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Two Years After Election Turmoil, GOP Voters Remain Skeptical on Elections, Vote Counts

Sharp decline in share of Republican voters who are ‘very confident’ that votes cast at polling places will be counted accurately

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to examine public confidence in the upcoming elections and to better understand the public's views of various aspects of the voting process. For this analysis, we surveyed 5,098 adults, including 3,993 registered voters, from Oct. 10-16, 2022. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the 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](#) and its [methodology](#).

Two Years After Election Turmoil, GOP Voters Remain Skeptical on Elections, Vote Counts

Sharp decline in share of Republican voters who are ‘very confident’ that votes cast at polling places will be counted accurately

Two years ago, shortly before the 2020 presidential election, Republicans’ trust in the nation’s election system had eroded considerably. Today, [with the midterm elections approaching](#), widespread GOP distrust persists – and in some cases has deepened.

A majority of registered voters who support Republican candidates for Congress in their districts (56%) say they think the midterm elections in the U.S. will be administered very or somewhat well, with just 11% saying they will be run very well. That represents a modest increase from 2020, when 50% of Republican

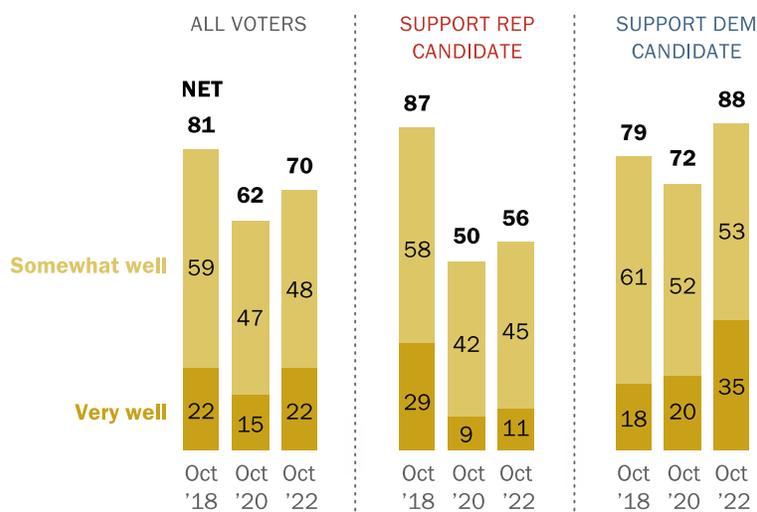
voters expected the presidential election to be run well (9% very well). But it is much lower than the 87% of GOP voters who said this in October 2018, shortly before the last midterm election.

Democratic voters, by contrast, have become more confident that elections will be administered well. An overwhelming share of voters who support Democratic House candidates (88%) say the midterm elections will be conducted very or somewhat well, up from 72% in 2020 and 79% four years ago. The partisan gap in these opinions, which was just 8 percentage points in 2018, has widened to 32 points in the current survey.

Among all voters, 70% say the elections will be administered very or somewhat well; that is higher than the share saying this shortly before the 2020 election and lower than in October 2018 (81%).

Partisan gap in views of election administration in the U.S. wider than in 2020, much wider than in 2018

% of registered voters who say they think the elections this November in the United States will be administered ...



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

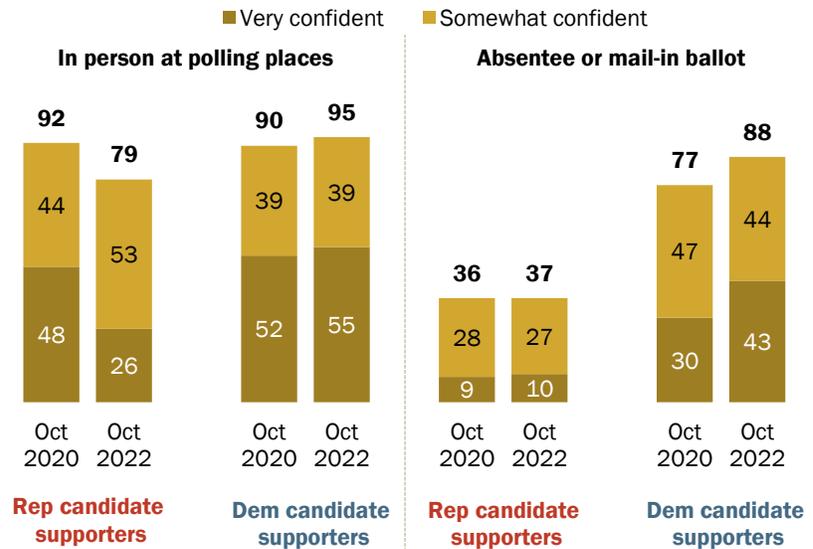
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The new national survey by Pew Research Center – conducted from Oct. 10 to 16 among 5,098 U.S. adults, including 3,993 registered voters, on the Center’s nationally representative American Trends Panel – finds that Republican voters, who already lacked confidence in absentee and mail voting, are now also less likely to say they are very confident that ballots cast in person at polling places will be counted as voters intend.

Nearly eight-in-ten voters who back Republican congressional candidates (79%) say they are very or somewhat confident that votes cast in person will be counted accurately – but just 26% are *very* confident. Two years ago, roughly twice that share of GOP voters (48%) had a high degree of confidence that votes cast at polling places would be counted accurately (92% were very or somewhat confident).

Republicans remain skeptical of absentee and mail voting, and they are now less confident that votes cast in person will be counted accurately

% of registered voters who say they are confident that votes cast ____ will be counted as voters intend



Notes: Based on registered voters. For 2020, Republican candidate supporters were voters who said they were voting for Trump; Democratic candidate supporters were those who said they were voting for Biden.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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And most Republicans continue to doubt that absentee and mail ballots will be counted as voters intend. Only about four-in-ten supporters of Republican candidates (37%) are very or somewhat confident such ballots will be counted accurately, with just 10% saying they are very confident.

Democrats are overwhelmingly confident in-person votes will be counted accurately and have become *more* confident in absentee and mail voting. About four-in-ten Democratic voters (43%) say they are very confident these ballots will be counted accurately, up from 30% two years ago. Nearly nine-in-ten (88%) are very or somewhat confident, compared with 77% in 2020.

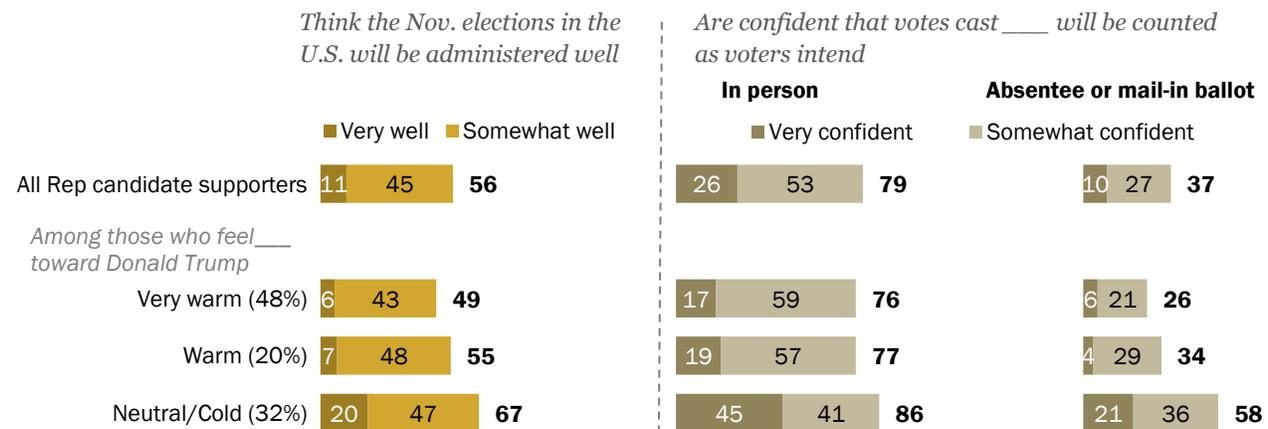
Former President Donald Trump has repeatedly – and falsely – claimed the 2020 election was “rigged” or “stolen.” Among voters who support Republican congressional candidates, those who express positive views of Trump are less likely than other Republican voters to say they expect that the midterm elections will be administered well and that votes will be counted accurately.

About half of Republican voters (49%) who express “very warm” feelings about Trump (measured on a 100-point “thermometer” scale) say they expect this year’s elections to be administered well; 55% of voters with “warm” feelings toward Trump say the same. But among the roughly one-third of Republican voters with “neutral” or “cold” feelings toward Trump, a much larger share (67%) have positive expectations for the handling of the midterms.

Republican voters who feel warmly toward Trump also are much less confident than those with neutral or cold feelings to express confidence that absentee or mail ballots will be counted as voters intend. And while 45% of Republican voters with neutral or cold feelings toward Trump are very confident that votes cast in person at polling places will be counted accurately, fewer than half of those with warm (19%) or very warm (17%) feelings toward Trump say the same.

Republican voters who have ‘warm’ feelings toward Donald Trump have less confidence in midterm election administration, accurate vote counts than do GOP voters with ‘neutral’ or ‘cold’ feelings

Among registered voters who *support Republican candidates* for Congress in November, % who say they ...



Notes: Based on registered voters who support Republican candidates in the November congressional elections. Feeling thermometer from 0 (coldest) to 100 (warmest). Ratings: very cold (0-24), cold (25-49), neutral (50), somewhat warm (51-75), very warm (76-100). Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

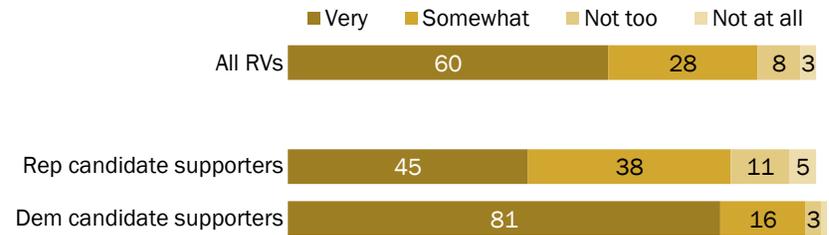
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The survey finds that voters generally believe it is important for the losing candidates in the congressional elections to publicly accept the winning candidates as legitimate winners.

