

FOR RELEASE MAY 10, 2018

Public Supports U.S. Talks With North Korea; Many Doubt Whether Its Leaders Are ‘Serious’

Little change in views of Russia and China

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, May, 2018, “Public Supports U.S. Talks With North Korea; Many Doubt Whether Its Leaders Are ‘Serious’”

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Public Supports U.S. Talks With North Korea; Many Doubt Whether Its Leaders Are ‘Serious’

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Americans overwhelmingly support direct talks between the United States and North Korea over its nuclear program. About seven-in-ten (71%) approve of these talks, while just 21% disapprove. However, the public is skeptical about whether North Korea’s leaders are serious about addressing concerns over its nuclear program.

Overall, 49% say North Korea’s leadership is not serious about addressing international concerns over the country’s nuclear enrichment program, while 38% think North Korea’s leaders are serious about addressing these concerns.

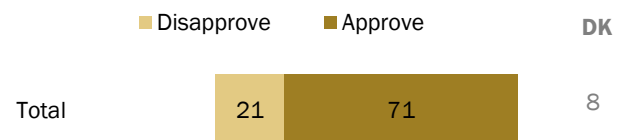
At a time of deep partisan divisions over many issues, foreign and domestic, nearly equal shares in both parties – 50% of Republicans and 49% of Democrats – say they think North Korea’s leadership is not serious about addressing nuclear concerns.

The latest national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted April 25-May 1 among 1,503 adults, also includes public attitudes about U.S. global involvement, Russia and China.

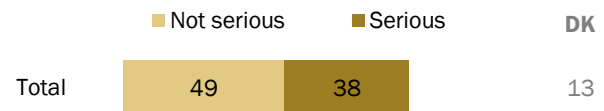
(Also new today: [Americans are generally more positive about free trade agreements, more critical of tariff increases](#))

Broad public approval of U.S. talks with North Korea

% who say they ___ of U.S. negotiating directly with North Korea over its nuclear program



% who say North Korea’s leadership is ___ about addressing concerns about their nuclear program



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 25-May 1, 2018.

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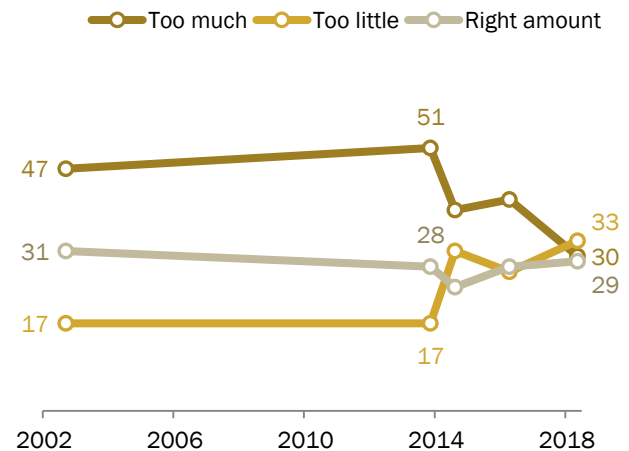
Changing views on whether U.S. does too much – or too little – globally. Americans are now evenly split over whether the U.S. does too little (33%), too much (30%) or the right amount (29%) to solve world problems; that is a change from two years ago, when the plurality view (41%) was that the U.S. did too much globally. The shift has been driven by changes among partisans: Republicans and Republican-leaning independents increasingly say the U.S. is doing the right amount globally, while Democrats and Democratic leaners increasingly think the U.S. is doing too little to solve world problems.

More continue to see Russia as a “serious problem” than an “adversary.” There has been little overall change in views of Russia over the past year: 28% regard Russia as an adversary; 42% say it is a serious problem but not an adversary; and 24% say Russia is not much of a problem. While majorities in both parties view Russia as either an adversary or a serious problem, more Republicans (33%) than Democrats (17%) say Russia is not much of a problem.

China viewed less negatively by young people. Overall, 16% of the public says China is an adversary; 43% say it a serious problem but not an adversary; and 34% say it is not much of a problem. Adults younger than 50 are twice as likely as those 50 and older to say that China is not much of a problem (44% vs. 22%).

Public now evenly split in views of U.S. efforts to solve world problems

In terms of solving world problems, U.S. does ... (%)



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 25-May 1, 2018.

