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Beyond Red vs. Blue: The Political Typology

Nine groups show the conflicting values underlying today's polarized politics

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About this research

This Pew Research Center study goes beyond Americans' partisan attachments and vote choices to explore the values and attitudes that underlie the political landscape and the Republican and Democratic parties. We did this by creating a political typology, which classifies the public into nine groups based on their responses to 30 questions about government, economics, immigration, elected officials and other topics. To learn more about this project, jump to [“About the political typology.”](#)

Why did we do this?

Pew Research Center conducts research to help the public, media and decision-makers understand important topics. We have studied Americans' political values and attitudes, and their views on politics more broadly, for decades. This is the [ninth version of the political typology](#); the first was conducted [nearly 40 years ago](#).

Learn more [about Pew Research Center](#).

How did we do this?

We surveyed 10,357 U.S. adults from Nov. 17 to 30, 2025. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel. The survey represents the views of the full U.S. adult population. We then used a statistical technique called cluster analysis to divide people into nine groups. (For more on the process of dividing people into groups and surveys used for analysis, jump to [Appendix B](#).)

Here are the [survey questions used for this analysis](#), the [detailed responses](#) and the [survey methodology](#).

Jump to [“About the political typology”](#) for more details about this project.

Beyond Red vs. Blue: The Political Typology

Nine groups show the conflicting values underlying today's polarized politics

American politics is [deeply divided along partisan lines](#) – and for many Americans, the choice between the two parties feels stark, even existential.

But beneath that familiar red-blue partisan divide is a much more nuanced picture: Many Americans hold a complex mix of values and beliefs that don't always fit neatly into either major party.

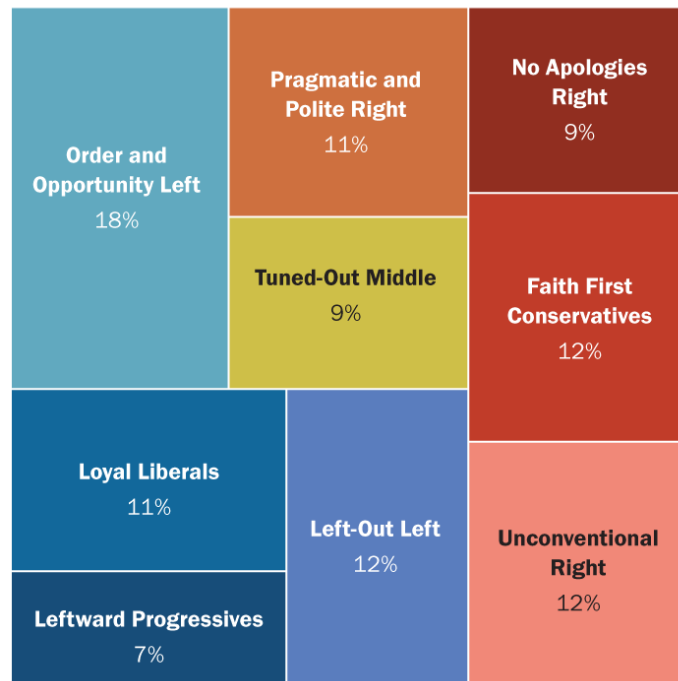
Pew Research Center's new political typology shows how this complexity plays out, sorting the public into nine distinct groups based on their political and cultural values, not their party. **The result is a picture of American politics with far more than two colors in it.**

A few groups are very ideological, partisan and politically active. But they are a minority: Most Americans fall into groups within a large, politically messy center – even as many of them clearly favor one party over the other.

These cross-cutting sets of values present challenges for both the Republican and Democratic parties. **To build winning coalitions, they must address the concerns of people who don't fully support either party's agenda.**

The 2026 Pew Research Center Political Typology

% of U.S. adults in each typology group



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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The typology groups

The most ideological and partisan

Four groups are highly ideological, politically engaged and overwhelmingly back one party over the other – two on the right and two on the left.

The right anchors (21% of the public)

On the right, two groups are dominated by conservative Republicans who are unwaveringly supportive of President Donald Trump: **No Apologies Right** and **Faith First Conservatives**.

The two groups share many conservative values, but they differ in both emphasis and style. No Apologies Right take harder-line positions on most issues, but Faith First Conservatives stand out more on topics closely tied to religion, morality and social traditionalism. Both groups are majority Christian, and they are largely male and White – though to varying degrees.

The left anchors (17% of the public)

On the left, the counterpart groups are **Leftward Progressives** and **Loyal Liberals**. Both are highly educated, largely White groups of primarily liberal Democrats and Democratic leaners. They are also very politically engaged and overwhelmingly critical of Trump.

Leftward Progressives are the youngest typology group, with very progressive views across the board. They almost universally back Democrats over Republicans, but they cast a somewhat skeptical eye toward the Democratic Party.

In contrast, Loyal Liberals are far more attached to the Democratic Party, have greater trust in institutions and are more invested in the United States' role as a leader in international diplomacy. While progressive on most issues, they are not as far to the left as Leftward Progressives on some issues – including economic policy.

These four groups are more politically interested and active than others, so their voices are amplified in U.S. politics. Still, they make up relatively small shares of the public.

Where do you fit in the political typology?



[Take the typology quiz](#)

More politically mixed groups

Americans in the other five groups are more mixed in their political values – and in some cases, much less attentive to politics. Together, these five groups make up a majority of the public.

Right-leaning, but mixed partisanship (23% of the public)

Unconventional Right are decidedly Republican-oriented and generally conservative. But they take somewhat more moderate stances than the more conservative groups on issues like abortion and the social safety net. They are younger than those groups and much less politically engaged. Those who voted in 2024 overwhelmingly backed Trump. But he has lost more ground among this group than others since taking office: Just 53% approve of his job performance as of spring 2026.

Pragmatic and Polite Right also tilt Republican, but by a more modest margin (56% are Republicans or Republican leaners, 37% are Democrats or Democratic leaners). They are conservative on economic issues and more moderate on race and immigration. The oldest group, they also place a high value on civility in politics. While those who voted in 2024 favored Trump (54% vs. 40% for then-Vice President Kamala Harris), nearly two-thirds now disapprove of Trump’s job performance.

Left-leaning, but mixed partisanship (30% of the public)

Order and Opportunity Left are by far the largest typology group, making up 18% of the public. They lean Democratic, but not universally so (65% are Democrats and Democratic leaners, 25% are Republicans and GOP leaners). One of the most racially and ethnically diverse groups, they are economically liberal but are more concerned about crime and more supportive of immigration restrictions than other majority-Democratic groups.

Left-Out Left are overwhelmingly Democratic-oriented, with a mix of liberal and moderate views. One of the most financially stressed groups, they are more likely than most other groups to feel politically ignored. They also are deeply skeptical about politics and the future of the nation.

Divided and disconnected (9% of the public)

Finally, **Tuned-Out Middle** are politically divided and have an exceptionally low level of interest in politics.

The 2026 political typology is the ninth in a series dating back to 1987. This year’s typology groups are based on a survey of 10,357 U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025. The analysis in this report

also draws on several additional surveys conducted with these same respondents from January 2025 through April 2026.

What is the political typology?

Pew Research Center's political typology divides the American public into [nine political groups](#) based on responses to 30 questions about people's social and political values and beliefs.

The goal of this long-standing project is to go beyond partisan leanings or vote choices to provide a deeper understanding of the American political landscape. This is the [ninth version of the political typology](#) – the first was conducted [nearly 40 years ago](#).

These questions were asked in a survey of 10,357 U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, using Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel – a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults.

For more on the cluster analysis process used to create the groups, the questions used, and how we look at data across multiple surveys, visit [Appendix B](#).

Take the [typology quiz](#) to find out which political typology group you fit into.

The political typology reveals values gaps in the public that go beyond traditional partisan divides and underscore the challenges both parties face in bringing together broad coalitions.

Some key divides on the right: Social and cultural issues, political style – and Trump

While economic conservatism unites groups to the right, the two most conservative groups differ from the other groups on several other issues.

No Apologies Right and Faith First Conservatives are distinct from other groups on abortion, gun policies, the role of Christianity in American life and other cultural issues.

For example, 83% of Faith First Conservatives and 73% of No Apologies Right say abortion should be illegal in all or most cases. That drops to 46% among Pragmatic and Polite Right and 43% among Unconventional Right.

Clear majorities of Faith First Conservatives (82%) and No Apologies Right (68%) also think it is extremely or very important that the U.S. have a culture based in Christian religious beliefs. This is a minority viewpoint in every other typology group.

No Apologies Right and Faith First Conservatives diverge from other right-leaning groups on some cultural issues

% who say ...

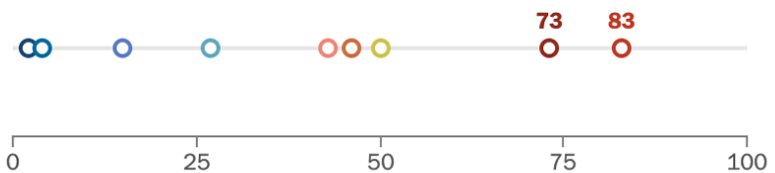
They are extremely/very comfortable with people openly carrying guns in public places



It is extremely/very important for U.S. to have a culture based in Christian religious beliefs



Abortion should be illegal in all/most cases



Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26, 2026.

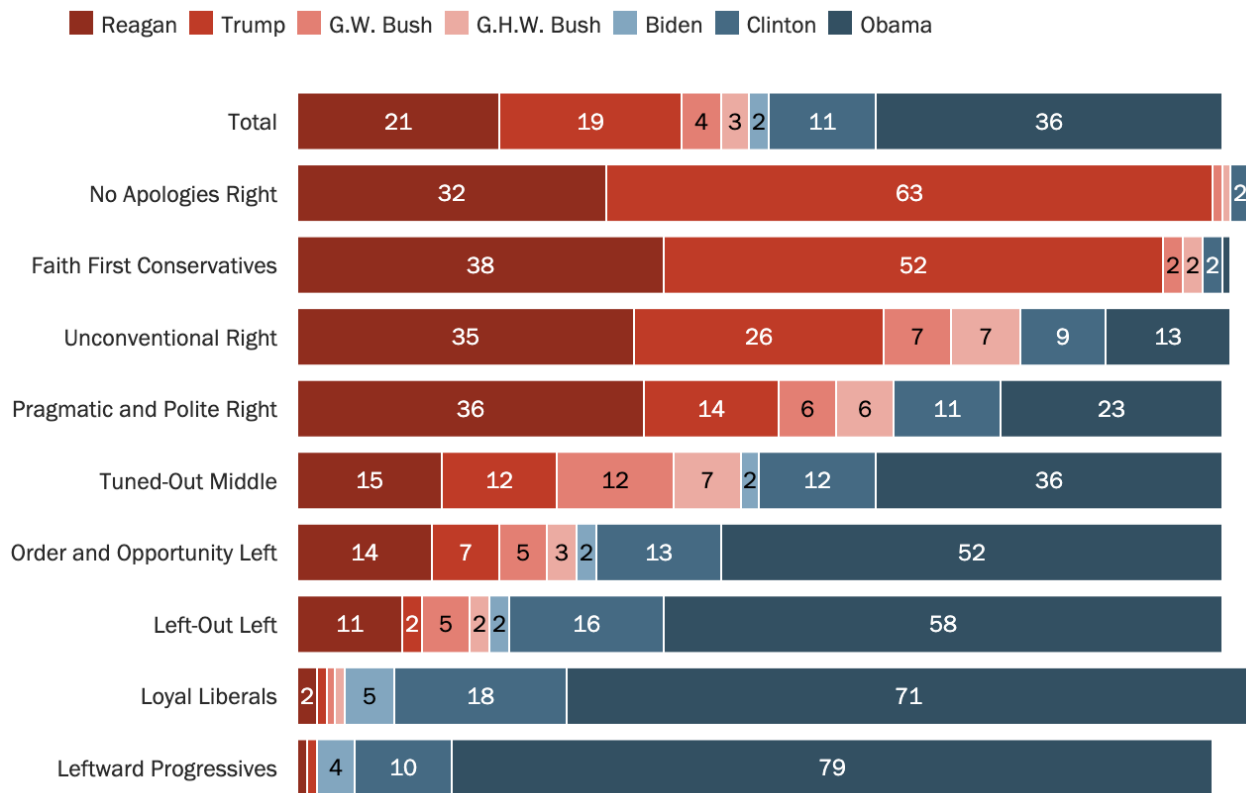
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At the same time, groups on the right are divided as much, if not more, by tone and political style as by policy.

- 53% of No Apologies Right say they like it when politicians they agree with humiliate opponents.
- Far smaller shares of Faith First Conservatives (27%) and Unconventional Right (28%) say this.
- Pragmatic and Polite Right overwhelmingly reject this style of politics – just 5% say they like seeing political opponents humiliated.

Trump viewed as best recent president among No Apologies Right and Faith First Conservatives, while Reagan leads among other GOP-oriented groups

% who say each has done the best job as president over the past 40 years



Note: No answer responses and estimates below 1% are not shown.
 Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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And these style differences show through in how each group views Donald Trump.

No Apologies Right remain unflinching fans of Trump, with Faith First Conservatives close behind. But other groups on the right are not as “all in” on the president.

No Apologies Right continue to overwhelmingly approve of Trump’s job performance: 90% do so, and 63% say he is the best president of the last 40 years.

Trump rates nearly as highly among Faith First Conservatives: 81% approve, and 52% name him as the best recent president.

But Unconventional Right and Pragmatic and Polite Right diverge on both measures: Just 53% of Unconventional Right and 36% of Pragmatic and Polite Right approve of Trump’s job performance. Both groups are also more likely to name Ronald Reagan as the best president of the last four decades than to say this about Trump.

Some key divides on the left: Crime, economics, gender identity – and feelings about the Democratic Party

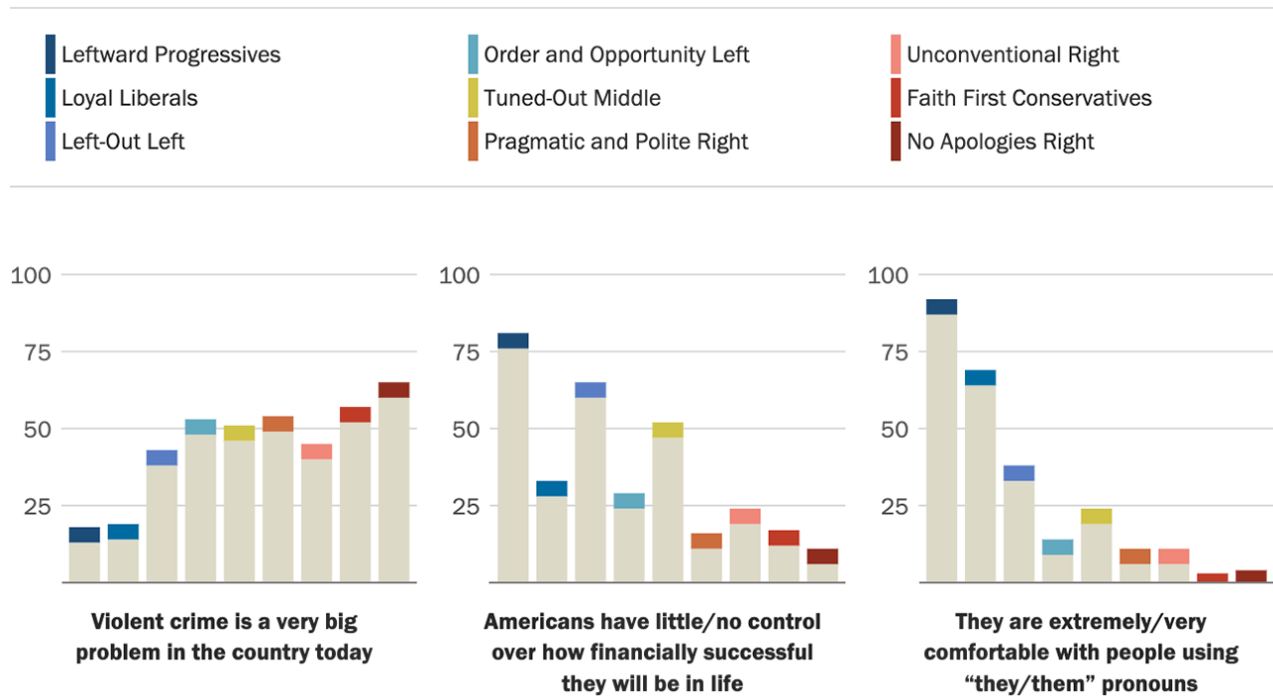
Typology groups on the left broadly share views on the social safety net, the value of diversity and opposition to Trump. But there are clear divisions.

Order and Opportunity Left and Left-Out Left are more moderate than Leftward Progressives and Loyal Liberals on sexuality and gender identity. The groups also diverge from those further to the left on issues of security and crime.

And Leftward Progressives are more critical than other groups of the economic system and more skeptical of U.S. military power.

Views of social issues, economic outlook differ across the left-of-center groups

% who say ...



Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and April 20-26, 2026.

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Leftward Progressives and Left-Out Left share a skepticism of the Democratic Party – though their frustrations are not the same.

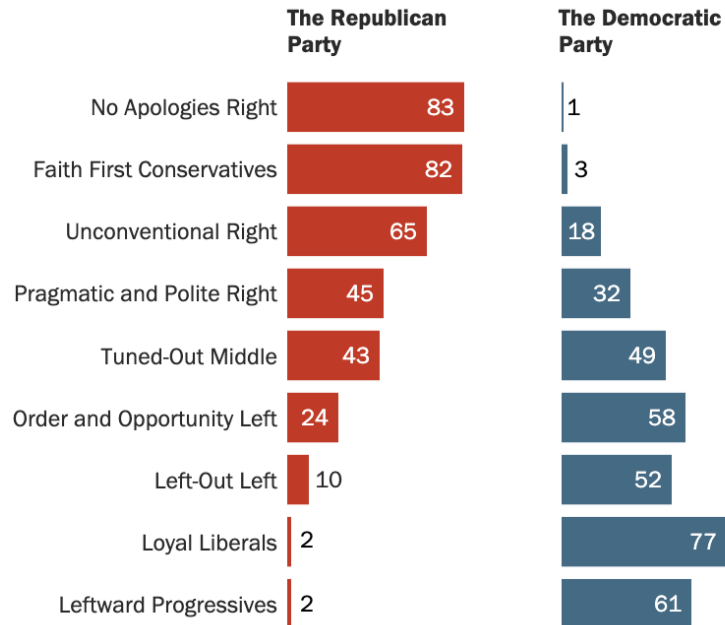
While 61% of Leftward Progressives view the Democratic Party favorably, that is far lower than among Loyal Liberals (77%). Left-Out Left are even less favorable: 52% rate the party positively.

Relatively small shares of Leftward Progressives (33%) and Left-Out Left (20%) also say the Democratic Party cares about people like them a great deal or quite a bit. By comparison, 48% of Loyal Liberals say it does.

But these two groups may have different reasons for their skepticism of the Democratic Party. For example, Leftward Progressives are far more liberal than Left-Out Left: 66% of Leftward Progressives say they like politicians who identify as democratic socialists, compared with just 22% of Left-Out Left.

While very liberal, Leftward Progressives are not overwhelmingly positive about the Democratic Party

% who have a favorable view of ...



Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and April 20-26, 2026.

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Immigration splits typology groups on both ends of the political spectrum

Faith First Conservatives and No Apologies Right stand out for their support for the Trump administration’s restrictive immigration policies: Clear majorities say undocumented immigrants should be deported. About half of Unconventional Right say the same.

In contrast, majorities in all the other typology groups – including Pragmatic and Polite Right – say there should be a path to legal status for those currently living in the U.S. illegally.

At the same time, wide majorities in most typology groups, including Order and Opportunity Left, say it is extremely or very important for the U.S. to maintain secure

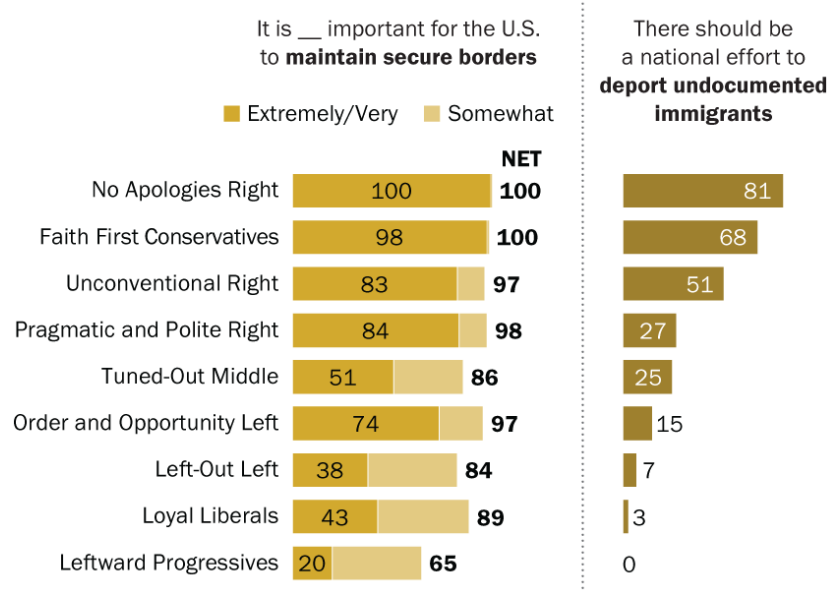
borders. The three leftmost groups are less likely to hold this view, though 43% of Loyal Liberals and 38% of Left-Out Left say this – compared with just 20% of Leftward Progressives.

To learn more about each group’s characteristics, explore the typology group profiles:

[No Apologies Right](#) | [Faith First Conservatives](#) | [Unconventional Right](#) | [Pragmatic and Polite Right](#) | [Tuned-Out Middle](#) | [Order and Opportunity Left](#) | [Left-Out Left](#) | [Loyal Liberals](#) | [Leftward Progressives](#)

Immigration policy divides groups on both the left and the right

% who say ...



Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted June 2-8 and Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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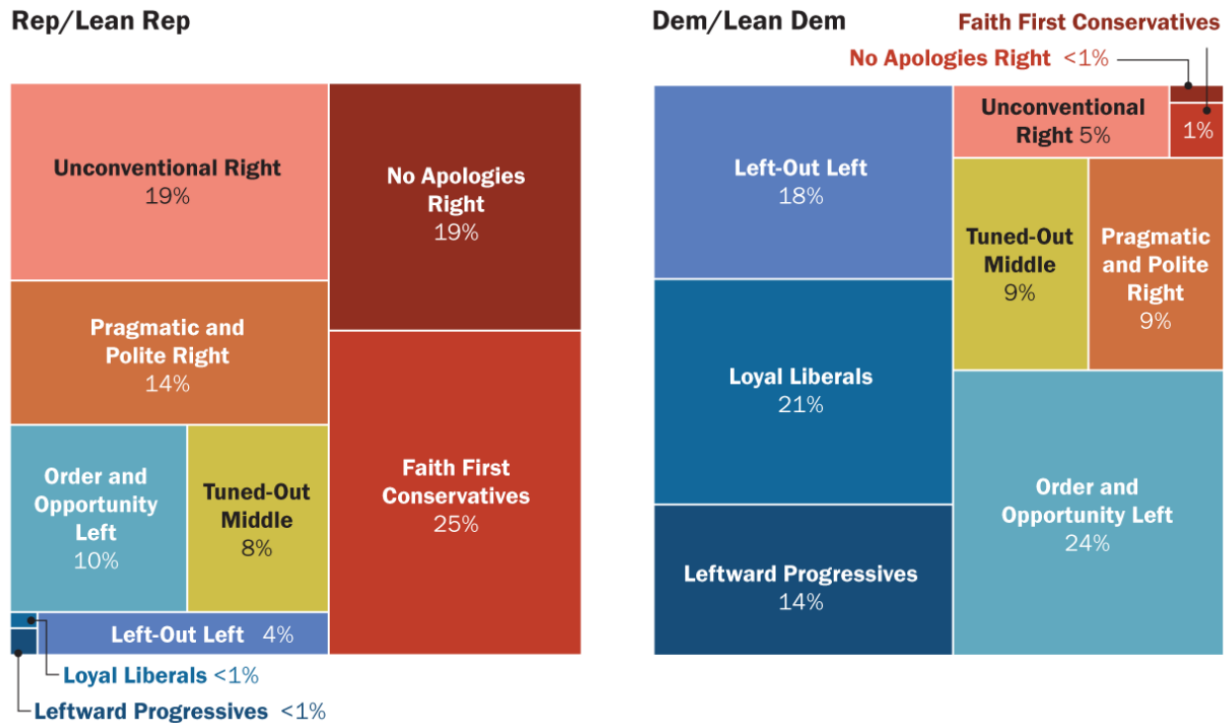
Dive deeper on the typology groups

Typology groups and the Democratic and Republican parties

Though two of the typology groups are almost exclusively made up of Democrats and two are nearly all Republican (including leaners), this typology was developed without taking partisan affiliation into account.

The political diversity of the Republican and Democratic parties

% who are in each typology group



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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The typology highlights that most Americans – in both partisan coalitions – are neither consistently liberal nor consistently conservative in their values. In fact, roughly 15% of those who call themselves Republicans or Republican leaners have a set of political values that place them in groups to the left of center overall – and a similar share of Democrats have values that place them in groups that are more right of center.

For more on partisanship and the typology, read [“How the political typology groups feel about the Republican and Democratic parties.”](#)

Political engagement

By all measures, Loyal Liberals and No Apologies Right are the most politically engaged, with Faith First Conservatives and Leftward Progressives close behind. These groups are more likely to vote, to follow and talk about politics, and to say that it really matters which party wins in the upcoming midterm elections.

Other groups are less engaged – particularly Tuned-Out Middle.

For more on how the groups participate in politics, read [“How voting, political participation and news sources differ across the political typology groups.”](#)

Foreign policy values

Current foreign policy flashpoints – like Iran, Israel and Ukraine – and broad foreign policy values split the typology groups in several ways. Some largely track traditional partisan divides, but others split the coalitions. To explore some of these differences, read [“How foreign policy values and issues cut across the political typology groups.”](#)

Groups that are more ideologically consistent also tend to be more invested in outcome of 2026 midterms

*% who say it **really matters** which party wins control of Congress in the November 2026 elections*



Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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Age, race and ethnicity

The typology also illuminates how Americans differ in their political values across demographic groups. In particular, there are notable differences in what typology groups are most common among younger and older adults and Americans of different racial and ethnic groups. For instance:

Age

Adults under 30 are more likely to be in groups to the left of center than older adults – especially Left-Out Left and Leftward Progressives.

Americans 65 and older, by comparison, are far more likely to be in some of the groups to the right – especially Pragmatic and Polite Right and No Apologies Right.