However, while a sizable majority of voters who support Republican candidates (84%) say this is very or somewhat important, fewer than half (45%) view it as *very* important. Nearly all supporters of Democratic candidates for Congress (96%) say it is important for the losing candidate to concede to the winner, with 81% saying this is *very* important.

Democratic voters far more likely than Republicans to say it is ‘very important’ for losing congressional candidates to concede

% who say it is _____ important for the losing candidates in this November’s elections to publicly accept the winning candidates as the legitimate winners



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Other important findings from the survey

More voters are voting in person. Voting in the 2020 presidential election was severely impacted by the coronavirus outbreak. In October of that year, just a third of registered voters said they expected to vote in person on Election Day. This year, 42% of voters say they expect to vote in person on Election Day, with virtually all of the increase coming among Democratic voters.

Black and Hispanic voters are less likely to say voting in midterms will be “very easy.”

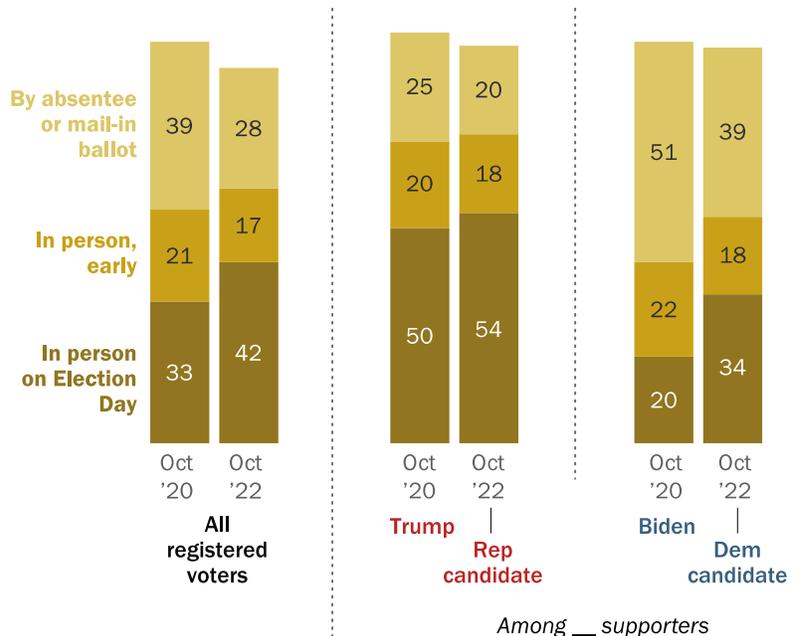
Among all registered voters, 83% say they expect that voting in the November elections will be easy, with 45% saying it will be very easy. However, while 49% of White voters say they think voting will be very easy, fewer Hispanic (37%) and Black voters (28%) say the same. Among voters who

support Democratic candidates, Black voters are 24 percentage points less likely than White voters to say voting will be very easy (27% vs. 51%).

Fewer Republicans are very confident in local poll workers. Voters overwhelmingly express confidence in the poll workers in their communities to do a good job during next month’s congressional elections. Nearly nine-in-ten (89%) have confidence in poll workers, with 46% saying they are *very* confident. However, while most voters who support Republican candidates are very or somewhat confident in their local poll workers, just 39% are very confident – down from 60% four years ago. By contrast, the share of Democrats saying they are very confident in poll workers has increased, from 50% to 60% (96% are very or somewhat confident).

With concerns over COVID-19 easing, more voters say they will vote in person at polling places

% of registered voters who say they plan to cast or already cast their vote ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. Supporters include those who lean toward those candidates.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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State election rules are generally viewed as fair, with some exceptions. A sizable majority of registered voters (84%) say their states' election rules are fair. However, Republicans living in states where the government is controlled by Democrats – and Democrats living in GOP-controlled states – are less likely than other Republican and Democratic voters to regard their states' rules as fair. They also are more likely to say the rules are unfairly tilted to the opposing party.

Nearly all Republican and Democratic voters say voting is “important.” While views of election administration are deeply partisan, views of the importance of voting are not. In fact, 97% of voters who back Republican candidates say voting is important; an identical share of Democratic voters say the same. Majorities of all voters also view voting as “convenient,” “straightforward” and “exciting,” although young voters are less likely than older voters to describe voting with these positive terms.

1. Views of election administration and confidence in vote counts

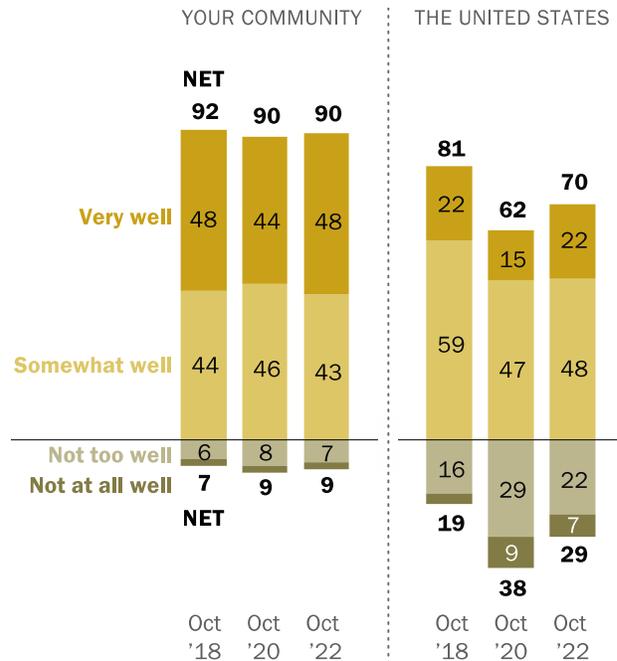
Most voters express confidence that the 2022 elections in the United States – particularly elections in their local community – will be run and administered well. And confidence in election administration across the country is higher than in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election, though it remains lower than it was heading into the 2018 midterm.

An overwhelming majority of registered voters (90%) express confidence that elections in their community will be run and administered well, including 48% who say that they will be administered very well and 43% who say somewhat well. These shares are comparable to the shares that expressed confidence in 2020 and 2018.

While a greater share of voters are at least somewhat confident about the administration of elections in the United States than in 2020 (70% vs. 62%), fewer voters express confidence today than in 2018 (when 81% were very or somewhat confident).

Higher confidence in election administration across the U.S. this year than in 2020, but lower than in 2018

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



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Voters who plan to vote for or lean toward Democratic congressional candidates in their districts this year are significantly more likely than GOP voters to say that they think elections across the country this year will be administered well.

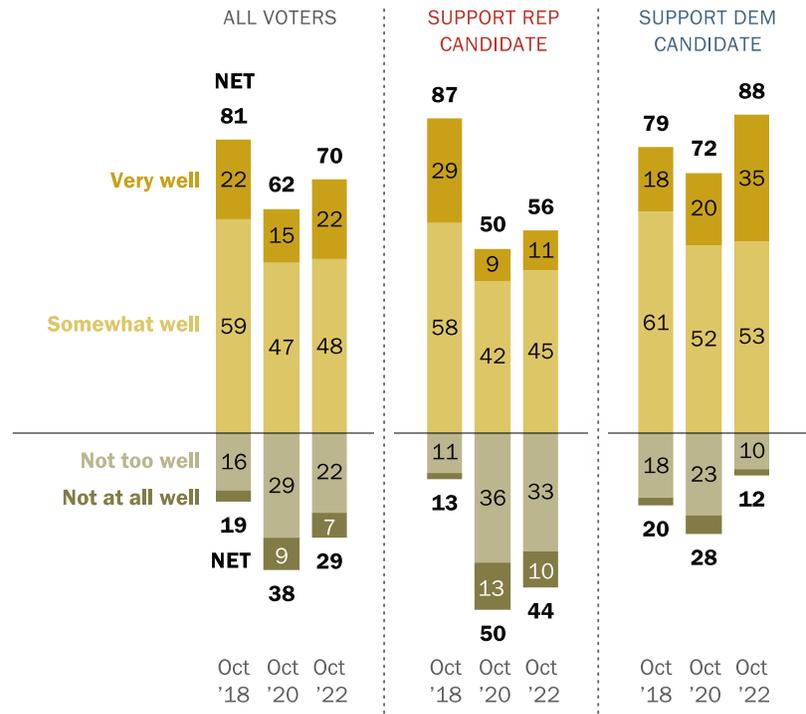
Today, a 56% majority of Republican supporters say they think elections in the U.S. will be administered very (11%) or somewhat (45%) well. GOP voters' evaluations of election administration in the U.S. this year is modestly higher than the 50% of Trump supporters who said the 2020 elections would be well-administered in October of that year. However, GOP views of election administration today are far lower than in the run up to the 2018 election:

87% of Republican supporters expressed confidence in the administration of U.S. elections in 2018.

In contrast, nearly nine-in-ten Democratic candidate supporters (88%) say that U.S. elections will be administered at least somewhat well this year, greater than the share of Biden supporters saying this about the elections in 2020 (72%) and of Democratic congressional supporters in 2018 (79%). The share of Democratic supporters that say the elections this year will be administered *very* well is at least 15 percentage points higher than the share that said this about each of these previous elections (35% today vs. 20% in 2020 and 18% in 2018).