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Most approve of direct U.S. negotiations with North Korea

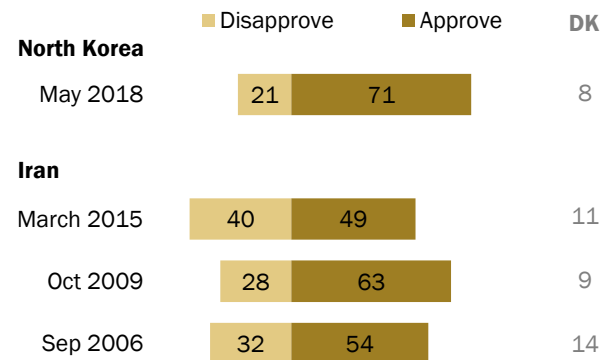
A substantial majority of Americans (71%) approve of the U.S. negotiating directly with North Korea over its nuclear program, while just 21% say they disapprove.

Americans today are more supportive of negotiations with North Korea over its nuclear program than they were of direct U.S. negotiations with Iran during Barack Obama's administration. (For more on views of the Iran nuclear agreement see [Public Skeptical of the Iran Agreement – and Trump's handling of the Situation.](#))

About seven-in-ten Americans approve of direct talks with North Korea today; in March of 2015, shortly before the Iran agreement was reached, only about half of the public (49%) supported negotiating directly with Iran over its nuclear program. A larger share (63%) supported direct U.S. talks with Iran in 2009.

More support for direct U.S. talks with North Korea now than with Iran in 2015

% who say they approve/disapprove of U.S. negotiating directly with ___ over its nuclear program



Note: In September 2006, question wording was favor or oppose direct negotiations with Iran.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 25-May 1, 2018.

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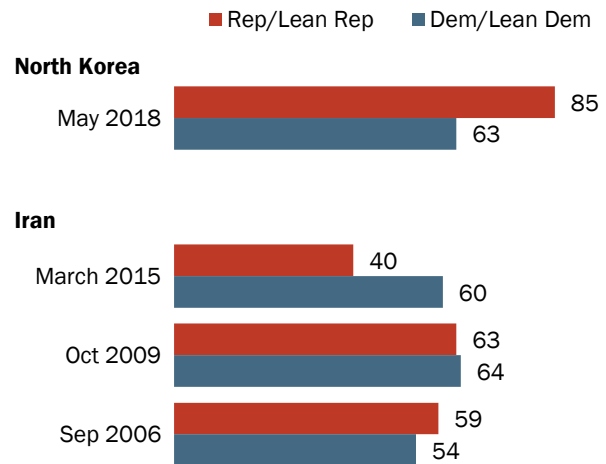
Republicans are significantly more supportive of direct negotiations with North Korea today than they were of negotiations with Iran in the lead-up to the 2015 nuclear agreement.

More than eight-in-ten Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (85%) approve of the U.S. negotiating with North Korea. By contrast, only about half as many Republicans (40%) approved of the U.S. directly negotiating with Iran three years ago. In both 2009, Obama's first year as president, and in 2006, during George W. Bush's presidency, majorities of Republicans approved of direct talks with Iran.

About six-in-ten Democrats and Democratic leaners (63%) currently approve of talks with North Korea. This is roughly the same share that approved of talks with Iran in the fall of 2009 (64%) and spring of 2015 (60%).

Far more Republicans support N. Korea talks than backed Iran talks in 2015

% who say they approve of U.S. negotiating directly with ____ over its nuclear program



Note: In September 2006, question wording was "favor or oppose direct negotiations with Iran."

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 25-May 1, 2018.

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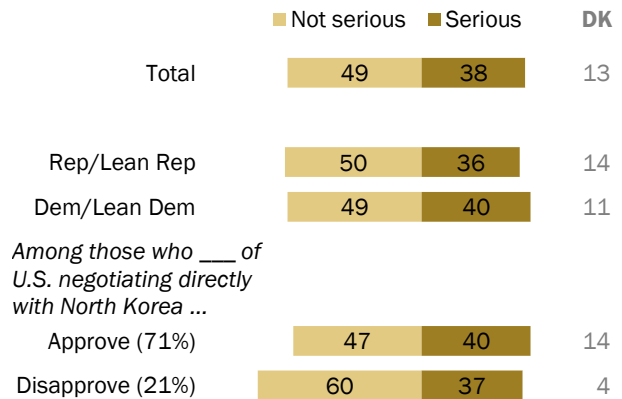
While there is widespread public approval of U.S. negotiations with North Korea, nearly half of Americans (49%) say North Korea's leadership is not serious about addressing international concerns about their country's nuclear enrichment program. Fewer (38%) say North Korea is serious about addressing these concerns.

