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# Harris Energizes Democrats in Transformed Presidential Race

*Strong support for Harris is nearly 20 points higher than for Biden last month*

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## How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' views of the 2024 presidential race and the candidates running.

For this analysis, we surveyed 9,201 adults – including 7,569 registered voters – from Aug. 5 to 11, 2024. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), a group of people recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses who have agreed to take surveys regularly. This kind of recruitment gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection. Surveys were conducted either online or by telephone with a live interviewer. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other factors. [Read more about the ATP's methodology.](#)

Here are the [questions used for this report](#), the [topline](#) and the survey [methodology](#).

# Harris Energizes Democrats in Transformed Presidential Race

*Strong support for Harris is nearly 20 points higher than for Biden last month*

Buoyed by growing Democratic enthusiasm, Vice President Kamala Harris is now in a virtual tie with former President Donald Trump in the presidential race.

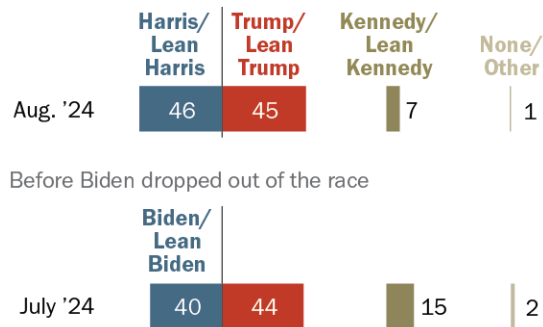
Among registered voters nationally, 46% say if the election were held today, they would support Harris, while 45% favor Trump and 7% back Robert F. Kennedy Jr. [A month ago](#), Trump held a 4 percentage point lead over Joe Biden (44% vs. 40%), who [withdrew from the presidential race](#) on July 21.

Most of Harris' gains have come at the expense of Kennedy, whose support has declined by roughly half in the past month, from 15% to 7%. Yet there are clear signs that Harris has energized Democratic voters, according to a new Pew Research Center survey conducted Aug. 5-11 among 9,201 U.S. adults, including 7,569 registered voters.

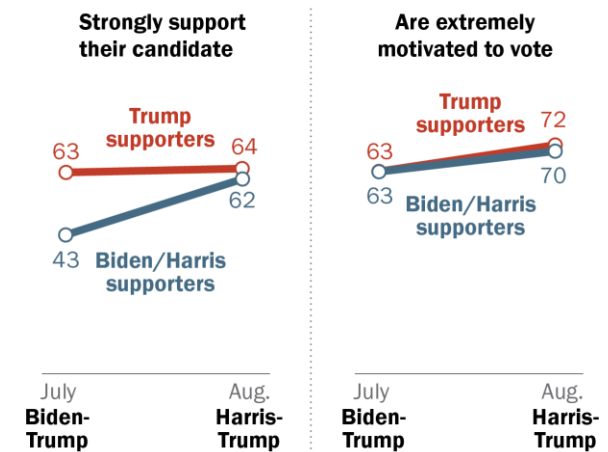
**Harris' strong support is on par with Trump's.** Among Harris' supporters, 62% say they support her *strongly*, while 64% of Trump's supporters back him strongly. Last month, just 43% of Biden supporters backed him strongly, compared with 63% of Trump supporters who supported the former president strongly.

## After momentous campaign events, presidential contest is virtually tied

*% of registered voters who say that if the 2024 presidential election were held today, they would vote for ...*



*Among registered voters who support each candidate, % who ...*



Note: Based on registered voters. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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**Both candidates’ supporters are motivated to vote this fall.** Following the stunning events of the past month – including Biden’s withdrawal and the assassination attempt against Trump – supporters of both candidates are increasingly motivated to cast ballots this fall:

- 70% of Harris supporters say they are “extremely motivated” to vote. That compares with 63% of Biden supporters who were extremely motivated in early July, when he was still in the race.
- 72% of Trump supporters say they are extremely motivated, up from 63% last month.

Jump to [Chapter 1](#) for more on voters’ views of the presidential race.

**Harris performs better than Biden did across most demographic groups.** While many of the demographic patterns in vote preferences echo the Biden-Trump matchup from July, Harris’ gains have been particularly pronounced among some traditionally Democratic-leaning groups. Among voters

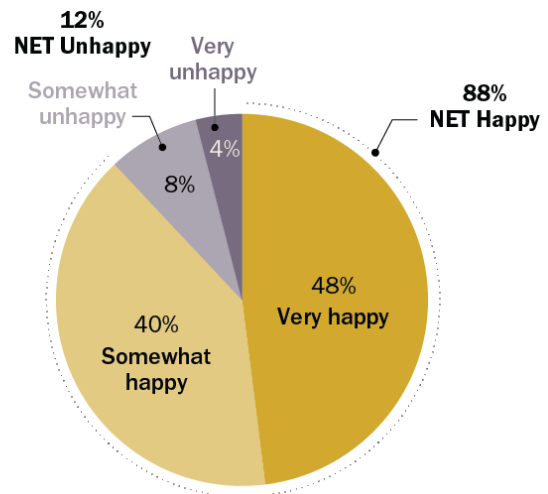
under 50, Harris’ support is 9 percentage points higher than Biden’s was in July. And among Black, Asian and Hispanic voters, Harris’ support is up at least 10 points compared with Biden’s.

For more on voting preferences among demographic groups, visit the [detailed tables](#).

**Most Democrats are “happy” Harris is the Democratic candidate.** Nearly nine-in-ten Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters (88%) say they are happy that Harris is the Democratic candidate for president in November. Close to half (48%) say they are *very* happy that Harris is the party’s candidate.

### Most Democrats ‘happy’ with Harris at top of the ticket

% of *Dem/Lean Dem registered voters* who are \_\_\_  
Kamala Harris is the Democratic presidential candidate



Note: Based on registered voters.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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## Other findings: Both Harris and Trump are viewed more favorably than a few months ago

### Harris' favorability rises sharply among Democrats

Both Harris and Trump are viewed more favorably than they were in May, with virtually all of the gains coming from members of their own party. Since then, Harris' favorable rating has increased 8 points among all adults (from 36% to 44%), with an 18-point rise among Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (from 65% to 83%).

Trump's favorability is up more modestly overall, from 39% to 42%. About eight-in-ten Republicans and Republican leaners (79%) now view him favorably, up 5 points since May.

### 'Double negatives' decline

In May, with Biden still in the race, a quarter of Americans had unfavorable opinions of both him and Trump. That was the highest share expressing negative views of both candidates [in surveys dating back to the 1988 presidential election](#). Today, however, the share of these “double negatives” has fallen to 14%.