GOP voters remain far less confident than Democratic voters that U.S. elections will be administered well

% of registered voters who say they think the elections this November in the United States will be run and administered ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

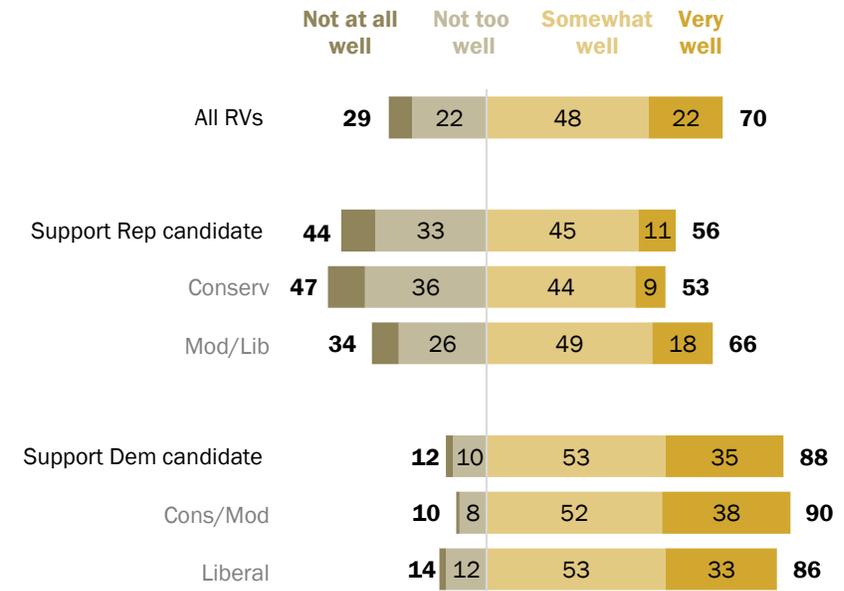
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Conservative Republican supporters are less likely than moderates and liberals backing GOP candidates to say they think elections across the country will be administered well this year. A slim majority (53%) of conservative GOP backers say elections will be administered well, with nearly as many (47%) saying they will not be.

By comparison, about two-thirds of moderates and liberals who are supporting Republican candidates (66%) say they think U.S. elections will be administered at least somewhat well this year, while roughly a third (34%) say they will be administered not too or not at all well.

Conservative GOP supporters least likely to say U.S. elections will be administered well this year

% of registered voters who say they think the elections this November in the United States will be run and administered ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Democratic supporters, regardless of their ideological leanings, broadly say that they think elections in the U.S. will be administered very or somewhat well this November.

Partisan differences are less pronounced on evaluations of local election administration. Overwhelming majorities of voters supporting Democrats (96%) and Republicans (89%) say they expect that elections in their community will be administered at least somewhat well this year. Still, Democratic candidate supporters are 20 percentage points more likely to say elections will be administered very well locally (61% vs. 41%).

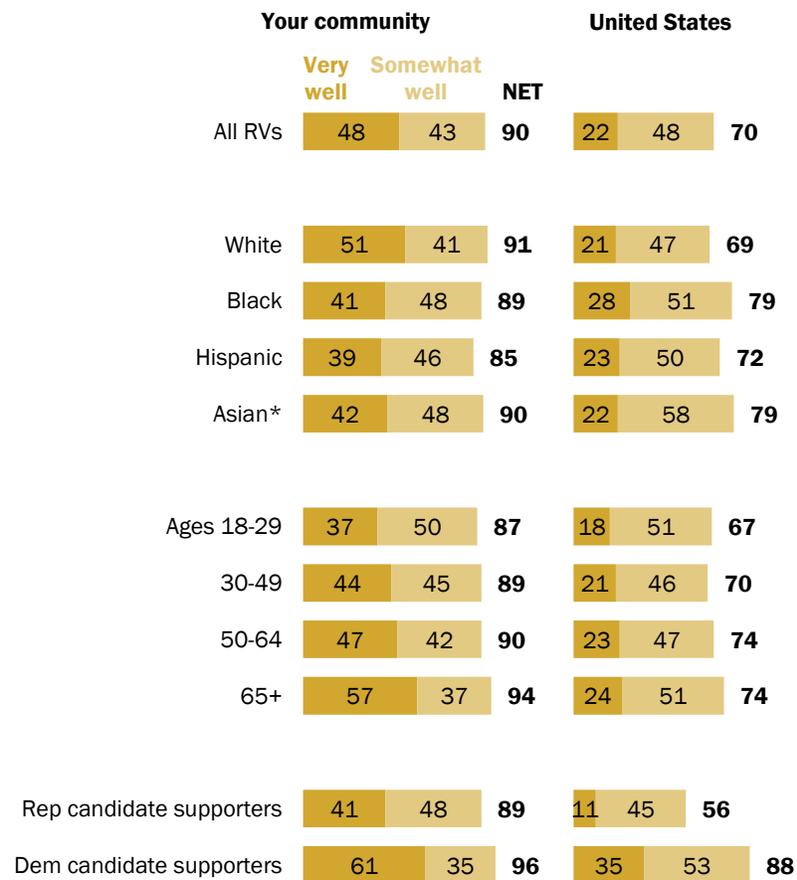
While overwhelming majorities across racial and ethnic groups expect that elections in their local community will be administered at least somewhat well, roughly half of White voters (51%) say they think elections in their community will be administered very well. By comparison, about four-in-ten Black, Hispanic and Asian voters say this.

More than two-thirds of voters across racial and ethnic groups say that elections in the nation will be administered at least somewhat well, though Black voters are more likely to say this than White voters (79% vs. 69%).

Younger voters are less likely than older voters to say elections in their community will be administered very well. Among voters ages 18 to 29, 37% say they think the elections will be administered

Only modest differences by age, race and ethnicity in views of how elections will be administered

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



*Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
 Notes: Based on registered voters. White, Black and Asian 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 Oct. 10-16, 2022.

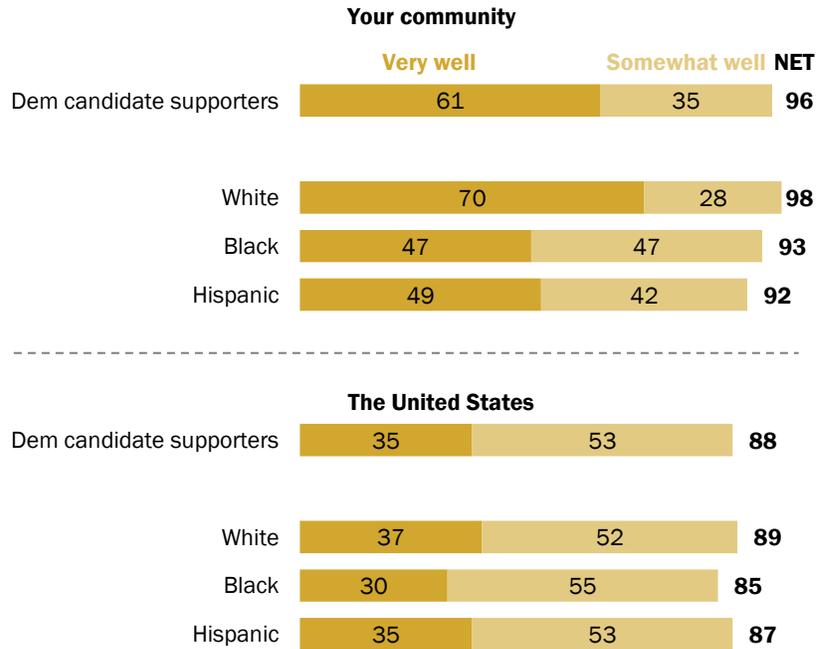
very well locally, compared with 57% of voters 65 and older.

While Democratic candidate supporters are generally confident that elections in their community will be administered well, White Democrats are more likely than Black or Hispanic Democrats to express a high degree of confidence that elections will be administered very well in their community this year.

Nine-in-ten or more White (98%), Black (93%) and Hispanic (92%) Democratic supporters say election administration will be handled at least somewhat well in their community this year. However, 70% of White Democratic voters say elections in their local community will be administered very well, while about half of Black (47%) and Hispanic Democratic voters (49%) say the same. There is substantially less variation by race and ethnicity in Democratic supporters' expectations for how elections around the country will be administered.

White Democratic voters have more confidence in local election administration than Black and Hispanic Democratic voters

Among registered voters who support Democratic candidates for Congress in November, % who say elections in ____ will be 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. Insufficient sample size to report on Asian Democratic supporters.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Confidence in poll workers, state election officials lower than in the past – particularly among GOP voters

Voters are confident that poll workers in their community will do a good job during the elections this November – 89% say they are at least somewhat confident, including 46% who are very confident. While voters express a lower level of confidence in state officials who run elections to do a good job, a clear majority – about three-quarters (77%) – say they are somewhat confident in these officials, including 30% who are very confident.

While majorities of both Democratic and Republican voters are at least somewhat confident in local poll workers (96% and 87%, respectively), voters who support

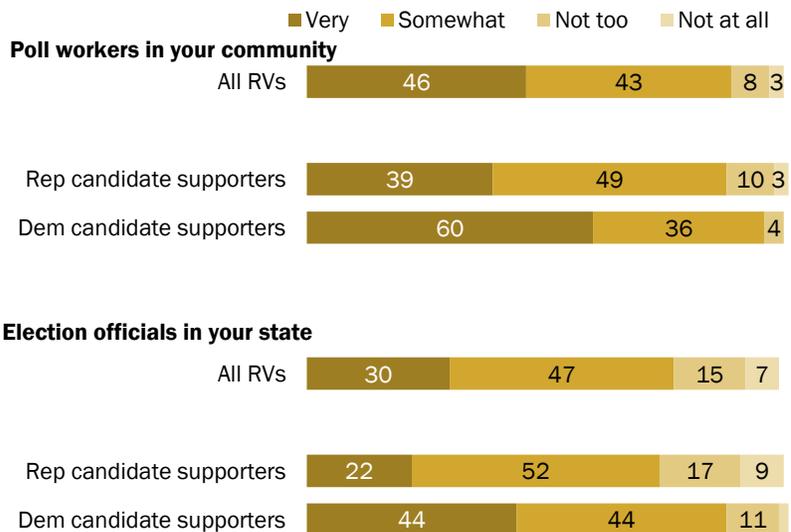
Democratic candidates are 21 percentage points more likely than those who support Republicans to say they are very confident (60% vs. 39%).

When it comes to views of state election officials, there also are differences between Democratic and Republican voters: 74% of Republican voters and 87% of Democratic voters say they are at least somewhat confident that state officials will do a good job in the November elections.

However, Democratic candidate supporters are about twice as likely as Republican supporters (44% vs. 22%) to say they are very confident in these officials.