Race and ethnicity

Hispanic and Black adults are more likely than White adults to be in left-oriented groups, while White adults are more likely than other groups to be in right-oriented groups.

Even as they are less likely to be in left-oriented groups overall, White adults are more likely than Hispanic and Black adults to be Leftward Progressives or Loyal Liberals. In contrast, Hispanic and Black adults are especially concentrated in Left-Out Left and Order and Opportunity Left.

For more on how groups are distributed in the typology, read [“The political typology illustrates the gaps in political values by age, race and ethnicity.”](#)

No Apologies Right

Unwavering Trump supporters with a pugilistic political style and an ‘America first’ outlook

No Apologies Right are overwhelmingly supportive of President Donald Trump’s agenda and the Make America Great Again movement. They take very conservative stances across a wide range of issues, and nearly all identify as Republicans or lean toward the party.

No Apologies Right are one of nine groups in Pew Research Center’s 2026 Political Typology. To learn more about the typology, start with the [overview](#). To find which group is your best fit, [take the quiz](#).

No Apologies Right view the United States as standing above all other countries and are more content than other groups with America “going it alone.” They place high importance on maintaining America’s status as a military superpower and are strong backers of the armed forces. At the same time, they largely think other countries do not treat the U.S. fairly, and many say America’s traditional alliances have been a burden to the country.



Allie Sullberg

They stand out for their deep-seated opposition to diversity, equity and inclusion efforts and their other opinions on race issues. Almost all No Apologies Right strongly supported the Trump administration’s actions to end DEI efforts in the federal government. They are the group *most* likely to say White people face discrimination – and *least* likely to say Black and Hispanic people do. Most say the legacy of slavery has no impact on the position of Black people in U.S. society today.

No Apologies Right want smaller government and less regulation. Nearly all supported the Trump administration’s cuts to federal departments and agencies, and three-quarters say the federal government should provide less assistance to people in need. About eight-in-ten say government regulation of business does more harm than good, the only group in which a clear majority holds this view.

No Apologies Right are:

- **Uncompromising in their politics.** They are the group least likely to think it's important for Trump to find ways to work with Democrats.
- **Skeptical of climate change – and of scientists.** About two-thirds say climate change is not a problem for the country, and most say climate scientists have too much influence on public policy debates addressing global climate change. More broadly, they are far more likely than other groups to describe themselves as skeptical of experts.
- **Mostly men** (74%). No other typology group is as tilted in gender balance.
- **Individualists.** They are the group most likely to say people have control over how financially successful they will be in life.

Political affiliation, voting and engagement

No Apologies Right are overwhelmingly

Republican: Nearly all (99%) are Republicans or independents who lean toward the Republican Party, including about half who say they *strongly* identify with the GOP (51%).

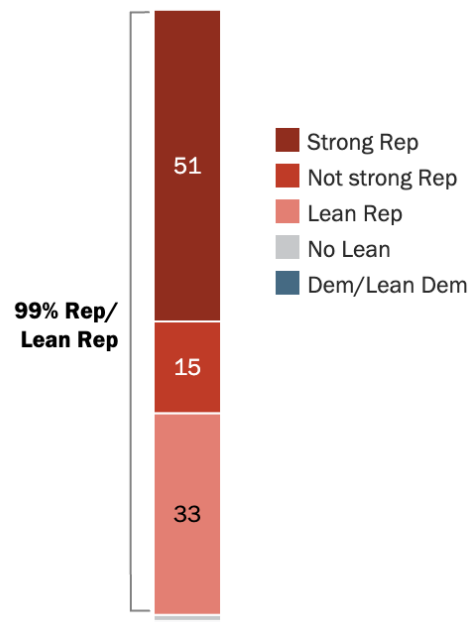
This group is also distinctly conservative: 84% self-identify as conservative, including 30% who identify as *very* conservative. They generally express very cold attitudes toward the Democratic Party and warm views of the Republican Party.

No Apologies Right are extremely engaged when it comes to politics:

- 95% follow news about politics at least some of the time.
- 84% say it really matters which party controls Congress following the 2026 midterm elections.
- 83% voted in the 2024 presidential election, more than any other typology group. (Of those who voted, 99% supported Trump.)

No Apologies Right's partisan affiliation

% who are ...



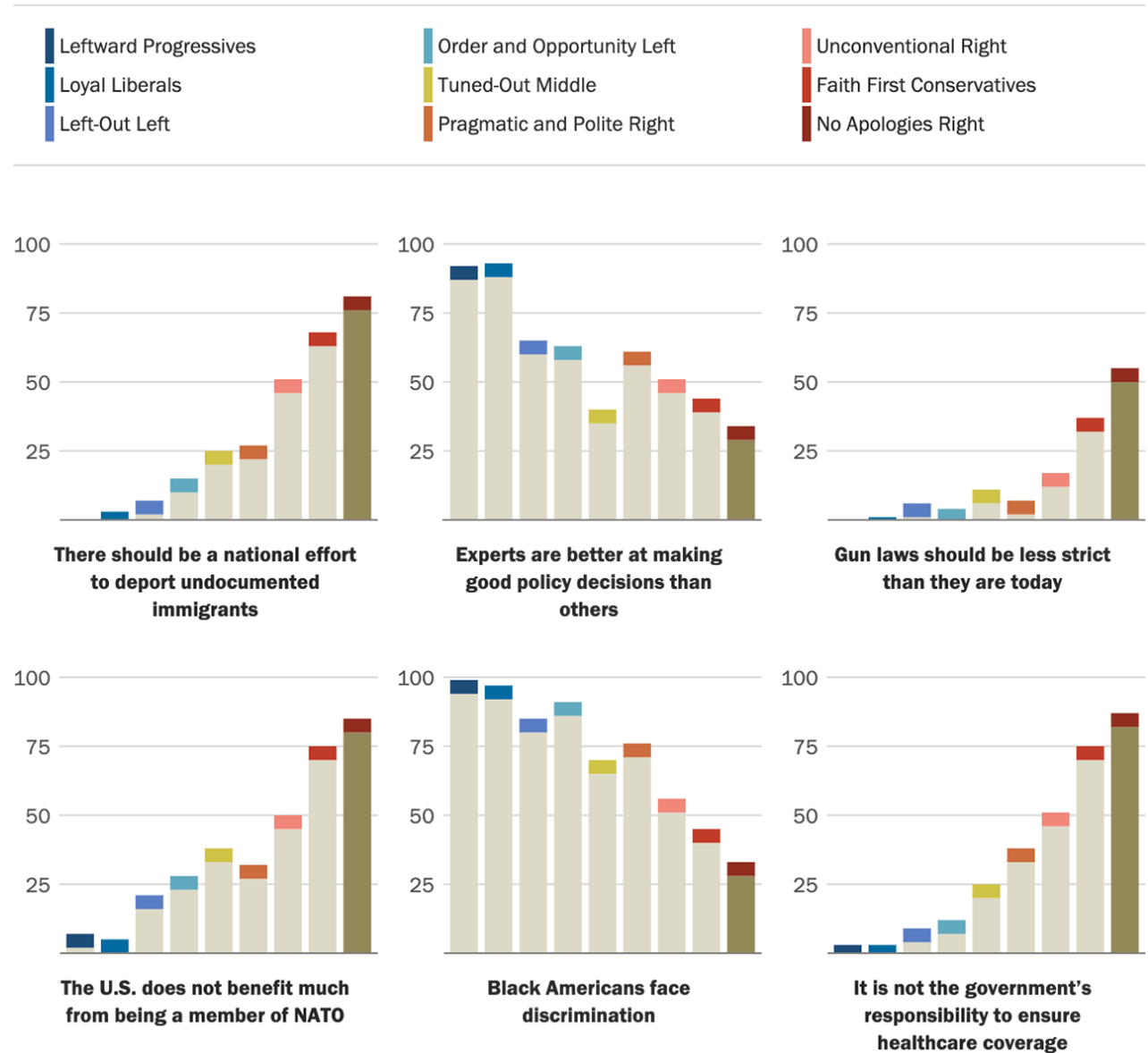
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Key attitudes and beliefs

No Apologies Right: Supporters of restrictive immigration policies, permissive gun policies, a smaller social safety net and more independent foreign policy

% who say ...



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables. The April 2025 question about discrimination had a sample size of 114 Tuned-Out Middle, for a margin of error plus or minus 10.4 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted April 7-13, June 2-8 and Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26 and March 23-29, 2026.

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No Apologies Right hold hard-line conservative values and views across most issues, even relative to other Republican-oriented typology groups. While they share many of their values with [Faith First Conservatives](#), they tend to take more maximalist positions than that group on most issues – with the exception of some issues related to religion, morality or social traditionalism.

They back restrictive immigration policies: 81% say there should be a national effort to deport undocumented immigrants.

No Apologies Right hold traditionally conservative views on issues related to gender roles, sexuality and gender identity. While they are not quite as conservative as Faith First Conservatives on some of these issues, nearly all say gender is determined by one’s sex at birth. They overwhelmingly express discomfort about the use of pronouns like “they/them” and the participation of transgender athletes in sports teams that don’t match their sex at birth.

A confrontational style

No Apologies Right both reject “politically correct” language and have a hard-edged approach to politics.

Most (70%) say it is not important to avoid the use of language that others find offensive. About half (53%) like it when politicians they agree with humiliate their political opponents.

Far lower shares of every other typology group take each of these positions.

Jump to the [detailed tables](#) to learn more about No Apologies Right and the other typology groups.

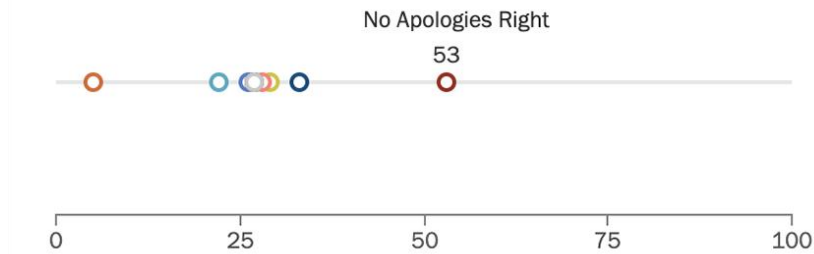
No Apologies Right are less concerned about offensive language and embrace a brasher approach to politics than other groups

% who say ...

It is not important to avoid using language others find offensive



They like it when politicians they agree with humiliate political opponents



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Faith First Conservatives

Staunch conservatives and strong Trump supporters who stand out for their faith-oriented politics

Faith First Conservatives are deeply conservative in their political values and are stalwart supporters of the Republican Party and Donald Trump, though their political style is not as uncompromising as [No Apologies Right](#) (the other typology group firmly at the core of the Republican coalition). They are highly religious and hold traditional stances on many social issues.

Faith First Conservatives are one of nine groups in Pew Research Center's 2026 Political Typology. To learn more about the typology, start with the [overview](#). To find which group is your best fit, [take the quiz](#).

By wide majorities, **Faith First Conservatives oppose abortion and see same-sex marriage as bad for society.**

Nearly all say gender is determined by one's sex at birth. They are more likely than others to view gambling, watching pornography, using marijuana and getting a divorce as morally wrong.



Allie Sullberg

Faith First Conservatives are highly critical of traditional U.S. allies. Like No Apologies Right, many view them as a burden and are skeptical of international organizations like NATO. Many also say the United States stands above other countries. And they place particular value on the nation's status as a military superpower.

While Faith First Conservatives hold conservative stances on border security and are generally supportive of the Trump administration's immigration policies, they are not as hard-line as No Apologies Right when it comes to immigration policy.

Faith First Conservatives are:

- **By far the most religious – and most Christian – typology group.** They are also much more likely than other groups to regularly attend religious services.
- **Fiscally oriented toward small government.** They prefer a government that is more hands-off on economic issues and generally oppose social welfare programs.
- **One of the most rural groups,** with 41% saying they live in rural areas.

- **Strong Republicans who back Trump.** But their support is less absolute than that of No Apologies Right, with many saying they have mixed feelings about the way Trump conducts himself. They also are less likely to embrace an uncompromising approach to politics.

Political affiliation, voting and engagement

Nearly all Faith First Conservatives (95%) are Republicans or Republican-leaning independents, and about half say they *strongly* identify with the GOP (47%). More than three-quarters (78%) describe themselves as conservative.

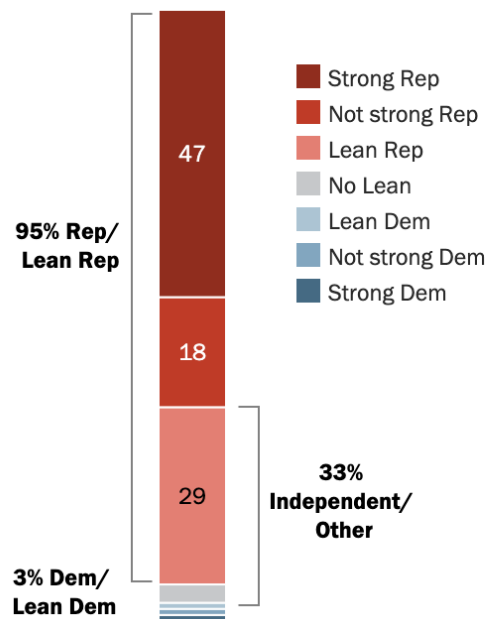
As of April, 81% approve of Trump’s job performance, with 58% strongly approving. Nine-in-ten say they support the MAGA movement, and about eight-in-ten (82%) have a favorable view of the Republican Party.

Faith First Conservatives are fairly politically engaged, though not quite at the [levels of](#) No Apologies Right and [Loyal Liberals](#):

- 75% turned out to vote in the 2024 presidential election. Among those who voted, 97% went for Trump.
- 72% follow news about the government at least some of the time.
- 66% say it really matters who wins control of Congress in the 2026 elections.

Faith First Conservatives’ partisan affiliation

% who are ...



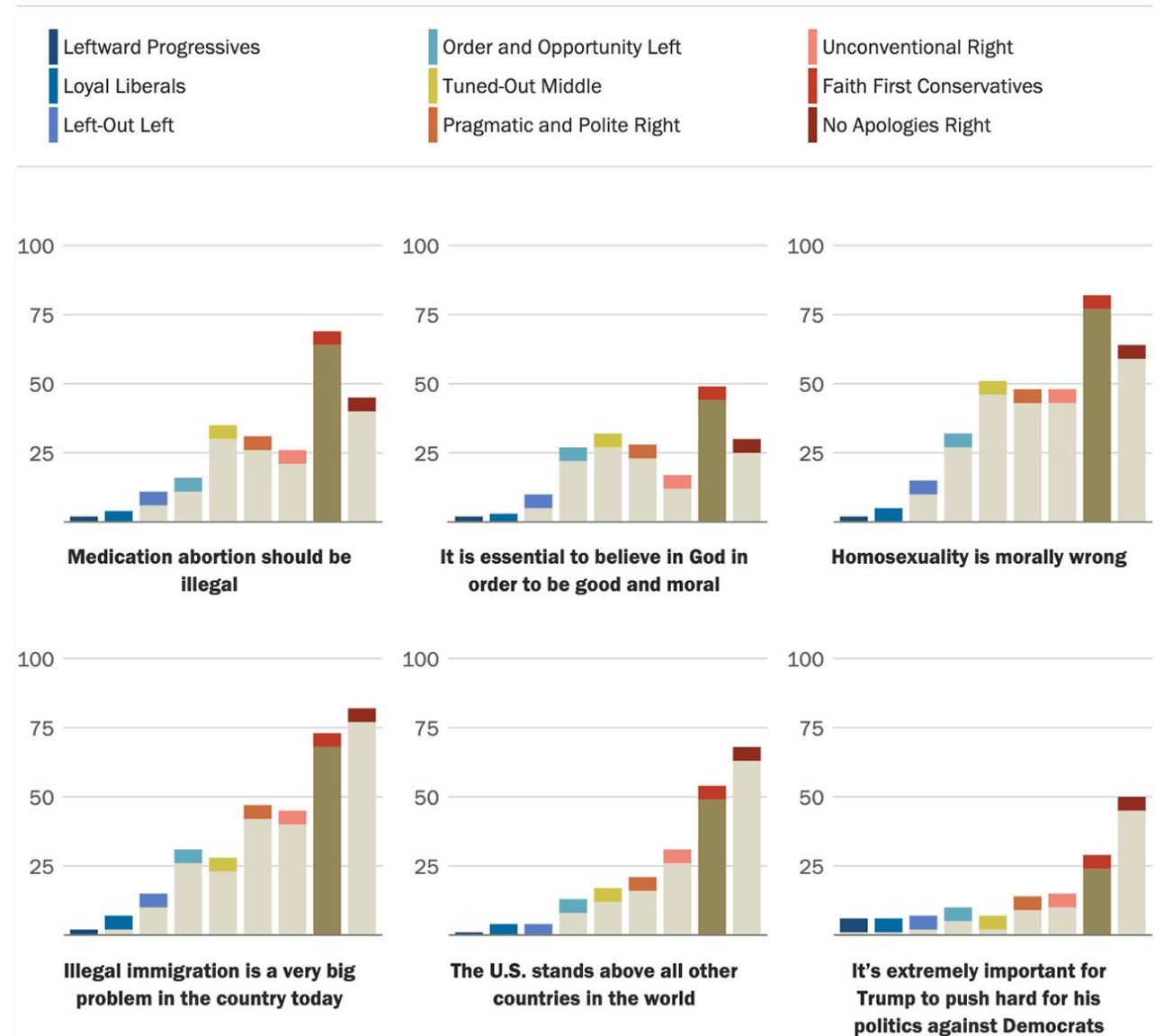
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Key attitudes and beliefs

Faith First Conservatives: Deeply conservative social values and on other issues, with a less combative approach to politics than No Apologies Right

% who say ...



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11 and Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26 and April 20-26, 2026.

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Faith First Conservatives are especially conservative when it comes to traditional social values. About half (49%) say believing in God is essential to being a good and moral person, and they are more likely than those in other groups to oppose abortion and see homosexuality as morally wrong.

Like No Apologies Right, **Faith First Conservatives are far more likely than those in other groups to say the U.S. stands above all other countries** and that its influence has been getting stronger in recent years.

They see illegal immigration as a big problem for the country and favor restrictive immigration policies. They are among the strongest supporters of the Trump administration's approach to immigration enforcement.

They also express clear preferences for limiting the federal government's role as a social safety net. Most reject the idea that the government has a responsibility to ensure Americans have healthcare coverage, and about three-quarters say government services should be reduced from their current levels. But Faith First Conservatives are somewhat more likely than most other typology groups to say the government should have a role in encouraging people to have children, and 64% say fewer people having children is bad for society.

Faith is a stronger guiding force than for other groups

Religion influences many aspects of Faith First Conservatives' worldview – to a greater extent than for those in other groups.

About eight-in-ten say religion does a great deal or fair amount to shape the way they:

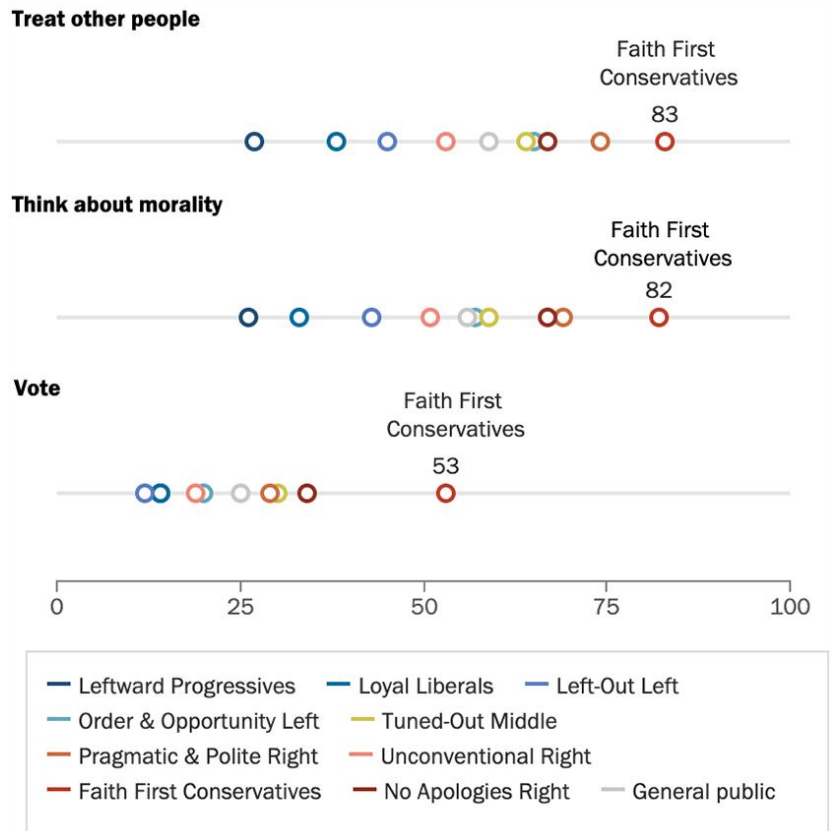
- Treat other people (83%)
- Think about morality (82%)

And they are the only group in which half or more say religion shapes the way they vote (53%).

Jump to the [detailed tables](#) to learn more about Faith First Conservatives and the other typology groups.

Religion shapes the views of Faith First Conservatives in many domains

% who say religion shapes the way they ____ a great deal/fair amount



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.
Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted May 5-11 and Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Unconventional Right

Conservative on immigration and culture, but they break from those to their right on some other key issues

Unconventional Right are a Republican-oriented group with conservative values in many areas – but not across the board. Largely supportive of restrictions on immigration and concerned about its impact on the country, they are also skeptical of efforts to promote diversity in workplaces and schools.

Unconventional Right are one of nine groups in Pew Research Center’s 2026 Political Typology. To learn more about the typology, start with the [overview](#). To find which group is your best fit, [take the quiz](#).

While Unconventional Right are generally in favor of smaller government, they are more divided over the role of government in healthcare, education and aid to lower-income Americans. And on some social and cultural issues, including abortion, their views are more mixed. In contrast to groups to the right of them, they are uncomfortable with looser gun laws and are not as opposed to same-sex marriage.



Allie Sullberg

Those who voted in 2024 largely backed Donald

Trump, but their support has softened. While they were not as strong in their support for Trump in 2024 as some other groups, they voted for him by a wide margin (79% vs. 16% for Kamala Harris among those who voted). Trump’s standing among Unconventional Right has fallen off more steeply than among most other groups: As of April, 53% approve of Trump’s handling of his job, down from 78% in the weeks after he was sworn in.

Unconventional Right are:

- **Generally conservative on immigration, racial attitudes, sexuality and gender identity.** But they are less hard-line on these issues than [Faith First Conservatives](#) and [No Apologies Right](#).
- **Less critical of traditional U.S. allies and international institutions than groups to their right.** More want U.S. decision-makers to account for allies’ interests, and they are more favorable toward NATO.

- **Younger and less religious** than other Republican-oriented groups. They are less likely than other groups with Republican majorities to say religion is very important in their lives.
- **Far less politically engaged than those to their right.** They are not particularly interested in politics and follow news about it far less closely than other Republican-oriented groups.

Political affiliation, voting and engagement

Though Unconventional Right are a largely Republican and Republican-leaning group, their attachment to the party is relatively low. And they are as likely to call themselves moderate as to describe themselves as conservative.

- 76% are Republicans or Republican leaners (19% are Democrats or Democratic leaners).
- But just 26% are *strong* Republicans.

In fact, about half say they are independent or align with another party – though most of this segment leans to the GOP.

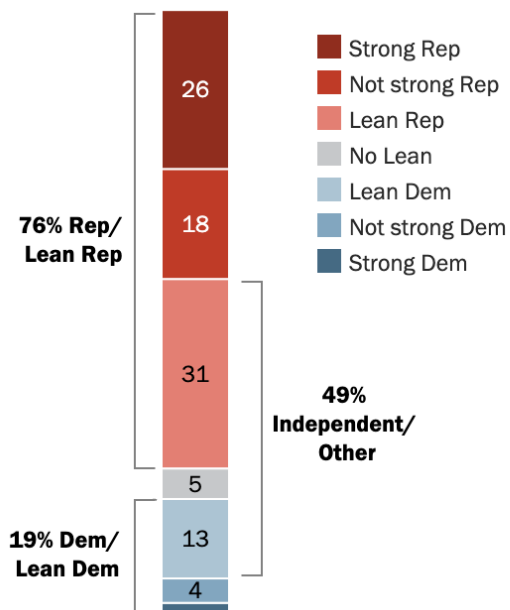
While almost none describe their views as liberal (4%), roughly half (46%) say they are conservative; the same share (46%) say they are moderate.

Unconventional Right are moderately politically engaged. They are less likely than other Americans to vote, to follow politics or to say it really matters which party controls Congress after the 2026 elections.

- 55% voted in the 2024 election.
- 42% say it really matters who wins control of Congress this November (compared with 60% of Americans overall).

Unconventional Right's partisan affiliation

% who are ...