*Jump to [Chapter 2](#) for more on favorability ratings.*

## 1. The presidential matchup: Harris, Trump, Kennedy

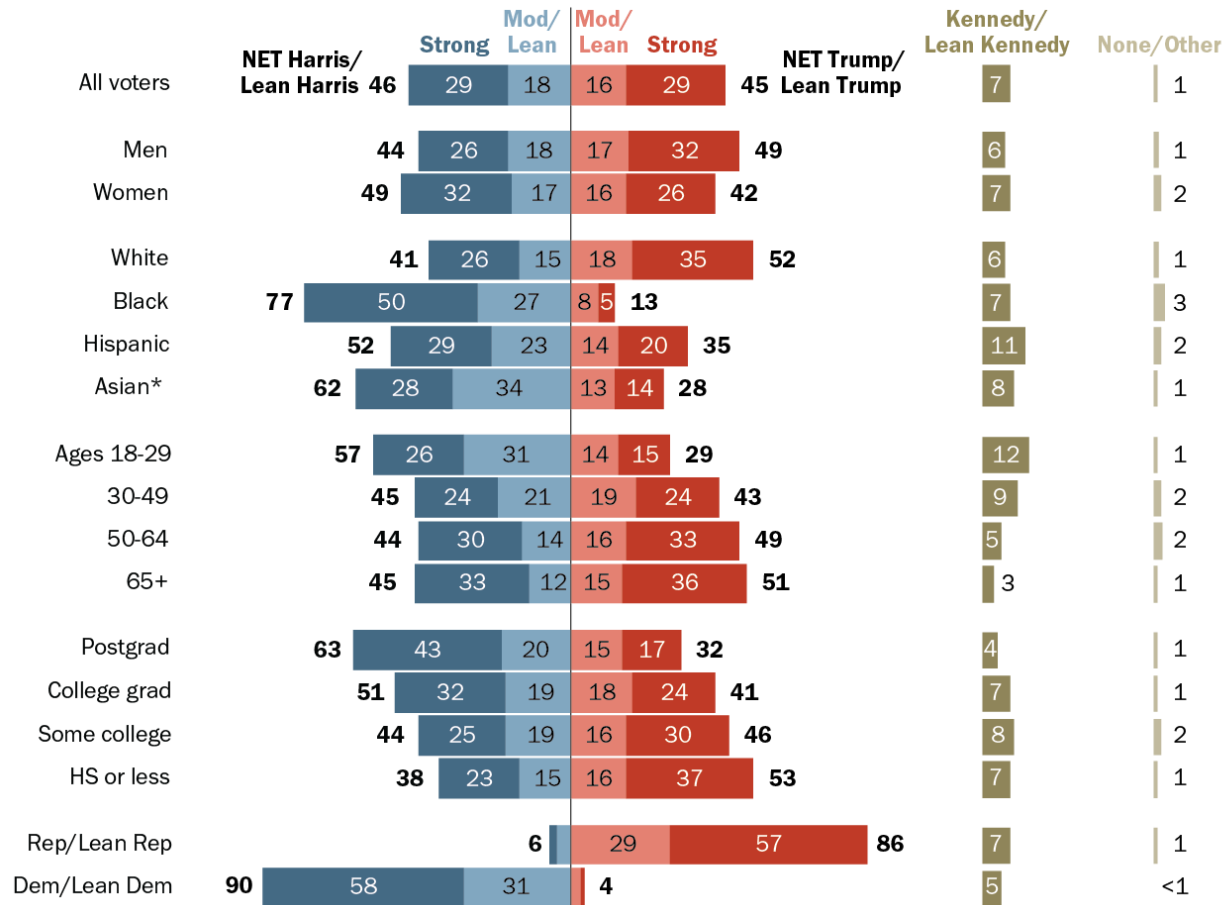
Nationally, Vice President Kamala Harris and former President Donald Trump are essentially tied among registered voters in the current snapshot of the presidential race: 46% prefer Harris, 45% prefer Trump and 7% prefer Robert F. Kennedy Jr.

Following Biden's exit from the race, Trump's support among voters has remained largely steady (44% backed him in July against Biden, while 45% back him against Harris today). However, Harris' support is 6 percentage points higher than Biden's was [in July](#). In addition to holding on to the support of those who backed Biden in July, Harris' bump has largely come from those who had previously said they supported or leaned toward Kennedy.

Harris performs best among the same demographic groups as Biden. But this coalition of voters is now much more likely to say they *strongly* support her: In July, 43% of Biden's supporters characterized their support as strong – today, 62% of Harris' do.

## Black, Hispanic, Asian and younger voters back Harris by large margins, while Trump leads among older voters and those without a bachelor's degree

% of registered voters who say that if the 2024 presidential election were held today, they would vote for ...



\* Estimates for Asian voters are representative for English speakers only.

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

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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## Voting preferences among demographic groups

Overall, many of the same voting patterns that were evident in the Biden-Trump matchup from July continue to be seen today. Harris fares better than Trump among younger voters, Black voters, Asian voters and voters with college degrees. By comparison, the former president does better among older voters, White voters and voters without a college degree.

But Harris performs better than Biden across many of these groups – making the race tighter than it was just a few weeks ago.

### Gender

- In July, women’s presidential preferences were split: 40% backed Biden, 40% preferred Trump and 17% favored Kennedy. With Harris at the top of the ticket, 49% of women voters now support her, while 42% favor Trump and 7% back Kennedy.
- Among men, Trump draws a similar level of support as he did in the race against Biden (49% today, compared with 48% in July). But the share of men who now say they support Harris has grown (to 44% today, up from 38% last month). As a result, Trump’s 10-point lead among men has narrowed to a 5-point lead today.

### Race and ethnicity

Harris has gained substantial ground over Biden’s position in July among Black, Hispanic and Asian voters. Most of this movement is attributable to declining shares of support for Kennedy. Trump performs similarly among these groups as he did in July.

- 77% of Black voters support or lean toward Harris. This compares with 64% of Black voters who said they backed Biden a few weeks ago. Trump’s support is unchanged (13% then vs. 13% today). And while 21% of Black voters supported Kennedy in July, this has dropped to 7% in the latest survey.
- Hispanic voters now favor Harris over Trump by a 17-point margin (52% to 35%). In July, Biden and Trump were tied among Hispanic voters with 36% each.
- By about two-to-one, Asian voters support Harris (62%) over Trump (28%). Trump’s support among this group is essentially unchanged since July, but the share of Asian voters backing Harris is 15 points higher than the share who backed Biden in July.
- On balance, White voters continue to back Trump (52% Trump, 41% Harris), though that margin is somewhat narrower than it was in the July matchup against Biden (50% Trump, 36% Biden).

## Age

While the age patterns present in the Harris-Trump matchup remain broadly the same as those in the Biden-Trump matchup in July, Harris performs better across age groups than Biden did last month. That improvement is somewhat more pronounced among voters under 50 than among older voters.