High level of confidence in poll workers; Democratic voters express more confidence than GOP voters

% of registered voters who say they are ___ confident that each will do a good job during elections this November



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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While wide majorities of both Republican (87%) and Democratic (96%) supporters say they are at least somewhat confident in poll workers in their communities to do a good job in this year's elections, just 39% of voters who back GOP candidates say they are very confident in their community's poll workers, down from 60% in 2018.

By comparison, 60% of voters who back Democrats are very confident their local poll workers will do a good job – up 10 percentage points since 2018.

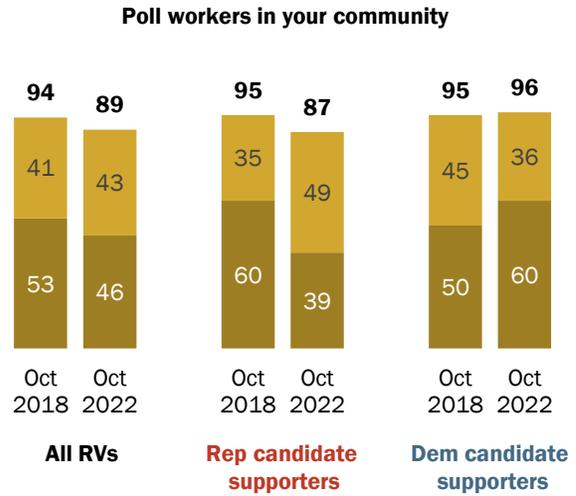
A similar pattern is evident in views of state election officials: Roughly three-quarters of Republican supporters (74%) say they are confident in officials who run elections in their states, compared with 87% who said this of state election officials in 2018. And just 22% say they are very confident in these officials today, down from 37% in 2018.

In contrast, overall confidence in state election officials among voters supporting Democrats is little different today than it was four years ago. And the share of Democrats saying they are very confident in officials who run elections in their state is higher today (44%) than it was in 2018 (33%).

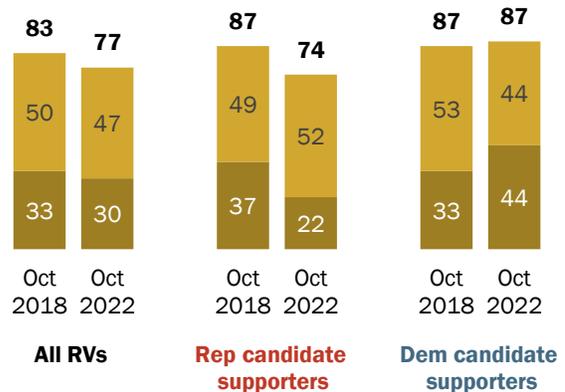
GOP confidence in poll workers, state election officials down from 2018

% of registered voters who say they are **very or somewhat confident** that ____ will do a good job during the elections in November

Very confident Somewhat confident



Officials who run elections in your state



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Voters are generally confident that election officials in their state will do a good job running the election, but confidence in state election officials is higher among those who live in states where the government is controlled by their own party.

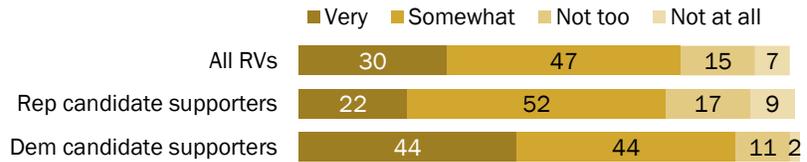
Republican voters in states with a Republican governor and a GOP-controlled state legislature are much more likely than Republicans in Democratic-controlled states (86% vs. 48%) to say they are at least somewhat confident that officials who run elections in their state will do a good job.

There is a similar pattern among Democratic voters: Those in states where Democrats hold the governorship and the state legislature are more confident in their state election officials than Democrats in GOP-controlled states (90% vs. 83%).

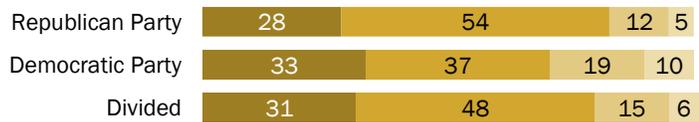
Yet supporters of Democratic congressional candidates in Democratic-controlled states are more confident in their state’s election officials than Republican voters in Republican-controlled states are in their officials: 90% of Democratic supporters in Democratic-controlled states are at least somewhat confident in their state’s elected officials, including 54% who are very confident. By

GOP voters in Democratic-controlled states least confident in their state election officials

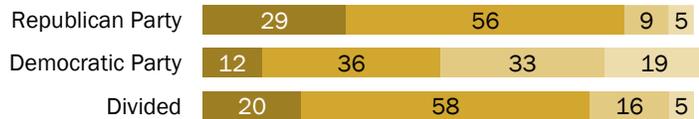
% of registered voters who say they are ___ confident that officials who run elections in their state will do a good job in November



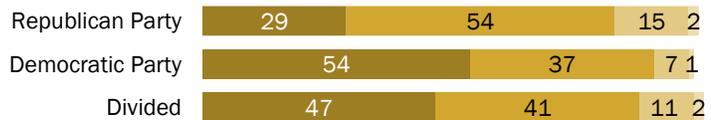
Among all registered voters living in states where the state government is controlled by ...



Among supporters of Republican congressional candidates living in states where the state government is controlled by ...



Among supporters of Democratic congressional candidates living in states where the state government is controlled by ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown. Data on partisan control comes from the National Conference of State Legislatures and reflects the composition of state governments as of the most recent update on June 1, 2022. District of Columbia residents were asked about election rules in the District of Columbia and are included in this figure. Nebraska omitted because the legislature is nonpartisan. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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contrast, 86% of Republican supporters in GOP-controlled states are at least somewhat confident in their state's officials, but just 29% say they are very confident.

And among those voters living in states controlled by the opposing party, Democratic candidate supporters are far more confident in their state's election officials than GOP voters are in theirs: 83% of Democratic voters in GOP-controlled states are at least somewhat confident in officials who run elections in their state, including 29% who are very confident. In comparison, just 48% of GOP supporters in Democratic-controlled states express at least some confidence in their state's election officials, including only 12% who say they are very confident.

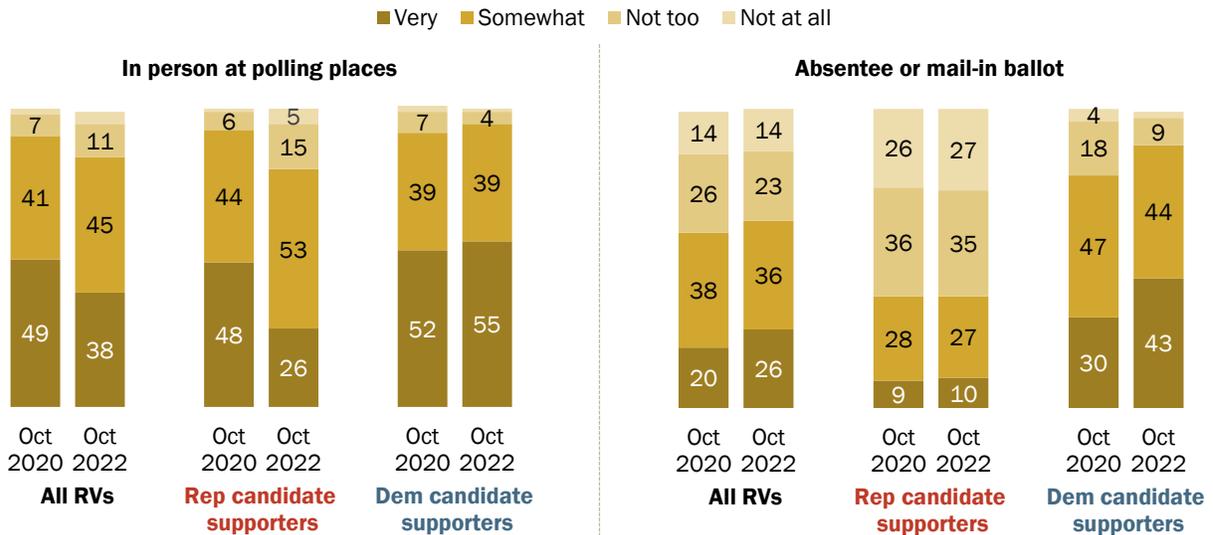
GOP confidence in absentee ballot counts remains low, as confidence in votes cast in person declines

More than eight-in-ten voters (84%) are at least somewhat confident that votes cast in person at polling places will be counted as voters intend in this year’s elections. This is somewhat lower than the 92% of voters who expressed confidence that in-person ballots would be correctly counted in the weeks before the 2020 election.

This change has been driven by Republican supporters: Currently, 79% of voters who back Republican congressional candidates say they are very or somewhat confident that votes cast in person will be counted as voters intend, but just 26% are *very* confident. Two years ago, 92% of Trump supporters were at least somewhat confident that in-person votes would be counted accurately, with nearly half (48%) saying they were very confident.

Partisan gap in confidence in in-person ballot counts emerges, in contrast to 2020

% of registered voters who say they are ___ confident that votes cast across the United States by each method will be counted as voters intend in the elections this November



Notes: Based on registered voters. For 2020, Republican candidate supporters were voters who said they were voting for Trump; Democratic candidate supporters were those who said they were voting for Biden. No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

Democratic candidate supporters' confidence that votes cast in person will be counted correctly is about the same as it was at this point in 2020 (95% of Democratic voters are at least somewhat confident in the counts of in-person ballots, including 55% who are very confident).

At the same time, Republican supporters' confidence in absentee and mail-in ballots remains low, as was the case going into the 2020 election. Fewer than four-in-ten voters who back GOP candidates (37%) are at least somewhat confident in the accuracy of the vote count for absentee and mail-in ballots, on par with the share of Trump supporters who said this in October 2020 (36%).

Democratic voters express a far higher level of confidence in the vote counts for absentee ballots, and the share saying this today is higher than it was among Biden voters in 2020: 88% are at least somewhat confident, including 43% who are very confident. In October 2020, 77% of Biden backers were at least somewhat confident, with 30% saying they were very confident.