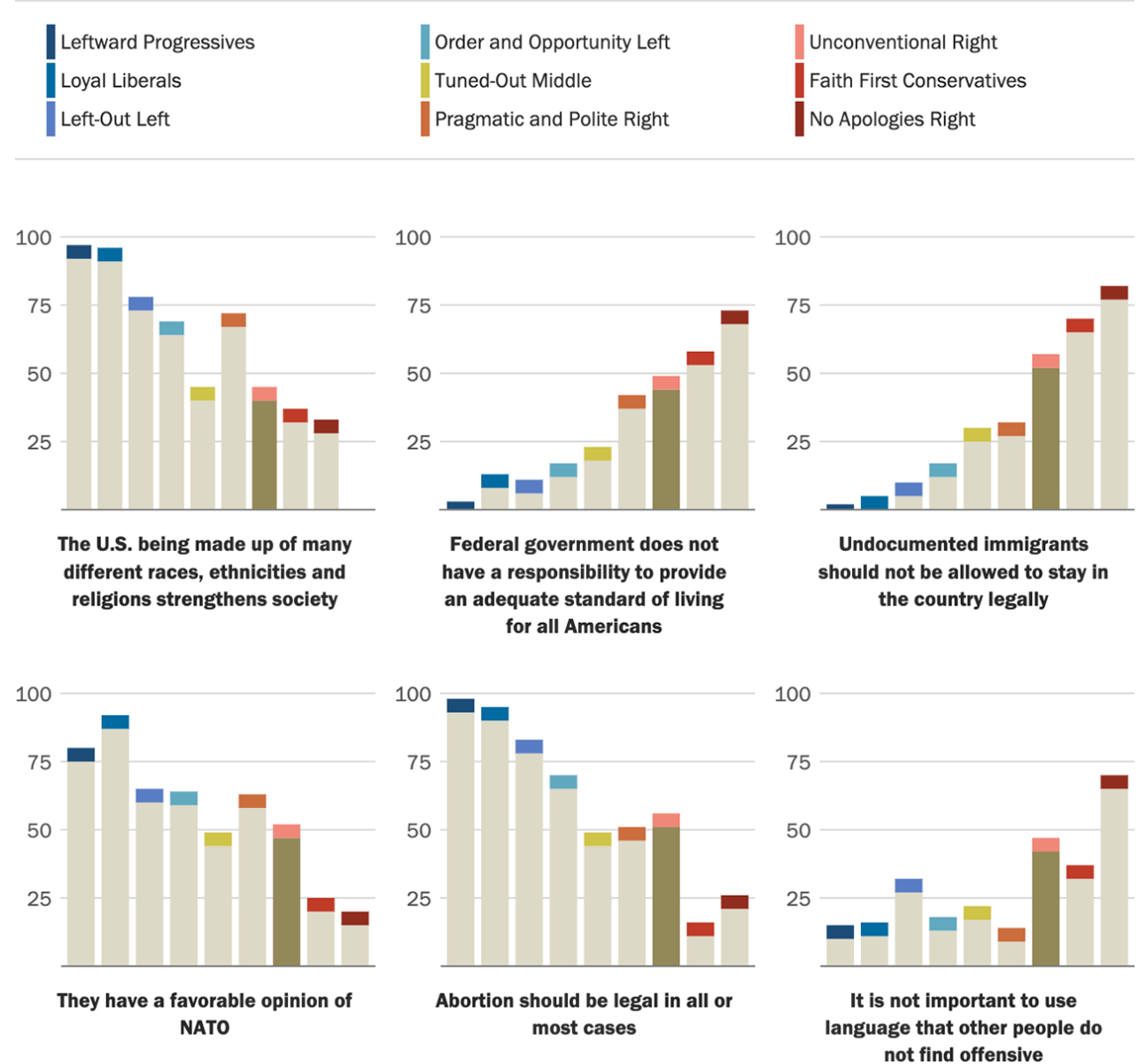
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Key attitudes and beliefs

Unconventional Right: Small-government advocates who hold conservative views on immigration and race but are less uniformly conservative on other social issues

% who say ...



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables. The April 2025 question about government responsibility to provide adequate standard of living had a sample size of 114 Tuned-Out Middle, for a margin of error of plus or minus 10.4 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.
 Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted April 7-13, June 2-8 and Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26 and March 23-29, 2026.

Unconventional Right's views on diversity, the role of the federal government and removing people who live in the U.S. illegally generally align with groups further to their right. Fewer than half say having a population with many different races, ethnicities and religions strengthens the U.S. (45%). About half (49%) say the government does *not* have a responsibility to provide an adequate standard of living. And they are more supportive of deporting immigrants who are living in the U.S. than groups to their left.

But Unconventional Right's views are less conservative when it comes to international organizations, abortion and several other issues. They are much more favorable toward NATO than groups to their right, and a modest majority (56%) say abortion should be *legal* in all or most cases. They are also more likely to say the government has a responsibility to provide health insurance (48% say it does; 51% say it does not).

They also stand out for being less concerned with using inoffensive language than many Americans: 47% say it is not important to them to use language others do not find offensive, compared with 29% of all Americans.

Views on guns don't align neatly with other groups

Unconventional Right's views of the role of guns in society fall in line with conservative positions in some ways and with liberal positions in other ways.

Like Faith First Conservatives and No Apologies Right, Unconventional Right are far less likely than other Americans to see gun violence as a very big problem in the country: Just 29% say it is.

But when it comes to openly carrying guns in public, Unconventional Right hold views closer to the rest of the groups.

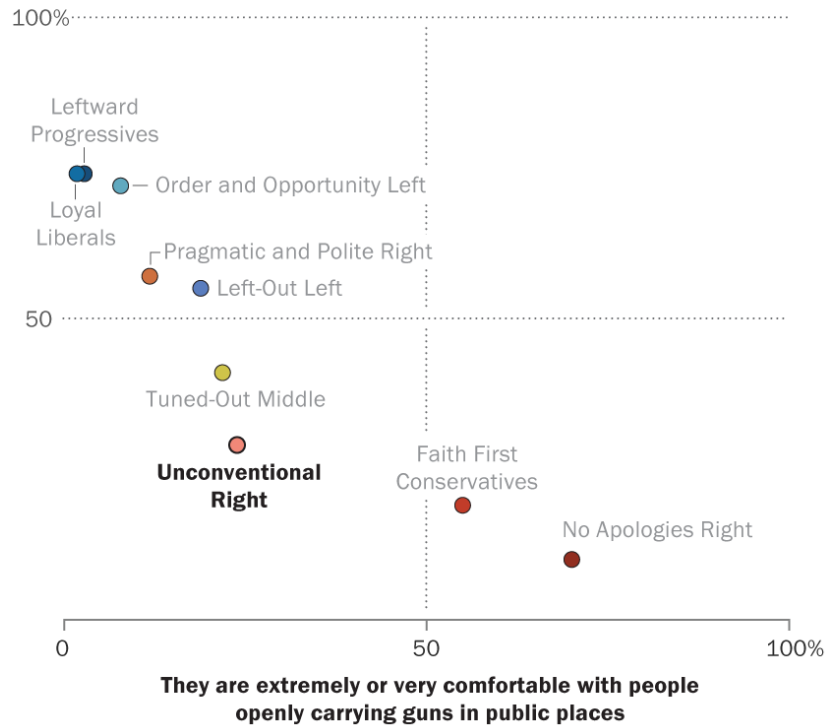
About a quarter of Unconventional Right (24%) say they are extremely or very comfortable with open carry. Clear majorities of Faith First Conservatives (55%) and No Apologies Right (70%) are comfortable with open carry – no more than a quarter in any other group expresses this level of comfort with openly carrying guns.

Jump to the [detailed tables](#) to learn more about Unconventional Right and the other typology groups.

Unconventional Right's views on guns stand out from other typology groups

% who say ...

Gun violence is a very big problem



Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and April 20-26, 2026.

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Pragmatic and Polite Right

Moderate in tone and on many issues, with a small-government streak

Pragmatic and Polite Right hold a mix of conservative, moderate and somewhat liberal issue positions: They skew more conservative on economics and the role of government but tilt more liberal on issues related to race and in their orientation to the rest of the world.

They are also moderate in their style, prizing civility and cooperation. While they are more Republican than Democratic on balance, they are fairly mixed in their partisanship and vote choices.

Pragmatic and Polite Right are one of nine groups in Pew Research Center's 2026 Political Typology. To learn more about the typology, start with the [overview](#). To find which group is your best fit, [take the quiz](#).



Allie Sullberg

Pragmatic and Polite Right are economically

conservative, but not absolutist: They are far more likely than groups to the left to say it's important for the U.S. economic system to be based on capitalism and to view the economic system as at least somewhat fair. But they are more likely than groups to their right to see economic inequality as a problem in the country and to support raising corporate tax rates.

Pragmatic and Polite Right have moderate to liberal views when it comes to race and

diversity. In contrast to groups to their right, clear majorities say the nation's racial, ethnic and religious diversity strengthens American society, that the legacy of slavery continues to affect the condition of Black people in the country, and that Black, Hispanic and Asian Americans face at least some discrimination.

Pragmatic and Polite Right are:

- **The oldest typology group** – 68% are ages 50 and older, including 42% who are at least 65.
- **Relatively religious** – 41% attend religious services at least a few times a month, and 53% say religion is very important in their lives. Only [Faith First Conservatives](#) (72%) register higher on these measures.

- **Advocates of civility and compromise in politics.** They strongly dislike it when politicians they agree with humiliate their political opponents, and they are more likely than those in most other groups to want to see politicians seek bipartisan common ground.
- **Fairly racially and ethnically diverse,** particularly given their age profile: 65% are White, 13% are Hispanic, 9% are Black and 9% are Asian.

Political affiliation, voting and engagement

While a 56% majority of Pragmatic and Polite Right associate with the GOP, more than a third (37%) have ties to the Democratic Party.

Many in the group lean toward or are only weakly attached to one of the parties, and half are self-described moderates.

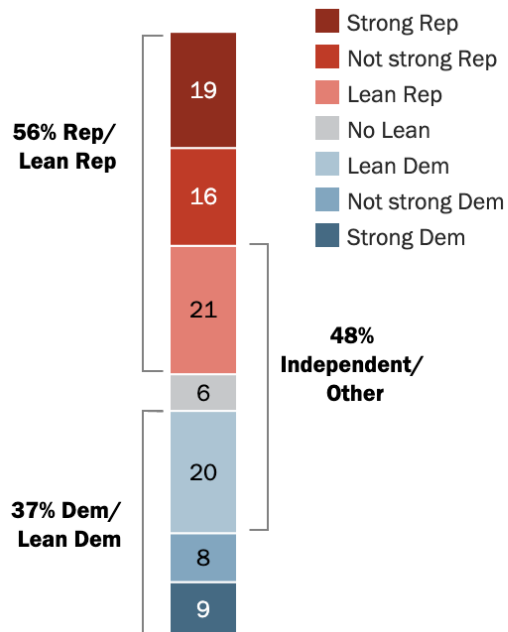
Although they are a Republican-oriented group, Pragmatic and Polite Right are more likely than the more right-leaning typology groups to express frustration and anger with the Republican Party, and they hold a more negative (54%) than positive view (45%) of the GOP overall. At the same time, 67% view the Democratic Party unfavorably.

Pragmatic and Polite Right are moderately politically engaged:

- 68% voted in the 2024 presidential election, a larger share than among the public overall.
- Most (74%) follow news about politics at least some of the time.
- And they are no more likely than the public overall to say control of Congress in the 2026 midterms really matters (57% vs. 60% for all adults).

Pragmatic and Polite Right’s partisan affiliation

% who are ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

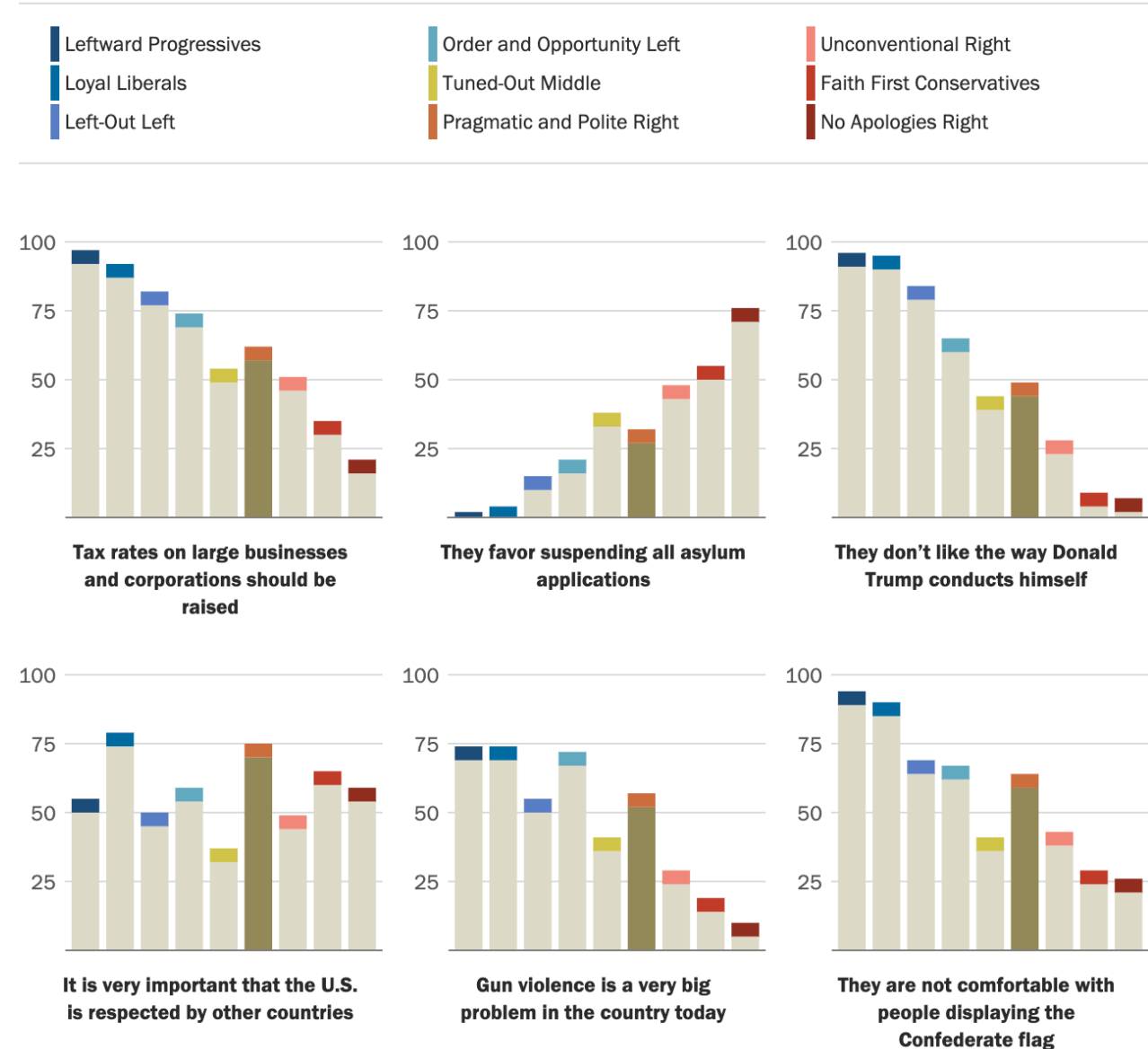
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Key attitudes and beliefs

Pragmatic and Polite Right hold a measured mix of positions in several domains.

Pragmatic and Polite Right: Small-government conservatives with a measured approach to many policy issues

% who say ...



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.
 Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 27-Feb. 2 and Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26, March 23-29 and April 20-26, 2026.

They want border security and are concerned about illegal immigration, but they do not support the administration’s widespread deportation efforts. Two-thirds say there should be a path to legal status for those living in the country illegally. And when it comes to the Trump administration’s stepped-up immigration enforcement actions and suspensions of asylum applications, this group clearly breaks from those to its right.

Though they backed Donald Trump over Kamala Harris in 2024 (by 54% to 40% among those who voted), just 36% approve of Trump’s job performance as of April. Majorities of Pragmatic and Polite Right say they do not have confidence in Trump on most key issues facing the country, and most have either mixed feelings about (39%) or don’t like (49%) the way he conducts himself as president.

Pragmatic and Polite Right differ from groups to their right on foreign policy. They are second only to [Loyal Liberals](#) in the importance they place on America being respected around the world (75% say this is very important). They also put more value than groups to their right on traditional U.S. alliances and multilateral institutions such as NATO. And when it comes to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, 59% say the U.S. has a responsibility to help Ukraine defend itself (no more than a third of those in groups to their right say this).

While they are somewhat conservative on issues of sexuality and gender identity, they take positions closer to the middle – or left – on several other cultural issues. For instance, 57% say gun violence is a very big problem in the country (no more than three-in-ten of those in groups to the right say this). They are also more likely than other right-leaning typology groups to express discomfort with people displaying the Confederate flag (64% say they would not be comfortable with this, while just 13% say they would be).

Civility and consistency

Pragmatic and Polite Right tend to dislike heated, confrontational or overly aggressive politics to a greater degree than other groups. This especially separates them from groups to their right.

They overwhelmingly (86%) say elected officials should avoid heated or aggressive language because it could encourage people to take violent action.

Nearly eight-in-ten (78%) prefer an incremental approach to solving the country’s problems rather than new approaches that may fix things quickly but risk making them worse.

The group’s preference for “polite” politics surfaces in several of their other views. For instance, 72% hold the view that people saying offensive things is a major problem in society today, and 70% say they dislike it *a lot* when politicians humiliate their political opponents.

Pragmatic and Polite Right prefer proven approaches and think officials should avoid heated language

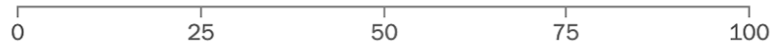
% who say ...

Elected officials should avoid heated or aggressive language

Pragmatic and Polite Right
86

The best way to solve problems is using proven approaches that solve problems gradually

Pragmatic and Polite Right
78



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.
Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 4-10 and Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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Jump to the [detailed tables](#) to learn more about Pragmatic and Polite Right and the other typology groups.

Tuned-Out Middle

Largely disconnected from politics, they tilt liberal on economic concerns but not on social issues

Tuned-Out Middle are defined largely by their relatively low levels of interest in politics and participation in elections. While they are roughly equally likely to associate with the Republican and Democratic parties, most don't identify as partisans, and they tend not to hold strong positions on political issues. Just 32% voted in the 2024 election.

Still, on some issues they tilt in an ideological direction. For instance, majorities express a preference for larger government and support several social welfare policies. But they tend to be more moderate or conservative on issues related to gender identity and sexuality. They are generally moderate on immigration – supporting both border security and a pathway to legal status for those in the country illegally.

Tuned-Out Middle are one of nine groups in Pew Research Center's 2026 Political Typology. To learn more about the typology, start with the [overview](#). To find which group is your best fit, [take the quiz](#).



Allie Sullberg

Tuned-Out Middle are:

- **Very financially strained.** A majority are lower income, and about half say they have little personal control over their financial success in life.
- **Less likely than other groups to have attended college.** They are the only group in which at least half have no formal education beyond high school.
- **The most racially diverse group.** A third are White, while about a quarter are Hispanic and a similar share are Black. About one-in-ten are Asian Americans.
- **Relatively young.** They are the one of the youngest typology groups after Leftward Progressives.
- **Generally unplugged.** They are much less likely than other typology groups to follow politics or the news.
- **Skeptical of other people.** A majority (68%) say most people can't be trusted.

Political affiliation, voting and engagement

Tuned-Out Middle are closely divided in their political affiliation. Nearly identical shares associate with the Democratic Party (46%) and the GOP (43%).

But most do not have a strong attachment to either party. More than half view themselves as independents or something else, and 11% say they do not lean toward either of the two major parties.

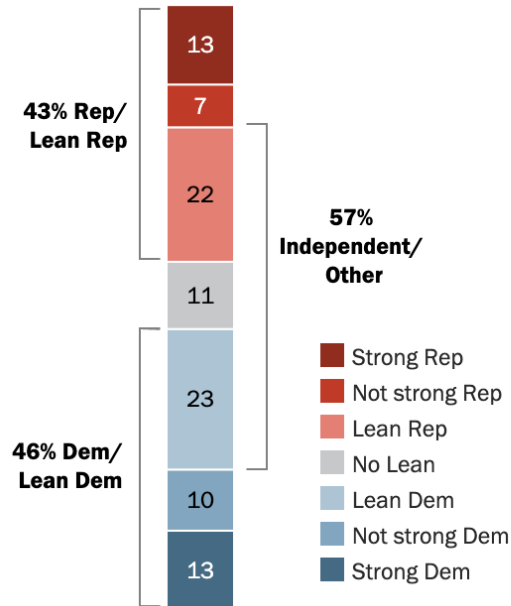
About half (52%) call themselves moderate, with most of the remainder identifying as conservative (31%) rather than liberal (13%).

Tuned-Out Middle are largely disengaged from politics:

- 46% say they rarely follow what's going on in politics.
- 32% turned out to vote in 2024 – the lowest of any typology group.
- Just 31% say it really matters who wins control of Congress in the 2026 elections, far lower than the 60% of Americans overall who say this.

Tuned-Out Middle's partisan affiliation

% who are ...



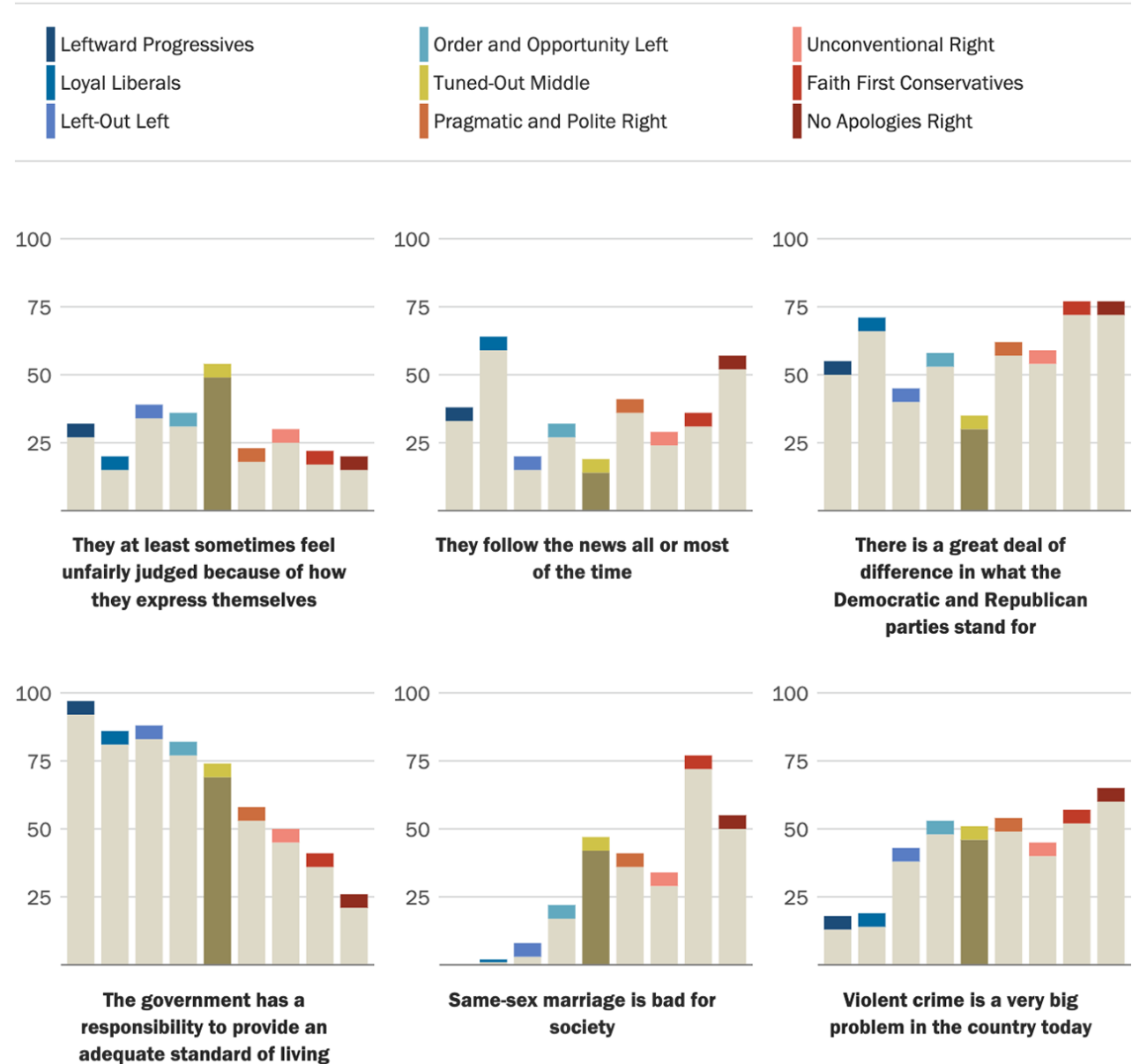
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Key attitudes and beliefs

Tuned-Out Middle: Tuning out of politics and the news, but not on key issues

% who say ...



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables. The April 2025 question about government responsibility had a sample size of 114 Tuned-Out Middle, for a margin of error plus or minus 10.4 percentage points at the 95% confidence interval. Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted April 7-13, Aug. 18-24, Sept. 22-28 and Nov. 17-30, 2025, and April 20-26, 2026.

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Tuned-Out Middle especially stand out from the other typology groups for their low engagement with politics. They are less interested in politics overall and less likely to say there is a great deal of difference in what the parties stand for. They also are more likely to express the view that they feel judged by others because of the language they use to express themselves.

Tuned-Out Middle hold moderate and mixed political values. They modestly favor a larger government and a robust social safety net, which extends to support for programs such as Social Security and government-provided healthcare. But they also hold somewhat conservative views on issues such as same-sex marriage and gender identity.

They tend to fall toward the middle of the political spectrum on many other issues, including climate change, immigration, abortion and foreign policy.

Financially stressed

Tuned-Out Middle are one of the most economically strained typology groups:

- 56% are lower income, by far the highest share of any typology group.
- Half struggle to pay their bills each month.
- Just 36% have savings that could cover three months' worth of expenses in the event of an emergency.

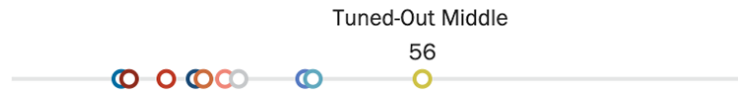
This group is also among the most doubtful that Americans have a great deal or fair amount of control over how successful they will be financially (48% of Tuned-Out Middle say this).

Jump to the [detailed tables](#) to learn more about Tuned-Out Middle and the other typology groups.

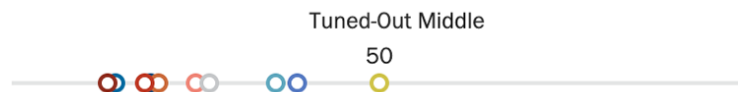
Tuned-Out Middle are very economically stressed

% who ...

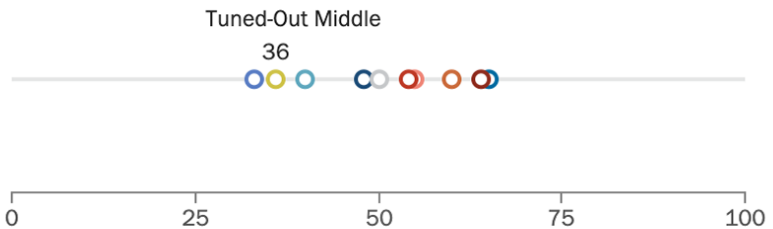
Are lower income



Cannot pay some bills or can only make a partial payment on them



Have an emergency or rainy day fund



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Order and Opportunity Left

Economically liberal positions with moderate stances on immigration and concerns about safety and crime

Order and Opportunity Left are the largest group in the political typology, making up 18% of the American public. They generally support a larger federal government with more services and are critical of some aspects of the economic system. But they couple this with a greater sense of economic individualism than the typology groups more firmly on the left.

Order and Opportunity Left are one of nine groups in Pew Research Center's 2026 Political Typology. To learn more about the typology, start with the [overview](#). To find which group is your best fit, [take the quiz](#).

Across many issues, Order and Opportunity Left express a desire for order and safety in society. They support more restrictive border policies and are concerned about violent crime in the country. They also are more supportive of law enforcement powers than groups to their left.



Allie Sullberg

Overall, they tilt Democratic in their political preferences and partisan identification: 65% are Democrats or independents who lean toward the Democratic Party, and those who voted in 2024 backed Kamala Harris over Donald Trump by about three-to-one. Still, a quarter are Republicans and Republican-leaning independents. They make up substantial shares of both partisan coalitions, reflecting their large size overall.

