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Bipartisan Support for Early In-Person Voting, Voter ID, Election Day National Holiday

Widening partisan divides over vote-by-mail and registration policies

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' views of voting policies and procedures in the United States. For this analysis, we surveyed 5,140 adults from Jan. 16-21, 2024. 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](#).

Bipartisan Support for Early In-Person Voting, Voter ID, Election Day National Holiday

Widening partisan divides over vote-by-mail and registration policies

Americans generally believe that voting is an effective way to bring about [positive change in the country](#). But in recent years, there have been contentious debates in a number of states over the rules around voting and elections.

A new national survey finds deep partisan divisions over some voting policies, especially voting by mail.

Yet other proposals draw widespread public support, including from majorities in both partisan coalitions:

- Requiring paper ballot backups for electronic voting machines (82% favor this),
- Requiring people to show government-issued photo identification to vote (81%),
- Making early voting available for two weeks prior to Election Day (76%),
- Making Election Day a national holiday (72%) and
- Allowing convicted felons to vote after serving their sentences (69%).

Most Americans favor paper ballot backups, voter ID, weeks of early voting, making Election Day a holiday

% who ___ each of the following

	Oppose	Favor
Requiring electronic voting machines to print a paper backup of the ballot	16	82
Requiring all voters to show government-issued photo identification to vote	18	81
Making early, in-person voting available to voters for at least two weeks prior to Election Day	23	76
Making Election Day a national holiday	27	72
Allowing people convicted of felonies to vote after serving their sentences	29	69
Allowing any voter to vote by mail if they want to	41	57
Automatically registering all eligible citizens to vote	41	57
Allowing people to register on Election Day at the polls	41	57
Banning groups from collecting completed ballots from a large number of voters in order to return them to official voting centers	50	47
Removing people from registration lists if they have not recently voted or confirmed their registration	55	44

Note: No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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The Pew Research Center survey, conducted Jan. 16-21 among 5,140 adults, also finds smaller majorities supporting allowing anyone to vote by mail if they want to (57%), as well as automatic and Election Day voter registration (57% each).

Americans are more divided on whether groups should be banned from collecting completed ballots to return to official voting centers (47% favor, 50% oppose) and whether people should be removed from registration lists if they have not voted recently or confirmed their registration (44% favor, 55% oppose).

Proposals with broad bipartisan support

More than eight-in-ten Republicans and those who lean to the Republican Party (85%), and a similar share of Democrats and Democratic leaners (82%), favor paper ballot backups for electronic voting machines.

While there is substantial support in both parties for requiring a photo ID to vote, there is a sizable partisan divide in these views: Nearly all Republicans (95%), compared with 69% of Democrats, favor this requirement.