- Today, 57% of voters under 30 say they support Harris, while 29% support Trump and 12% prefer Kennedy. In July, 48% of these voters said they backed Biden. Trump's support among this group is essentially unchanged. And 12% now back Kennedy, down from 22% in July.
- Voters ages 30 to 49 are now about evenly split (45% Harris, 43% Trump). This is a shift from a narrow Trump lead among this group in July.
- Voters ages 50 and older continue to tilt toward Trump (50% Trump vs. 44% Harris).

## How have voters shifted their preferences since July?

With Harris now at the top of the Democratic ticket, the race has become tighter.

Much of this is the result of shifting preferences among registered voters who, in July, said they favored Kennedy over Trump or Biden.

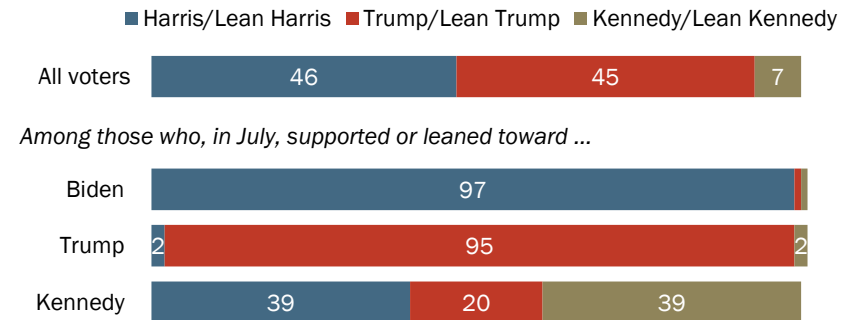
Among the same group of voters surveyed in July and early August, 97% of those who backed Biden a few weeks ago say they support or lean toward Harris today. Similarly, Trump holds on to 95% of those who supported him a few weeks ago.

But there has been far more movement among voters who

previously expressed support for Kennedy. While Kennedy holds on to 39% of those who backed him in July, the majority of these supporters now prefer one of the two major party candidates: By about two-to-one, those voters are more likely to have moved to Harris (39%) than Trump (20%). This pattern is evident across most voting subgroups.

### Since Biden's exit, many who previously supported RFK Jr. have shifted preferences, with most of these voters now backing Harris

*% of registered voters who say that if the 2024 presidential race were held today, they would vote for ...*



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 1-7 and Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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## Harris’ supporters back her more strongly than Biden’s did last month

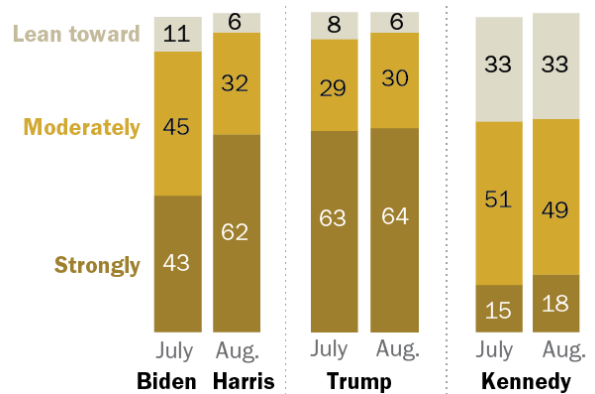
In July, Trump’s voters were far more likely than Biden’s voters to characterize their support for their candidate as “strong” (63% vs. 43%). But that gap is no longer present in the Harris-Trump matchup.

Today, 62% of Harris voters say they strongly support her, while about a third (32%) say they moderately support her. Trump’s voters are just about as likely to say they strongly back him today as they were in July (64% today, 63% then).

Kennedy’s voters make up a smaller share of voters today than a month ago – and just 18% of his voters say they strongly support him, similar to the 15% who said the same in July.

### ‘Strong’ support for Harris is now on par with Trump’s and is much higher than Biden’s was in July

% of registered voters who say they support their candidate ...



Note: Based on registered voters. No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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**Across demographic groups, strong support for Harris is higher than it was for Biden**

*Gender*

Among women voters who supported Biden in July, 45% said they did so strongly. That has grown to 65% today among women voters who support Harris.

Increased intensity of support is similar among men voters who back the Democratic candidate: In July, 42% of men voters who supported Biden said they did so strongly. This has since grown to 59% of Harris’ voters who are men.

*Race and ethnicity*

Across racial and ethnic groups, Harris’ supporters are more likely than Biden’s were to say they back their candidates strongly.

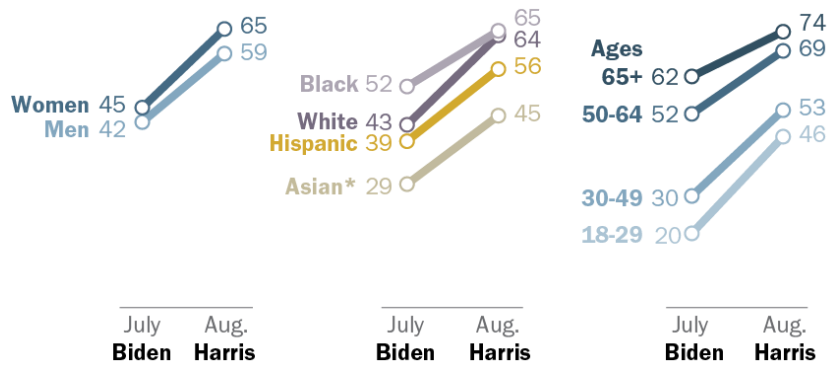
Among White voters, 43% who supported Biden in July did so strongly. Today, Harris’ strong support among White voters sits at 64%.

A near identical share of Harris’ Black supporters (65%) characterize their support for her as strong today. This is up from the 52% of Biden’s Black supporters who strongly backed him in July.

Among Harris’ Hispanic supporters, 56% support her strongly, while 45% of Asian Harris voters feel the same. Strong support for Harris among these voters is also higher than it was for Biden in July.

**Across demographic groups, Harris’ strong support far surpasses Biden’s a month ago**

*Among registered voters who support(ed) each candidate, % who say they strongly support their candidate ...*



\* Estimates for Asian voters are representative of English speakers only.  
 Note: Based on registered voters. White, Black and Asian voters include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic voters are of any race.  
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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*Age*

Across all age groups, Harris' strength of support is higher than Biden's was. But the shift from Biden is less pronounced among older Democratic supporters than among younger groups.

Still, older Harris voters are more likely than younger Harris voters to describe their support as strong. For instance, 51% of Harris' voters under 50 say they strongly support her, while 71% of Harris supporters ages 50 and older characterize their support as strong.

