thinking about voting in the presidential election, would you say that you are personally...

	Extremely motivated <u>to vote</u>	Very motivated <u>to vote</u>	Somewhat motivated <u>to vote</u>	Not too motivated <u>to vote</u>	Not at all motivated <u>to vote</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	61	19	12	5	3	*

ASK IF REG=1,2 OR PLANREG=1 [N=11,174]:

VOTEREQUS In most states, voters need to be registered in order to vote. In addition, some states may require a picture ID or other type of identification or a signature match.

How confident are you that you will meet all the legal requirements necessary to have your ballot counted this year?

	Very <u>confident</u>	Somewhat <u>confident</u>	Not too <u>confident</u>	Not at all <u>confident</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	89	8	2	1	*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK ALL:**

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:

ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3 or 4) OR MISSING [N=11,929]:

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...²

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	Something <u>else</u>	No <u>answer</u>	Lean <u>Rep</u>	Lean <u>Dem</u>
27	29	29	14	1	18	21

² Party and PartyIn asked in a prior survey.