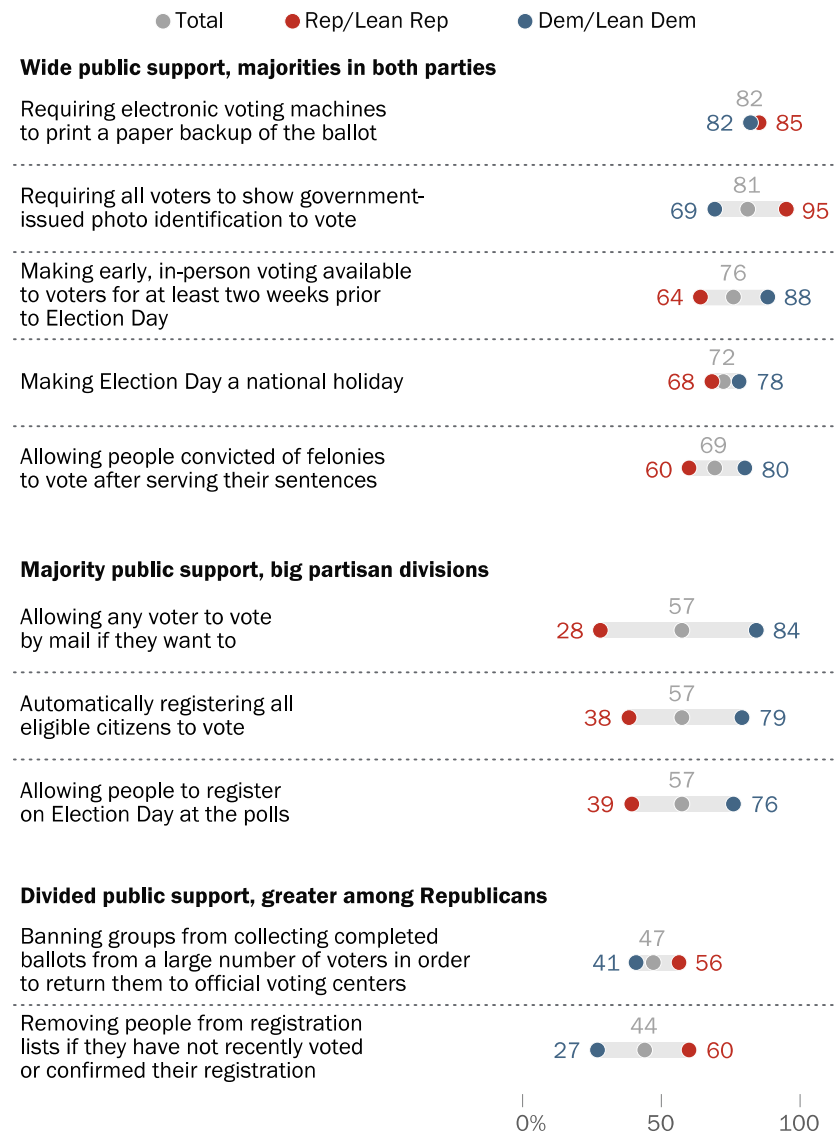
At least six-in-ten among both parties also favor allowing two weeks of early in-person voting, making Election Day a national holiday and allowing convicted felons to vote after serving their sentences. Yet support for each of these policies is higher among Democrats than Republicans.

Proposals with narrow majority public support, and wide partisan differences

About six-in-ten adults (57% each) support allowing anyone to vote by mail if they want, automatically registering eligible citizens to vote and allowing registration on Election Day.

Bipartisan support for some voting policy proposals, wide partisan gaps on others

% who favor ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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However, Democrats are far more supportive of these proposals than Republicans. At least three-quarters of Democrats support each of them, while there is more opposition than support for them among Republicans.

Proposals that divide the public

Nearly half of Americans (47%) favor banning groups from collecting completed ballots to return to official voting centers, while roughly the same share (50%) oppose this. The public is also relatively divided over removing people from voter registration lists if they have not voted recently or confirmed their registration, with slightly more opposing this (55%) than supporting it (44%).

Republicans are about twice as likely as Democrats (60% vs. 27%) to support the removal of inactive records from registration lists. Republicans are also more likely than Democrats (56% vs. 41%) to favor banning groups from collecting and returning ballots.

Shifts in support for some election policy proposals

Support for – and opposition to – many election policy proposals is similar to views in recent years, though there have been some notable shifts.

Election Day policies

Americans have long supported **making Election Day a national holiday**. But support for this has risen in recent years, from 65% in 2018 to 72% today. Currently, 78% of Democrats and 68% of Republicans favor this.

By contrast, support for **allowing Election Day voter registration** has dropped over the last several years –from 64% in 2018 to 57% now.

- This decrease is largely driven by declining support among Republicans: 39% currently favor Election Day voter registration, down from 49% four years ago.
- 76% of Democrats favor allowing Election Day registration, little different from the 78% who said this in 2018.