Views of whether North Korea is serious about addressing concerns over its nuclear program are similar among Republicans and Democrats. About half in both parties (50% of Republicans and 49% of Democrats) say they are not serious, while 36% of Republicans and 40% of Democrats say North Korean leaders are serious.

And while a majority (60%) of those who disapprove of direct U.S.-North Korea talks say North Korea's leaders are not serious about addressing nuclear concerns, so too do nearly half of those who approve of direct U.S. talks with North Korea (47%).

Bipartisan skepticism on North Korea's seriousness in dealing with nukes

% who say North Korea's leadership is ___ about addressing concerns about their nuclear program



Note: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 25-May 1, 2018.

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Most Americans have heard about U.S.-North Korea talks

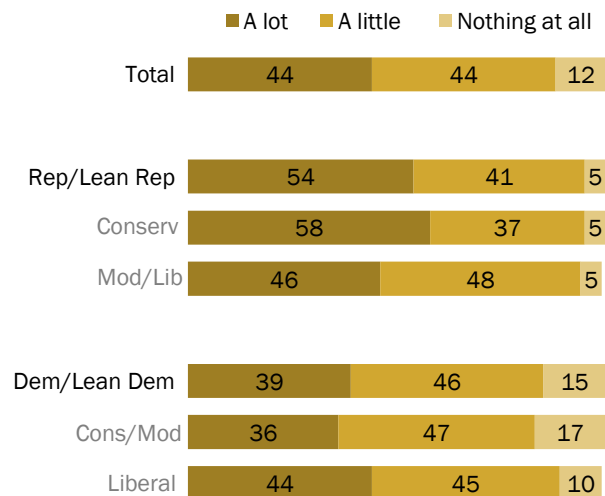
More than four-in-ten Americans (44%) say they have heard “a lot” about negotiations between the U.S. and North Korea, while an additional 44% have heard a little; just 12% have heard nothing at all about the talks.

By contrast, public awareness of the 2015 Iran deal in this survey **was much more modest**: Just 27% said they have heard a lot about the 2015 Iran nuclear agreement, 46% a little, and 26% nothing at all. *(Note: This survey was conducted before President Trump’s May 8 announcement that the U.S. would withdraw from the Iran deal).*

The negotiations between the U.S. and North Korea are resonating more among Republicans than Democrats. More than half (54%) of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents say they have heard a lot about the U.S.-North Korea talks, compared with 39% of Democrats and Democratic leaners.

Republicans report hearing more about North Korea talks than Democrats

% who say they have heard ___ about negotiations between U.S. and North Korea



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 25-May 1, 2018.

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Shifting views of U.S. global role under Trump

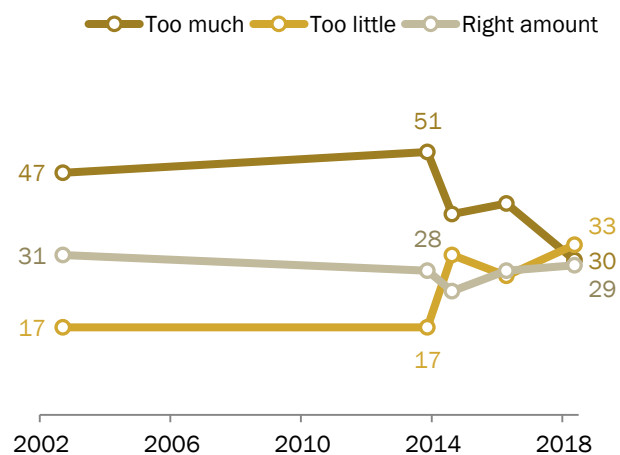
Public assessments of the United States' global role have shifted over the last two years, as views among Republicans and Democrats have moved in sharply different directions following the change in presidential administrations.

Overall, the public has mixed views about U.S. efforts to solve world problems: About equal shares say U.S. does too little (33%), too much (30%) and about the right amount (29%) in helping to solve world problems.

Current views mark a shift from April 2016. Two years ago, a 41% plurality said the U.S. did too much to solve global problems; fewer said the country did too little (27%) or about the right amount (28%).