Absentee voters express higher confidence in mail-in balloting

Confidence that in-person ballots cast at polling places will be counted as voters intend varies little between those who themselves plan to vote in this way and those who plan to vote absentee or by mail. More than eight-in-ten voters who plan to vote in person on Election Day (84%), in person early (86%) or by mail (91%) say they are at least somewhat confident in-person votes will be counted accurately. There are no major differences in confidence across mode of voting within either Republican supporters or Democratic supporters.

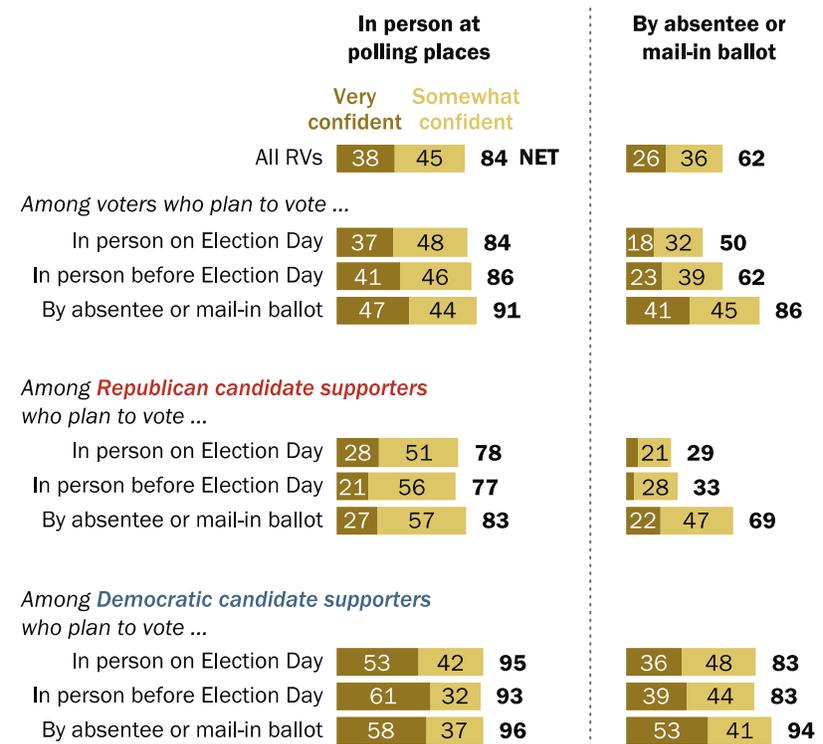
In-person voters, however, are much less confident that absentee or mail-in ballots will be counted accurately than voters who plan to vote this way themselves. While 86% of those who plan to vote or already have voted by mail say they are very (41%) or somewhat confident (45%) these ballots will be counted

accurately, only half of those who plan to vote in person on Election Day say the same. About six-in-ten voters who plan to vote or have already voted in person before Nov. 8 (62%) are confident in absentee vote counts.

In-person voters among supporters of both parties' candidates are less confident in absentee ballots being counted accurately, but the difference is particularly stark among Republican supporters. Most GOP supporters who plan to vote or have already voted by mail-in ballot (69%)

In-person voters – especially among GOP supporters – are less confident than absentee voters that mail and absentee ballots will be counted as voters intend

% of registered voters who say they are very or somewhat confident votes across the country cast ____ will be counted as voters intend



Note: Based on registered voters.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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are confident these ballots will be counted accurately, while only about three-in-ten Republican supporters who plan to vote in person or have already done so say the same (29% of Election Day voters and 33% of early voters). While Democratic supporters overall are confident mail-in ballots will be counted accurately, the share who are at least somewhat confident is higher among those planning to vote by mail (94% very or somewhat confident) compared with those voting in person on Nov. 8 or earlier (83% each).

2. Views of state election rules

Voters generally see their own states' election rules as fair. More than eight-in-ten registered voters (84%) say that the election rules in their state are fair, compared with just 13% who say the rules in their state are unfair.

However, voters are less likely to characterize their state's rules as fair when they live in a state where control of state government is held by the party they do not back in the midterms.

Overall, nearly identical shares of voters who support a Republican candidate for the U.S. House (85%) and those who support a Democratic candidate (87%) say that their state's rules are fair.

At a similar point in the 2018 election campaign, Republican candidate supporters were more likely than Democratic candidate supporters to say that their state's rules were fair, though large majorities in both groups said this (93% of Republican supporters and 81% of Democratic supporters).

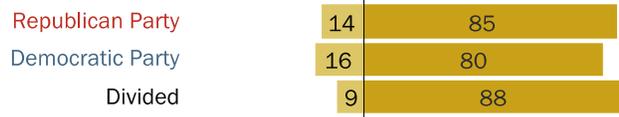
Today, 95% of Republican supporters living in a state where Republicans control the state government, and an identical share of Democratic supporters living in a Democratic-controlled state, say that their state's election rules are fair.

Voters overwhelmingly say election rules in their own state are fair

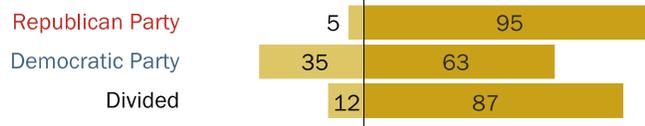
% of registered voters who say their state's election rules are ...



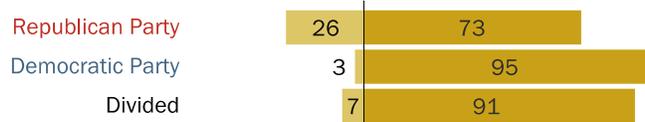
Among all registered voters living in states where the state government is controlled by ...



Among supporters of Republican congressional candidates living in states where the state government is controlled by ...



Among supporters of Democratic congressional candidates living in states where the state government is controlled by ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown. Data on partisan control comes from the National Conference of State Legislatures and reflects the composition of state governments as of the most recent update on June 1, 2022. District of Columbia residents were asked about election rules in the District of Columbia and are included in this figure. Nebraska omitted because the legislature is nonpartisan. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Among Republican backers living in a Democratic-controlled state, 35% say their state’s election rules are *unfair*, as do 26% of voters who support a Democratic candidate but live in a Republican-controlled state.

A similar pattern holds when voters are asked whether their state’s election rules make it too easy or too hard to register and vote.

Seven-in-ten voters, including 69% of those who support a Republican candidate and 72% of those who support a Democratic candidate, say that their state’s election rules for registration and voting are “about right,” though these responses vary somewhat depending on which party controls the state government.

About three-in-ten Republican supporters (29%) say that their state makes it too easy to register and vote, while hardly any Republican supporters (just 1%) say their state makes it too hard.

However, GOP voters who live in a Democratic-controlled state (37%), or a state with divided government (34%), are more likely than those living in a Republican-controlled state (22%) to say that their state’s election rules make it too easy to register and vote.

Most voters say it is neither ‘too easy’ nor ‘too hard’ to register and vote in their state

% of registered voters who say their state’s election rules make it ___ to register and vote

	Too easy	About right	Too hard
All RVs	21	70	9
Republican candidate supporters	29	69	1
Democratic candidate supporters	13	72	15

Among all registered voters living in states where the state government is controlled by ...

Republican Party	17	69	13
Democratic Party	26	68	5
Divided	20	72	7

Among supporters of Republican congressional candidates living in states where the state government is controlled by ...

Republican Party	22	76	1
Democratic Party	37	61	5
Divided	34	66	1

Among supporters of Democratic congressional candidates living in states where the state government is controlled by ...

Republican Party	10	63	27
Democratic Party	17	78	5
Divided	10	77	12

Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown. Data on partisan control comes from the National Conference of State Legislatures and reflects the composition of state governments as of the most recent update on June 1, 2022. District of Columbia residents were asked about election rules in the District of Columbia and are included in this figure. Nebraska omitted because the legislature is nonpartisan. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Similar shares of all voters supporting Democratic candidates say that their state's rules make it too easy (13%) or too hard (15%) to register and vote. Yet Democratic supporters who live in a Democratic-controlled state are more likely to say it is too easy to vote (17%) than too hard (5%), while those living in a Republican-controlled state are more likely to say it is too hard to vote (27%) than to say it is too easy (10%).

The shares who say their state's election rules about registration and voting are "about right" are essentially unchanged since October 2018, when 70% of all registered voters, 68% of voters supporting a Republican candidate and 70% of voters supporting a Democratic candidate said this.

Partisan voters in states controlled by opposing party are most likely to say the rules favor their opponents

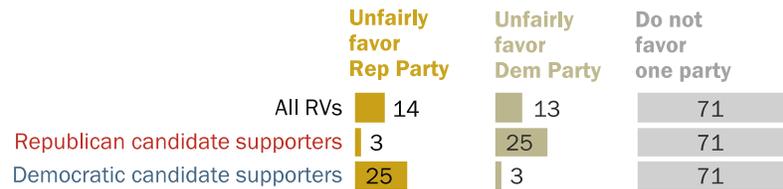
Roughly seven-in-ten registered voters (71%), including identical shares of voters who support a Republican candidate and those who support a Democratic candidate (71% each), say that their state’s election rules do not favor one major political party over the other. However, substantial shares of both Republican and Democratic candidate supporters who live in a state where the government is controlled by the other party do see favoritism in their state’s laws.

About half of voters who support a Democrat and who live in a Republican-controlled state (52%) say that their state’s election rules unfairly favor the Republican Party, compared with 14% of those living in a state with divided government and just 6% of those in a Democrat-controlled state.

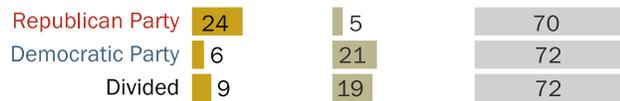
Among Republican voters, 44% of those living in a Democrat-controlled state and almost as many of those living in a state with divided government (39%) say their state’s rules unfairly favor the Democrats, while 8% of those living in a Republican-controlled state say this.

Large shares living in states controlled by the other party say state election rules unfairly favor that side

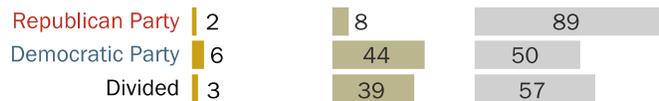
% of registered voters who say their state’s election rules ...