Voting by mail

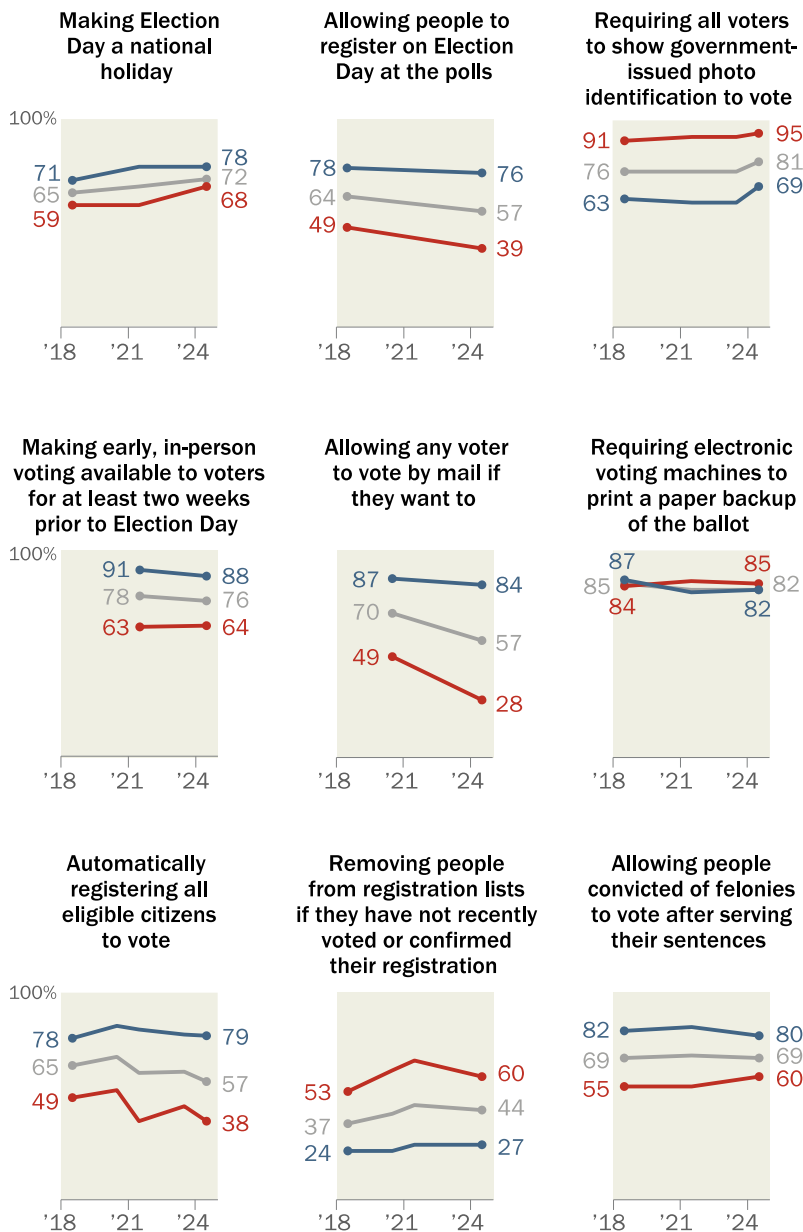
The single widest partisan gap on the voting policies asked about in this survey is over “allowing any voter to vote by mail if they want to.” And that gap is now substantially wider than it was in April 2020, the result of a sharp decline in support among Republicans:

- Today, just 28% of Republicans say any voter should be allowed to vote by mail if they want to. Four years ago, 49% of Republicans said this.
- An overwhelming share of Democrats (84%) continue to say voting by mail should be available to all voters. Democratic support is essentially unchanged over this period.

Partisans grow further apart on automatic and Election Day voter registration, voting by mail

% who favor ...

— Total — Rep/Lean Rep — Dem/Lean Dem



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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Voter ID

Majorities in both parties continue to back requiring all voters to show government-issued photo ID to vote.

- The share of Democrats supporting this has risen from 61% to 69% since last year.
- Support for voter ID remains nearly universal among Republicans (95% favor).

Age differences on voter registration policies

While there are only modest age differences on many of the voting policies asked about in the survey, there are wider gaps on two policies related to voter registration.

Older adults are far less supportive than younger adults of same-day voter registration. They are also more supportive of removing people from registration lists if they have not voted recently.

These differences are particularly pronounced among Republicans.