Fewer Americans say U.S. does 'too much' in solving world problems

In terms of solving world problems, U.S. does ... (%)



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 25-May 1, 2018.

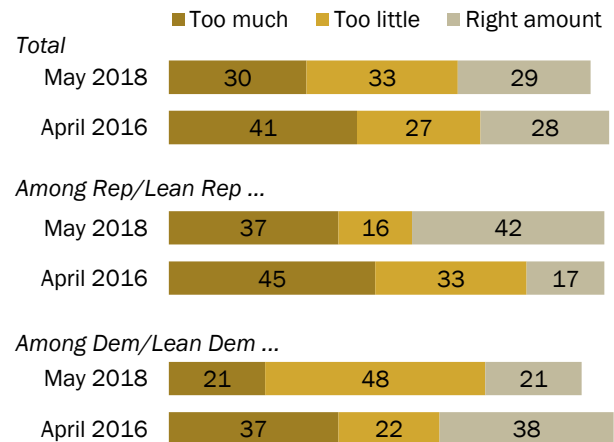
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Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, nearly half (48%) say the U.S. does too little to solve world problems, up from just 22% two years ago. There has been a 16-percentage-point decline in the share of Democrats who say the U.S. does too much to help solve world problems and a 17-point decline in the share saying it does about the right amount.

Over the same period, the share of Republicans and Republican leaners who say the U.S. does the right amount to solve world problems has more than doubled (42% now, 17% then). However, nearly four-in-ten Republicans (37%) say the U.S. does too much to solve world problems, down from 45% in 2016. The share of Republicans who say the U.S. does too little in this regard has fallen 17 percentage points (from 33% to 16%).

Nearly half of Democrats now say U.S. does 'too little' to solve world problems

In terms of solving world problems, U.S. does ... (%)



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 25-May 1, 2018.

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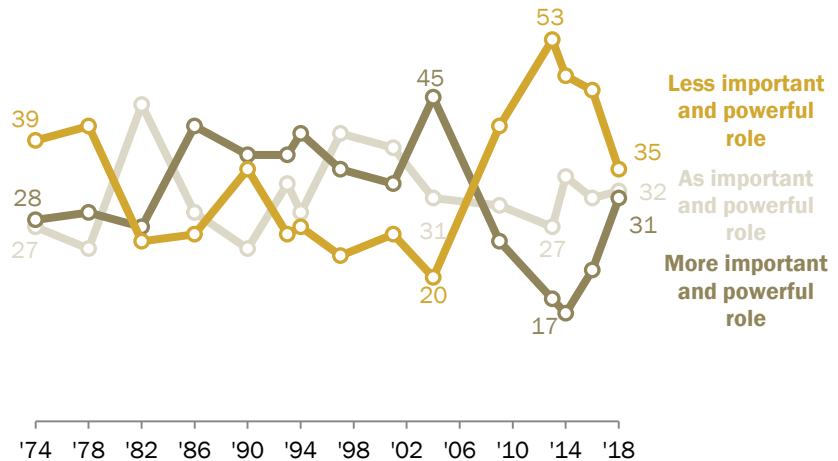
The public also is divided in assessments of the country's role as a global leader today versus 10 years ago.

Overall, 35% say the U.S. plays a less important and powerful role as a world leader today than it did 10 years ago; roughly as many say it plays about as important a role (32%) or a more important role (31%) than a decade ago.

While divided in their overall views, the public sees a more prominent role for the U.S. today than it did a few years ago. In 2016, 46% said the U.S. played a less important and powerful role as a world leader than it did 10 years prior; smaller shares said its global role was as important (31%) or more important (21%) than it was a decade before.

Declining share of Americans say nation plays 'less important and powerful' global role

Compared with 10 years ago, U.S. plays _____ as world leader ... (%)



Notes: Don't know responses not shown. Data from 1990 and prior from Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 25-May 1, 2018.