## Large gap in motivation to vote emerges between the candidates’ younger supporters

Today, about seven-in-ten of both Trump supporters (72%) and Harris supporters (70%) say they are extremely motivated to vote.

Motivation to vote is higher in both the Democratic and Republican coalitions [than it was in July](#).

These shifts have occurred across groups but are more pronounced among younger voters.

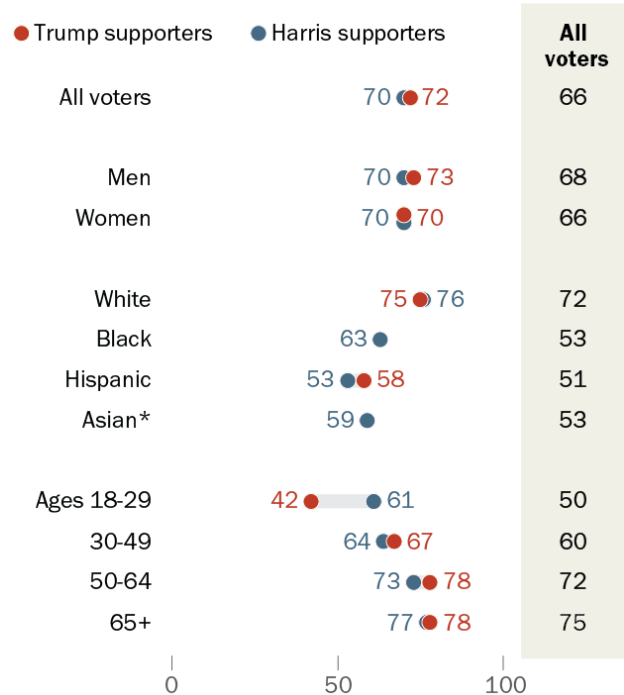
Today, half of voters under 30 say they are extremely motivated to vote, up 16 points since July. Motivation is up 11 points among voters ages 30 to 49 and 50 to 64, and up 6 points among those ages 65 and older.

Among the youngest voters, the increased motivation to vote is nearly all driven by shifts among Democratic supporters.

- In July, 38% of 18- to 29-year-old Trump voters said they were extremely motivated to vote. Today, a similar share of his voters (42%) report that level of motivation.
- But 18- to 29-year-old Harris supporters are far more likely to say they are extremely motivated to vote than Biden’s supporters in this age group were about a month ago. Today, 61% of Harris’ voters under 30 say this. In July, 42% of voters under 30 who supported Biden said they were extremely motivated to vote.

### Older voters remain more motivated to vote, but Harris’ younger supporters are more motivated than Trump’s

*% of registered voters who say they are personally extremely motivated to vote*



\* Estimates for Asian voters are representative of English speakers only.

Note: Based on registered voters. White, Black and Asian voters include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic voters are of any race. Insufficient sample size to show Black and Asian Trump supporters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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## 2. How Americans view Harris, Trump and Biden

Kamala Harris is viewed much more favorably today than in May, before Joe Biden withdrew from the presidential race and Harris became the Democratic nominee.

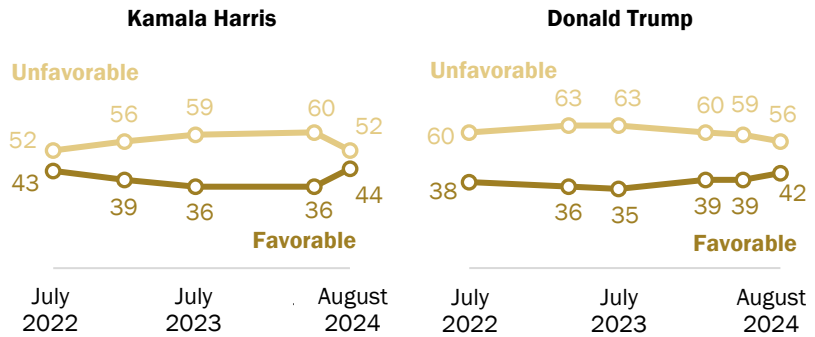
Overall, 44% of U.S. adults have a favorable view of Harris, 8 percentage points higher **than in May**.

Donald Trump’s favorability rating also has improved since May, though the increase has been more modest than Harris’.

Currently, 42% have a positive opinion of the former president, up from 39% three months ago.

### Harris’ favorability has increased sharply since May

% who say they have a(n) \_\_\_ opinion of ...



Note: No answer responses are not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted August 5-11, 2024.

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The improvement in Trump’s and Harris’ favorability ratings has occurred almost entirely among those in their own party. For both candidates, positive ratings among the opposing coalition remain in the single digits.



## Harris and Trump have gained ground with their own coalitions

### Kamala Harris

About eight-in-ten Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (83%) view Harris favorably, while just 15% have an unfavorable opinion.

That represents a notable improvement since May, when 65% of Democrats had a positive opinion of the vice president and 32% viewed her negatively.

Views of Harris among Republicans and GOP leaners remain overwhelmingly negative. Just 9% view her favorably, while 89% have an unfavorable impression.

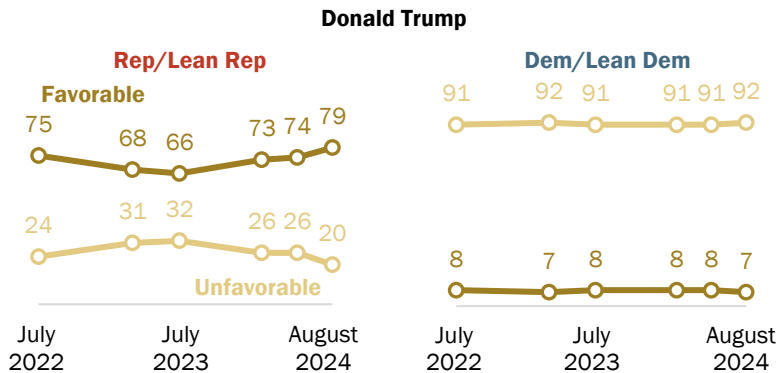
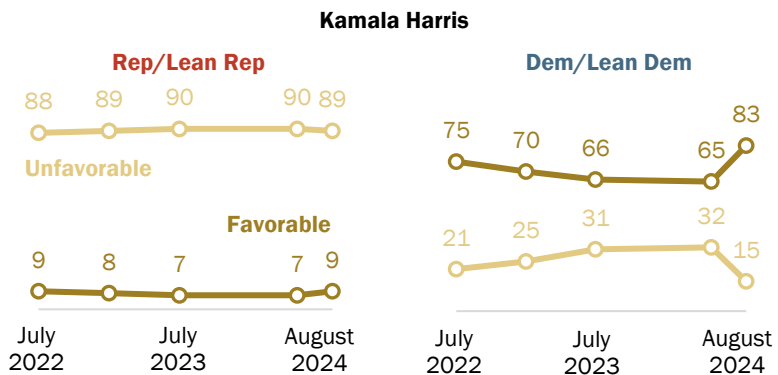
### Donald Trump

Trump's favorable ratings among Republicans have increased 5 points since May (from 74% to 79%). Trump's current rating among Republicans is at its highest point in at least two years.