Election Day registration

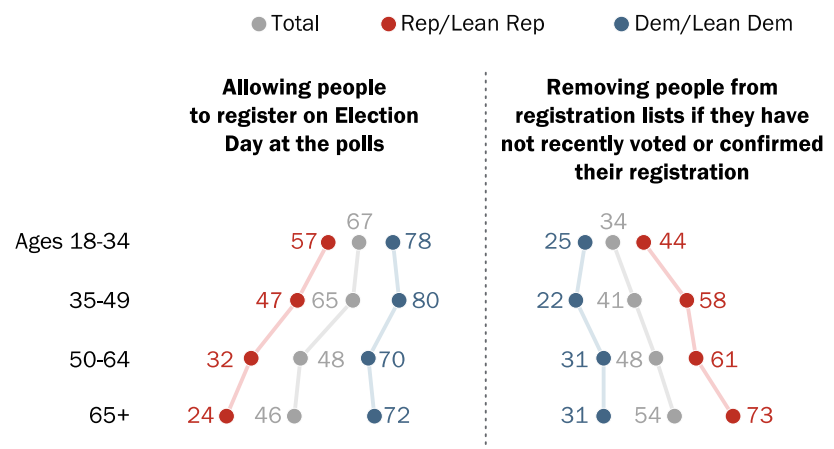
- About six-in-ten Republicans ages 18 to 34 (57%) favor same-day voter registration. The share backing this drops among older age groups. Just 24% of Republicans ages 65 and older support allowing Election Day registration.
- There are only modest age differences on this question among Democrats, with about seven-in-ten of those 50 and older supporting same-day voter registration, along with about eight-in-ten of those under 50.

Removing inactive registration records

- Nearly three-quarters of Republicans ages 65 and older (73%) support removing people from registration lists if they have not recently voted or confirmed their registration, as do 61% of Republicans 50 to 64 and 58% of Republicans 35 to 49. Republicans ages 18 to 34 are less likely (44%) to say this.
- Among Democrats, age differences are far more modest: 24% of those under 50 and 31% of those 50 and older favor the removal of registration records for inactivity.

Wide age gaps, especially within GOP, on same-day registration and removal of inactive voter records

% who favor ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

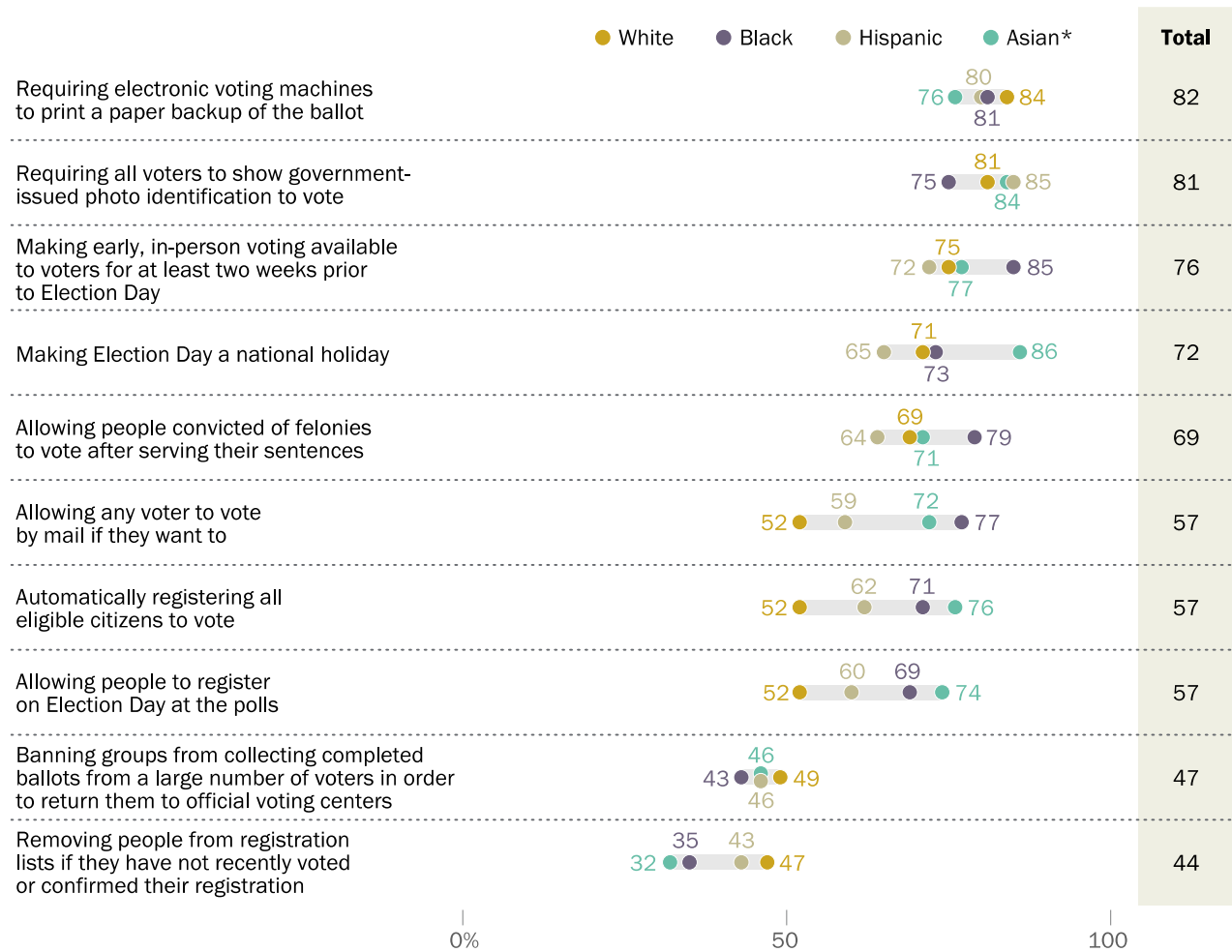
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Views of voting proposals among racial and ethnic groups