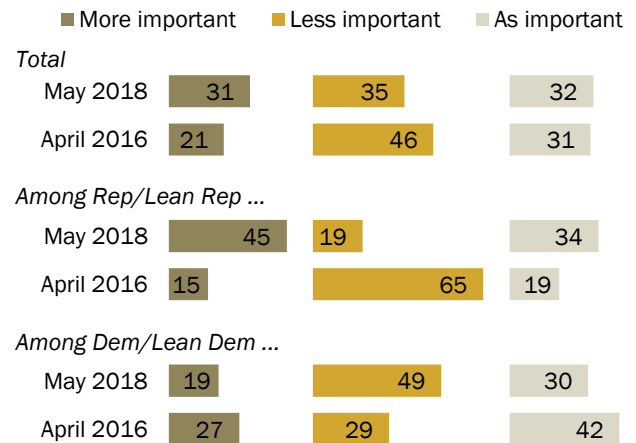
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Republicans have become much more likely to say the U.S. plays a more important role as a world leader today than in the past. Overall, 45% say the United States' global role is more important today than it was a decade ago; in 2016, just 15% of Republicans said this. This shift has been accompanied by a sharp decline in the share of Republicans who think the country's global role is less important than a decade ago; just 19% say this today, compared with 65% who said this in 2016.

Views among Democrats have moved in the opposite direction. Nearly half (49%) think the U.S. plays a less important leadership role today than it did 10 years ago, up from 29% who said this in 2016. Three-in-ten Democrats say the U.S. global leadership role is about as important as it was 10 years ago and 19% think it is more important; both shares are somewhat lower than they were in 2016.

Partisan changes in views of U.S. global role – but divide remains large

Compared with 10 years ago, U.S. plays ___ role as a world leader ... (%)



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 25-May 1, 2018.

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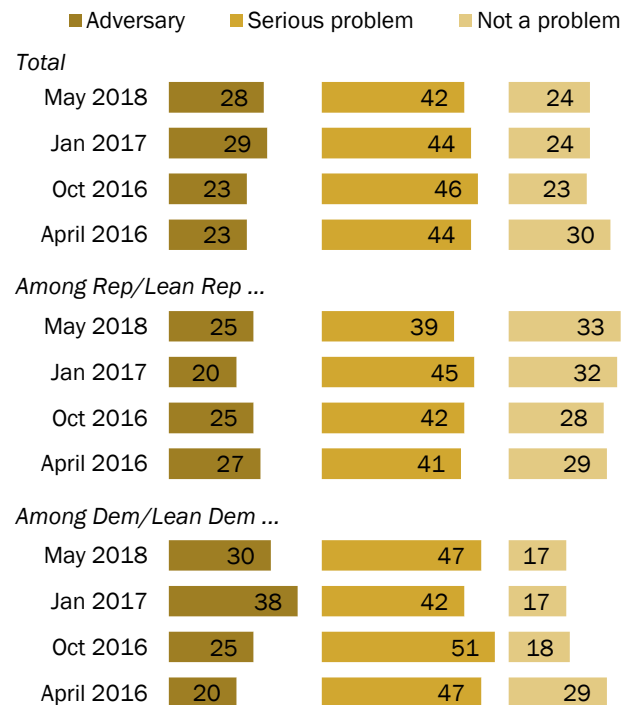
Views of Russia and China

About four-in-ten Americans (42%) say they think of Russia as a serious problem, but not an adversary; fewer (28%) consider Russia an adversary and 24% say the country is not much of a problem. Overall public views are about the same as there were in January 2017, shortly before Donald Trump took office.

As was the case then, about twice as many Republicans (33%) as Democrats (17%) say Russia is “not much of a problem.” However, somewhat fewer Democrats view Russia as an adversary than did so in January 2017 (30% now, 38% then), though the share describing it as *either* a serious problem or an adversary is little changed. Republicans’ views of Russia have changed little over this period.

More Americans view Russia as a serious problem than as an adversary

% who think of Russia as ____



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 25-May 1, 2018.

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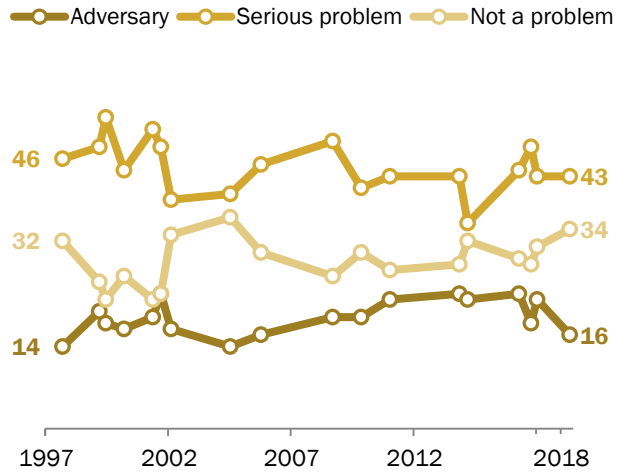
The public sees China in less negative terms than Russia. Still, 43% consider China a serious problem (but not an adversary); about a third (34%) say China is not much of a problem, while just 16% consider China an adversary. The share that considers China an adversary has edged down 6 points since early 2017.