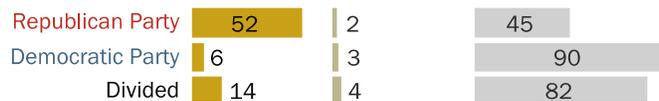
Among all registered voters living in states where the state government is controlled by ...



Among supporters of Republican congressional candidates living in states where the state government is controlled by ...



Among supporters of Democratic congressional candidates living in states where the state government is controlled by ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown. Data on partisan control comes from the National Conference of State Legislatures and reflects the composition of state governments as of the most recent update on June 1, 2022. District of Columbia residents were asked about election rules in the District of Columbia and are included in this figure. Nebraska omitted because the legislature is nonpartisan.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

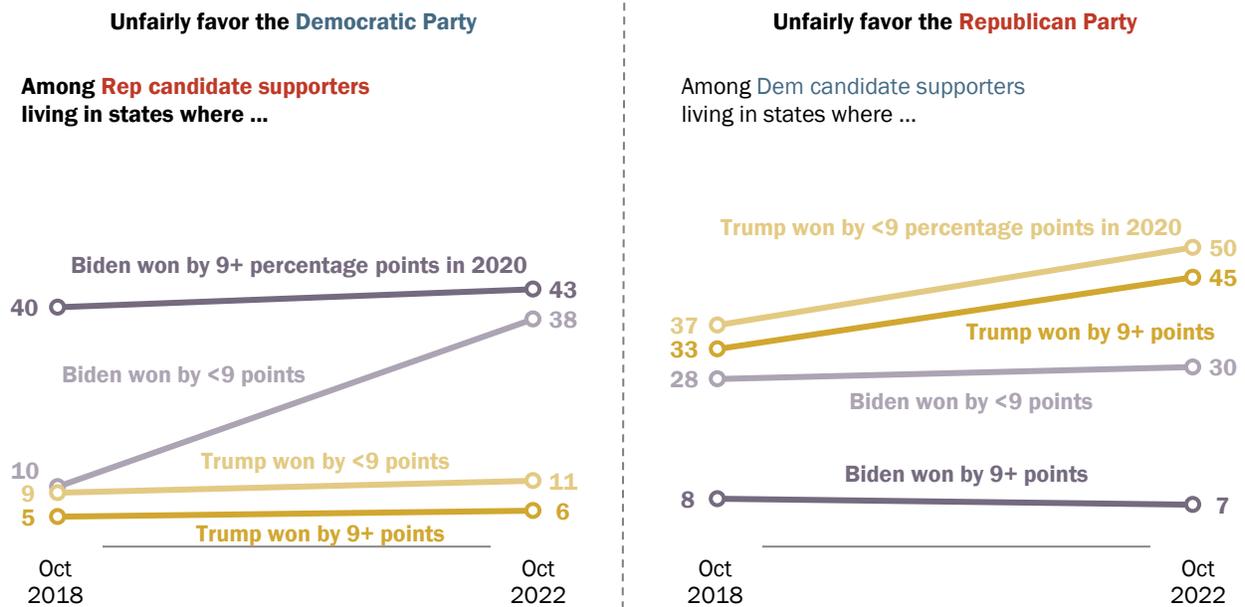
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Views of state election rules and the 2020 presidential election

Republican voters who live in states that Joe Biden won by less than 9 percentage points in 2020 are much more likely to say the election rules in their state unfairly favor the Democratic Party than they were four years ago. Nearly four-in-ten supporters of Republican congressional candidates who live in these states (38%) now say that their state’s rules favor Democrats, compared with 10% who said this at a similar point in 2018.

Voters in states where their party’s presidential candidate lost in 2020 now more likely than in 2018 to say state rules unfairly favor the opposing party; rise most pronounced among GOP voters in competitive states where Biden won

% who say their state’s election rules ...



Note: Based on registered voters.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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The views of Republican backers who live in states Biden won by 9 points or more are essentially unchanged since 2018, as are the views of GOP voters living in states where Trump won.

Voters who support Democratic candidates and live in states Trump won in 2020 have also become more likely to say that their state’s rules unfairly favor Republicans, with the size of Trump’s victory making little difference: Those living in states Trump won by larger margins are 12 points more likely to say this than they were four years ago, and those living in states he won by

smaller margins have become 13 points more likely to say this. However, the increase in the shares saying state rules favor the other party is less pronounced among Democrats in states won by Trump than among Republicans who live in states Biden won by narrower margins.

3. Views of the voting experience; how voters are casting ballots this fall

Registered voters (95%) almost unanimously say voting is important. Smaller, but still substantial, majorities of voters say voting is convenient (81%), straightforward (76%) and exciting (63%).

Americans who are eligible to vote but are not registered have less positive evaluations of voting than registered voters. A majority of those who are not registered to vote say voting is important (71% say this), but about half or fewer say voting is straightforward (51%), convenient (48%) or exciting (36%).

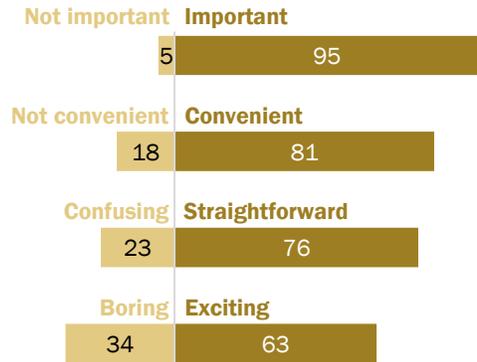
Impressions of voting also vary across age groups. Younger registered voters, especially those under age 30, are much less likely than older voters to view voting as exciting: Nearly eight-in-ten voters 65 and older (78%) say voting is exciting; a far smaller share of voters 18 to 29 (46%) say the same.

Similarly, registered voters 65 and older (92%) are more likely than voters ages 18 to 29 (63%) to view voting as convenient. Age differences are less pronounced over whether voting is important or unimportant and straightforward or confusing.

Evaluations of voting modestly differ across racial and ethnic groups among registered voters – though, regardless of race or ethnicity, majorities say these positive traits describe voting. For instance, while 83% of White voters say voting is convenient, modestly smaller majorities of Black and Hispanic voters (74% each) say the same. And while around seven-in-ten

Nearly all voters say voting is important; smaller majority say it's exciting

% of registered voters who say voting in elections is ...

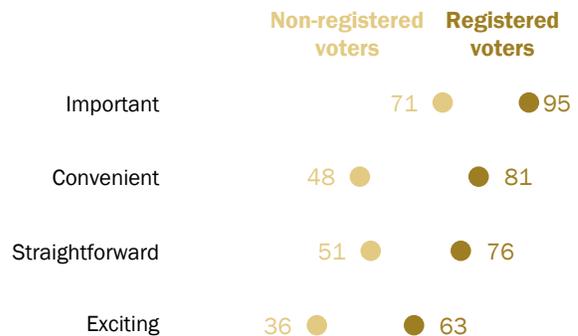


Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Adults who are not registered to vote less likely to view voting as important, convenient, straightforward or exciting

% who say voting in elections is ...



Notes: Non-registered voters are those who are eligible to vote (U.S. citizens) but are not registered.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Wide age gap over whether voting is convenient, exciting

% of registered voters who say voting in elections is ...

	Important	Convenient	Straightforward	Exciting
All RVs	95	81	76	63
White	96	83	79	66
Black	95	74	70	58
Hispanic	91	74	69	64
Ages 18-29	84	63	62	46
30-49	96	75	74	54
50-64	97	85	80	68
65+	99	92	82	78
Rep candidate supporters	97	90	81	69
Dem candidate supporters	97	75	79	66

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. Insufficient sample size on these questions to show Asian registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Black (70%) and Hispanic (69%) voters say voting is straightforward, a larger share of White voters (79%) say the same.

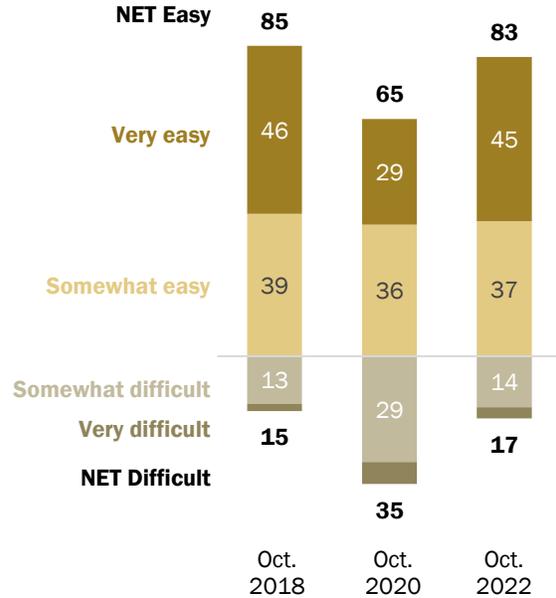
Voters who support Republican or Democratic U.S. House candidates in this year's elections generally give similarly positive evaluations of voting, yet a greater share of those who support Republican candidates (90%) than those who support Democratic candidates (75%) say voting is convenient.

Most voters expect it to be easy to vote in this year’s elections: 83% say it will be either very easy (45%) or somewhat easy (37%) for them to vote. Fewer than a quarter (17%) say they expect it to be difficult to vote this year.

Ahead of the presidential election in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic in October 2020, fewer voters (65%) thought voting would be easy that year. Voters’ expectations now roughly match those from the 2018 midterm elections, when 85% said they expected voting to be easy that year.

Expectations about ease of voting on par with 2018

% 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 Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Across demographic groups, registered voters generally expect voting to be easy this year, yet voters in some groups are more likely than others to say this.