Like Harris, Trump's rating with the opposing party continues to be near-universally negative. About nine-in-ten Democrats (92%) have an unfavorable opinion of the former president.

### Democrats' views of Harris have grown far more positive since May; Trump's image among Republicans has improved more modestly

*% who say they have a(n) \_\_\_ opinion ...*



Note: No answer responses are not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted August 5-11, 2024.

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## Share of ‘double negatives’ drops significantly with change in presidential candidates

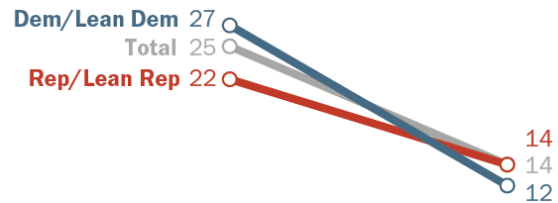
In May of this year, a quarter of Americans held [unfavorable views of Trump and Biden](#) – the highest share expressing negative views of *both* major party candidates in more than three decades.

However, since Harris replaced Biden as the 2024 Democratic nominee – and with the improvement in both Harris’ and Trump’s favorable ratings – the share of these “double negatives” has declined substantially.

Today, 14% of Americans, including comparable shares of Republicans (14%) and Democrats (12%), hold negative views of both Trump and Harris.

### Following Biden’s withdrawal, share of ‘double negatives’ has sharply declined

% with *unfavorable views* of both presidential candidates



May  
**Biden-  
Trump**

August  
**Harris-  
Trump**

Note: Data on Harris’ and Trump’s favorability combines responses from two separate questions. Those who skipped either question are coded as “No answer.”

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted August 5-11, 2024.

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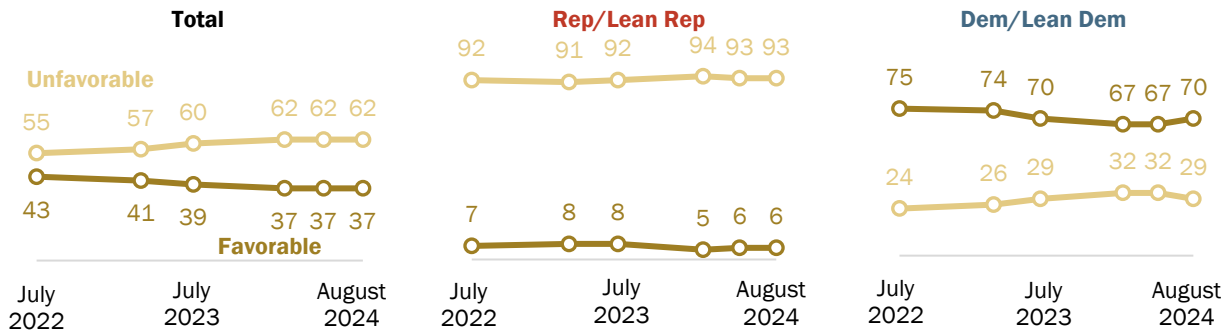
## Views of Biden have changed little since his withdrawal from the 2024 presidential race

Joe Biden remains broadly unpopular with the public: 62% of Americans have an unfavorable opinion of the president, while 37% view him favorably. Biden’s ratings have changed little over the past year.

Biden’s favorable rating among Democrats has edged up since May, from 67% to 70%. His rating among Republicans remains overwhelmingly negative (93% unfavorable) and is essentially unchanged.

### Biden’s favorability rating is unchanged since dropping out of the presidential race

% who say they have a(n) \_\_\_ opinion of Joe Biden



Note: No answer responses are not shown.  
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted August 5-11, 2024.

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# Methodology

## The American Trends Panel survey methodology

### Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 151 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from Aug. 5 to Aug. 11, 2024. A total of 9,201 panelists responded out of 10,079 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 91%.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 9,201 respondents is plus or minus 1.3 percentage points.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=8,935) and live telephone (n=266) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read [“About the American Trends Panel.”](#)

### Longitudinal data

A portion of this report utilizes data from a survey that was conducted July 1-7, 2024. To analyze how vote preference may have shifted between July and August, the 8,434 panelists who responded to both surveys were combined and weighted according to the procedures outlined below.

### Panel recruitment

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

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<sup>1</sup> AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. [“AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.”](#)

<sup>2</sup> Email [pewsurveys@pewresearch.org](mailto:pewsurveys@pewresearch.org).

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

### **Sample design**

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

### **Questionnaire development and testing**

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

### **Incentives**

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

### **Data collection protocol**

The data collection field period for this survey was Aug. 5 to Aug. 11, 2024. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

**For panelists who take surveys online:**<sup>3</sup> Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on Aug. 5.<sup>4</sup> Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Aug.

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

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

5. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Aug. 6.

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**Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents,  
ATP Wave 151**

	<b>Soft launch</b>	<b>Full launch</b>
Initial invitation	Aug. 5, 2024	Aug. 6, 2024
First reminder	Aug. 8, 2024	Aug. 8, 2024
Final reminder	Aug. 10, 2024	Aug. 10, 2024

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

**For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer:** Prenotification postcards were mailed on July 31, and reminder postcards were mailed on Aug. 5. The CATI soft launch took place on Aug. 5 and involved dialing until a total of three interviews had been completed. CATI panelists receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled CATI panelist numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period.

### **Data quality checks**

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, 4 ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

### **Weighting**

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

invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

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

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### American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

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

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

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*CORRECTION (8/23/24): A previous version of this methodology incorrectly stated that party affiliation x Voter registration was weighted to the 2022 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement. It was actually weighted to the 2020 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement. This typographical error did not affect the report's substantive findings.*

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.



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### Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 151

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
All registered voters	7,569		1.4 percentage points
Among registered voters...			
Harris supporters	3,823		2.0 percentage points
Trump supporters	3,234		2.1 percentage points
Kennedy supporters	428		5.8 percentage points
All adults	9,201		1.3 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	4,275	47	1.9 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	4,672	47	1.8 percentage points

Note: 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.