Adults younger than 50 are less likely than older adults to see China as a problem. Nearly seven-in-ten (68%) of those ages 50 and older view China as a serious problem (49%) or as an adversary (19%). A smaller share of those ages 18 to 49 (51%) think of China as a serious problem (39%) or as an adversary (13%); 44% of younger adults consider China not much of a problem.

Among Republicans and Republican leaners, 68% say China is a serious problem (46%) or an adversary (22%). A smaller majority of Democrats and Democratic leaners see China in these terms (54%), including just 11% who think of China as an adversary.

Public's views of China are little changed in recent years

% who think of China as ____

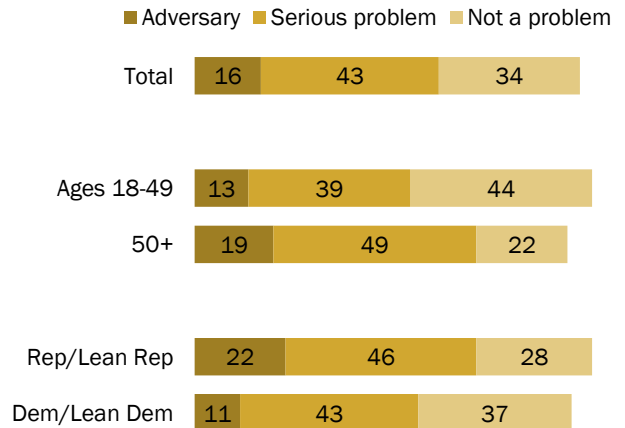


Note: Don't know responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 25-May 1, 2018.

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More younger adults than older people say China is 'not much of a problem'

% who think of China as ____



Note: Don't know responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 25-May 1, 2018.

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Acknowledgements

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

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Methodology

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted April 25-May 1, 2018 among a national sample of 1,503 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (376 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,127 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 740 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers under the direction of Abt Associates. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see <http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/u-s-survey-research/>

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and nativity and region to parameters from the 2016 Census Bureau's American Community Survey one-year estimates and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status (landline only, cell phone only, or both landline and cell phone), based on extrapolations from the 2016 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size among respondents with a landline phone. The margins of error reported and statistical tests of significance are adjusted to account for the survey's design effect, a measure of how much efficiency is lost from the weighting procedures.

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 conducted April 25-May 1, 2018

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	1,503	2.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	644	4.5 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	710	4.3 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Pew Research Center undertakes all polling activity, including calls to mobile telephone numbers, in compliance with the Telephone Consumer Protection Act and other applicable laws.

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**PEW RESEARCH CENTER
MAY 2018 POLITICAL SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
APRIL 25 – MAY 1, 2018
N=1,503**

QUESTIONS 1-2, 8-9 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**NO QUESTIONS 3-7, 10-19**

Next,

ASK ALL:

Q.20 Do you think the United States plays a more important and powerful role as a world leader today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role, or about as important a role as a world leader as it did 10 years ago?

	<u>More important</u>	<u>Less important</u>	<u>As important</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Apr 25-May 1, 2018	31	35	32	3
Apr 12-19, 2016	21	46	31	3
Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	15	48	34	2
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	17	53	27	3
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	25	41	30	4
July, 2004	45	20	31	4
Early September, 2001	33	26	38	3
September, 1997	35	23	40	2
December, 1994	40	27	29	4
October, 1993	37	26	33	4
September, 1993	37	30	31	2
<i>Chicago CFR</i> : November, 1990 ¹	37	35	24	4
<i>Chicago CFR</i> : November, 1986	41	26	29	4
<i>Chicago CFR</i> : November, 1982	27	25	44	5
<i>Chicago CFR</i> : November, 1978	29	41	24	6
<i>Chicago CFR</i> : December, 1974	28	39	27	6

ASK ALL:

Q.21 In terms of solving world problems, does the United States do too much, too little, or the right amount in helping solve world problems?