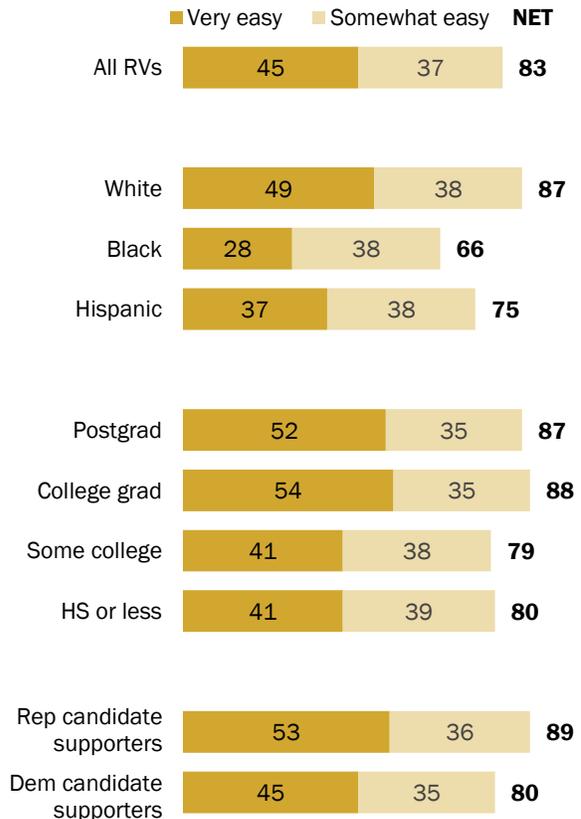
About two-thirds of Black voters (66%) say voting will be at least somewhat easy this year, compared with 75% of Hispanic voters and 87% of White voters. Roughly half of White voters (49%) say it will be *very* easy to vote; by comparison, 37% of Hispanic voters and 28% of Black say voting will be very easy.

Voters with college degrees are more likely than those without to expect voting to be easy. About nine-in-ten voters with a postgraduate degree (87%) or four-year college degree (88%) say voting will be easy, compared with about eight-in-ten of those with some college (79%) or a high school diploma or less (80%).

Voters who support Republican candidates (89%) are more likely than those who support Democratic candidates (80%) to expect voting to be easy. Republican supporters are also more likely to expect voting to be very easy (53% vs. 45%).

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 are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Insufficient sample size to show Asian adults.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Voting in person and by mail

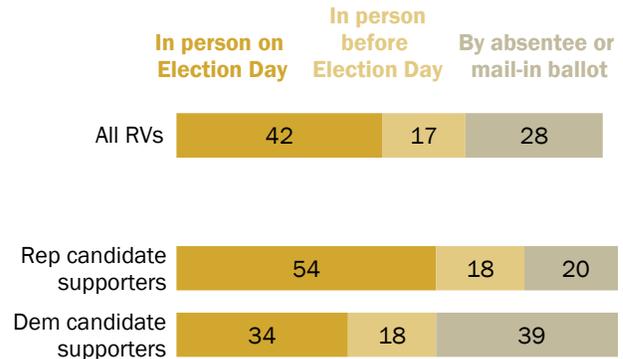
Most registered voters (91%) say they plan to vote or have already voted in this year's congressional elections, with 58% planning to vote (or already having voted) in person. Overall, 42% of voters say they plan to vote in person on Election Day, and another 17% say they plan to vote in person *before* Election Day (or have already done so). About three-in-ten voters (28%) say they plan to vote by mail or absentee (or have already done so).

Voters who support the Republican candidate in their district are more likely than those who support the Democratic candidate to say they will vote in-person this year. A large majority of Republican supporters (72%) expect they will vote in person this year, including 54% who say they will do so on Election Day and 18% saying they will vote early. In comparison, about half (52%) of voters who support Democratic candidates say they plan to vote in-person (34% on Election Day and 18% early).

Democratic supporters are nearly twice as likely as Republican supporters to say they plan to vote by absentee or mail-in ballot this year (39% vs. 20%).

Most voters plan to cast their ballots in person this year

% of registered voters who say they plan to or already have cast their vote ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses and those who say they don't plan to vote or are not sure how they will vote not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

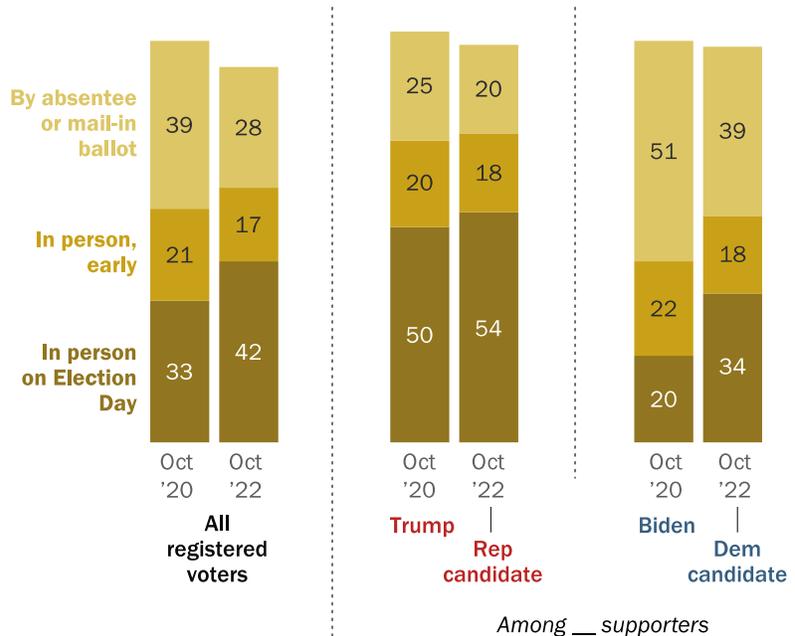
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Compared with the 2020 elections, which were conducted during the first year of the coronavirus pandemic and prior to the rollout of vaccines, more voters plan to cast their ballots in person this year. About four-in-ten voters (42%) expect to vote in person on Election Day, a 9 percentage point increase compared with two years ago. The share of voters who plan to vote early in person is down modestly from 2020 (17% now, 21% then). As of today, 28% of registered voters say they expect to vote by mail, down from about four-in-ten (39%) who said this at this point in 2020.

While the share of GOP voters planning to vote on Election Day (54%) is little different from the share of Trump voters saying this in 2020 (50%), voters who support Democratic candidates today are more likely than those who backed Biden in 2020 to say this: In 2020, about half of Biden supporters (51%) said they planned to vote by mail or absentee ballot; today, 39% of voters who support Democratic candidates for Congress say they plan to vote this way. The share of Democratic supporters planning to vote early in person is also down (22% in 2020 to 18% today). About a third of Democratic supporters (34%) now say they will vote in person on Election Day this year; by comparison, 20% of Biden supporters planned to vote on Election Day in 2020.

Preference for in-person voting grows compared with 2020 election

% of registered voters who say they plan to cast or already cast their vote ...



Notes: Based on registered voters. No answer responses and those who say they don't plan to vote or are not sure how they will vote not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

Among registered voters who plan to vote by mail or absentee ballot (or have already voted this way), slightly more than half (55%) say they will mail their ballot back, while a third say they will use a designated drop box. About one-in-ten (7%) plan to return their ballot directly to a poll worker.

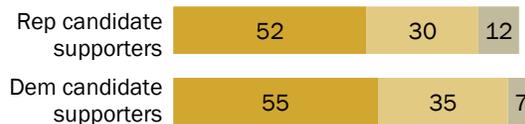
Republican and Democratic candidate supporters who are voting absentee have similar plans for returning their ballots. About the same share of Republican voters (52%) and Democratic voters (55%) will mail their ballots, use designated drop boxes (30% Republican supporters and 35% Democratic supporters) or return their ballots to election officials (12% and 7% respectively).

Voters' plans for returning absentee ballots

% of registered voters voting by absentee or mail-in ballot who are returning their ballot ...



Among absentee or mail-in voters who are ...



Notes: Based on registered voters who say they have or plan to vote by absentee or mail-in ballot. No answer responses and those who are not sure how they plan to vote not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022.

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Acknowledgments

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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 from Oct. 10-16, 2022, and included oversamples of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 5,098 panelists responded out of 5,726 who were sampled, for a response rate of 89%. 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 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,098 respondents is plus or minus 1.7 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

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	1,504
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	882
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	434
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,119
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,477
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,542
May 29 to July 7, 2021				
Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	790
May 24 to July 6, 2022	ABS	2,724	2,324	1,389
	Total	42,264	29,738	12,137

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. The 2022 recruitment survey was ongoing at the time W116 was conducted. The counts reflect completed recruitment interviews up through July 6, 2022.

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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 stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. In 2020 and 2021 another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that did not respond to the online survey were sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults who returned the paper version of the survey were invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults received a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the five address-based recruitments, a total of 22,546 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 19,796 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, one adult was selected and asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 29,738 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 12,137 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 ages 18 and older living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

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

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

team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management 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 a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. 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 Oct. 10-16, 2022. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on Oct 11.

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 Oct 10. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Oct. 11.

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.

Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	Oct. 10, 2022	Oct. 11, 2022
First reminder	Oct. 13, 2022	Oct. 13, 2022
Final reminder	Oct. 15, 2022	Oct. 15, 2022

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center's 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, three ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is 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. These weights are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
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	2020 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2021 American Trends Panel Annual Profile Survey/2019 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation*	2022 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	
<i>Additional weighting dimensions applied within Black adults</i>	
Age	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
Gender	
Education	
Hispanic ethnicity	
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2022 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	

*This is the first wave to use updated estimates from the [2022 NPORS](#) as weighting parameters for party affiliation, frequency of internet use and religious affiliation. In previous waves, these parameters came from either the [2020](#) or [2021](#) NPORS. Details for specific ATP surveys can be found in each wave's Survey Methodology.

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population. Volunteerism is estimated using a model to account for potential changes in volunteering behavior due to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020.

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variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests 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.

Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 10-16, 2022

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	5,098		1.7 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,544		2.4 percentage points
Registered voters	3,993		1.8 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,994		2.6 percentage points
Support Republican candidate RVs	1,548		2.8 percentage points
Half form	At least 749		4.0 percentage points
Support Democratic candidate RVs	1,812		2.7 percentage points
Half form	At least 890		3.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,242	45	2.5 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	2,666	47	2.4 percentage points

Note: This survey includes [oversamples](#) of Hispanic men, Non-Hispanic Black men, and Non-Hispanic Asian adults. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the [Sample design](#) and [Weighting](#) sections above for details.