Across racial and ethnic groups, large majorities favor requiring paper ballot backups for electronic voting machines, photo ID requirements for voting and making Election Day a national holiday.

White Americans are less supportive of allowing anyone to vote by mail if they want to, automatic voter registration and same-day registration

% who favor ...



* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include only those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

- Majorities also favor allowing two weeks of early in-person voting and allowing convicted felons to vote after serving their sentences, with Black adults more likely than any other group to *strongly* favor these policies.
- While about half of White adults (52%) favor policy proposals that would allow anyone to vote by mail if they want, automatically register all citizens to vote, or allow people to register on Election Day, they are far less supportive of these policies than other racial and ethnic groups. About three-quarters of Asian adults favor these policies, as do similar shares of Black adults and about six-in-ten Hispanic adults.

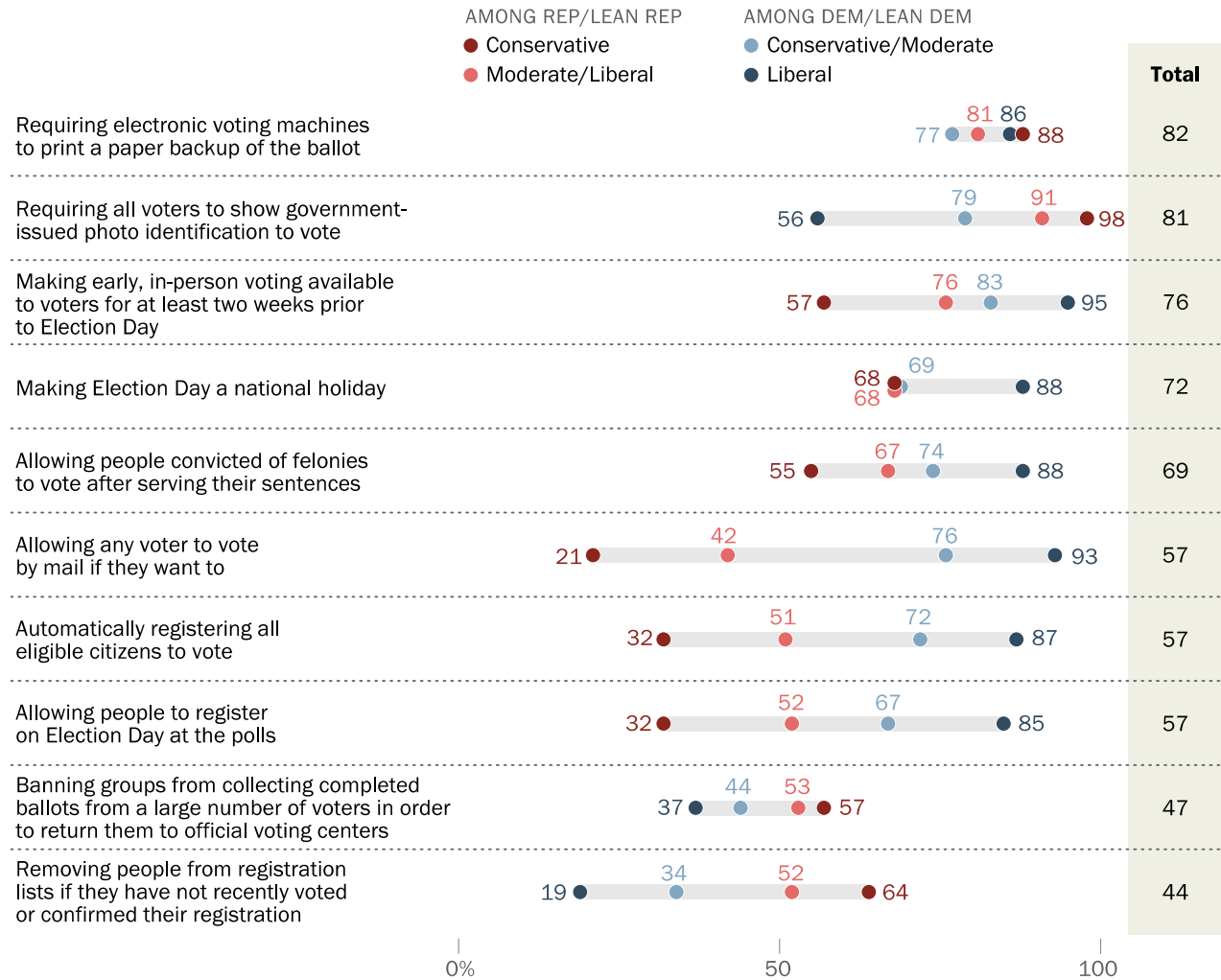
Views of election policies across ideological groups

For the most part, partisan and ideological differences in support or opposition to voting policies find wide gaps between liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans, with moderates in both parties falling somewhere in between. But there are a few exceptions:

- Liberal Democrats are particularly likely to support making Election Day a national holiday. But there is no gap in opinion between other groups: 88% of liberals favor this, compared with about seven-in-ten of those in other ideological groups.
- Wide majorities across all groups favor requiring paper backup ballots – with nearly identical shares of conservative Republicans (88%) and liberal Democrats (86%) saying this.

Substantial ideological differences within both parties on some election policies

% who favor ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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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 ATP Wave 140, conducted from Jan. 16 to Jan. 21, 2024, and includes an [oversample](#) of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black men and Hispanic men 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 5,140 panelists responded out of 5,604 who were sampled, for a response rate of 92%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is less than 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,140 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 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 sampling (ABS) 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 Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service 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 Within each sampled household, the adult with the next

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

birthday is asked to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.²

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

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	1,393
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	831
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	405
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	3,850
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,388
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,441
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	731
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,457
April 17 to May 30, 2023	ABS	686	576	435
	Total	43,580	30,859	11,931

Note: RDD is random-digit dial; ABS is address-based sampling. Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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Across the six address-based recruitments, a total of 23,862 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,917 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 30,859 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,931 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

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 noninstitutionalized 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

² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

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 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 Jan. 16 to Jan. 21, 2024. Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset of sampled ATP panelists³ with a known residential address on Jan. 16.

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 Jan. 16. 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 sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Jan. 17.