Order and Opportunity Left are:

- **Socially moderate.** They have liberal – though not maximalist – views on abortion and same-sex marriage, while their views on gender identity are more closely shared by more conservative groups.
- **Racially and ethnically diverse** – 41% are White, 26% are Hispanic, 21% are Black and 8% are Asian.
- **Fairly religious.** Most (71%) say religion is at least somewhat important in their lives, and they are more likely to affiliate with a religion and to regularly attend religious services than other groups that are majority Democratic.

- **Economically pinched.** They are more likely to have lower incomes than most other groups. Like [Left-Out Left](#) and [Tuned-Out Middle](#), most don't have savings to cover their expenses for a few months if they lost their job or faced some other financial emergency.

Political affiliation, voting and engagement

About two-thirds of Order and Opportunity Left associate with the Democratic Party, but many do not have strong ties – 29% are Democratic-leaning independents. A quarter of the group are Republicans or Republican leaners, while 10% do not express a partisan lean.

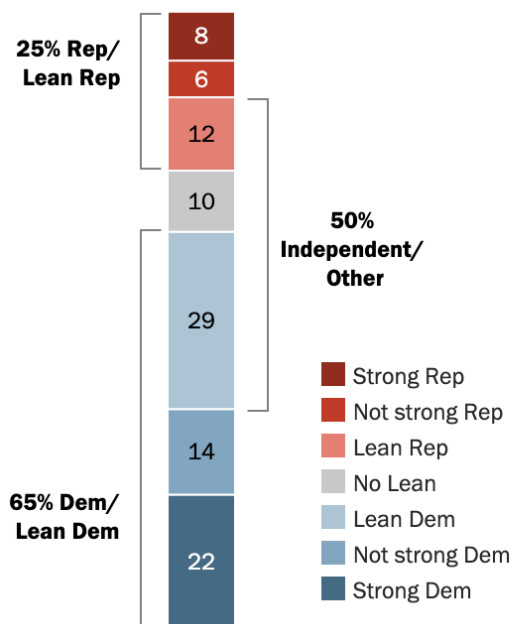
Roughly six-in-ten (59%) describe themselves as politically moderate, while 20% say they are liberal and 16% say they are conservative.

Order and Opportunity Left are less politically interested and active than other Americans:

- 18% say they are very or extremely interested in politics, compared with 29% of the public overall and more than 50% of those in the most politically engaged typology groups.
- Fewer than half (46%) voted in the 2024 presidential election. Those who did vote backed Kamala Harris over Donald Trump (75% vs. 22%).
- 50% say it really matters who wins control of Congress in the 2026 elections (60% of Americans overall say this).

Order and Opportunity Left's partisan affiliation

% who are ...



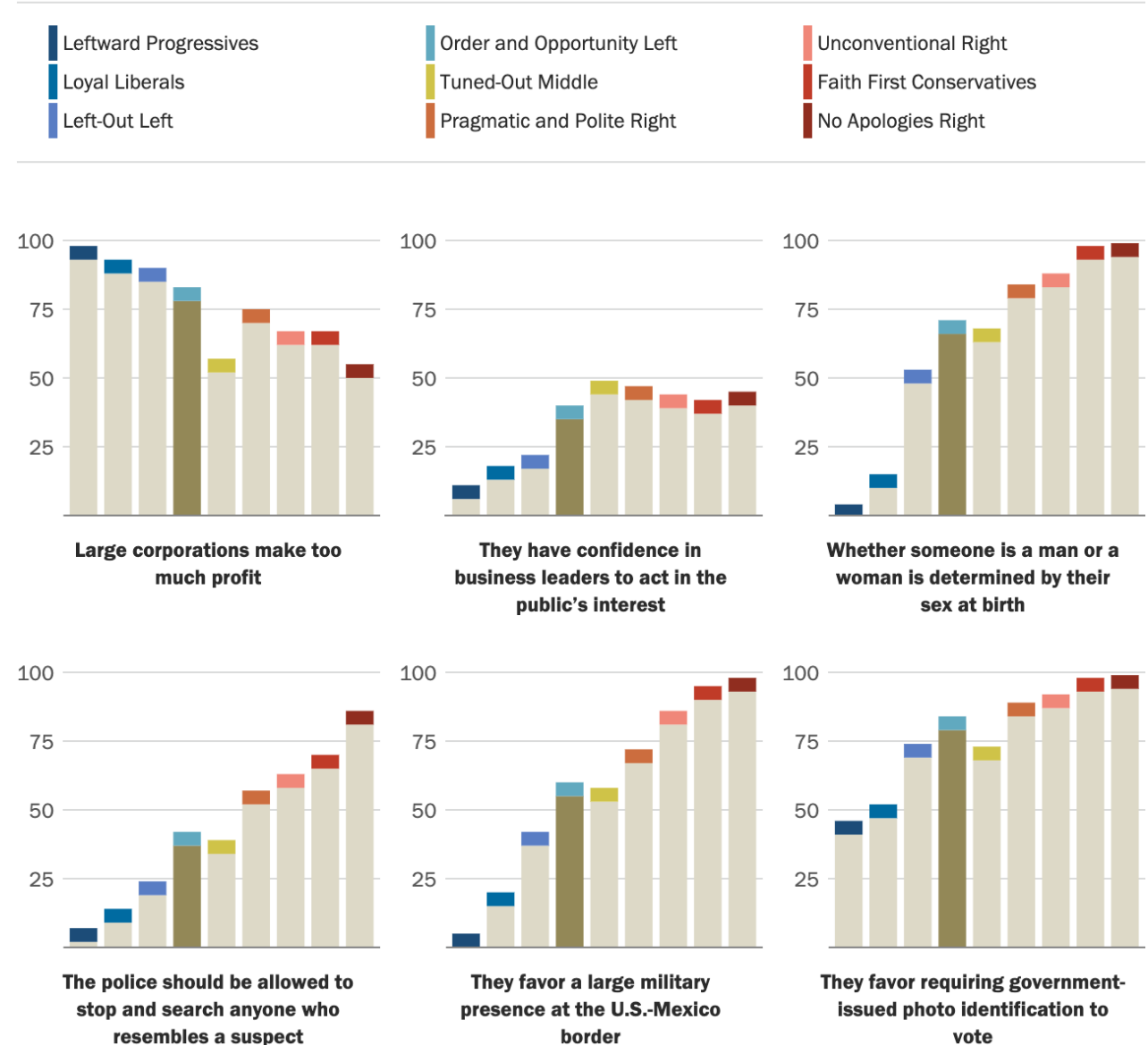
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Key attitudes and beliefs

Order and Opportunity Left: Concerned about order and security, with criticisms of the economic system – but more confidence in it than groups to their left

% who say ...



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.
 Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 20-26 and Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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Order and Opportunity Left place more trust in the military and police than groups to their left. They also are more likely than those in these other groups to see violent crime as a very big problem for the country, and they are more open to the idea of allowing police officers to stop and search anyone resembling a crime suspect.

They take moderate positions on immigration. Six-in-ten Order and Opportunity Left favor a military presence at the U.S.-Mexico border, and they are much more likely than other Democratic-oriented groups to see illegal immigration as a big problem for the country. But they do not support widespread deportation and detention of those in the country illegally, and they overwhelmingly say immigrants in the country illegally face discrimination. By wide margins, they also oppose the suspension of asylum applications and pauses on visa applications.

They have mixed views on sexuality and gender identity. Roughly half (51%) say same-sex marriage is neither good nor bad for society (the remainder are about evenly split). And while 71% view gender as being determined by sex at birth and 51% say they are not comfortable with the use of nonbinary pronouns, 62% also say transgender people face a lot of discrimination.

More than eight-in-ten (84%) back requiring photo voter identification to vote. But they also are more likely than groups to the right to favor automatic voter registration (65%) and allowing any voter to vote by mail if they want to (70%).

More respectful of authority, traditional than other left-oriented groups

About three-quarters of Order and Opportunity Left (74%) describe themselves as “respectful of authority” – a far higher share than in other majority-Democratic groups.

And while only about a third (32%) view themselves as “traditional,” much smaller shares of groups to their left say this.

They are also less interested in visiting other countries (40%) than other groups with a Democratic tilt.

Jump to the [detailed tables](#) to learn more about Order and Opportunity Left and the other typology groups.

How Order and Opportunity Left describe themselves

% who say they are ...

Respectful of authority



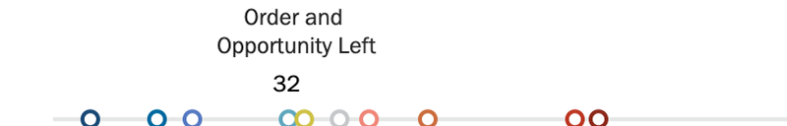
Open-minded



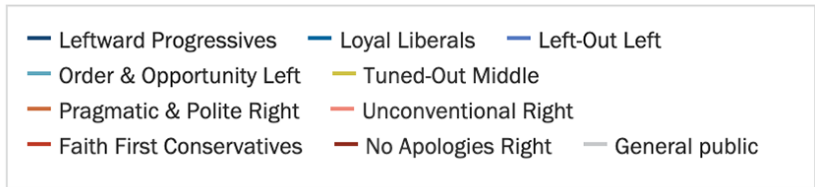
Interested in visiting other countries



Traditional



0 25 50 75 100



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.
 Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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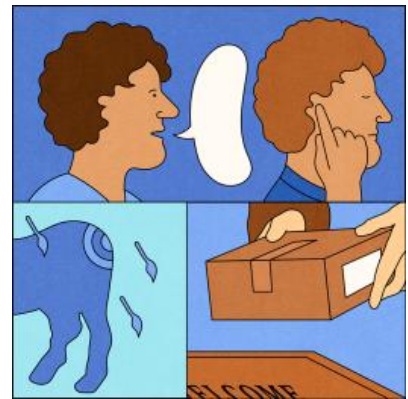
Left-Out Left

Democratic-leaning, with a mix of liberal and moderate views and limited confidence in the parties and the political system

Left-Out Left are a Democratic-oriented group marked by low expectations of the political system and a feeling that they are not well-represented. They largely doubt that political action will meaningfully improve their lives. And while they like the Democratic Party considerably more than the Republican Party, their evaluations of Democrats are lukewarm at best.

Left-Out Left are one of nine groups in Pew Research Center’s 2026 Political Typology. To learn more about the typology, start with the [overview](#). To find which group is your best fit, [take the quiz](#).

Left-Out Left are liberal in their orientation toward the role of government in supporting social welfare. They say the government has a responsibility to ensure that Americans have healthcare coverage, adequate income in retirement and a high-quality K-12 education. They also have doubts about the fairness of the economic system and the power and profits of large corporations.



Allie Sullberg

They hold left-leaning, though somewhat moderate, views on gender and sexuality.

They are broadly accepting of same-sex marriage and have fairly progressive views on gender roles – but they hold these views much less strongly than groups to their left. Their views are more mixed when it comes to gender identity. Most are at least somewhat comfortable with people using pronouns like “they” rather than “he” or “she” to describe themselves, but a clear majority have reservations about transgender athletes competing on sports teams that don’t match their sex at birth.

Left-Out Left are:

- **Relatively young** – 74% are younger than 50.
- **Racially and ethnically diverse** – 46% are White, 25% are Hispanic, 14% are Black and 7% are Asian.
- **Largely working class** – 65% describe themselves as working class, and 70% do not have a bachelor’s degree.

- **Deeply skeptical and disaffected** – 78% lack confidence in the future of the political system in the country.

Political affiliation, voting and engagement

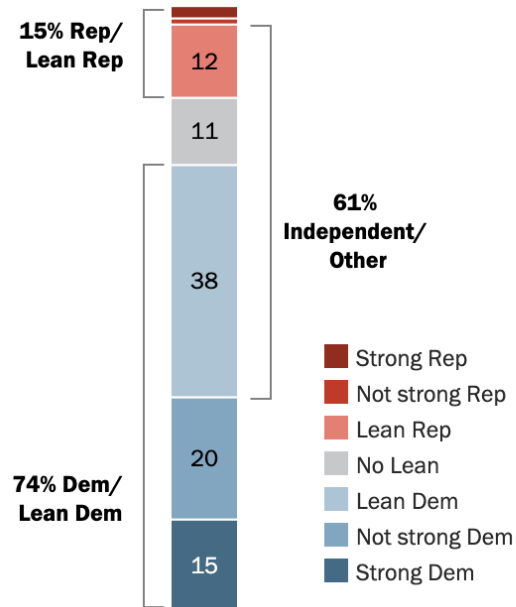
Though Left-Out Left have a clear Democratic tilt, most are not strongly tied to the Democratic Party. More than three-in-ten (36%) identify as Democrats, and 38% are independents who lean toward the Democratic Party. An additional 12% are independents who lean toward the GOP, but very few (3%) identify as Republicans. About one-in-ten do not lean toward either party (11%).

A majority describe themselves as moderate (55%), with an additional 33% identifying as liberal.

Many have unfavorable views of both parties (42%). But they have more intensely negative views of the GOP than the Democrats (74% give Republicans a “cold” rating on a feeling thermometer, while 35% say the same of Democrats).

Left-Out Left’s partisan affiliation

% who are ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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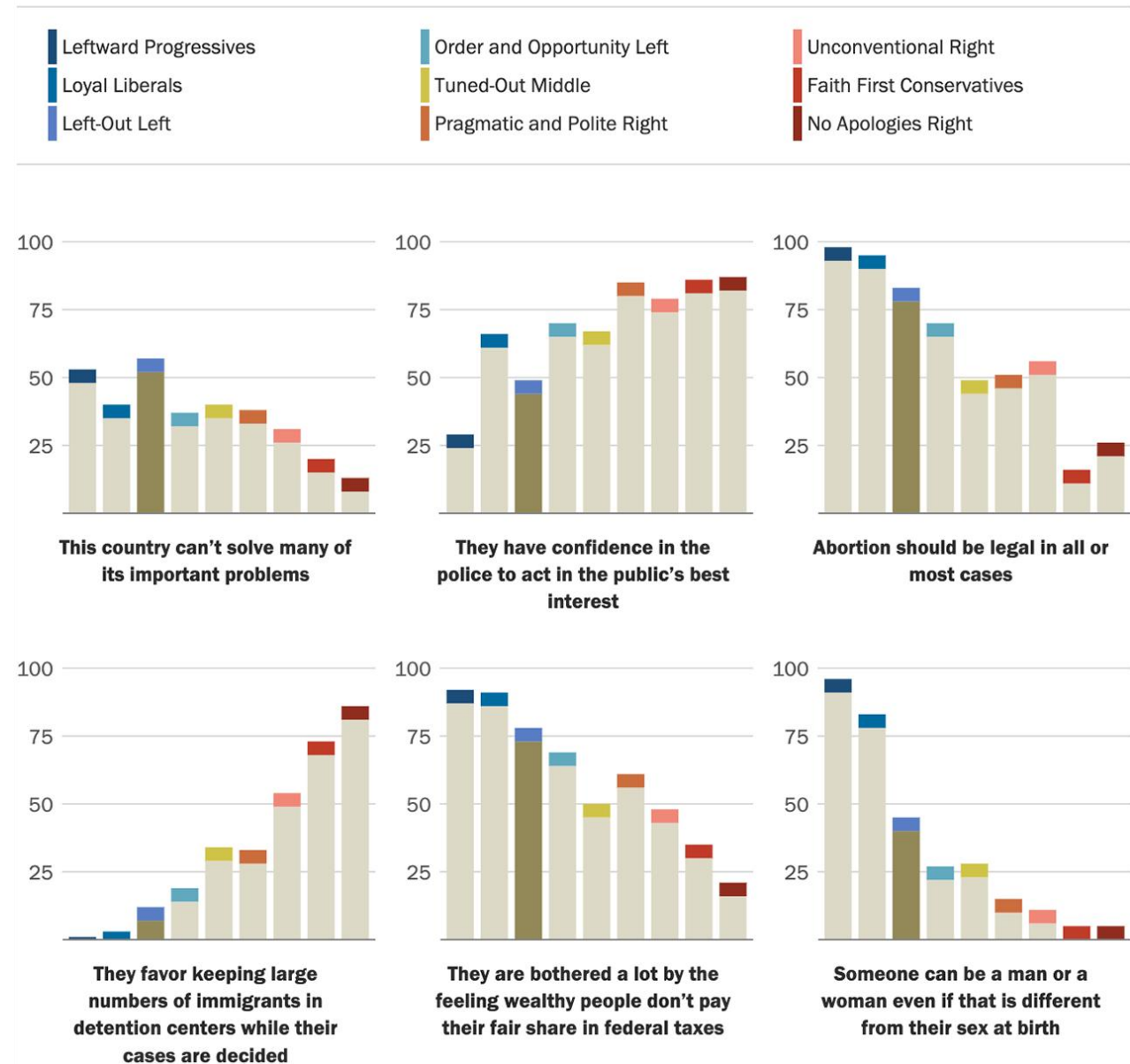
Left-Out Left are generally less politically engaged:

- 42% voted in the 2024 presidential election. Of those who voted, most supported Kamala Harris (83%).
- Just 18% say they follow what’s going on in politics most of the time (a third of Americans overall say this).
- 59% say it really matters which party wins control of Congress in the 2026 elections, on par with the 60% of the public overall that says this.

Key attitudes and beliefs

Left-Out Left: A politically disillusioned group who are center-left on economic issues but more moderate on social issues

% who say ...



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 20-26 and Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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Left-Out Left are downbeat about the state of politics today. More than half wish there were more political parties to choose from, and 57% say the country can't solve many of its problems.

Many express concerns about wealthy people not paying their fair share of taxes, and a sizable share hold negative views of billionaires (46% say they are bad for the country).

Left-Out Left have moderate, and nuanced, views on immigration policy. Roughly four-in-ten (38%) view border security as extremely or very important for the United States. A majority think there should be a path to legal status for most immigrants in the country illegally, and they do not support many of the restrictive immigration policies of the current administration.

Left out and left behind

By several measures, Left-Out Left feel on the outskirts of politics.

They are far less likely than those in other groups to say there has been a candidate who shares their views in recent elections: 53% say this, compared with at least 70% of those in other groups.

And they are the only group in which fewer than half say voting gives people like them a say in how government runs things.

More broadly, people in this group are highly skeptical of politicians. Three-quarters say few or no elected officials ran to serve the public – the highest of any typology group. They also doubt that many officials actually ran to address issues that they care about, while saying all or most ran to make a lot of money.

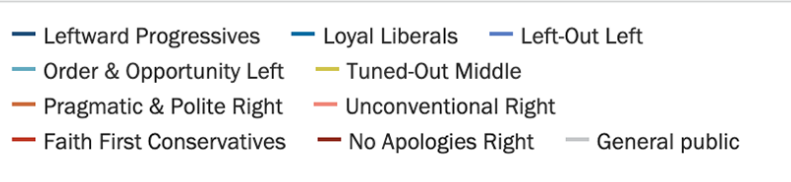
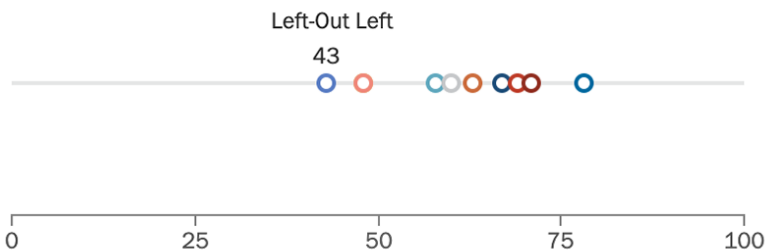
Left-Out Left feel left out of the political system

% who say ...

In recent elections, there has been a candidate who shares their views at least sometimes



Voting gives people like them some say about how government runs things



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Jump to the [detailed tables](#) to learn more about Left Out Left and the other typology groups.

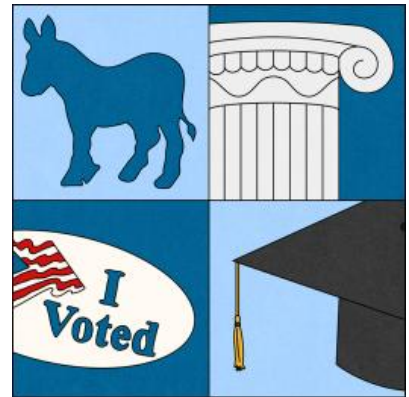
Loyal Liberals

Liberal across most issues, they are invested in the Democratic Party and in domestic and international institutions

Loyal Liberals have broadly progressive political values across many issue areas and a strong allegiance to the Democratic Party. Highly educated and relatively secure economically, they are strong supporters of the United States' traditional diplomatic alliances.

Loyal Liberals are one of nine groups in Pew Research Center's 2026 Political Typology. To learn more about the typology, start with the [overview](#). To find which group is your best fit, [take the quiz](#).

Loyal Liberals generally favor a government with a strong social safety net. Like [Leftward Progressives](#), they see healthcare as a federal government responsibility and say federal assistance to people in need should be increased. But they are far more likely than Leftward Progressives to believe the current system can provide a pathway to prosperity for Americans.



Allie Sullberg

Loyal Liberals hold progressive views on many key cultural issues. They overwhelmingly see same-sex marriage as good for society, strongly support abortion being legal and want to see more done to ensure equal rights for Black Americans. But while they broadly support transgender rights, they express less comfort than Leftward Progressives with transgender athletes.

Loyal Liberals are:

- **Less cynical than most other groups about why elected officials ran for office.** They're the least likely to say all or most ran for office to make a lot of money.
- **Among the most engaged with politics and the news.** They are the most likely group to say they have paid for news in the past year.
- **One of the more economically secure groups.** And more than six-in-ten (61%) have a college degree or more education – far higher than for any other typology group.
- **Overwhelmingly White** – 73% are non-Hispanic White.

Political affiliation, voting and engagement

Loyal Liberals are overwhelmingly Democratic (97% identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party). They are far more likely than those in other groups to consider themselves *strong* Democrats (45%).

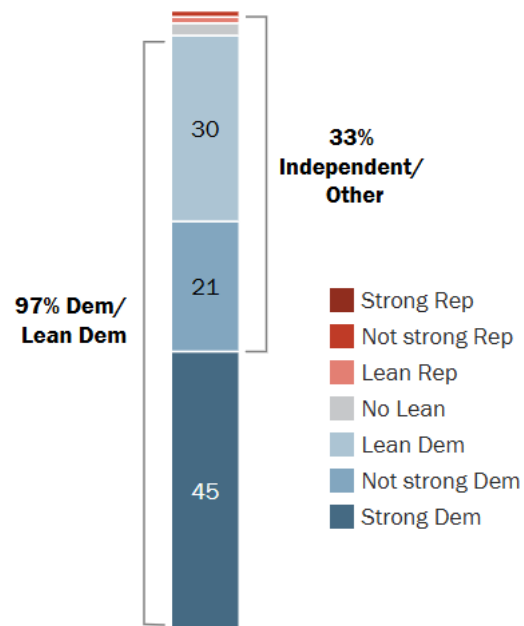
Two-thirds (66%) describe their political views as liberal, with 20% saying they are “very liberal.” Most of the remaining characterize their views as moderate (30%)

Loyal Liberals are more politically engaged than other Americans. **They are more likely to:**

- **Follow what’s going on in government.** Roughly two-thirds (68%) say they follow what’s going on in government most of the time.
- **Vote.** A large majority (79%) voted for president in 2024. Among those who did vote, nearly all (98%) went for Kamala Harris.
- **Say it really matters who wins control of Congress in 2026** – 86% say this (one of the top groups, along with [No Apologies Right](#)). Registered voters in this group almost universally back Democrats in November (95%).

Loyal Liberals’ partisan affiliation

% who are ...



Note: Not shown in the chart are the less than 1% of Loyal Liberals who identify as strong Republicans.

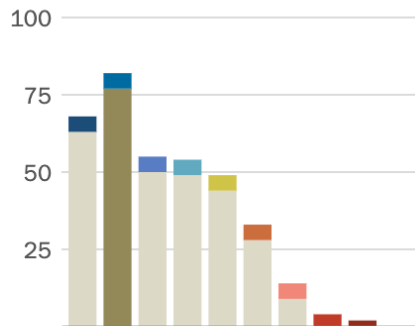
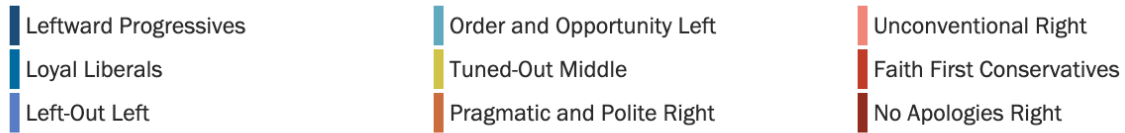
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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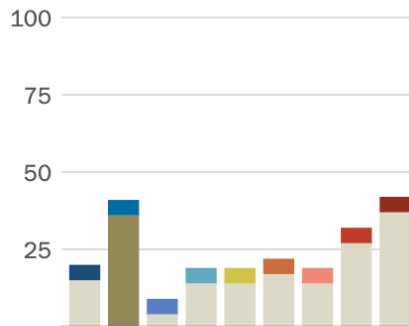
Key attitudes and beliefs

Loyal Liberals: Deeply liberal at home and abroad, they feel well-represented by the Democratic Party

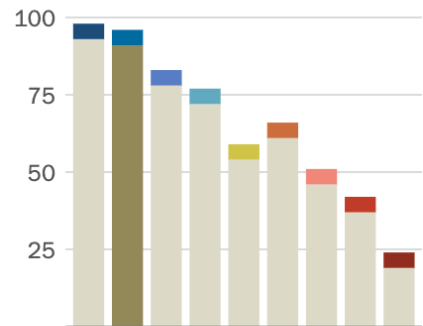
% who say ...



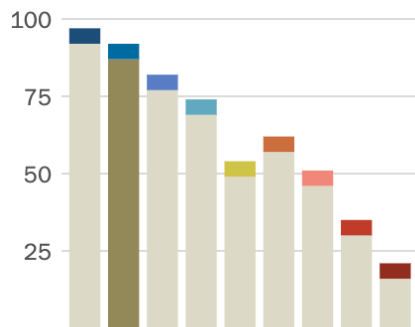
The Democratic Party represents interests of people like you well



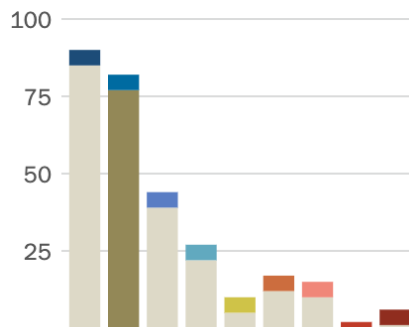
In recent elections, there is always/often a candidate who shares your views



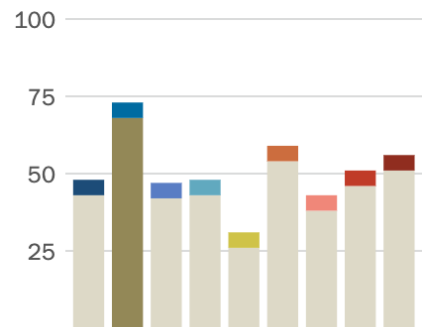
They oppose suspending all asylum applications



Tax rates on large businesses and corporations should be raised



Same-sex marriages being legal in the U.S. is good for society



Russia is an enemy of the U.S.

Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 27-Feb. 2, Sept. 22-28 and Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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Loyal Liberals are more likely than any other group to say the Democratic Party represents people like them well, cares about people like them and has good ideas.

They are also among the most likely to say that in recent elections, there have consistently been candidates who share their views.

Like other typology groups oriented toward the Democratic Party, Loyal Liberals overwhelmingly say the government should expand the services it currently provides (80%).

Nine-in-ten or more say the government has a responsibility to provide clean air and water (99%), reliable energy (96%), quality K-12 education (93%) and health insurance (95%) to all Americans. And a similar share (92%) supports raising tax rates on large corporations.

Their social and cultural values are firmly progressive, though less so than Leftward Progressives.

Most (82%) say same-sex marriages being legal in the U.S. is good for society – a view shared with Leftward Progressives. They also support abortion being legal and are generally comfortable with someone using the pronouns “they/them” instead of “he” or “she.” Compared with the broader public, they express higher levels of comfort with transgender athletes competing on sports teams that don’t match their sex at birth (28% say they’re extremely/very comfortable, 33% somewhat comfortable, 38% not too/not at all comfortable). But they are not as comfortable with this as Leftward Progressives (77% extremely/very comfortable).

Loyal Liberals are more likely than other groups to see the nation’s relationship with its allies in a positive light and to value multilateral institutions like NATO.

They are the most likely group to say Russia is an enemy to the U.S. (73% say Russia is an enemy, compared with 51% of Americans overall) and to see Russia’s invasion of Ukraine as a major threat to U.S. interests (62% say this vs. 31% overall).

Loyal Liberals are generally pro-immigration. Wide majorities oppose the Trump administration’s pauses on asylum and visa applications and ramped-up deportations. And a majority says legal immigration should be increased.

High levels of trust in institutions

Loyal Liberals have greater trust and confidence in many institutions than other Americans and other Democratic-oriented typology groups. For example:

- 82% say they trust the information they get from national news organizations a lot or some, compared with 56% of Americans overall.
- 67% have a great deal of confidence in scientists to act in the public’s best interest. Overall, 28% of Americans share that confidence.

Jump to the [detailed tables](#) to learn more about Loyal Liberals and the other typology groups.

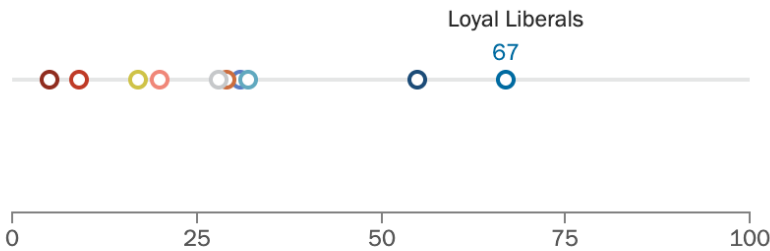
Loyal Liberals trust national news more than other groups and have more confidence in scientists

% who say ...

They trust the information they get from national news organizations a lot or some



They have a great deal of confidence in scientists to act in the best interests of the public



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.
 Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 8-14, Oct. 20-26 and Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Leftward Progressives

Liberal across the board, they are among the strongest critics of the U.S. economic system and the Trump administration

As their name suggests, Leftward Progressives hold progressive views across nearly every issue area. Deeply supportive of expanding government services and the social safety net, they overwhelmingly support legal abortion and rights for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. This majority White group is deeply concerned about racial and ethnic discrimination in U.S. society.

Leftward Progressives are one of nine groups in Pew Research Center's 2026 Political Typology. To learn more about the typology, start with the [overview](#). To find which group is your best fit, [take the quiz](#).

Leftward Progressives stand out for the strength and intensity of their views. For example, while most Democratic-oriented typology groups are generally concerned about economic inequality, Leftward Progressives are the most concerned about it and the most supportive of changes to address it. And their support for expanding government services often goes beyond where others who support the Democratic Party stand.



Allie Sullberg

They are the staunchest critics of the Trump administration. Barely any (fewer than 1%) voted for Donald Trump in 2024. They almost universally disapprove of his performance on every issue and rate him negatively on every personal trait. They're the *most likely* group to say it's important for Democratic elected officials to "push back" on Trump, and the *least likely* to say it's important for Democrats to find common ground where they can work with the administration.

Leftward Progressives are:

- **Overwhelmingly Democratic in their orientation, but not very satisfied with the Democratic Party.** Just two-in-ten say there are often political candidates who share their views, and they feel less warmly toward the party than [Loyal Liberals](#).
- **Younger and online.** About eight-in-ten (79%) are under age 50, making them by far the youngest typology group. And 61% say they're online almost constantly.

- **Largely religiously unaffiliated**, with 63% saying they are atheist, agnostic or “nothing in particular” and very few (6%) saying they attend religious services weekly or more often.
- **Majority White** (67%). Another 13% are Hispanic, 7% are Black and 6% are Asian.
- **Highest share LGBTQ group in the typology**: 36% of Leftward Progressives identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender or queer. By comparison, no more than 15% of adults in any other group identify as LGBTQ.

Political affiliation, voting and engagement

Nearly all Leftward Progressives (96%) are Democrats or independents who lean toward the Democratic Party. But **that includes a large share (40%) who identify as independent or “something else” and say they lean Democratic** when asked to choose between the two major parties.

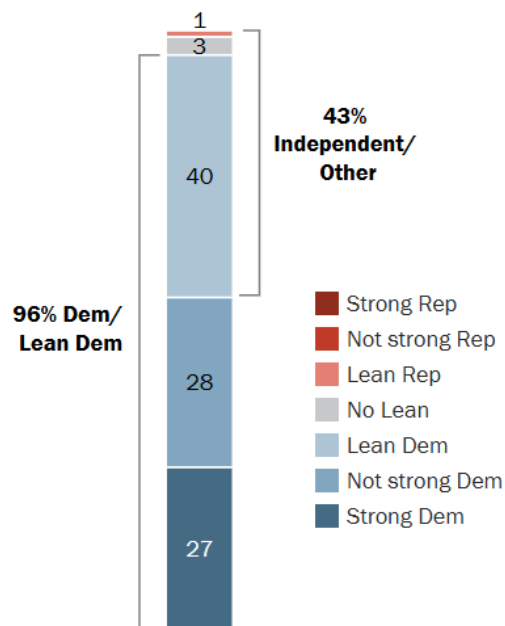
They overwhelmingly describe their political views as liberal (83%), including half who say they are very liberal.

Leftward Progressives tend to be politically engaged:

- 82% follow what’s going on with government at least some of the time.
- 70% voted in the 2024 presidential election, and nearly all of those who turned out supported Kamala Harris (97%).
- 76% say it really matters who wins control of Congress in the 2026 elections.

Leftward Progressives’ partisan affiliation

% who are ...



Note: Not shown in the chart are the less than 1% of Leftward Progressives who identify as either strong or not strong Republicans.

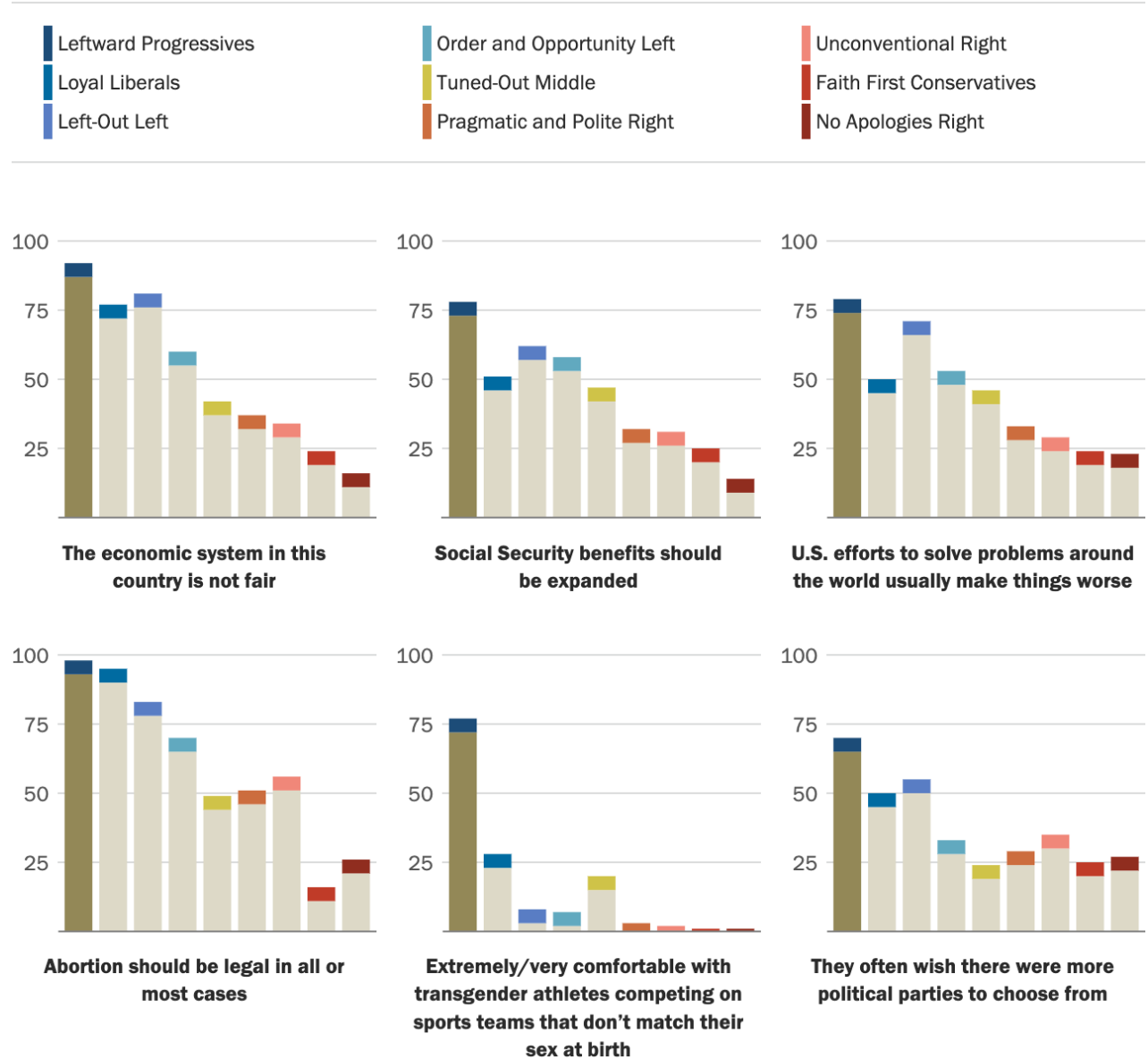
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Key attitudes and beliefs

Leftward Progressives: Very liberal on nearly all issues, and most wish there were more parties in the U.S.

% who say ...



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.
 Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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Leftward Progressives see the economic system as unfair and want the government to provide greater benefits to more Americans. About half of Americans overall (51%) say the U.S. economic system is not too or not at all fair, and that number peaks at 92% among Leftward Progressives. Across many measures, they are more likely than other groups – even other deeply Democratic groups – to back an expansive social safety net.

Leftward Progressives do not see U.S. foreign policy as solving global problems. Most (79%) say U.S. efforts to solve problems around the world are making things worse, while the public overall is roughly split between seeing U.S. efforts as making things better or worse.

Leftward Progressives hold particularly progressive stances on gender identity and transgender rights. Majorities among Leftward Progressives (92%) and [Loyal Liberals](#) (69%) say they are extremely or very comfortable with people using the pronouns “they/them” instead of “he” or “she,” and wide majorities in both groups say someone’s gender can be different than their sex at birth. But there is more divergence between the two groups when it comes to transgender athletes competing on sports teams that don’t match their sex at birth: Most Leftward Progressives (77%) are very comfortable with this, while a far smaller share (28%) of Loyal Liberals say the same.

Leftward Progressives want more political choices in the U.S., having the highest share (70%) who say they wish there were more political parties to choose from.

Democratic socialism and critique of billionaires

Leftward Progressives' economic populist views extend to their support for democratic socialist political leaders and views about corporate profits and billionaires.

About two-thirds (66%) say they like politicians who identify as democratic socialists – a far higher share than for any other group. Loyal Liberals are the next-highest group (53% say this). Overall, 17% of Americans say they like politicians who adopt the label.

About eight-in-ten Leftward Progressives (82%) say it is bad for the U.S. that some people have personal fortunes of \$1 billion or more. Just 30% of Americans say the same, though a narrower majority of Loyal Liberals (61%) share this view.

They are also the only group in which a majority (63%) says being extremely rich is morally wrong.

Jump to the [detailed tables](#) to learn more about Leftward Progressives and the other typology groups.

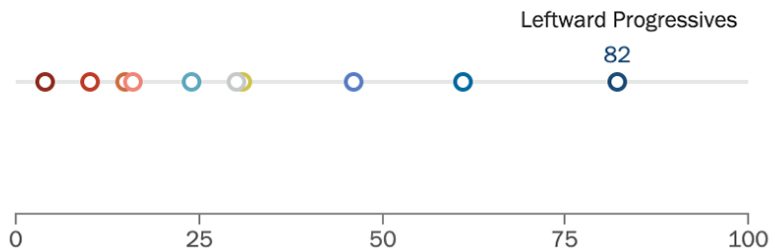
Leftward Progressives like 'democratic socialist' leaders and say billionaires are bad for the country

% who say ...

They like political leaders who identify as democratic socialists



It's bad for the country that some people have personal fortunes of a billion dollars or more



Legend for the dot plots:

- Leftward Progressives (dark blue)
- Loyal Liberals (medium blue)
- Left-Out Left (light blue)
- Order & Opportunity Left (teal)
- Tuned-Out Middle (yellow-green)
- Pragmatic & Polite Right (orange)
- Unconventional Right (red-orange)
- Faith First Conservatives (red)
- No Apologies Right (dark red)
- General public (grey)

Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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How the political typology groups feel about the Republican and Democratic parties

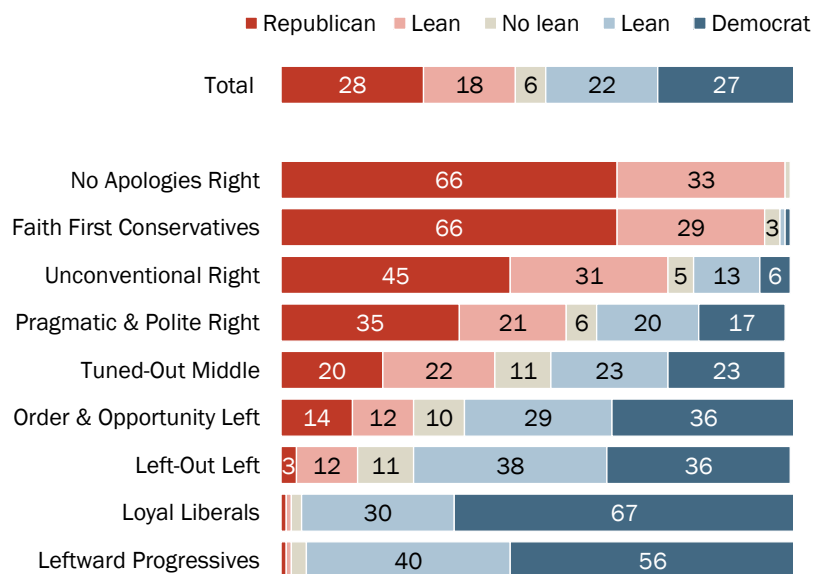
The 2026 Pew Research Center political typology identifies nine distinct groups in the American public, some highly ideological and partisan, others more ideologically mixed.

While partisan affiliation was not a factor in developing the nine typology groups, some groups are firmly in the Democratic camp, while others are overwhelmingly Republican. But several groups include sizable shares of *both* Republicans and Democrats – reflecting that they are made up of individuals with an ideologically mixed set of values who may be pulled in some ways to the Democratic Party and in other ways to the Republican Party.

This analysis is part of Pew Research Center’s 2026 Political Typology. To learn more about the typology, start with the [overview](#). To find out what group you fit into, take our [typology quiz](#).

The partisan makeup of the 2026 political typology groups

% who say they identify with or lean toward either party



Note: For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Views about the effectiveness of politics and the parties themselves also vary across the typology groups – in ways that not only reflect a group’s underlying partisan composition, but also their overall feelings about the political system.

How groups feel about partisan representation

Most Americans say they are at least somewhat well-represented by one of the two major parties, but about a quarter (25%) feel that neither party represents them particularly well – and this differs across the typology groups.

In general, groups that hold a mix of values that cross traditional partisan and ideological lines – like the Order and Opportunity Left and the Pragmatic and Polite Right – are more likely to say they don't feel well-represented by the parties. But beyond that overall dynamic, two groups stand out.

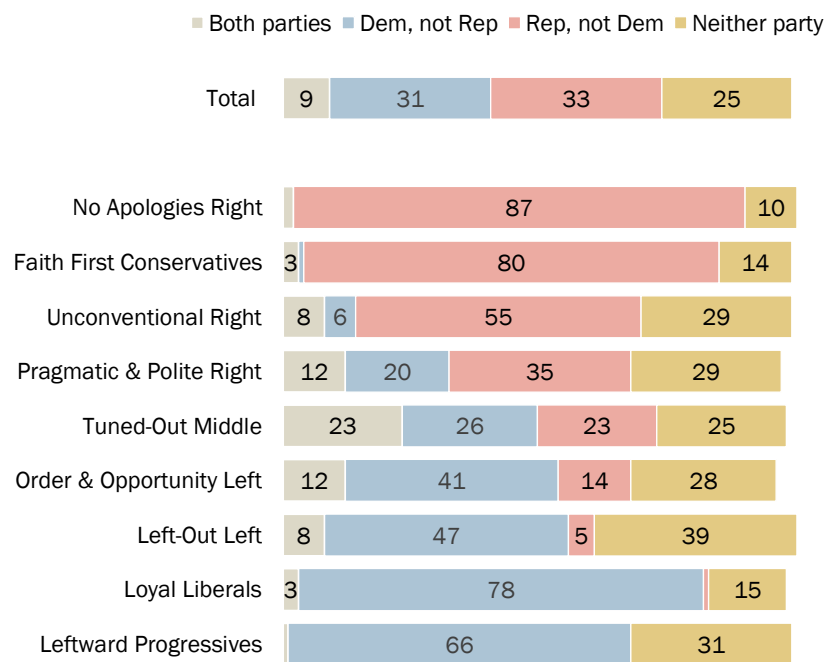
Even as they are liberal on nearly all dimensions and almost universally back Democrats over Republicans in elections, **Leftward Progressives**

Progressives are among the groups least likely to feel well-represented by either party – 31% say this.

Another majority Democratic group – **Left-Out Left** – are the most likely of all the typology groups to say neither party represents them well. Even as they hold liberal to moderate views on issues and back Democratic candidates by wide margins, nearly four-in-ten (39%) say neither party represents them well.

The most ideologically consistent typology groups are more likely to feel well-represented by the parties than others

% who say each of the Democratic and Republican parties represents the views of people like them very or somewhat well



Note: Results show combined results from two questions. For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 22-28 and Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Left-Out Left are also particularly likely to say neither party cares about people like them: 29% say this, compared with 18% of the public overall and a similar share of most other groups.

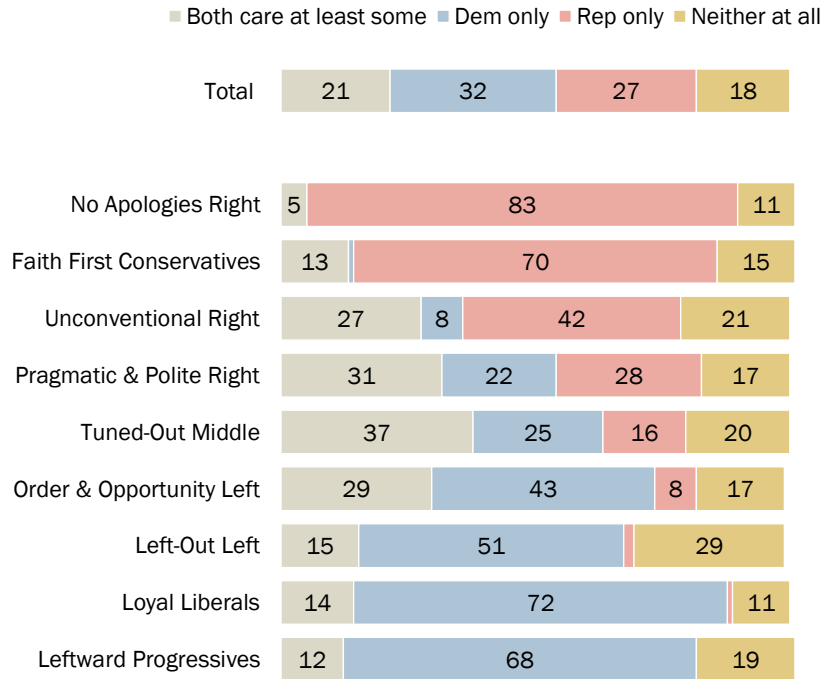
Loyal Liberals and No Apologies Right are much *less* likely to say this (11% each).

At the same time, about two-in-ten Americans say *both* parties care at least some about people like them. This number is higher than the public overall among:

- Tuned-Out Middle (37%)
- Pragmatic and Polite Right (31%)
- Order and Opportunity Left (29%)
- Unconventional Right (27%)

Left-Out Left are particularly likely to say *neither party* cares about people like them

% who say each of the Democratic and Republican parties cares at least some about people like them



Note: Results show combined results from two questions. For full question wordings and distributions, refer to the detailed tables.
 Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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How big are the differences between the two parties?

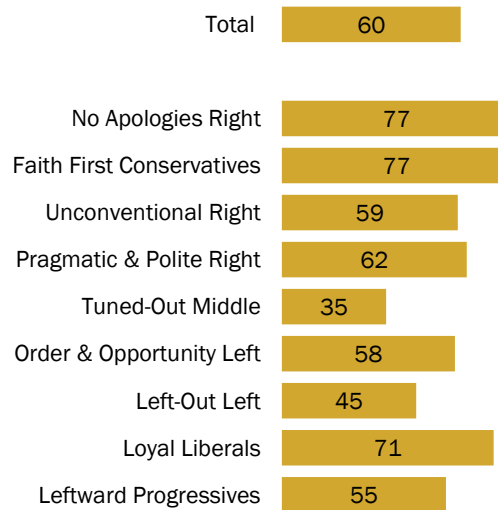
In the new typology, some groups see more of a distinction between the two parties than others.

Though six-in-ten Americans say there is a *great deal* of difference in what the Democratic and Republican parties stand for, that rises to at least seven-in-ten among Loyal Liberals, Faith First Conservatives and No Apologies Right.

Left-Out Left again stand out on this measure. They are far less likely to see a difference than most other groups: 45% say there is a great deal of difference between the parties. Only the largely disengaged Tuned-Out Middle are less likely to see a big difference.

Some Democratic-stronghold groups are much less likely to see differences between the parties than others

*% who say there is a **great deal of difference** in what the Democratic and Republican parties stand for*



Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 22-28 and Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Feelings toward the parties

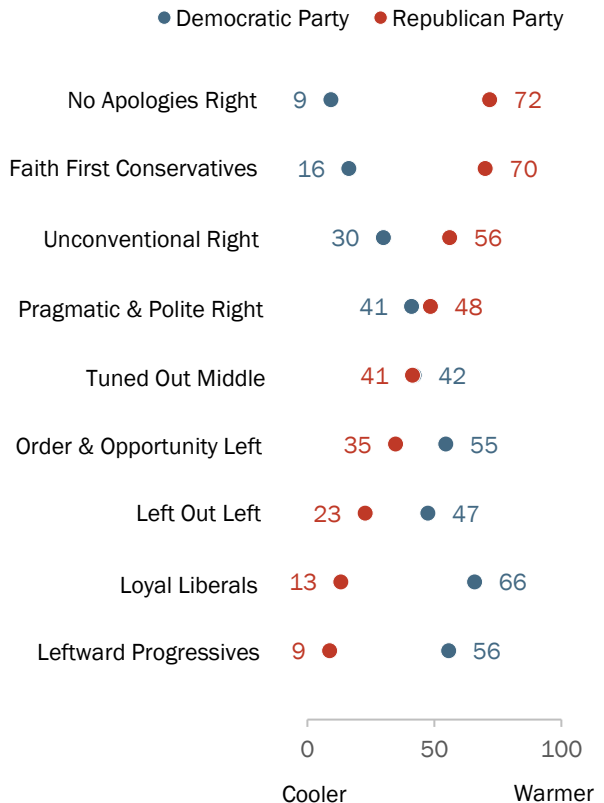
On a “feeling thermometer” rating of both parties – where values closer to 0 indicate “cool” ratings and scores closer to 100 indicate “warm” ratings – feelings about the parties largely reflect the partisan leanings of each typology group.

For example, No Apologies Right and Faith First Conservatives give the Republican Party much higher ratings than the other groups do – and also rate the Democratic Party much more negatively.

But the pattern breaks somewhat among left-tilting groups – Leftward Progressives are not nearly as warm to the Democratic Party as Loyal Liberals (56% vs. 66% respectively).

How the typology groups feel toward the Republican and Democratic parties

Average (mean) thermometer rating (0-100 scale) for each party



Note: Ratings of the parties are based on a “feeling thermometer” from 0 (coldest) to 100 (warmest).

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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How voting, political participation and news sources differ across political typology groups

Pew Research Center’s political typology sorts Americans into nine groups based on their political values and attitudes. Some groups are very ideologically consistent and deeply partisan, while others represent different combinations of values and are more ideologically mixed. But the groups also vary in the relative importance they place on politics itself and the extent to which they participate in the political process.