Apr 25-May 1 <u>2018</u>		Apr 12-19 <u>2016</u>	(U) Aug 20-24 <u>2014</u>	Oct 30-Nov 6 <u>2013</u>	(GA) Summer <u>2002</u>
30	Does too much	41	39	51	47
33	Does too little	27	31	17	17
29	Does right amount	28	24	28	31
1	United States does nothing (VOL.)	1	*	1	*
7	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	3	5	3	5

ASK ALL:

Q.22 In general, do you think that free trade agreements between the U.S. and other countries have been a good thing or a bad thing for the United States?

	<u>Good thing</u>	<u>Bad thing</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Apr 25-May 1, 2018	56	30	14
Apr 5-11, 2017	52	40	8
Oct 20-25, 2016	45	43	11
Aug 9-16, 2016	50	42	8
Mar 17-26, 2016	51	39	10

¹ Surveys conducted December 1974 through November 1990 by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

Q.22 CONTINUED...

	<u>Good thing</u>	<u>Bad thing</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
May 12-18, 2015	58	33	9
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	59	30	10
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	48	41	12
Mar 31-Apr 21, 2009	52	34	14

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

In general, do you think that free trade agreements like NAFTA and the policies of the World Trade Organization have been a good thing or a bad thing for the United States?

	<u>Good thing</u>	<u>Bad thing</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 4-7, 2010	35	44	21
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	43	32	25
Mar 31-Apr 21, 2009	44	35	21
April, 2008	35	48	17
November, 2007	40	40	20
December, 2006 ²	44	35	21
Late October, 2005	44	34	22
December, 2004	47	34	19
July, 2004	47	34	19
March, 2004	44	37	19
December, 2003	34	33	33
Early September, 2001	49	29	22
November, 1997	45	34	21
September, 1997	47	30	23

NO QUESTIONS 23-25, 28-34, 37-39, 42-44, 48-59, 61, 63-69

QUESTIONS 26-27, 35-36, 60, 62 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

QUESTIONS 40-41, 45-47, 70 AND ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

Q.71 As you may know, there are proposals to raise tariffs or fees on steel and aluminum that is imported into the United States from other countries. How much, if anything, have you read or heard about these proposals? Have you heard ... **[READ IN ORDER]**

Apr 25-May 1

2018

29	A lot
41	A little
29	Nothing at all
*	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

² In December 2006, December 2004, July 2004 and March 2004, the question wording asked about: "free trade agreements like NAFTA and the World Trade Organization," and did not mention "policies of" the World Trade Organization. In October 2005 the question asked: "So far, do you think that NAFTA has been a good thing or a bad thing from a U.S. point of view?" In December 2003 the question wording asked about "free trade agreements like NAFTA and the WTO;" full names of the organizations were read out only if the respondent was uncertain. In Early September 2001 and earlier the question asked about: "...NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement..."

ASK ALL:

Q.72 Do you think that raising tariffs on steel and aluminum imports would be a good thing or a bad thing for the U.S.? **[IF NECESSARY: tariffs or fees on steel and aluminum that is imported into the U.S. from other countries]**

Apr 25-May 1

2018

37	Good thing
45	Bad thing
17	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

QUESTION 73 AND ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**QUESTIONS 74, 75 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****NO QUESTIONS 77-79****ASK ALL:**

Q.80 All things considered, which of these descriptions comes closest to your view of **[INSERT ITEM; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]** today... Do you think **[ITEM]** is **[READ IN ORDER]**?

	<u>An adversary</u>	<u>A serious problem but not an adversary</u>	<u>Not much of a problem</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=752]:				
a.F1 Russia				
Apr 25-May 1, 2018	28	42	24	6
Jan 4-9, 2017	29	44	24	3
Oct 20-25, 2016	23	46	23	7
Apr 12-19, 2016	23	44	30	4
July 24-27, 2014	26	49	15	9
March 20-23, 2014	26	43	22	10
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	18	36	40	6
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	15	32	42	11
Mid-September, 2008	18	48	28	6
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=751]:				
b.F2 China				
Apr 25-May 1, 2018	16	43	34	7
Jan 4-9, 2017	22	43	31	4
Oct 20-25, 2016	18	48	28	7
Apr 12-19, 2016	23	44	29	3
March 20-23, 2014	22	35	32	10
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	23	43	28	6
Jan 5-9, 2011	22	43	27	9
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	19	41	30	9
Mid-September, 2008	19	49	26	6
October, 2005	16	45	30	9
July, 2004	14	40	36	10
February, 2002	17	39	33	11
Early September, 2001	23	48	23	6
May, 2001	19	51	22	8
March, 2000	17	44	26	13
June, 1999	18	53	22	7
March, 1999	20	48	25	7
September, 1997	14	46	32	8

ASK ALL:

Q.81 How much, if anything, have you heard about negotiations between the United States and North Korea on North Korea's nuclear program? Have you heard **[READ IN ORDER]**?