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 who consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

³ Postcard notifications are sent to 1) panelists who have been provided with a tablet to take ATP surveys, 2) panelists who were recruited within the last two years, and 3) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 140

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	January 16, 2024	January 17, 2024
First reminder	January 18, 2024	January 18, 2024
Final reminder	January 20 2024	January 20, 2024

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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 whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, four 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.

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	
Black (alone or in combination) x Hispanic	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2021 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2022 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	2023 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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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 2nd and 98th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. This trimming is performed separately among non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian Hispanic and all other respondents. 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.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 140

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	5,140		1.7 percentage points
Half form	2,569		2.5 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,210	45	2.5 percentage points
Half form	1,088		3.6 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	2,710	47	2.4 percentage points
Half form	1,358		3.5 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black men and Hispanic men. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. Refer to 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 140

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,140
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	23
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	49
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	387
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.3	4
Screened out	4.7	0
Total panelists sampled for the survey		5,604
Completed interviews	I	5,140
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	459
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	4
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		5,604
$AAPOR\ RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		92%

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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 140

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 140	46%
Response rate to Wave 140 survey	92%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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**2024 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 140 JANUARY 2024
FINAL TOPLINE
JANUARY 16-21, 2024
N=5,140**

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ADDITIONAL QUESTION HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK ALL:**

VTPRIORITY Please indicate whether you would favor or oppose the following ideas about election policy.
[RANDOMIZE ITEMS; RANDOMLY DISPLAY RESPONSES 1-4 OR 4-1]

		Strongly <u>favor</u>	Somewhat <u>favor</u>	Somewhat <u>oppose</u>	Strongly <u>oppose</u>	No <u>answer</u>
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,569]						
ATO	Automatically registering all eligible citizens to vote					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	33	24	18	24	1
	Jul 10-16, 2023	34	28	17	20	1
	Apr 5-11, 2021	36	25	18	19	2
	Apr 7-12, 2020	42	27	15	15	*
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	34	31	17	17	1
HLDY	Making Election Day a national holiday					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	44	28	15	12	1
	Apr 5-11, 2021	42	27	16	13	2
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	36	29	18	17	1
FLN	Allowing people convicted of felonies to vote after serving their sentences					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	32	37	17	13	1
	Apr 5-11, 2021	36	35	16	12	1
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	33	37	15	14	1
RMVVT	Removing people from registration lists if they have not recently voted or confirmed their registration					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	20	24	28	28	1
	Apr 5-11, 2021	21	25	24	27	2
	Apr 7-12, 2020	17	25	26	31	2
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	15	22	27	35	1
BLT_CL	Banning groups from collecting completed ballots from a large number of voters in order to return them to official voting centers					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	28	19	26	24	3

VTPRIORITY CONTINUED...

		Strongly <u>favor</u>	Somewhat <u>favor</u>	Somewhat <u>oppose</u>	Strongly <u>oppose</u>	No <u>answer</u>
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=2,571]						
GOVID	Requiring all voters to show government issued photo identification to vote					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	61	20	11	7	1
	Jul 10-16, 2023	53	23	14	9	1
	Apr 5-11, 2021	53	23	13	10	1
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	54	22	13	11	1
PPR	Requiring electronic voting machines to print a paper backup of the ballot					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	43	39	11	5	2
	Apr 5-11, 2021	43	39	10	5	2
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	49	36	10	4	1
ERLY	Making early, in-person voting available to voters for at least two weeks prior to Election Day					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	43	33	13	11	1
	Apr 5-11, 2021	47	31	12	9	2
ML	Allowing any voter to vote by mail if they want to					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	35	23	15	26	1
	Apr 7-12, 2020	44	26	13	16	1
REGED	Allowing people to register on Election Day at the polls					
	Jan 16-21, 2024	30	27	20	22	1
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	36	28	17	18	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL:**

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:

ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3 or 4) OR MISSING:PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...⁷

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	Something <u>else</u>	No <u>answer</u>	<i>Lean</i> <u>Rep</u>	<i>Lean</i> <u>Dem</u>
28	29	27	13	3	17	18

⁷ PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.