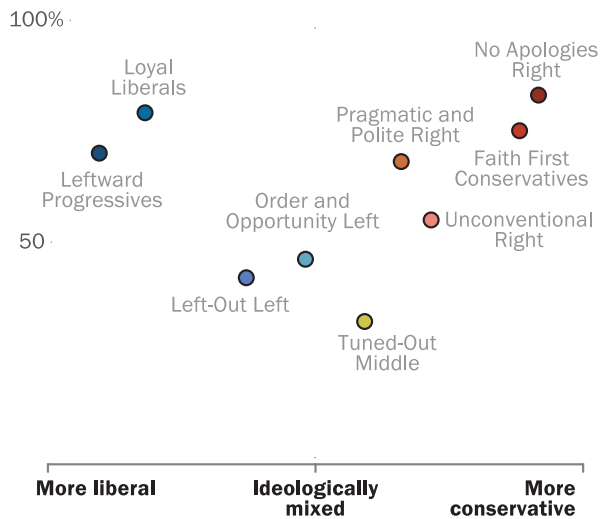
This analysis is part of Pew Research Center’s 2026 Political Typology. To learn more about the typology, start with the [overview](#). To find which group is your best fit, [take the quiz](#).

Who is most invested in election outcomes?

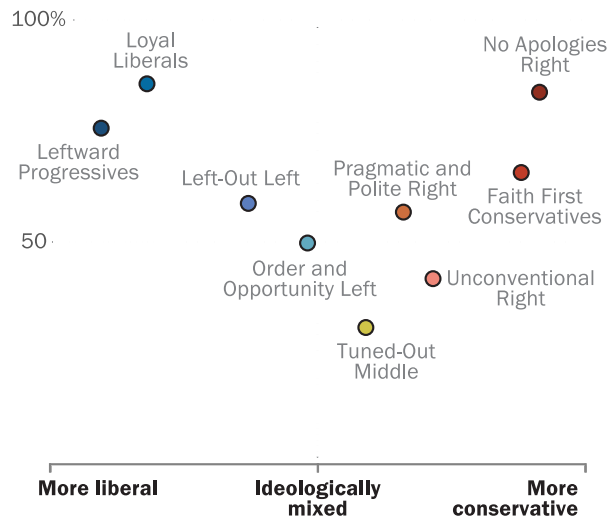
Typology groups that are more ideologically consistent vote and care about election outcomes at much higher rates than others

% who ...

Voted in the 2024 presidential election



Say it really matters which party wins control of Congress in the November 2026 elections



Note: Validated voters are citizens who said they voted in a postelection survey and were found to have voted in commercial voter files. Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26, 2026.

Some groups in the typology are mostly made up of people who almost always vote in federal elections, say that political outcomes really matter to them and regularly seek out news and information about politics. These groups are highly engaged in politics.

Other groups vote far less frequently and are far less likely to want to discuss politics or find political information. These groups have relatively low levels of political engagement.

Generally, the groups at the farther ends of the political spectrum – those that are more ideologically consistent – have higher levels of political engagement than the groups that fall in the middle. This reflects a [long-standing pattern in American politics](#).

Consistent with that pattern, about eight-in-ten [No Apologies Right](#) (83%) and Loyal Liberals (79%) turned out to vote in the 2024 presidential election. They were followed closely by Faith First Conservatives (75%) and Leftward Progressives (70%).

Pragmatic and Polite Right's 2024 turnout rate also surpassed the overall national turnout rate, but other more ideologically mixed groups participated at substantially lower rates. Tuned-Out Middle (a group largely defined by their low levels of interest in politics) were the least likely to vote in 2024 – just 32% turned out.

There is a similar pattern in the shares within each group who say it really matters which party wins control of Congress in the upcoming 2026 elections.

Talking about politics and views of politicians

The most ideologically consistent groups are also the most likely to be interested in talking about politics.

But the engaged and ideological groups differ in their orientation to politics and politicians: Some of the most engaged groups are among the most idealistic about politics, while others are deeply cynical.

Interest in talking about politics

The typology groups at the farther ends of the political spectrum are much more likely to express interest in talking about politics than those that are more ideologically mixed – but that interest mostly extends to talking with people who share their political views.

Talking with people who share your views

About half of No Apologies Right (49%) say they would be extremely or very interested in talking about politics with someone who mostly shares their political views. More than four-in-ten Loyal Liberals (44%) say this, as do 39% of Leftward Progressives and 38% of Faith First Conservatives.

No more than 29% in any other group say they would be extremely or very interested in talking about politics with someone who shares their views.

Talking with people who have very different political views than you

Yet when it comes to discussing politics with someone who has very different political views from their own, there is less distance between typology groups – and less interest across the board.

The most liberal and conservative typology groups are most interested in talking politics – with people who agree

% who say they would be *extremely/very* interested in talking about politics with someone who ...

- Leftward Progressives
- Loyal Liberals
- Left-Out Left
- Order and Opportunity Left
- Tuned-Out Middle
- Pragmatic and Polite Right
- Unconventional Right
- Faith First Conservatives
- No Apologies Right



Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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In eight of the nine groups, no more than a quarter say they would be extremely or very interested in doing this. No Apologies Right stand out on this measure, with 34% saying they would be extremely or very interested in talking about politics with someone who has very different political views.

Views about elected officials split both the left and the right

Across the typology groups, engagement with politics doesn't neatly map to how the groups view elected officials. For instance, some groups are highly engaged and skeptical of politicians, while others are highly engaged and have more generous views of the motivations of elected officials. The combination of these views splits groups on both the left and the right.

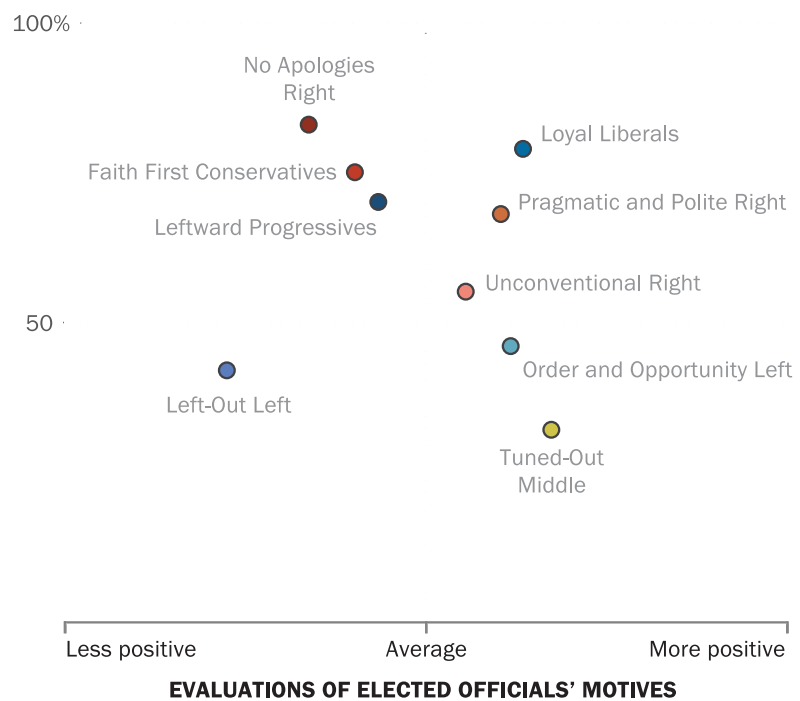
High participation, low skepticism

Loyal Liberals – a high-engagement group – have greater confidence in the good intentions of people serving in elected office than most of the other typology groups.

The moderately engaged Pragmatic and Polite Right look similar to Loyal Liberals in this regard, with relatively positive evaluations of why elected officials run for office.

Typology groups differ both in political engagement and in skepticism of elected officials

% who voted in the 2024 presidential election



Note: Validated voters are citizens who said they voted in a postelection survey *and* were found to have voted in commercial voter files. Evaluations of elected officials' motives scale combines two questions about why elected officials run for office. The x-axis is centered on the mean value of the scale and includes one standard deviation on either side. Refer to Appendix B for details.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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High participation, high skepticism

By contrast, No Apologies Right are about as highly engaged as Loyal Liberals – but are more skeptical of politicians’ motives. Faith First Conservatives and Leftward Progressives are slightly less engaged, though they still have relatively high levels of engagement – and they express a fair amount of political cynicism.

Low participation, low skepticism

Unconventional Right, Order and Opportunity Left and Tuned-Out Middle are groups with lower levels of engagement but relatively low levels of skepticism.

Low participation, high skepticism

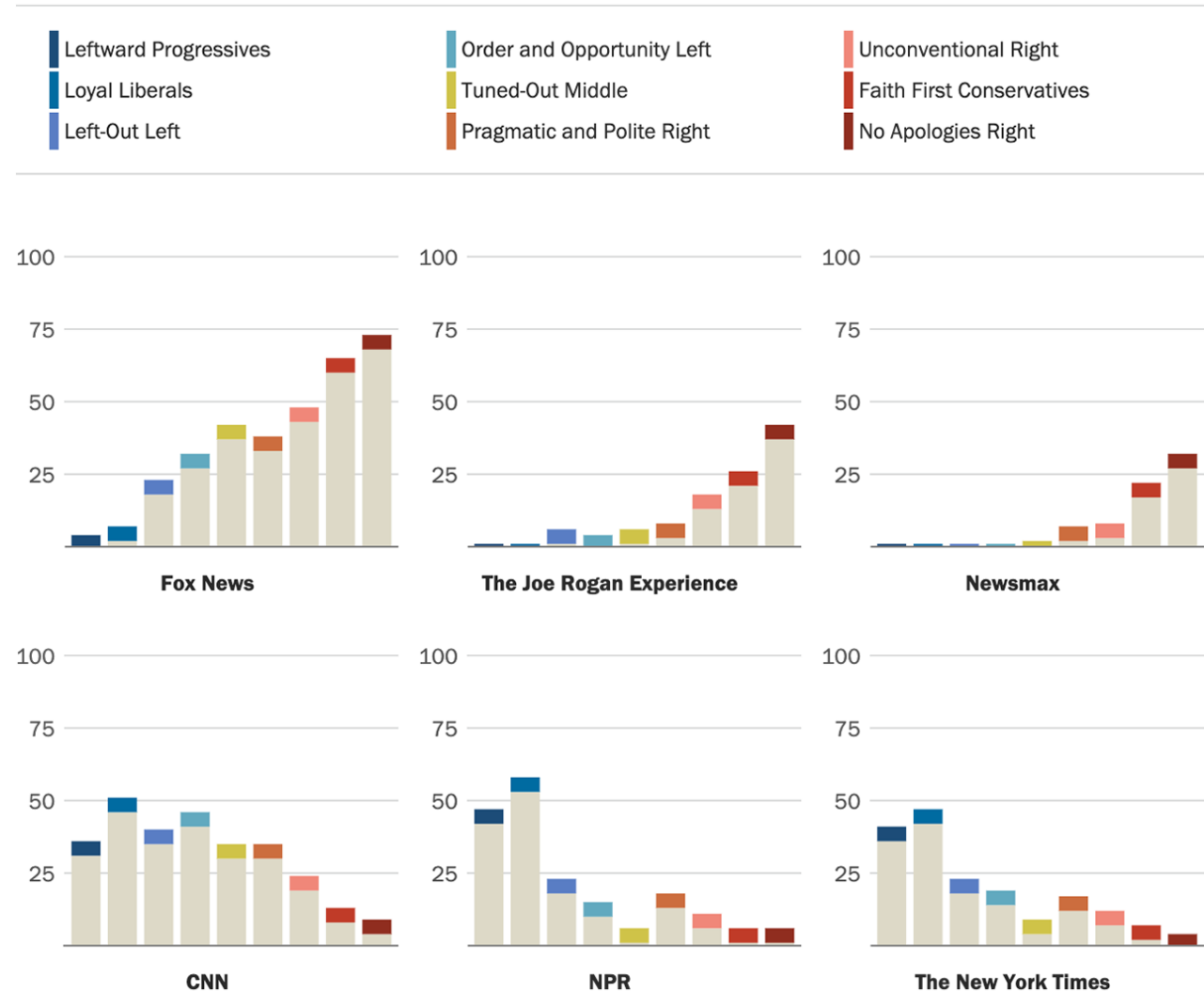
Left-Out Left stand on their own as a group with both low engagement – they were among the lowest-turnout groups in the 2024 election – and a fair amount of skepticism of elected officials’ motives. Left-Out Left are least likely to say that elected officials were motivated by the desire to serve or to address issues important to them.

Typology groups use different sources for political news and information

In addition to differing in levels of interest in political news and information, the typology groups express very different preferences for their news sources. In a March 2025 survey, [Pew Research Center presented Americans](#) with a list of 30 different news outlets and asked them to identify those outlets from which they regularly receive news.

News source use varies widely across the political typology groups

*% who say they **regularly** get news from each source*



Note: Selected news outlets shown. For additional outlets asked about in the March 2025 survey, visit the detailed tables.
 Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted March 10-16 and Nov. 17-30, 2025.

Some of the differences track closely with the ideological balance of the groups. For example, groups on the right of the political spectrum are much more likely to report regularly getting news from Fox News than groups on the left of the spectrum, while the reverse is mostly true for CNN.

Yet there are substantial differences in the shares who get news from these sources, even beyond the ideological composition of the groups.

Fox News

Nearly three-quarters of No Apologies Right (73%) report regularly getting news from Fox News, as do nearly two-thirds of Faith First Conservatives (65%).

Fox News is one of the most commonly turned-to sources of the 30 we asked about overall, though other groups are less likely to regularly get news from it. Still, nearly half of Unconventional Right (48%), about four-in-ten Tuned-Out Middle (42%) and Pragmatic and Polite Right (38%), about a third of Order and Opportunity Left (32%), and roughly a quarter of Left-Out Left (23%) regularly get news from Fox News. By comparison, far smaller shares of Loyal Liberals (10%) or Leftward Progressives (4%) are regular Fox News consumers.

CNN

CNN also has a relatively large audience, though Loyal Liberals (51%) and Order and Opportunity Left (46%) are the most likely to regularly get news there. Relatively few No Apologies Right (9%) or Faith First Conservatives (13%) regularly get news from CNN.

The Joe Rogan Experience and Newsmax

Far less widely consumed, these are most popular among No Apologies Right and Faith First Conservatives – though Unconventional Right are also more likely than other groups to regularly get news from The Joe Rogan Experience.

NPR and The New York Times

A majority of Loyal Liberals (58%) say they regularly get news from NPR, as do nearly half of Leftward Progressives (47%) – no more than a quarter in any other group say this. Loyal Liberals and Leftward Progressives are similarly much more likely than those in other groups to regularly get news from The New York Times.

(The [Pew Research Center news media sources study](#) asked about more than 30 different news outlets. Visit the [detailed tables](#) for additional data on the typology groups' use of news outlets.)

How foreign policy values and issues cut across the political typology groups

The 2026 Pew Research Center political typology reveals a rich portrait of how Americans view the nation’s place in the world, the strength and use of its power, its relationships with other nations and many current foreign policy hotspots.

While some foreign policy dynamics in the typology track traditional ideological and partisan divides, that is not always the case. In some cases, foreign policy attitudes reveal splits within the partisan coalitions.

This analysis is part of Pew Research Center’s 2026 Political Typology. To learn more about the typology, start with the [overview](#). To find which group is your best fit, [take the quiz](#).

U.S. as superpower, U.S. as ally

Most Americans say it is at least somewhat important for the United States to be the only military superpower in the world (71%).

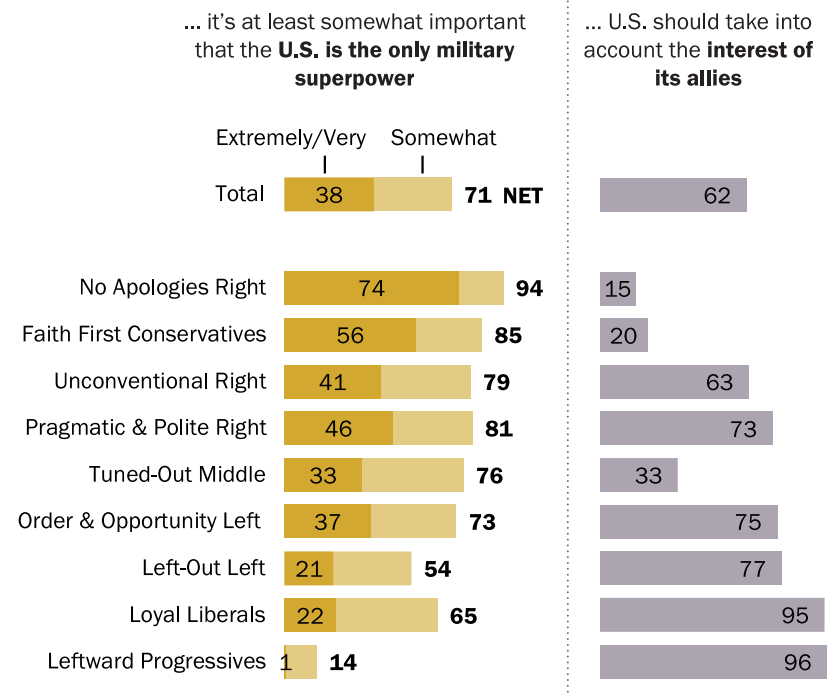
At the same time, 62% of Americans hold the view that the U.S. should take into account the interests of its allies, even if it means making compromises with them.

These are the majority positions across five of the nine political typology groups – including some groups that are more to the right in their overall values, and some that are more to the left:

- Loyal Liberals

The political typology and foreign policy: How political groups view U.S. power and relationships with allies

% who say ...



Note: No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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- Left-Out Left
- Order and Opportunity Left
- Pragmatic and Polite Right
- Unconventional Right

The other groups diverge from this pattern:

- The 7% of the public that are **Leftward Progressives** stand apart as the only group that does not subscribe to the view that it is at least somewhat important for the U.S. to be the world's dominant military superpower. Just 14% say this.
- They do, however, align with most other groups when it comes to the United States' relationships with its allies. They overwhelmingly say the U.S. should take allies' interests into account, even if it means making compromises.

No Apologies Right and Faith First Conservatives follow the opposite pattern.

- These two groups – the most supportive of President Donald Trump and the Make America Great Again movement – say that America's military superpower status is very important. They place even more importance on this than other groups.
- But they diverge from most other groups – including other groups with a generally Republican orientation – when it comes to the country's relationship with allies. Overwhelming majorities in both groups say the U.S. should follow its own interests, even when its allies strongly disagree.

Tuned-Out Middle also are more likely than other groups to say the U.S. should follow its own interests.

How does the U.S. compare with other countries?

For many groups in the typology, the most common view about how the U.S. compares with other countries is that it is “one of the greatest countries in the world, along with some others.”

But nearly three-quarters of Leftward Progressives say instead that there are other countries in the world that are better than the U.S. They are the only group in which a majority says this. No more than 44% in any other group – even other liberal-oriented groups – hold this view.

Faith First Conservatives and – especially – No Apologies Right diverge from other groups in the opposite direction: **Majorities in these groups, including 68% of No Apologies Right, say the U.S. stands above all other countries in the world.**

U.S. is seen as one of few great countries by many in the typology, but most Leftward Progressives and No Apologies Right take different – and opposing – views

% who say ...

	U.S. stands above all other countries	U.S. is one of the greatest countries	There are other countries better than the U.S.
Total	23	51	25
No Apologies Right	68	30	1
Faith First Conservatives	54	42	3
Unconventional Right	31	58	11
Pragmatic & Polite Right	21	64	15
Tuned-Out Middle	17	62	20
Order & Opportunity Left	13	60	25
Left-Out Left	4	50	44
Loyal Liberals	4	52	44
Leftward Progressives	24	73	

Note: No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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Do other countries treat the U.S. fairly?

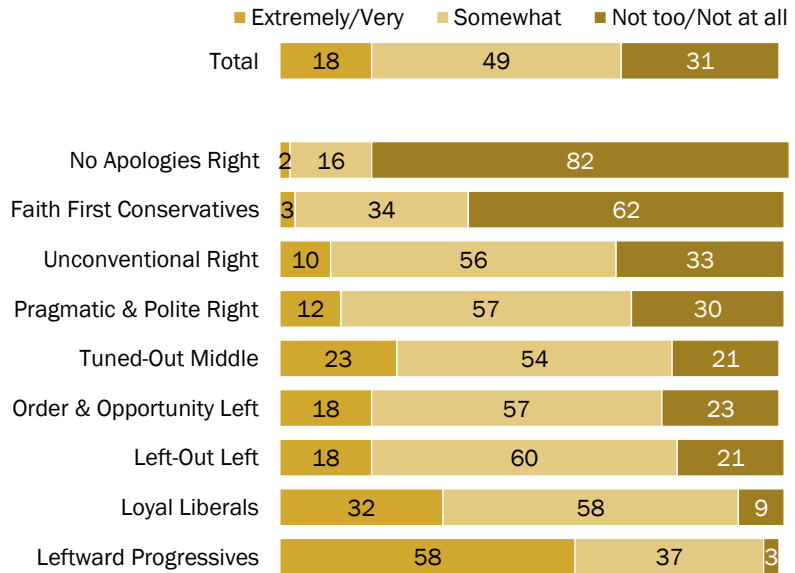
Most Americans – and majorities in six of the nine typology groups – think that other countries treat the U.S. “somewhat fairly.” But Leftward Progressives, No Apologies Right and Faith First Conservatives again stand out as having different views.

About eight-in-ten No Apologies Right (82%) say other countries do not treat the U.S. fairly – the highest share of any typology group. A narrower majority (62%) of Faith First Conservatives also say this.

On the other end of the spectrum, Leftward Progressives stand out as the only group in which a majority (58%) say other countries generally treat the U.S. very or extremely fairly. (Loyal Liberals are the next-most likely group to say this, at 32%.)

No Apologies Right and Faith First Conservatives say the U.S. is treated unfairly by other countries

% who say they think other countries generally treat the U.S. ___ fairly



Note: No answer responses are not shown.
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2026.

International alliances and organizations

Views about international relationships are reflected in attitudes about multilateral organizations – for instance, in views of NATO.

Most typology groups hold a favorable view of the international security alliance, but positive views are particularly pronounced among Loyal Liberals.

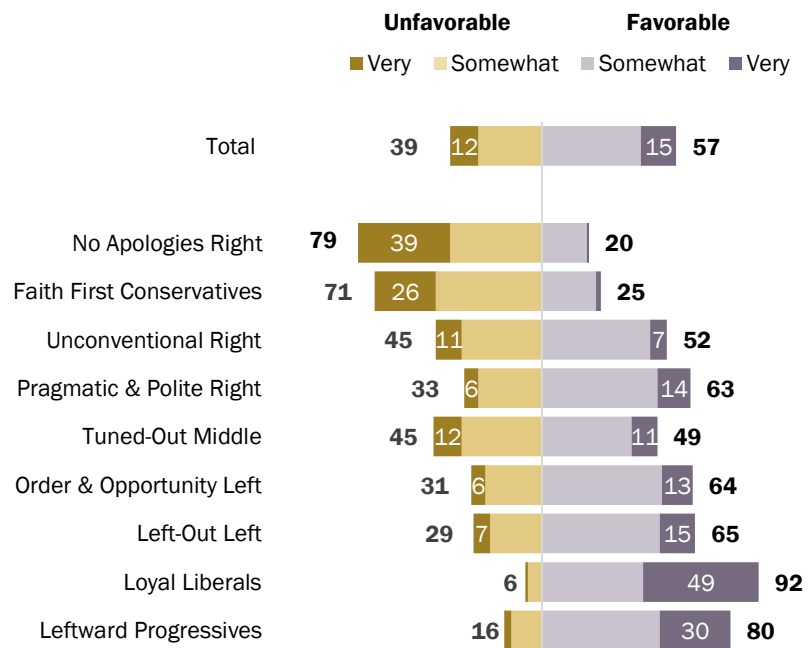
About half of Loyal Liberals – the most institutionalist-oriented of the Democratic-oriented groups – have a *very* favorable view of NATO.

In the other direction, No Apologies Right and Faith First Conservatives have the most negative views of NATO. Seven-in-ten or more say they have an unfavorable view.

By comparison, the two other groups that have more Republicans than Democrats – Pragmatic and Polite Right and Unconventional Right – have generally favorable views of NATO. This difference in orientation is also reflected in views of some specific foreign policy issues.

Left-oriented typology groups are more likely to have favorable views of NATO; Loyal Liberals particularly warm toward alliance

% who have a(n) ___ view of NATO



Note: No answer responses are not shown.
 Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and March 23-29, 2026.

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Foreign policy flashpoints: Ukraine, Israel, Iran

Several international conflicts that have emerged across the globe in recent years divide the typology groups. Some both emphasize the gaps between the coalitions and reveal divides within them.

Russia and Ukraine

While there have been consistent partisan gaps in [views of U.S. support for Ukraine](#) following that country's invasion by Russia four years ago, the typology provides a nuanced view of these differences.

For example, Loyal Liberals are the group most likely to say the U.S. is not providing enough aid to Ukraine – and one of the groups most likely to have an opinion on the matter. Leftward Progressives are largely aligned with Loyal Liberals on this question.

On the other side of the spectrum, 50% of No

Apologies Right say the U.S. is providing *too much* support to Ukraine, as do 39% of Faith First Conservatives. Only small shares say it is not providing enough.

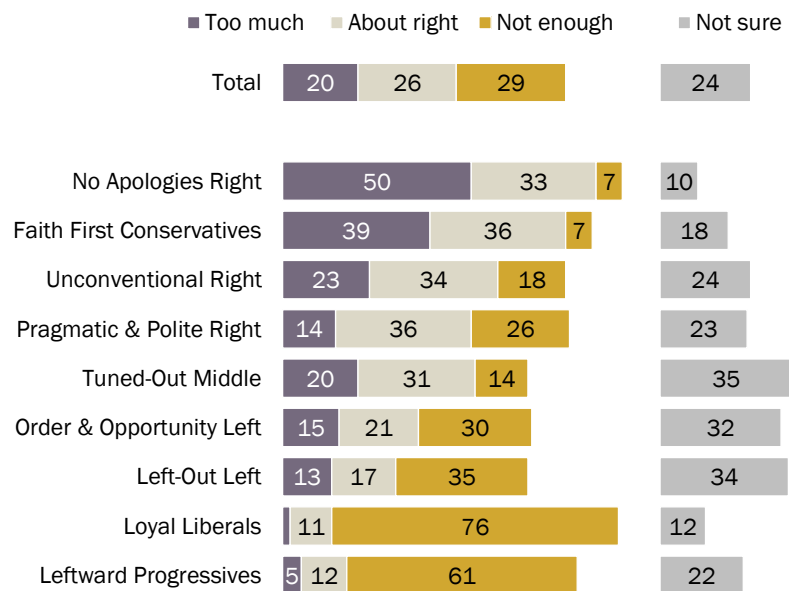
Other typology groups are more divided on this question.

Confidence in Putin and Zelenskyy

Only very small shares of adults – in any typology group – express confidence in Russian President Vladimir Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Leftward Progressives and Loyal Liberals are more intensely negative than other typology groups.