Apr 25-May 1

2018

44	A lot
44	A little
12	Nothing at all
*	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL:

Q.82 From what you know, do you approve or disapprove of the United States negotiating directly with North Korea over the issue of its nuclear program?

Apr 25-May 1

2018

71	Approve
21	Disapprove
8	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL:

Q.83 Do you think North Korea's leadership is serious about addressing international concerns about their country's nuclear enrichment program, or not?

Apr 25-May 1

2018

38	Serious
49	Not serious
13	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or independent?

ASK IF INDEP/NO PREF/OTHER/DK/REF (PARTY=3,4,5,9):

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	Republican	Democrat	Independent	No preference	Other party	DK/Ref	Rep	Dem
Apr 25-May 1, 2018	27	28	38	4	1	2	14	19
Mar 7-14, 2018	26	28	41	3	*	1	17	18
Jan 10-15, 2018	26	33	34	3	1	3	12	18
Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	20	32	40	4	1	3	13	19
Oct 25-30, 2017	22	32	41	3	1	2	17	19
Jun 8-Jul 9, 2017	25	31	39	3	1	2	16	18
Apr 5-11, 2017	24	31	42	2	1	*	17	20
Yearly Totals								
2017	23.6	31.4	39.4	3.3	.6	1.7	15.8	18.7
2016	25.4	32.0	36.5	3.4	.5	2.2	14.6	17.0
2015	23.7	30.4	40.1	3.6	.4	1.8	16.4	17.3
2014	23.2	31.5	39.5	3.1	.7	2.0	16.2	16.5
2013	23.9	32.1	38.3	2.9	.5	2.2	16.0	16.0
2012	24.7	32.6	36.4	3.1	.5	2.7	14.4	16.1
2011	24.3	32.3	37.4	3.1	.4	2.5	15.7	15.6
2010	25.2	32.7	35.2	3.6	.4	2.8	14.5	14.1
2009	23.9	34.4	35.1	3.4	.4	2.8	13.1	15.7
2008	25.7	36.0	31.5	3.6	.3	3.0	10.6	15.2
2007	25.3	32.9	34.1	4.3	.4	2.9	10.9	17.0
2006	27.8	33.1	30.9	4.4	.3	3.4	10.5	15.1
2005	29.3	32.8	30.2	4.5	.3	2.8	10.3	14.9
2004	30.0	33.5	29.5	3.8	.4	3.0	11.7	13.4
2003	30.3	31.5	30.5	4.8	.5	2.5	12.0	12.6
2002	30.4	31.4	29.8	5.0	.7	2.7	12.4	11.6
2001	29.0	33.2	29.5	5.2	.6	2.6	11.9	11.6
2001 Post-Sept 11	30.9	31.8	27.9	5.2	.6	3.6	11.7	9.4
2001 Pre-Sept 11	27.3	34.4	30.9	5.1	.6	1.7	12.1	13.5
2000	28.0	33.4	29.1	5.5	.5	3.6	11.6	11.7
1999	26.6	33.5	33.7	3.9	.5	1.9	13.0	14.5
1998	27.9	33.7	31.1	4.6	.4	2.3	11.6	13.1
1997	28.0	33.4	32.0	4.0	.4	2.3	12.2	14.1
1996	28.9	33.9	31.8	3.0	.4	2.0	12.1	14.9
1995	31.6	30.0	33.7	2.4	.6	1.3	15.1	13.5
1994	30.1	31.5	33.5	1.3	--	3.6	13.7	12.2
1993	27.4	33.6	34.2	4.4	1.5	2.9	11.5	14.9
1992	27.6	33.7	34.7	1.5	0	2.5	12.6	16.5
1991	30.9	31.4	33.2	0	1.4	3.0	14.7	10.8
1990	30.9	33.2	29.3	1.2	1.9	3.4	12.4	11.3
1989	33	33	34	--	--	--	--	--
1987	26	35	39	--	--	--	--	--

Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:

(GA) Pew Research Center Global Attitudes Project

(U) Pew Research Center/USA Today polls