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

## Dispositions and response rates

### Final dispositions, ATP Wave 151

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	9,201
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	160
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	139
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	575
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other noninterview	2.30	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	4
<b>Total panelists sampled for the survey</b>		<b>10,079</b>
Completed interviews	I	9,201
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	299
Non-contact	NC	575
Other	O	4
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,079</b>
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		91%

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### Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 151

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 151	40%
Response rate to Wave 151 survey	91%
<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>3%</b>

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## Validated voters

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

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

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

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

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**2024 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL**  
**WAVE 151 AUGUST 2024**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**AUGUST 5-11, 2024**  
**N=9,201**

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

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

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

**ASK ALL:**

SATIS All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
Aug 5-11, 2024	24	75	1
Jul 1-7, 2024	18	82	*
May 13-19, 2024	22	78	1
Jan 16-21, 2024	21	78	1
Nov 27-Dec 3, 2023	22	77	1
Jul 10-16, 2023	22	77	1
Jun 5-11, 2023	21	78	1
Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	19	80	1
Jan 18-24, 2023	22	78	*
Nov 16-27, 2022	24	75	1
Oct 10-16, 2022	21	79	1
Aug 1-14, 2022	18	81	1
Apr 25-May 1, 2022	24	75	1
Jan 10-17, 2022	21	78	1
Sep 20-26, 2021	25	74	1
Sep 13-19, 2021	26	74	*
Mar 1-7, 2021	33	66	1
Nov 12-17, 2020	22	77	1
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	18	82	1
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	12	87	1
Jun 16-22, 2020	12	87	1
Apr 7-12, 2020	31	68	1
Mar 19-24, 2020	33	66	1
Oct 29-Nov 11, 2019	31	69	1
Oct 1-13, 2019	28	71	1
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	27	72	1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	34	65	1

**SATIS CONTINUED ...**

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	36	63	1
Feb 28-Mar 12, 2017 <sup>5</sup>	32	68	0
Sep 27-Oct 10, 2016	23	75	2
Jun 7-Jul 5, 2016	19	80	1
Sep 15-Oct 3, 2014	25	75	0

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK IF CITIZEN (X\_CITIZEN=1) [N=8,880]:**

VOTEGEN24 If the 2024 presidential election were being held today, would you vote for...

**[RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 WITH OPTIONS 3 AND 4 ALWAYS LAST]**

**ASK IF NONE/OTHER CANDIDATE OR SKIPPED VOTEGEN24 (VOTEGEN24=4 OR 99) [N=896]:**

VOTEGEN24\_LEAN As of today do you... **[SHOW OPTIONS IN SAME ORDER AS VOTEGEN24]**

**[PROGRAMMING NOTE: ONLY DISPLAY OPTION 4 "None/Other" IF VOTEGEN24\_LEAN IS INITIALLY SKIPPED. ALSO DISPLAY SOFT PROMPT: If you would not support any of the candidates, please select answer choice None/Other. If you would like to skip, click Next...]**

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=7,569]:**

Aug 5-11,  
2024

45	Donald Trump, the Republican/Lean more toward Trump
46	Kamala Harris, the Democrat/Lean more toward Harris
7	Robert F. Kennedy Jr., a third-party candidate/Lean more toward Kennedy
1	None/Other
*	No answer*

**TREND FOR COMPARISON:****BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS:**

	Jul 1-7, <u>2024</u>
Donald Trump, the Republican/Lean more toward Trump	44
Joe Biden, the Democrat/Lean more toward Biden	40
Robert F. Kennedy Jr., a third-party candidate/Lean more toward Kennedy	15
None/Other	2
No answer*	*
	Apr 8-14, <u>2024</u>
Donald Trump, the Republican/Lean more toward Trump	49
Joe Biden, the Democrat/Lean more toward Biden	48
Vote for neither/Other	2
No answer	1

<sup>1</sup>The W24.5 Mode Study survey was administered by web and phone. Results reported here are from web mode only.

**VOTEGEN24/VOTEGEN24\_LEAN TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED ...****2020 TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

	Sep 30- Oct 5 <u>2020</u> <sup>6</sup>	July 27- Aug 2, <u>2020</u>	June 16- 22 <u>2020</u>	Apr 8- 12 <u>2020</u> <sup>7</sup>
Donald Trump, the Republican/Lean more toward Trump	42	45	44	45
Joe Biden, the Democrat/Lean more toward Biden	52	53	54	47
Jo Jorgensen /lean Jorgensen, the Libertarian candidate	4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Howie Hawkins/lean Hawkins, the Green Party candidate <sup>8</sup>	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
None/Other	1	2	2	8
No answer	*	*	*	*

**2016 TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

	Oct 25- Nov 8 <u>2016</u>	Sept 27- Oct 10 <u>2016</u>	Aug 16- Sept 12 <u>2016</u>	July 12- Aug 8 <u>2016</u> <sup>9</sup>	June 7- July 5 <u>2016</u>
Donald Trump/Lean Trump	42	39	38	46	45
Hillary Clinton/Lean Clinton	46	46	45	50	51
Gary Johnson/Lean Johnson	6	10	10	n/a	n/a
Jill Stein/Lean Stein	4	4	4	n/a	n/a
None/Other	1	1	2	3	3
No answer	*	0	1	1	1

Refer to phone trends on candidate preference [here](#).

**ASK IF SELECTED HARRIS, TRUMP OR KENNEDY IN VOTGEN24 (VOTEGEN24=1,2,3) [N=7,984]:**

VOTESTRONG Do you support [IF VOTEGEN24=1 Donald Trump] [IF VOTEGEN24=2 Kamala Harris] [IF VOTEGEN24=3 Robert F. Kennedy Jr.]...

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=7,569]:**

Aug 5-11, <u>2024</u>	
45	Trump/Lean Trump
29	<i>Strongly</i>
16	<i>Moderately/Lean</i>
46	Harris/Lean Harris
29	<i>Strongly</i>
18	<i>Moderately/Lean</i>
7	Kennedy/Lean Kennedy
1	<i>Strongly</i>
6	<i>Moderately/Lean</i>
1	None/Other
*	No answer*

<sup>6</sup> W75 was the first time this question listed candidates other than Trump and Biden. Previous asks of this question did not name other candidates specifically.

<sup>7</sup> Only W65 respondents who completed the survey on or after April 8, the day Bernie Sanders suspended his campaign for the Democratic nomination, were asked VOTEGENA or VOTEGENB. In W65, respondents who skipped VOTEGENA or selected neither or other were given explicit "Neither/Other" in the follow-up question about leaning toward either candidate.

<sup>8</sup> Hawkins only asked in the 33 states and the District of Columbia where he was on the ballot.

<sup>9</sup> Surveys conducted July 12-Aug. 8 and June 7-July 5 asked only about Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Later waves included Gary Johnson and Jill Stein.