Large majority of Loyal Liberals say the U.S. is not providing enough support to Ukraine

% who say that when it comes to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the U.S. is providing ___ support to Ukraine



Note: No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and March 23-29, 2026.

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But there are far bigger differences in views of whether Volodymyr Zelenskyy, the president of Ukraine, does the right thing regarding world affairs.

Shares with at least some confidence in Zelenskyy:

- No Apologies Right: 24%
- Faith First Conservatives: 22%
- Unconventional Right: 43%
- Pragmatic and Polite Right: 63%
- Tuned-Out Middle: 39%
- Order and Opportunity Left: 51%
- Left-Out Left: 51%
- Loyal Liberals: 88%
- Leftward Progressives: 79%

Israel and Gaza

Views about the conflict between Israel and Hamas in Gaza, as well as about the Israeli and Palestinian people, differ widely across the typology groups. And these views reveal splits within both groups on the left and groups on the right.

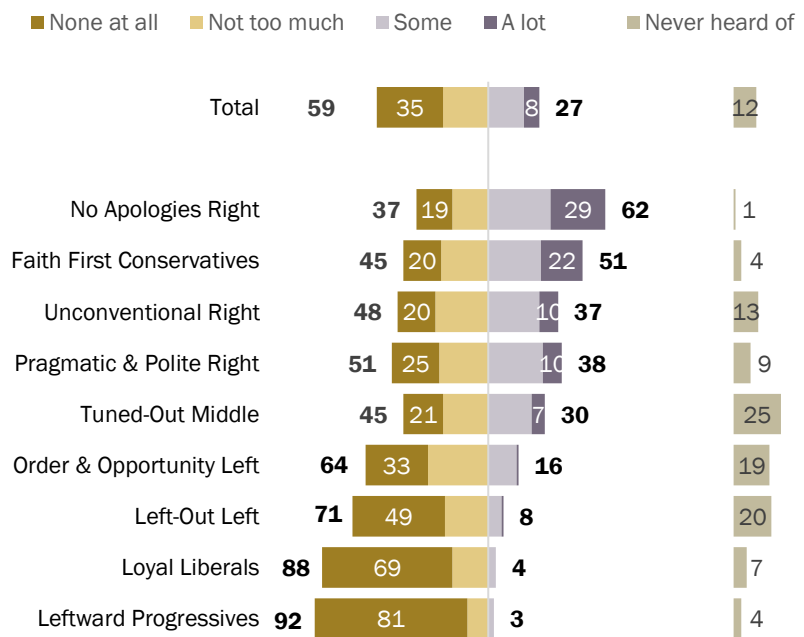
According to our [March 2026](#) survey, Americans' overall views of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu are more negative than positive – 27% of Americans have at least some confidence in him to do the right thing in world affairs, while 59% do not.

But nearly all Leftward Progressives and Loyal Liberals say they have little confidence in Netanyahu, as do more than six-in-ten Left-Out Left and Order and Opportunity Left.

Both Pragmatic and Polite Right and Unconventional Right also are more negative than positive in their evaluations of Netanyahu. The two most conservative groups (No Apologies Right and Faith First Conservatives) offer the most positive opinions of the Israeli leader.

Leftward Progressives, Loyal Liberals lack confidence in Netanyahu to do the right thing in world affairs

% who have ___ (of) confidence in Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and March 23-29, 2026.

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A survey conducted in September 2025 included questions about perceptions of the Israeli and Palestinian *people* – distinct from their governments.

Overall, Americans expressed more favorable views of Israeli and Palestinian people than their respective governments. For example, 35% of adults said they had a favorable view of the Israeli government, while 56% of adults said they had a favorable view of Israelis.

In views of the Israeli people and Palestinian people, about a third of U.S. adults (34%) held a favorable view of *both* groups. Slightly smaller shares held a favorable view of *only* Israeli (22%) or Palestinian people (18%).

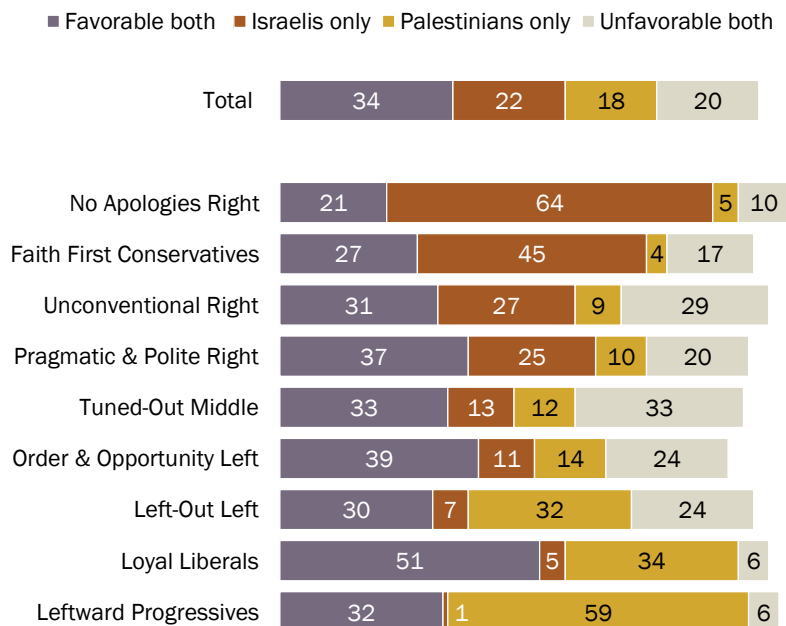
There is a clear contrast between the two most liberal groups:

A 59% majority of Leftward Progressives said they held a favorable opinion of the Palestinian people *and an unfavorable* opinion of the Israeli people. Roughly a third (32%) had favorable opinions of both groups.

By comparison, 51% of Loyal Liberals had a favorable opinion of both peoples. About a third said they had a favorable view of Palestinians only.

Typology groups differ in views of Palestinians and Israelis, illuminating a contrast between liberal groups

Thinking about the situation with Israelis and Palestinians these days, do you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of the Israeli people/Palestinian people? (%)



Note: No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 22-28 and Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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On the right, No Apologies Right stood out for being particularly likely to have positive views of Israelis alongside negative views of Palestinians.

Iran

Several months into the U.S. military conflict with Iran, the typology groups see the war in terms that mostly align with their partisanship. In a survey [conducted in April of this year](#), 59% of Americans say using military force there was the wrong decision, while 38% say it was right.

More likely to say it was the right decision:

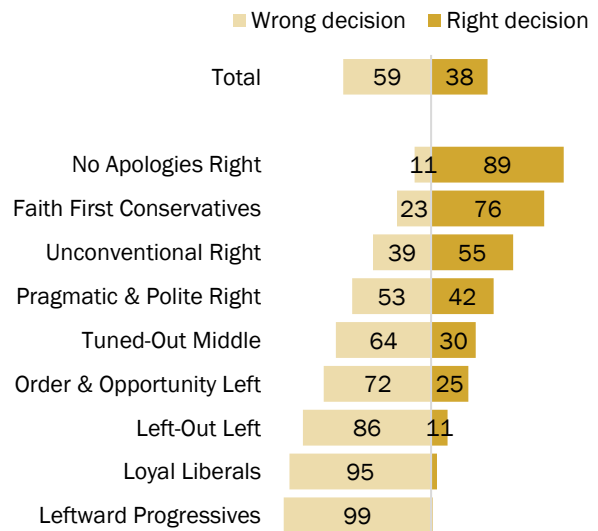
- No Apologies Right
- Faith First Conservatives
- Unconventional Right

More likely to say it was the wrong decision:

- Leftward Progressives
- Loyal Liberals
- Left-Out Left
- Order and Opportunity Left
- Tuned-Out Middle
- Pragmatic and Polite Right

More liberal groups largely say use of force in Iran was ‘wrong decision,’ but center-right groups are more divided

% who say the U.S. made the ___ decision in using military force in Iran



Note: No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025, and April 20-26, 2026.

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The political typology illustrates gaps in political values by age, race and ethnicity

The prevalence of Pew Research Center’s nine political typology groups varies considerably by age and across racial and ethnic groups. This variation mirrors these demographic divides in American politics today – both overall and in each of the partisan coalitions.

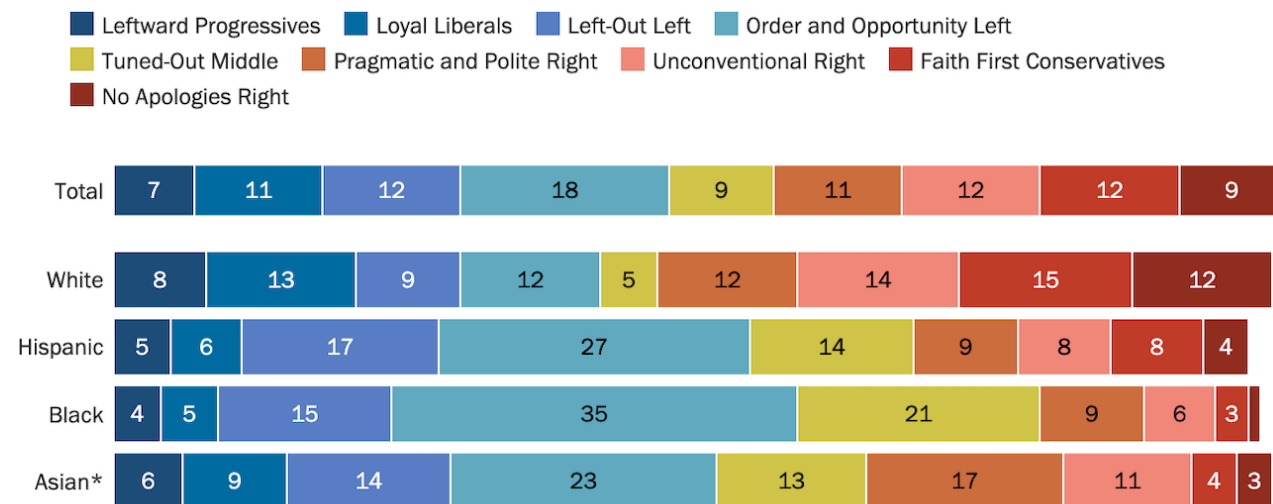
This analysis is part of Pew Research Center’s 2026 Political Typology. To learn more about the typology, start with the [overview](#). To find which group is your best fit, [take the quiz](#).

Race and ethnicity in the political typology

Hispanic, Black and Asian Americans are more concentrated than White Americans in groups on the left and center-left of the political typology, while White adults are more evenly distributed across the groups.

The political typology within racial and ethnic groups

Among racial and ethnic groups, % who belong to each political typology group



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

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Numbers may not add to 100% because of rounding. Refer to Appendix B for details on how typology group assignments are made.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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While that overall dynamic reflects long-standing [patterns of partisan affiliation by race and ethnicity](#), the left-oriented typology groups that are most common varies across racial and ethnic groups.

Black and Hispanic adults are roughly twice as likely as White adults to have values that place them in [Order and Opportunity Left](#), a majority-Democratic group that is more moderate on many social issues.

By comparison, White adults are less likely overall to be in left-oriented groups, but more likely than Hispanic and Black Americans to be [Leftward Progressives](#) or [Loyal Liberals](#).

On the other end of the spectrum, White Americans are at least three times as likely as Hispanic, Black and Asian Americans to have values that place them in [No Apologies Right](#). They are also much more likely to be [Faith First Conservatives](#).

Asian adults are spread across most typology groups in shares similar to the overall public, though they are more likely than adults overall to fall into Order and Opportunity Left (23%) and [Pragmatic and Polite Right](#) (17%) – groups with more mixed political profiles.

White adults are also less likely than those in other racial and ethnic groups to be in [Tuned-Out Middle](#).

Race and ethnicity within the parties

Among Republicans and Republican leaners

White Republicans are far more likely than Hispanic, Black¹ and Asian Republicans to be No Apologies Right or Faith First Conservatives: Nearly half (47%) are in one of these two groups. Another 36% of White Republicans are [Unconventional Right](#) or Pragmatic and Polite Right.

By comparison, Hispanic, Black and Asian Republicans are more likely than White Republicans to fall into groups that tilt Democratic overall, primarily Order and Opportunity Left.

Among Democrats and Democratic leaners

Across racial and ethnic groups, more than six-in-ten Democrats fall into one of the four groups that tilt Democratic overall. But the mix of groups varies by race and ethnicity.

¹ The November 2025 survey had a sample size of 124 Black Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, for a margin of error plus or minus 11.4 percentage points at the 95% confidence interval.

- Half of White Democrats are in one of the two most liberal groups (Leftward Progressives or Loyal Liberals).
- By comparison, 26% of Asian Democrats fall into one of these two groups, as do just 19% of Hispanic Democrats and 12% of Black Democrats.
- Instead, Black and Hispanic Democrats are much more concentrated than White Democrats in Order and Opportunity Left, a more center-left group.

Regardless of their racial or ethnic background, few in either partisan coalition land in the typology groups that are ideologically aligned with the other party.

Jump to the [detailed tables](#) to see the full distribution of typology groups by race, ethnicity and other demographic groups.

Age in the political typology

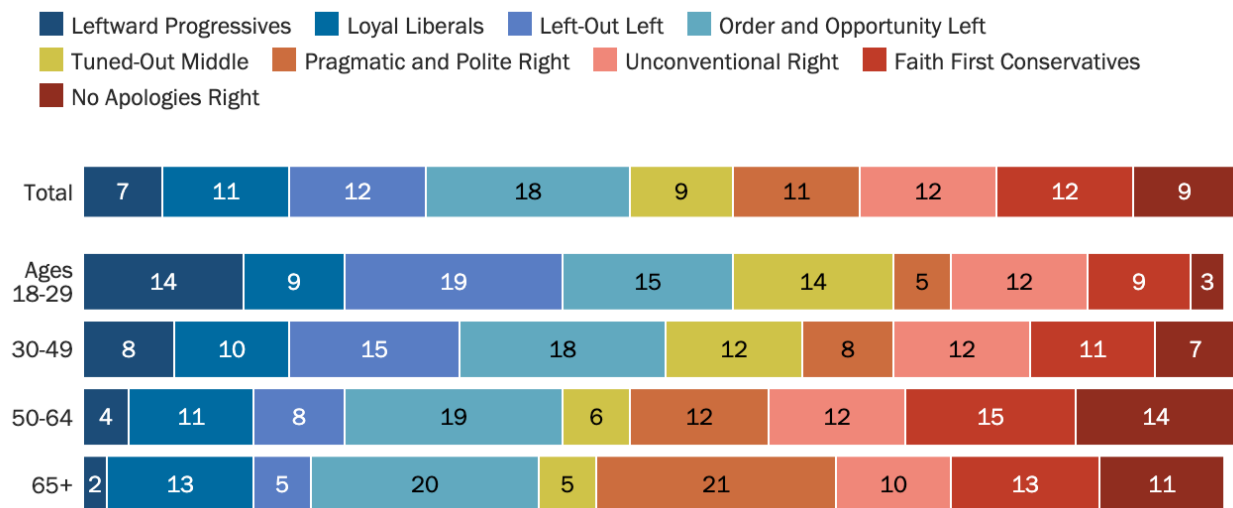
Americans' political values vary by age. Younger adults are more likely to be in groups on the left, while older adults tend to cluster in more conservative groups. For example:

- While 7% of Americans overall are Leftward Progressives, that rises to 14% among adults ages 18 to 29. By comparison, just 2% of those 65 and older fall into this group.
- Younger adults are also much more likely than older adults to be Left-Out Left, a Democratic-leaning and economically liberal group that is disillusioned with politics (19% of 18- to 29-year-olds vs. 5% of those 65 and older).
- Older adults are more likely than younger adults to fall into No Apologies Right or Faith First Conservatives. About a quarter of those 50 and older (26%) are in one of these groups, compared with 16% of adults under 50.
- Older adults are also considerably more likely to be in the center-right Pragmatic and Polite Right: 21% of those 65 and older are in this group, compared with just 7% of those under 50.

Younger Americans also are substantially more likely than older adults to be in Tuned-Out Middle: 12% of those under 50 are in this group, compared with just 5% of those 50 and older.

The political typology by age

Among age groups, % who belong to each typology group



Note: Numbers may not add to 100% because of rounding. Refer to Appendix B for details on how typology group assignments are made.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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*Among Democrats and Democratic leaners***Younger Democrats are more likely to be Leftward Progressives, while older Democrats are more likely to be Loyal Liberals:**

- 26% of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents under 30 are Leftward Progressives. This drops to 15% among those ages 30 to 49 and to just 6% among those 50 and older.
- In contrast, 25% of those 50 and older are Loyal Liberals, while this group makes up 16% of adults under 30.

A similar pattern appears in the more center-left groups:

- 25% of Democrats under 30 are Left-Out Left, a share that declines with age – to just 12% among those 50 and older.
- Conversely, 31% of Democrats 50 and older are Order and Opportunity Left. That drops to 22% among those 30 to 49 and just 15% of those under 30.

Among Republicans and Republican leaners

- Older Republicans and GOP leaners are more likely than younger Republicans to be No Apologies Right (25% among those 50 and older vs. 13% of those under 50).
- Older Republicans also are more likely to be Pragmatic and Polite Right – 24% of those 65 and older are in this group, as are 14% of those 50 to 64. In contrast, just 9% of those under 50 are in this group.

Other age differences among Republicans are more modest: Younger Republicans are somewhat more likely to have values that place them in Unconventional Right, while older Republicans are somewhat more likely to be Faith First Conservatives.

Still, younger Republicans are more likely than older Republicans to fall into groups that tilt left overall, even though no more than a quarter of Republicans in any age group do so.

Jump to the [detailed tables](#) to see the full distribution of typology groups by age and other demographic groups.

Acknowledgments

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Appendix A: Survey methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 183 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Data was also drawn from other interviews from prior and subsequent waves with this same set of respondents (see [“Linking the typology survey to data from other ATP waves”](#) for additional details). The survey was conducted from Nov. 17 to Nov. 30, 2025. A total of 10,357 panelists responded out of 11,258 who were sampled, for a survey-level 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 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 10,357 respondents is plus or minus 1.3 percentage points.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=10,034) and live telephone (n=323) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

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

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.² 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.³ Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

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”)

² AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. [“AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.”](#)

³ Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

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, Target.com or Walmart.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 Nov. 17 to Nov. 30, 2025. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:⁴ Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on Nov. 17.⁵ 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 Nov. 17. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Nov. 18.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 183

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	Nov. 17, 2025	Nov. 18, 2025
First reminder	Nov. 20, 2025	Nov. 20, 2025
Second reminder	Nov. 23, 2025	Nov. 23, 2025
Third reminder	Nov. 25, 2025	Nov. 25, 2025
Final reminder	Nov. 29, 2025	Nov. 29, 2025

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to four 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 four SMS reminders.

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on Nov. 14. Soft launch took place on Nov. 17 and involved dialing until a total of four interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

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, two 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 and trimmed at 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.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2023 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2025 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	
Validated 2024 presidential election turnout and vote choice	Candidate vote share is based on official results from the Federal Election Commission. Turnout is based on estimates from the Election Lab at the University of Florida. The size of the voting-eligible population is based on the 2023 ACS.

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. For weighting to the 2024 presidential election results, panelists are considered validated voters if their self-report of having voted was confirmed after matching to a national voter registry.

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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 183

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	10,357	1.3 percentage points
Leftward Progressives	766	4.5 percentage points
Loyal Liberals	1,543	3.2 percentage points
Left-Out Left	1,025	4.2 percentage points
Order and Opportunity Left	1,628	3.3 percentage points
Tuned-Out Middle	571	5.4 percentage points
Pragmatic and Polite Right	1,341	3.6 percentage points
Unconventional Right	1,124	4.0 percentage points
Faith First Conservatives	1,260	3.7 percentage points
No Apologies Right	1,099	3.8 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 183

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	10,357
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	181
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	60
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	658
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	2
Total panelists sampled for the survey		11,258
Completed interviews	I	10,357
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	241
Non-contact	NC	658
Other	O	2
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		11,258
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		92%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 183

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	74%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 183	40%
Response rate to Wave 183 survey	92%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Appendix B: Typology group creation and analysis

Pew Research Center’s 2026 political typology divides the public into nine groups. The assignment of individuals to one of the nine groups is based on their responses to 30 questions about social and political values.

The table below lists the survey questions and responses used in the construction of the typology groups. Items included in the typology construction measure a variety of different political values. Many of these values items are similar to those used in past typology studies.

Questions used in the 2026 typology

Questions in the online quiz	Response options
RELIG_GOV: Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.	1 Religion should be kept separate from government policies 2 Government policies should support religious values and beliefs
* NATIONID_CHR: How important is it for the United States to... Have a culture based in Christian religious beliefs	1 Extremely important 2 Very important 3 Somewhat important 4 Not too important 5 Not at all important
* NATIONID_BRD: How important is it for the United States to... Maintain secure borders	1 Extremely important 2 Very important 3 Somewhat important 4 Not too important 5 Not at all important
* NATIONID_REF2: How important is it for the United States to... Take in refugees from countries where people are trying to escape violence	1 Extremely important 2 Very important 3 Somewhat important 4 Not too important 5 Not at all important
NATIONID_CAP: How important is it for the United States to... Have an economic system based on capitalism	1 Extremely important 2 Very important 3 Somewhat important 4 Not too important 5 Not at all important
FINAGENCY: How much personal control do you think most Americans have over how financially successful they will be in life?	1 A great deal 2 A fair amount 3 Not too much 4 None at all
* DIVRS_FAIR: In general, do you think efforts to promote diversity in workplaces and schools have made society...	1 A lot more fair 2 A little more fair 3 No more or less fair 4 A little less fair 5 A lot less fair
NATPROBS_CLIM: How much of a problem do you think each of the following are in the country today? Climate change	1 A very big problem 2 A moderately big problem 3 A small problem 4 Not a problem at all

* CMFRT_LISTMOD_GUN: Thinking about things that sometimes happen in society, how comfortable are you with each of the following? People openly carrying guns in public places	1 2 3 4 5	Extremely comfortable Very comfortable Somewhat comfortable Not too comfortable Not at all comfortable
* CMFRT_LISTMOD_PRN: Thinking about things that sometimes happen in society, how comfortable are you with each of the following? Someone using the pronouns “they/them” instead of “he” or “she” to describe themselves	1 2 3 4 5	Extremely comfortable Very comfortable Somewhat comfortable Not too comfortable Not at all comfortable
* SOCIETY_SSM: Do you think each of the following is generally good or bad for our society? Same-sex marriages being legal in the U.S.	1 2 3 4 5	Very good for society Somewhat good for society Neither good nor bad for society Somewhat bad for society Very bad for society
* SUPERPWR2: In the future, how important is it for the U.S. to be the only military superpower in the world?	1 2 3 4 5	Extremely important Very important Somewhat important Not too important Not at all important
* CNTRYFAIR2_OTHUS: Do you think other countries generally treat the U.S...	1 2 3 4 5	Extremely fairly Very fairly Somewhat fairly Not too fairly Not at all fairly
ALLIES: Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.	1 2	In foreign policy, the U.S. should take into account the interests of its allies even if it means making compromises with them In foreign policy, the U.S. should follow its own national interests even when its allies strongly disagree
REGULATEMOD: In general, do you think government regulation of business does...	1 2 3	More good than harm More harm than good About the same amount of harm and good
GOVSIZE1: If you had to choose, would you rather have...	1 2	A smaller government providing fewer services A bigger government providing more services
FOLGOV: Would you say you follow what’s going on in government and public affairs...	1 2 3 4	Most of the time Some of the time Only now and then Hardly at all
** RUNWHY_SRV: In your view, how many of the people who currently serve in elected office in local, state, and federal governments ran for office because they wanted to... Serve the public.	1 2 3 4 5	All of them Most of them Some of them A few of them None of them
PROBOFFa: How much of a problem, if any, would you say each of the following are in the country today? People being too easily offended by things others say	1 2 3	Major problem Minor problem Not a problem
PROBOFFb: How much of a problem, if any, would you say each of the following are in the country today? People saying things that are very offensive to others	1 2 3	Major problem Minor problem Not a problem

OPENIDEN: Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.	1	America’s openness to people from all over the world is essential to who we are as a nation
	2	If America is too open to people from all over the world, we risk losing our identity as a nation
RACESURV17: How much, if at all, do you think the legacy of slavery affects the position of Black people in American society today?	1	A great deal
	2	A fair amount
	3	Not much
	4	Not at all
POLHUM: When politicians you agree with humiliate their political opponents, do you...	1	Like it a lot
	2	Like it a little
	3	Dislike it a little
	4	Dislike it a lot
POORASSIST: Thinking about assistance the government provides to people in need, do you think the government...	1	Should provide <u>more</u> assistance
	2	Should provide <u>less</u> assistance
	3	Is providing about the right amount of assistance
Additional questions used to create the typology, but not in the online quiz	Response options	
NATPROBS_INEQ: How much of a problem do you think each of the following are in the country today? Economic inequality	1	A very big problem
	2	A moderately big problem
	3	A small problem
	4	Not a problem at all
* CMFRT_LISTMOD_ATHL: Thinking about things that sometimes happen in society, how comfortable are you with each of the following? Transgender athletes competing on sports teams that don’t match their sex at birth	1	Extremely comfortable
	2	Very comfortable
	3	Somewhat comfortable
	4	Not too comfortable
	5	Not at all comfortable
ALLIES_BURD: All in all, do you think the relationships the U.S. has had with its allies over the past 50 years have been more of a...	1	Burden to the U.S.
	2	Benefit to the U.S.
	3	About equally a benefit and burden to the U.S.
* US_ACTIVE: How important is it for the U.S. to take an active role in world affairs?	1	Extremely important
	2	Very important
	3	Somewhat important
	4	Not too important
	5	Not at all important
TALKIMP: How important is it to you personally to use language that other people do not find offensive?	1	Very important
	2	Somewhat important
	3	Not too important
	4	Not at all important
PRTY_CHSE: How well does the following statement describe your views? “I often wish there were more political parties to choose from in this country.”	1	Extremely well
	2	Very well
	3	Somewhat well
	4	Not too well
	5	Not at all well

The typology groups are created with a statistical procedure that uses respondents' scores on all 30 items to sort them into relatively homogeneous groups. The specific statistical technique used to calculate group membership is weighted clustering around medoids (using the [WeightedCluster](#) package version 1.8.1 in R version 4.1.3). The items selected for inclusion in the clustering were chosen based on extensive testing to find the model that fit the data best and produced groups that were substantively meaningful. Prior Pew Research Center typologies used either this approach (2021) or a closely related method, cluster analysis via the k-means algorithm (2017 and prior), to

Note: The online typology quiz uses a 24-question subset of the 30 questions used to define the political typology groups in the original survey. Refer to the section "Coding of input variables" below for items with an asterisk (* or **).
Source: All questions were asked in a survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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identify groups.