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	5,098
Logged onto survey; broke off	2.12	72
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	27
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	524
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	2
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		3
Screened out		0
Total panelists in the survey		5,726
Completed interviews	I	5,098
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	626
Non-contact	NC	2
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		5,726
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		89%

Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	10%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	70%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 116	41%
Response rate to Wave 116 survey	89%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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**PEW RESEARCH CENTER
FINAL TOPLINE
WAVE 116 POLITICS OCTOBER 2022
October 10-16, 2022
N=5,098**

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK ALL CITIZENS (XCITIZEN=1):**

PLAN1 Do you plan to vote in the elections this November, have you already voted, or don't you plan to vote?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=3,993]:

Oct 10-16,

2022

87	Plan to vote
4	Already voted
9	Don't plan to vote
1	No answer

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

VTPLAN *Do you plan to vote in the elections this November?*

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS:

Sep 24-

Oct 7

2018

59	Yes, I plan to vote ON Election Day
31	Yes, I plan to vote BEFORE Election Day
3	No, I do not plan to vote
6	Not sure
*	No answer

ASK ALL CITIZENS (XCITIZEN=1):

PLAN1 Do you plan to vote in the elections this November, have you already voted, or don't you plan to vote?

ASK IF PLAN TO VOTE (PLAN1=1):HOWPLANVOTE How do you plan to cast your vote in the November elections? **[REVERSE ORDER 3-1 FOR RANDOM HALF SAMPLE, KEEP 4 LAST]****ASK IF HAVE ALREADY VOTED (PLAN1=2):**HOWVOTED Did you cast your vote... **[REVERSE ORDER 4-1 FOR RANDOM HALF OF SAMPLE]****BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=3,993]:**

Oct 10-16,

2022

42	In person at a polling place ON Election Day
17	In person BEFORE Election Day
16	<i>Plan to vote in person at a polling place before Election Day</i>
*	<i>Already voted in person at a polling place or early voting location</i>
28	By absentee or mail
24	<i>Plan to vote by absentee or mail-in ballot</i>
4	<i>Already voted by absentee or mail in ballot</i>
5	Not sure on how they plan to vote
9	Don't plan to vote
1	No answer

ASK IF PLAN TO VOTE ABSENTEE (HOWPLANVOTE=3):PLANABSENT Do you plan to return your ballot... **[REVERSE ORDER 3-1 FOR RANDOM HALF OF SAMPLE, KEEP 4 LAST]****BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS WHO HAVE VOTED ABSENTEE (PLAN1=2 AND HOWVOTED=2,3,4) OR PLAN TO VOTE ABSENTEE (PLAN1=1 AND HOWPLANVOTE=3) [N= 1,152]**

Oct 10-16,

2022

10	In person to an election official or poll worker
32	To a designated dropbox
53	By mail
5	Not sure
*	No answer

ASK ALL WHO HAVE VOTED OR WHO PLAN TO VOTE (PLAN1=1,2):

FIRSTVOTE22 Is this the first year you have ever voted, or have you voted in elections before this year?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=3,708]:

Oct 10-16,

2022

3	First year voting
97	Have voted before
*	No answer

TREND FOR COMPARISON:FIRST *Is this the first year you have ever voted, or have you voted in elections before this year?***BASED ON VOTERS:**

Nov 7-16,

2018

3	First time voting
97	Had voted before
--	No answer

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK ALL:**

THERMO

We'd like to get your feelings toward a number of people on a "feeling thermometer." A rating of zero degrees means you feel as cold and negative as possible. A rating of 100 degrees means you feel as warm and positive as possible. You would rate the person at 50 degrees if you don't feel particularly positive or negative toward them. **[RANDOMIZE]**

		Rating of <u>0 to 24</u>	Rating of <u>25 to 49</u>	Rating of <u>50</u>	Rating of <u>51 to 75</u>	Rating of <u>76 to 100</u>	No answer	<i>Mean rating</i>
THERMTRUMP	Donald Trump							
	Oct 10-16, 2022	50	7	11	10	20	2	35
	Jul 8-18, 2021	50	7	11	10	22	*	37
	Mar 1-7, 2021	51	6	9	9	23	*	36
	Nov 12-17, 2020	50	7	9	8	26	*	38
	Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	51	6	7	10	25	1	37
	Apr 7-12, 2020	45	7	7	10	30	*	42
	Oct 29-Nov 11, 2019	49	8	9	9	25	1	38
	Sep 3-15, 2019	49	7	8	10	26	1	38
	Feb 26-Mar 11, 2018	51	8	10	9	22	1	35
	Nov 29-Dec 12, 2016	37	11	14	12	24	2	43
	Sep 27-Oct 10, 2016	48	9	9	11	18	4	35
	Apr 5-May 2, 2016	53	8	9	11	17	3	32
THERMBIDEN	Joe Biden							
	Oct 10-16, 2022	43	10	13	16	16	2	38
	Jul 8-18, 2021	33	9	14	15	28	*	48
	Mar 1-7, 2021	32	9	13	15	31	*	50
	Nov 12-17, 2020	35	9	12	14	29	1	47
	Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	38	10	12	15	24	1	43
	Apr 7-12, 2020	37	14	16	15	17	*	40

[Show this before the first question: Thinking about the elections this November...]

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF VTADMIN_COM AND VTADMIN_US]**ASK ALL:**

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

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

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF VTADMIN_COM AND VTADMIN_US]**ASK ALL:**

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

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

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,544]:

VOTETRAITS **[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF ITEMS A-D; RANDOMIZE ORDER OF RESPONSE OPTIONS]**

a.		<u>Important</u>	<u>Not important</u>	<u>No answer</u>
	Oct 10-16, 2022	89	10	1
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	91	8	1
b.		<u>Convenient</u>	<u>Not convenient</u>	<u>No answer</u>
	Oct 10-16, 2022	73	25	2
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	73	27	*
c.		<u>Exciting</u>	<u>Boring</u>	<u>No answer</u>
	Oct 10-16, 2022	57	40	3
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	62	36	2
d.		<u>Straightforward</u>	<u>Confusing</u>	<u>No answer</u>
	Oct 10-16, 2022	70	29	2
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	70	30	1

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF VTCOUNT_INP AND VTCOUNT_ABS]**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,544]:**

VTCOUNT_INP 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?

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

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF VTCOUNT_INP AND VTCOUNT_ABS]**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,544]:**

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?

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

ASK FORM 2 AND CITIZENS ONLY:

VTEASY Overall, [**IF PLAN1=1,2: "do", IF PLAN1=3,99: "would"**] you personally expect voting in the November elections to be... [**RANDOMIZE ORDER 1-4 FOR HALF, 4-1 FOR OTHER HALF**]

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,999]:

Oct 10-16 <u>2022</u>		Sep 24- Oct 7, <u>2018</u>
45	Very easy	46
37	Somewhat easy	39
14	Somewhat difficult	13
3	Very difficult	2
*	No answer	*

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

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

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS:

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

ASK ALL:

CONCEDECONG

Thinking about the results of the congressional elections this November, how important do you think it is for the losing candidates to publicly accept the winning candidates as the legitimate winners?

Oct 10-16,
2022

55	Very important
31	Somewhat important
10	Not too important
4	Not at all important
1	No answer

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

Thinking about the results of the presidential election this November, how important do you think it is for a losing candidate to publicly acknowledge the winner as the legitimate president of the country?

Apr 7-12, <u>2020</u>		Oct 25- Nov 8, <u>2016</u>	Sep 27- Oct 10, <u>2016</u>
54	Very important	46	50
25	Somewhat important	27	24
14	Not too important	15	13
6	Not at all important	10	12
1	No Answer	1	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,544]:**

VTPPL1 Thinking again about the elections coming up in November...

How confident are you that poll workers in your community will do a good job during the elections this November?

	Very <u>confident</u>	Somewhat <u>confident</u>	Not too <u>confident</u>	Not at all <u>confident</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Oct 10-16, 2022	37	46	11	4	1
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	45	44	8	2	1

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,554]:

VTPPL2 Thinking again about the elections coming up in November...

How confident are you that officials who run elections in **[IF XSTATEDC=2: "your state"; IF XSTATEDC=1: "the District of Columbia"]** will do a good job during the elections this November?

	Very <u>confident</u>	Somewhat <u>confident</u>	Not too <u>confident</u>	Not at all <u>confident</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Oct 10-16, 2022	25	49	17	8	1
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	28	50	18	4	1

ASK ALL:

[IF XSTATEDC=2, show before first question: Thinking about the election rules in your state (for example, when and how elections take place and what is required to register or vote)...

[IF XSTATEDC=1, show before first question: Thinking about the election rules in the District of Columbia (for example, when and how elections take place and what is required to register or vote)...

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,554]:

ELRULE_FAIR All in all, would you say **[IF XSTATEDC=2: "your state's"; IF XSTATEDC=1: "the District of Columbia's"]** election rules are...

Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>		Sep 24- Oct 7, <u>2018</u>
81	Fair	83
16	Not fair	15
3	No answer	2

[Randomize order of ELRULE_EASE and ELRULE_PTY]**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,544]:**

ELRULE_EASE All in all, would you say **[IF XSTATEDC=2: "your state's"; IF XSTATEDC=1: "the District of Columbia's"]** election rules... **[RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2; KEEP 3 LAST]**

Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>		Sep 24- Oct 7, <u>2018</u>
21	Make it too easy to register and vote	19
10	Make it too hard to register and vote	10
67	Make it about right to register and vote	69
2	No answer	1

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,544]:

ELRULE_PTY All in all, would you say **[IF XSTATEDC=2: "your state's"; IF XSTATEDC=1: "the District of Columbia's"]** election rules... **[RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2; KEEP 3 LAST]**

Oct 10-16, <u>2022</u>		Sep 24- Oct 7, <u>2018</u>
15	Unfairly favor the Republican Party over the Democratic Party	14
14	Unfairly favor the Democratic Party over the Republican Party	11
68	Do not favor one party over the other	73
3	No answer	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

ASK ALL:

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:

ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3 or 4) OR MISSING:PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...²

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Something else</u>	<u>No answer</u>	<i>Lean Rep</i>	<i>Lean Dem</i>
28	28	27	15	2	17	20

² PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.