**TREND FOR COMPARISON:****BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS:**

	Jul 1-7, <u>2024</u>
Trump/Lean Trump	44
<i>Strongly</i>	27
<i>Moderately/Lean</i>	16
Biden/Lean Biden	40
<i>Strongly</i>	17
<i>Moderately/Lean</i>	22
Kennedy/Lean Kennedy	15
<i>Strongly</i>	2
<i>Moderately/Lean</i>	12
None/Other	2
No answer*	*

**2020 TREND FOR COMPARISON:****ASK IF CHOSE A CANDIDATE IN VOTEGEN20 (VOTEGEN20=1,2,3,4):**

Do you support [Donald Trump/Joe Biden/Jo Jorgensen/Howie Hawkins]...

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS:**

	Sep 30-Oct 5, <u>2020</u>	July 27-Aug 2, <u>2020</u>
Trump/Lean Trump	42	45
<i>Strongly</i>	29	30
<i>Moderately/Lean</i>	13	15
Biden/Lean Biden	52	53
<i>Strongly</i>	30	24
<i>Moderately/Lean</i>	23	29
Jorgensen/Lean Jorgensen <sup>10</sup>	4	n/a
Hawkins/Lean Hawkins	1	n/a
None/Other	1	n/a
No answer	*	*

**PRIOR ELECTION PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:**

<b>2016</b>	<b>Trump</b>	<i>Strongly</i>	<i>Only</i>		<b>Clinton</b>	<i>Strongly</i>	<i>Only</i>		<b>Other/ DK/Ref</b>
			<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>			<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>	
Jun 15-26, 2016	42	19	22	1	51	23	27	1	7

<b>2012</b>	<b>Romney</b>	<i>Strongly</i>	<i>Only</i>		<b>Obama</b>	<i>Strongly</i>	<i>Only</i>		<b>Johnson</b>	<b>Stein</b>	<b>(VOL.) Other/ DK/Ref</b>
			<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>			<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>			
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012	42	30	12	*	49	37	12	*	3	1	5
Oct 24-28, 2012	45	30	15	*	47	32	15	*	2	1	5
Oct 4-7, 2012	46	31	14	*	46	32	15	*	n/a	n/a	8
Sep 12-16, 2012	42	24	18	*	51	35	16	*	n/a	n/a	7
Jul 16-26, 2012 <sup>11</sup>	41				51				n/a	n/a	7
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	43	15	28	1	50	32	18	*	n/a	n/a	6

<sup>10</sup> Surveys conducted before Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 2020, did not list Jo Jorgensen or Howie Hawkins as response options.<sup>11</sup> After July 2012, August 2008, June 2004, July 2000, July 1996, June 1992 and June 1988, the question specified vice presidential candidates.

## PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED:

	<i>Only</i>				<i>Only</i>						(VOL.)
<b>2012</b>	<b>Romney</b>	<b>Strongly</b>	<b>mod</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>Obama</b>	<b>Strongly</b>	<b>mod</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>Johnson</b>	<b>Stein</b>	<b>Other/ DK/Ref</b>
Jun 7-17, 2012	46	17	27	1	50	30	20	*	n/a	n/a	5
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	42				49				n/a	n/a	9
Apr 4-15, 2012	45				49				n/a	n/a	6
Mar 7-11, 2012	42				54				n/a	n/a	4
Feb 8-12, 2012	44				52				n/a	n/a	4
Jan 11-16, 2012	45				50				n/a	n/a	6
Nov 9-14, 2011	47				49				n/a	n/a	4
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	48				48				n/a	n/a	4
<b>2008</b>	<b>McCain</b>	<b>Strongly</b>	<b>mod</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>Obama</b>	<b>Strongly</b>	<b>mod</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>Nader</b>	<b>Barr</b>	<b>Other/ DK/Ref</b>
November, 2008	39	21	18	*	50	35	14	1	1	1	9
Late October, 2008	36	20	15	1	52	39	12	1	3	1	8
Mid-October, 2008	38	21	16	1	52	36	16	*	n/a	n/a	10
Early October, 2008	40	21	18	1	50	36	14	*	n/a	n/a	10
Late September, 2008	42	23	19	*	49	33	15	1	n/a	n/a	9
Mid-September, 2008	44	25	19	*	46	30	15	1	n/a	n/a	10
August, 2008	43	17	26	*	46	27	19	*	n/a	n/a	11
July, 2008	42	17	24	1	47	24	22	1	n/a	n/a	11
June, 2008	40	14	26	*	48	28	19	1	n/a	n/a	12
<b>2008</b>	<b>McCain</b>	<b>Strongly</b>	<b>mod</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>Obama</b>	<b>Strongly</b>	<b>mod</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>Nader</b>	<b>Barr</b>	<b>Other/ DK/Ref</b>
Late May, 2008	44				47				n/a	n/a	9
April, 2008	44				50				n/a	n/a	6
March, 2008	43				49				n/a	n/a	8
Late February, 2008	43				50				n/a	n/a	7
<b>2004</b>	<b>Bush</b>	<b>Strongly</b>	<b>mod</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>Kerry</b>	<b>Strongly</b>	<b>mod</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>Nader</b>		<b>Other/ DK/Ref</b>
November, 2004	45	34	11	*	46	29	16	1	1		8
Mid-October, 2004	45	32	13	*	45	28	16	1	1		9
Early October, 2004	48	35	12	1	41	24	17	*	2		9
September, 2004	49	33	15	1	43	22	20	1	1		7
August, 2004	45	32	13	*	47	28	19	*	2		6
July, 2004	44				46				3		7
June, 2004	46				42				6		6
May, 2004	43				46				6		5
Late March, 2004	44				43				6		7
Mid-March, 2004	42				49				4		5
<b>Two-way trial heats:</b>											
June, 2004	48				46				n/a		6
May, 2004	45				50				n/a		5
Late March, 2004	46				47				n/a		7
Mid-March, 2004	43				52				n/a		5
Late February, 2004	44				48				n/a		8
Early February, 2004	47				47				n/a		6
Early January, 2004	52				41				n/a		7
October, 2003	50				42				n/a		8
<b>2000</b>	<b>Bush</b>	<b>Strongly</b>	<b>mod</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>Gore</b>	<b>Strongly</b>	<b>mod</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>Nader</b>	<b>Buchanan</b>	<b>Other/ DK/Ref</b>
November, 2000	41	26	15	*	45	25	19	1	4	1	9
Late October, 2000	45	29	16	*	43	24	19	*	4	1	7
Mid-October, 2000	43	25	18	*	45	22	23	*	4	1	7
Early October, 2000	43	26	17	*	44	22	22	*	5	*	8
September, 2000	41	21	19	1	47	25	21	1	2	1	9
July, 2000	42				41				6	2	9



## PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED:

2000	<b>Bush</b>	Only			<b>Gore</b>	Only			<b>Nader</b>	<b>Buchanan</b>	<b>Other/ DK/Ref</b>
		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>			
Late June, 2000	42				35				2	2	19
Mid-June, 2000	41				42				4	3	10
January, 2000	51				39				n/a	4	6
September, 1999	49				35				n/a	10	6
<b>Two-way trial heats:</b>											
July, 2000	48				46				n/a	n/a	6
Mid-June, 2000	45	20	25	*	46	18	27	1	n/a	n/a	9
May, 2000	46				45				n/a	n/a	9
March, 2000	43				49				n/a	n/a	8
February, 2000	46	19	27	*	45	18	26	1	n/a	n/a	9
December, 1999	55				40				n/a	n/a	5
October, 1999	54				39				n/a	n/a	7
September, 1999	54				39				n/a	n/a	7
July, 1999	53				42				n/a	n/a	5
March, 1999	54				41				n/a	n/a	5
January, 1999	50				44				n/a	n/a	6
Early September, 1998	53				40				n/a	n/a	7
1996	<b>Dole</b>	Only			<b>Clinton</b>	Only			<b>Perot</b>	<b>Other/ DK/Ref</b>	
		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>			
November, 1996	32	17	15	*	51	26	24	1	9	8	
October, 1996	34	17	16	1	51	25	26	*	8	7	
Late September, 1996	35	16	18	1	51	26	25	*	7	7	
Early September, 1996	34	17	17	*	52	26	26	0	8	6	
July, 1996	34				44				16	6	
March, 1996	35				44				16	5	
September, 1995	36				42				19	3	
July, 1994	36				39				20	5	
<b>Two-way trial heats:</b>											
July, 1996	42	11	30	*	53	20	31	1	n/a	5	
June, 1996	40	13	23	1	55	22	29	1	n/a	5	
April, 1996	40				54					6	
March, 1996	41				53					6	
February, 1996	44				52					4	
January, 1996	41				53					6	
July, 1994	49				46					5	
1992	<b>Bush Sr.</b>	Only			<b>Clinton</b>	Only			<b>Perot</b>	<b>Other/ DK/Ref</b>	
		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>			
Late October, 1992	34	20	14	--	44	26	18	--	19	3	
Early October, 1992	35	14	21	--	48	23	25	--	8	9	
June, 1992	31				27				36	6	
<b>Two-way trial heats:</b>											
September, 1992	38	14	21	--	53	25	28	--	n/a	9	
August, 1992	37	14	23	--	57	24	33	--	n/a	6	
June, 1992	46	13	33	--	41	9	32	--	n/a	13	
May, 1992	46	15	31	--	43	10	33	--	n/a	11	
Late March, 1992	50	19	31	--	43	9	34	--	n/a	7	
1988	<b>Bush Sr.</b>	Only			<b>Dukakis</b>	Only			<b>Other/ DK/Ref</b>		
		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>		<i>Strongly</i>	<i>mod</i>	<i>DK</i>			
October, 1988	50	24	26	--	42	20	22	--		8	
September, 1988	50	26	24	--	44	19	25	--		6	
May, 1988	40	12	28	--	53	14	39	--		7	

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

**ASK ALL:**FAVPOL What is your overall opinion of... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

		<b>NET</b>	<i>Very</i>	<i>Mostly</i>	<b>NET</b>	<i>Very</i>	<i>Mostly</i>	Never heard	No
		<b>favorable</b>	<i>favorable</i>	<i>favorable</i>	<b>unfavorable</b>	<i>unfavorable</i>	<i>unfavorable</i>	of this person	answer
TRUMP	Donald Trump								
	Aug 5-11, 2024	<b>42</b>	18	24	<b>56</b>	42	14	1	1
	May 13-19, 2024	<b>39</b>	16	24	<b>59</b>	43	17	*	1
	Feb 13-25, 2024	<b>39</b>	15	24	<b>60</b>	44	16	*	1
	Jul 10-16, 2023	<b>35</b>	12	24	<b>63</b>	46	17	*	1
	Mar 20-26, 2023	<b>36</b>	12	24	<b>63</b>	45	18	*	1
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	<b>38</b>	14	24	<b>60</b>	46	14	*	1
BIDEN	Joe Biden								
	Aug 5-11, 2024	<b>37</b>	11	25	<b>62</b>	42	20	1	1
	May 13-19, 2024	<b>37</b>	9	27	<b>62</b>	41	21	*	1
	Feb 13-25, 2024	<b>37</b>	9	28	<b>62</b>	39	23	*	1
	Jul 10-16, 2023	<b>39</b>	9	30	<b>60</b>	39	21	*	1
	Mar 20-26, 2023	<b>41</b>	8	33	<b>57</b>	35	22	1	1
	Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	<b>43</b>	12	31	<b>55</b>	37	19	*	1
HARRIS	Kamala Harris								
	Aug 5-11, 2024	<b>44</b>	18	27	<b>52</b>	37	15	2	1
	May 13-19, 2024	<b>36</b>	8	28	<b>60</b>	38	22	3	1
	Jul 10-16, 2023	<b>36</b>	7	29	<b>59</b>	38	21	3	1
	Jan 18-24, 2023	<b>39</b>	8	30	<b>56</b>	34	21	4	2
		Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	<b>43</b>	10	33	<b>52</b>	35	16	3

**ASK ALL:**

HARHAP Does Kamala Harris being the Democratic candidate for president in November make you feel...

**[RANDOMIZE DISPLAY OF OPTIONS 1-4 AND 4-1]**

	Very	Somewhat	Somewhat	Very	No
	<u>happy</u>	<u>happy</u>	<u>unhappy</u>	<u>unhappy</u>	<u>answer*</u>
Aug 5-11, 2024	22	27	18	31	2

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**ASK CITIZENS ONLY (X\_CITIZEN=1) [N=8,880]:**

VOTE\_MOTIV Thinking about voting in the presidential election, would you say that you are personally...

**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=7,569]:**

	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>	No answer*
Aug 5-11, 2024	66	14	10	6	4	*
Jul 1-7, 2024	56	16	12	9	6	*

**TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

**ASK IF REGISTERED, PROBABLY REGISTERED OR PLAN TO REGISTER (REG=1,2 OR PLANREG=1):**

VOTE\_MOTIV Thinking about voting in congressional elections this year, 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>	No answer*
Oct 10-16, 2022	44	22	19	8	6	*

**ASK IF REGISTERED, PROBABLY REGISTERED OR PLAN TO REGISTER (REG=1,2 OR PLANREG=1):**

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>	No answer*
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	61	19	12	5	3	*

**ASK ALL:**

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a...

**ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3, 4 OR REFUSED):**

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...<sup>12</sup>

Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something else	No answer*	Lean Rep	Lean Dem
28	26	30	14	2	19	20

<sup>12</sup> PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.