Decisions made at different points in the analysis can have a dramatic impact on the ultimate results of any data partitioning exercise. Different solutions are possible using the same data depending on the algorithm used for partitioning, the ways in which the variables are coded, and even the order in which respondents are sorted. However, the models we looked at across different specifications bore similarities to each other and shared many common features.

Missing data imputation

The variables used in the clustering solution were from Wave 183 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center's nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. There was a small amount (ranging from 22 cases to 198 cases) of item nonresponse in the measures used. To account for the missingness in the measures, multiple imputation (via the [mice](#) package version 3.18.0) using predictive mean matching was used. This resulted in 10 copies of the dataset to account for uncertainty in the imputation. For the clustering algorithm, these 10 imputed datasets were stacked, and the algorithm partitioned the stacked dataset. In rare cases where a single respondent was classified into multiple groups because of variation in the imputed data, the assignment from one of the 10 imputed datasets was selected at random. This means that if a respondent with missing data was classified seven times as a Faith First Conservative and three times as No Apologies Right, they had a 70% chance of being assigned to the Faith First group and a 30% chance of being assigned to the No Apologies group.

Coding of input variables

Many data partitioning methods are sensitive to the scaling of the variables.

For 12 questions with a five-point scale, in recoding we added distance between the middle response option and both the high and lower values to allow for more distinction between those on one side of the scale and those on the other side. These questions are noted with a single asterisk (*) in the above table.

For RUNWHY_SRV (noted above with a double asterisk, **), the top three response categories were collapsed into a single category.

All variables were then standardized by subtracting their means and dividing by their standard deviations. This has the effect of equalizing the impact of each variable and putting more weight on distinctive responses to each question.

Selecting the number of groups

Solutions with different numbers of groups were examined, and the results evaluated for their effectiveness in producing cohesive groups that were sufficiently distinct from one another and large enough in size to be analytically practical and substantively meaningful.

Other methodological decisions

To address the potential sensitivity of cluster analysis to the order in which cases are entered, each model was run several times.

While each model differed somewhat from the others, all of them shared certain key features. The final model selected to produce the political typology was judged to be strong from a statistical point of view, persuasive from a substantive point of view, and representative of the general patterns seen across the various models run.

In some past political typologies, so-called “Bystanders” (politically disengaged Americans) were identified and excluded from the analysis at the outset. For the 2026 typology, the clustering was performed using data from registered voters and people who follow government most or some of the time. Less politically engaged Americans tend to have less-common patterns of attitudes, and excluding them from the clustering had the effect of sharpening the distinctions between the groups. Although they were not used in the modeling, unregistered respondents and those who followed government less of the time were assigned to the group they were most similar to and are included in the analyses in the report.

Linking the typology survey to data from other ATP waves

The 2026 typology is the second time Pew Research Center has conducted its typology analysis on the American Trends Panel. A key advantage of using the panel is the ability to link the core typology survey respondents to their responses to other ATP waves for analysis. As a result, this report draws from 15 separate surveys conducted throughout 2025 and 2026, as well as records from the Center’s prior election surveys and commercial voter files previously [matched to members of the panel](#) (refer to the survey methodologies for more details about the individual surveys and their methodologies).

This depth of data is far greater than for political typologies conducted prior to 2021. The 2026 typology has both one of the largest sample sizes we have had for a political typology (more than 10,000 interviews) and a much wider selection of data attached to each case than in most past years.

Media measures

Measures of media use come from [ATP Wave 165](#) as a part of a large study of media use and perceptions. Respondents were asked to identify the news outlets that they regularly get news from. For more on how Pew Research Center measures media consumption, read our report [“The Political Gap in America’s News Sources.”](#)

Validated voting measures

Voter turnout and vote choice in the 2020 and 2024 elections are based on multiple sources. First, self-reports of candidate choice are collected immediately after general elections. Second, panelists are matched to commercial voter file databases to verify whether or not they voted in an election. For details, read our report [“Behind Trump’s 2024 Victory.”](#)

How family income tiers are calculated

Family income data reported in this study is adjusted for household size and cost-of-living differences by geography. Panelists then are assigned to income tiers that are based on the median adjusted family income of all American Trends Panel members. The process uses the following steps:

ATP waves used for typology analysis

ATP wave	Survey field dates
W161	Jan. 27-Feb. 2, 2025
W165	March 10-16, 2025
W166	March 24-30, 2025
W167	April 7-13, 2025
W170	May 5-11, 2025
W172	June 2-8, 2025
W176	Aug. 4-10, 2025
W177	Aug. 18-24, 2025
W179	Sept. 8-14, 2025
W180	Sept. 22-28, 2025
W182	Oct. 20-26, 2025
W183	Nov. 17-30, 2025
W185	Jan. 20-26, 2026
W190	March 23-29, 2026
W192	April 20-26, 2026

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1. First, panelists are assigned to the midpoint of the income range they selected in a family income question that was measured on either the most recent annual profile survey or, for newly recruited panelists, their recruitment survey. This provides an approximate income value that can be used in calculations for the adjustment.
2. Next, these income values are adjusted for the cost of living in the geographic area where the panelist lives. This is calculated using price indexes published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. These indexes, known as [Regional Price Parities](#) (RPP), compare the prices of goods and services across all U.S. metropolitan statistical areas as well as non-metro areas with the national average prices for the same goods and services. The most recent available data at the time of the annual profile survey is from 2023. Those who fall outside of metropolitan statistical areas are assigned the overall RPP for their state's non-metropolitan area.
3. Family incomes are further adjusted for the number of people in a household using the methodology from Pew Research Center's previous work on [the American middle class](#). This is done because a four-person household with an income of say, \$50,000, faces a tighter budget constraint than a two-person household with the same income.
4. Panelists are then assigned an income tier. "Middle-income" adults are in families with adjusted family incomes that are between two-thirds and double the median adjusted family income for the full ATP at the time of the most recent annual profile survey. The median adjusted family income for the panel is roughly \$77,800. Using this median income, the middle-income range is about \$51,900 to \$155,600. Lower-income families have adjusted incomes less than \$51,900 and upper-income families have adjusted incomes greater than \$155,600 (all figures expressed in 2024 dollars and scaled to a household size of three). A panelist is assigned "no answer" in the income tier variable if they did not provide all three pieces of information needed to calculate their tier (family income, household size and residential address).

Two examples of how a given area's cost-of-living adjustment was calculated are as follows: the Pine Bluff metropolitan area in Arkansas is a relatively inexpensive area, with a price level that is 19.7% less than the national average. The San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley metropolitan area in California is one of the most expensive areas, with a price level that is 18.2% higher than the national average. Income in the sample is adjusted to make up for this difference. As a result, a family with an income of \$40,200 in the Pine Bluff area is as well off financially as a family of the same size with an income of \$59,100 in San Francisco.

Evaluations of elected officials' motives scale

The evaluations of elected officials' motives scale combines two questions about why elected officials run for office that were both asked in ATP Wave 183. These questions asked how many of the people who currently serve in elected office in local, state and federal governments ran for office because they wanted to address the issues they care about and how many ran because they wanted to serve the public. The two questions were each recoded to a scale ranging from 0 to 1, where 1 indicates the least skepticism about elected officials' motives. These two scores were then averaged.

Appendix C: The history of the political typology

The Pew Research Center political typology aims to sort Americans into groups based on their political values and beliefs. The current study – Pew Research Center’s ninth political typology study since [the first one in 1987](#) – is based on a survey conducted among 10,357 U.S. adults from Nov. 17 to 30, 2025. Previous versions of the political typology were conducted in [1994](#), [1999](#), [2004](#) (published in 2005), [2011](#), [2014](#), [2017](#) and [2021](#).

The first political typology in 1987 was conducted using face-to-face interviews. Political typologies from 1994 to 2017 were conducted by telephone. Beginning with the 2021 typology, interviews have been conducted using the Center’s primarily online [American Trends Panel](#).

The Pew Research Center political typology groups: 1987-2026

Year	Groups that lean more Democratic		Groups that are a mix of Republicans and Democrats	Groups that lean more Republican	
1987	New Dealers	Passive Poor		Disaffecteds	Enterprisers
	Partisan Poor	Seculars		Upbeats	Moralists
	60s Democrats	Followers			
1994	New Dealers	New Democrats	New Economy Independents	Enterprisers	Moralists
	Partisan Poor	Seculars		Libertarians	
		The Embittered			
1999	Liberal Democrats	New Democrats	Disaffecteds	Moderate Republicans	Staunch Conservatives
	Partisan Poor	Socially Conservative Democrats		New Prosperity Independents	Populist Republicans
2005	Liberals	Disadvantaged Democrats		Disaffecteds	Enterprisers
		Conservative Democrats		Pro-Government Conservatives	Social Conservatives
				Upbeats	
2011	Solid Liberals	New Coalition Democrats		Disaffecteds	Main Street Republicans
	Hard-Pressed Democrats	Post-Moderns		Libertarians	Staunch Conservatives
2014	Solid Liberals	Next Generation Left	Young Outsiders	Business Conservatives	Steadfast Conservatives
	Faith and Family Left	Hard-Pressed Skeptics			
2017	Solid Liberals	Disaffected Democrats		New Era Enterprisers	Country First Conservatives
	Opportunity Democrats	Devout and Diverse		Market Skeptic Republicans	Core Conservatives
2021	Progressive Left	Outsider Left	Stressed Sideliners	Ambivalent Right	Committed Conservatives
	Establishment Liberals	Democratic Mainstays		Populist Right	Faith and Flag Conservatives
2026	Leftward Progressives	Left-Out Left	Tuned-Out Middle	Pragmatic and Polite Right	Faith First Conservatives
	Loyal Liberals	Order and Opportunity Left		Unconventional Right	No Apologies Right

Note: From 1987 to 2017, the typology included a group known as “Bystanders.” These were defined as adults who were not registered to vote and expressed little interest in politics.

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**2025 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
Wave 183: Political Typology Survey
November 17-30, 2025**

**FINAL TOPLINE
N=10,357**

Note: This survey was conducted primarily online, with some interviews conducted by live 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:

POLFUT How much confidence do you have in the future of the U.S. political system?

Nov 17-30, <u>2025</u>		Jul 10-16, <u>2023</u>
7	A lot	4
37	Some	33
42	Not too much	48
13	None at all	15
1	No answer*	*

ASK ALL:

SOCTRUST2 Generally speaking, would you say that... [ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]

	<u>Most people can be trusted</u>	<u>Most people can't be trusted</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
Nov 17-30, 2025	46	53	1
Feb 3-9, 2025	55	44	1
Jul 26-Aug 8, 2021	59	40	1
Mar 19-24, 2020	53	46	1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	52	47	1
Feb 26-Mar 11, 2018	57	43	*

ASK ALL:
NATPROBS

How much of a problem do you think each of the following are in the country today?
**[RANDOMIZE ITEMS ON EACH SCREEN AND RANDOMIZE ORDER OF SCREENS;
RANDOMIZE ITEMS WITHIN EACH SCREEN]**

[SCREEN 1]

		<u>A very big problem</u>	<u>A moderately big problem</u>	<u>A small problem</u>	<u>Not a problem at all</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
DEF	The federal budget deficit					
	Nov 17-30, 2025	56	35	8	1	*
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	57	33	8	2	1
	May 13-19, 2024	53	34	11	1	1
	Jun 5-11, 2023	56	32	9	2	1
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	51	33	13	3	*
	Jul 8-18, 2021	50	34	11	3	1
	Apr 5-11, 2021	49	33	14	3	1
	Jun 16-22, 2020	47	38	12	3	1
	Sep 3-15, 2019	53	38	8	1	*
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	55	35	8	2	1
IMM	Illegal immigration					
	Nov 17-30, 2025	36	28	29	6	*
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	48	26	22	5	*
	May 13-19, 2024	51	26	20	3	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	47	26	21	6	*
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	38	26	27	8	*
	Jul 8-18, 2021	43	29	23	5	*
	Apr 5-11, 2021	48	29	19	3	*
	Jun 16-22, 2020	28	29	33	9	*
	Sep 3-15, 2019	43	27	24	6	*
	Feb 19-Mar 4, 2019	38	28	28	6	*
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	42	26	25	6	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	44	30	21	5	1
GUN	Gun violence					
	Nov 17-30, 2025	50	30	17	3	*
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	48	29	18	4	*
	May 13-19, 2024	49	27	19	4	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	60	23	13	4	*
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	51	25	20	4	*
	Apr 5-11, 2021	48	24	22	6	*
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	53	28	14	4	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	48	27	20	4	*
CLIM	Climate change					
	Nov 17-30, 2025	36	28	21	14	*
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	41	24	20	15	*
	May 13-19, 2024	36	28	22	13	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	39	27	20	12	*
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	42	27	19	11	1
	Jul 8-18, 2021	47	23	18	11	*
	Apr 5-11, 2021	40	25	22	12	*
	Jun 16-22, 2020	40	26	21	13	1
	Sep 3-15, 2019	48	24	17	10	*
	Feb 19-Mar 4, 2019	46	27	18	9	*
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	43	28	20	9	*
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	40	26	21	12	1

**[SCREEN 2]
NATPROBS CONTINUED...**

		A very big <u>problem</u>	A moderately <u>big problem</u>	A small <u>problem</u>	Not a problem <u>at all</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
RAC	Racism					
	Nov 17-30, 2025	35	33	26	6	*
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	36	28	28	8	*
	May 13-19, 2024	29	35	29	6	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	35	31	26	7	1
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	35	34	25	6	1
	Jul 8-18, 2021	45	28	21	6	*
	Apr 5-11, 2021	45	27	20	7	*
	Sep 3-15, 2019	43	31	21	4	*
	Feb 19-Mar 4, 2019	40	37	19	3	*
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	46	32	18	4	*	
Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	39	38	19	3	1	
VCRI	Violent crime					
	Nov 17-30, 2025	44	41	14	1	*
	Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	47	36	16	1	*
	May 13-19, 2024	48	36	15	1	*
	Jun 5-11, 2023	59	30	10	1	*
	Apr 25-May 1, 2022	54	34	10	1	*
	Jul 8-18, 2021	61	29	9	1	*
	Apr 5-11, 2021	48	36	15	1	*
	Jun 16-22, 2020	41	38	20	2	*
	Feb 19-Mar 4, 2019	49	37	13	1	*
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	52	33	13	1	*	
INEQ	Economic inequality					
	Nov 17-30, 2025	47	31	17	5	*
	Jul 8-18, 2021	44	31	18	6	1
	Apr 5-11, 2021	43	31	19	7	*
	Sep 3-15, 2019	44	31	18	6	*
	Feb 19-Mar 4, 2019 ⁶	51	30	14	5	*
	Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	54	28	12	5	*
Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	57	29	9	5	1	

⁶ February 2019 and prior, question asked about "The gap between the rich and poor."

ASK ALL:

GOVSIZE1

If you had to choose, would you rather have... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]**

	A smaller government <u>providing fewer services</u>	A bigger government <u>providing more services</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
Nov 17-30, 2025	46	53	2
Apr 7-13, 2025	47	51	2
Apr 8-14, 2024	49	48	3
Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	48	49	3
Jul 8-18, 2021	48	50	2
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	45	52	2
Mar 18-Apr 1, 2019	48	50	2

ASK IF WOULD CHOOSE A SMALLER GOVERNMENT (GOVSIZE1=1) [N=5,013]:GOVSIZE1_SM While you would choose a smaller government providing fewer services, should the services the government currently provides be... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1]****ASK IF WOULD CHOOSE A BIGGER GOVERNMENT (GOVSIZE1=2) [N=5,199]:**GOVSIZE1_BIG While you would choose a bigger government providing fewer services, should the services the government currently provides be... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1]****BASED ON TOTAL**Nov 17-30,
2025

34	NET Reduced
15	Reduced a lot
18	Reduced a little
19	Stay about the same
46	NET Expanded
25	Expanded a little
21	Expanded a lot
2	No answer*

ASK ALL:
NATIONID

How important is it for the United States to...

[RANDOMIZE ITEMS; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1]

		Extremely <u>important</u>	Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not too <u>important</u>	Not at all <u>important</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
REF2	Take in refugees from countries where people are trying to escape violence Nov 17-30, 2025	11	25	39	16	8	1
CHR	Have a culture based in Christian religious beliefs Nov 17-30, 2025	18	16	21	16	28	1
	Aug 5-11, 2024	16	17	23	16	26	1
OPP	Ensure equal opportunities for everyone to succeed Nov 17-30, 2025	40	35	19	4	2	*
	Aug 5-11, 2024	41	35	18	3	2	1
CAP	Have an economic system based on capitalism Nov 17-30, 2025	20	24	32	13	8	3
	Aug 5-11, 2024	21	25	30	13	8	3
BRD	Maintain secure borders Nov 17-30, 2025	38	30	24	6	2	*
CKBL	Have a government with checks and balances across Congress, the presidency, and the courts Nov 17-30, 2025	59	25	11	2	1	1

ASK ALL:

VOTEDIR_MOD How much, if at all, do you think that voting by people like you can affect the direction the country takes in the future?

Nov 17-30, <u>2025</u>		Sep 30-Oct 6, <u>2024</u>	Jul 10-16, <u>2023</u>
34	A lot	40	20
38	Some	35	36
22	Not much	18	31
7	Not at all	7	11
*	No answer*	*	1

ASK ALL:

PROBPOL

When politicians talk about how to fix big problems facing the country, do they more often...
[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3 LAST]

Nov 17-30,

2025

38	Make things sound <u>harder</u> to fix than they really are
54	Make things sound <u>easier</u> to fix than they really are
6	Get it about right
2	No answer*

ASK ALL:

GODMORALIMP

Regardless of your own religious beliefs, how important, if at all, do you think it is for a person to believe in God in order to be considered good and moral?

Nov 17-30,

2025

23	Essential
33	Important, but not essential
15	Not too important
28	Not at all important
1	No answer*

Jul 8-18

2021

20
34
16
28
2

ASK ALL:

ALLIES

Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right. **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]**

	In foreign policy, the U.S. should take into account the interests of its allies even if it means making <u>compromises with them</u>	In foreign policy, the U.S. should follow its own national interests even when its allies <u>strongly disagree</u>	No answer*
Nov 17-30, 2025	62	37	2
Apr 8-14, 2024	60	39	2
Oct 10-16, 2022	61	36	3
Jul 8-18, 2021	64	34	2
Feb 1-7, 2021	64	34	2
Sep 3-15, 2019	68	31	2
Mar 18-Apr 1, 2019	65	33	2
			(VOL.)
			Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
<i>Phone trend for comparison:</i>			
Sep 5-16, 2019	59	36	5
Mar 20-25, 2019	54	40	5
Sep 18-24, 2018	55	38	7
Jun 8-Jul 9, 2017	59	36	5
Apr 12-19, 2016	51	42	7
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011 ⁷	53	36	11
December 2004	53	37	10

⁷ In Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011 and before, item was asked as part of a list with follow-up asking whether respondents felt strongly or not strongly about their position.

ASK ALL:

ECON_FAIRNESS

Overall, would you say the economic system in this country is...

[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS NATIONID]Nov 17-30,
2025

2	Extremely fair
11	Very fair
35	Somewhat fair
31	Not too fair
19	Not at all fair
1	No answer*

ASK ALL:

TALKIMP

How important is it to you personally to use language that other people do not find offensive?

Nov 17-30,
2025

31	Very important
39	Somewhat important
20	Not too important
10	Not at all important
1	No answer*

Jan 16-21,
2024

30
38
20
11
1

Apr 29-May 13,
2019

42
37
14
5
2

ASK ALL:

POLICY3MOD

In general, would you say experts who study a subject for many years are...

Nov 17-30,
2025

60	Usually <u>better</u> at making good policy decisions about that subject than other people
7	Usually <u>worse</u> at making good policy decisions about that subject than other people
33	<u>Neither better nor worse</u> at making good policy decisions about that subject than other people
1	No answer*

Apr 8-14,
2024

59
6
34
1

Jul 8-18,
2021

61
5
32
1

ASK ALL:

LEGALIMMIGAMT

Do you think the number of legal immigrants the U.S. admits should...**[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1]**Nov 17-30,
2025

11	Increase a lot
18	Increase a little
45	Stay about the same
12	Decrease a little
13	Decrease a lot
1	No answer*

Jul 8-18,
2021

11
17
44
13
13
3

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK ALL:**

RACESURV12MOD

When it comes to Black people having equal rights with White people, do you think our country has... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3 LAST]**

	<u>Gone too far</u>	<u>Not gone far enough</u>	<u>Been about right</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
Nov 17-30, 2025	18	43	37	1
Feb 10-17, 2025	18	43	38	1
Oct 13-19, 2020 ⁸	16	50	32	2
Sep 8-13, 2020 ⁹	15	49	34	2
Sep 3-15, 2019	14	43	43	1
Jan 22-Feb 5, 2019	15	45	39	1

ASK ALL:

TRANGEND1MOD

Which statement comes closer to your views, even if neither is exactly right?
[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]

	Whether someone is a man or a woman is determined by <u>their sex at birth</u>	Someone can be a man or a woman even if that is different <u>from their sex at birth</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
Nov 17-30, 2025	67	31	1
Feb 10-17, 2025 ¹⁰	67	31	2
Apr 8-14, 2024	65	33	2
May 16-22, 2022	60	38	1
Jun 14-27, 2021	56	41	3
Sep 14-28, 2017	54	44	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK ALL:**

DIVRS_FAIR

In general, do you think efforts to promote diversity in workplaces and schools have made society... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1]**Nov 17-30,
2025

12	A lot more fair
29	A little more fair
25	No more or less fair
13	A little less fair
19	A lot less fair
1	No answer*

⁸ Prior to October 2020, the question asked about "giving Black people equal rights with Whites." In October 2020, we did a question wording experiment asking the question with that wording to a random half of the sample and asking the other half about "Black people having equal rights with White people." Findings didn't differ based on which version respondents were asked.

⁹ Starting in September 2020, "White" and "Black" were capitalized in accordance with new Pew Research Center style. In past surveys, both words were lowercase.

¹⁰ Prior to November 2025, question asked about "sex assigned at birth."

ASK ALL:
MARRFAMNEW

How important is it for society that people make marriage and having children a priority in their lives? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS NATIONID]**

Nov 17-30, <u>2025</u>	
14	Extremely important
19	Very important
31	Somewhat important
22	Not too important
14	Not at all important
1	No answer*

ASK ALL:
CNTRYFAIR2

Do you think... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS NATIONID]**

		Extremely <u>fairly</u>	Very <u>fairly</u>	Somewhat <u>fairly</u>	Not too <u>fairly</u>	Not at all <u>fairly</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
USOTH	The U.S. generally treats other countries... Nov 17-30, 2025	8	21	40	23	8	1
OTHUS	Other countries generally treat the U.S... Nov 17-30, 2025	3	15	49	24	8	1

ASK ALL:
THERMO

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

		Rating of <u>0 to 24</u>	Rating of <u>25 to 49</u>	Rating of <u>50</u>	Rating of <u>51 to 75</u>	Rating of <u>76 to 100</u>	No <u>answer*</u>	<i>Mean rating</i>
THERMREP	How do you feel toward Republicans?							
	Nov 17-30, 2025 ¹¹	36	12	19	14	18	1	41
	Mar 7-13, 2022	32	14	21	14	18	1	43
	Jun 14-27, 2021	34	13	22	13	18	1	42
	Sep 3-15, 2019 ¹²	32	15	19	14	19	1	44
	Apr 29-May 13, 2019	25	17	24	14	19	1	47
	Aug 8-21, 2017	31	16	24	14	12	2	41
	Nov 29-Dec 12, 2016	23	10	28	15	21	3	50
	Mar 2-28, 2016	25	15	29	13	16	2	46

¹¹ In prior surveys, the question stem began: "We'd like to get your feelings toward a number of groups in the U.S."
¹² In prior surveys, "How do you feel toward" was separated and part of the question stem.

THERMO CONTINUED...

		Rating of <u>0 to 24</u>	Rating of <u>25 to 49</u>	Rating of <u>50</u>	Rating of <u>51 to 75</u>	Rating of <u>76 to 100</u>	No answer*	<i>Mean rating</i>
THERMDEM	How do you feel toward Democrats?							
	Nov 17-30, 2025	34	14	21	16	14	1	41
	Mar 7-13, 2022	34	11	20	16	18	1	43
	Jun 14-27, 2021	31	10	20	16	22	1	46
	Sep 3-15, 2019	29	14	18	18	21	1	47
	Apr 29-May 13, 2019	22	13	22	18	24	1	51
	Aug 8-21, 2017	28	14	23	16	18	1	45
	Nov 29-Dec 12, 2016	19	13	26	14	24	3	52
	Mar 2-28, 2016	22	12	26	15	23	2	51

ASK ALL:

JUST_ERROR No system of justice is perfect, but which do you think would be worse? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]**

Nov 17-30,
2025

73	Convicting an innocent person
26	Letting a guilty person go free
1	No answer*

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:

Q.A127 Next, all systems of justice make mistakes, but which do you think is worse: to convict an innocent person or to let a guilty person go free?

		TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
		GSS <u>2016</u>	GSS <u>2006</u>	GSS <u>1996</u>	GSS <u>1990</u>	GSS <u>1985</u>
Jun 8-18 <u>2017</u>	70	75	66	60	56	62
	23	21	30	23	21	20
	5	--	--	--	--	--
	2	4	4	16	24	18

ASK ALL:

FINAGENCY How much personal control do you think most Americans have over how financially successful they will be in life? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-4/4-1]**

Nov 17-30,
2025

18	A great deal
48	A fair amount
31	Not too much
3	None at all
*	No answer*

ASK ALL:

SOCIETY

Do you think each of the following is generally good or bad for our society? [**RANDOMIZE****RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5 OR 5-1]**

		Very good <u>for society</u>	Somewhat good <u>for society</u>	Neither good nor bad <u>for society</u>	Somewhat bad <u>for society</u>	Very bad <u>for society</u>	No answer*
SSM	Same-sex marriages being legal in the U.S.						
	Nov 17-30, 2025	20	10	37	12	20	1
	Apr 8-14, 2024	25	9	35	12	19	1
	Jul 8-18, 2021	25	10	34	11	19	1
CHILD	People having fewer children						
	Nov 17-30, 2025	5	14	42	26	13	*
	Apr 8-14, 2024	6	17	43	23	9	1
AI	Increased use of artificial intelligence (AI) in daily life						
	Nov 17-30, 2025	2	17	22	34	24	1
	Apr 8-14, 2024	4	19	25	34	18	1
WBUS	An increase in the number of women leading major business corporations						
	Nov 17-30, 2025	28	25	40	4	2	*
EC	People using electric vehicles instead of gasoline vehicles						
	Nov 17-30, 2025	14	27	39	12	6	1
	<i>Trend for comparison:</i>						
	Apr 8-14, 2024 ¹³	19	23	32	14	11	*
SMED	More people getting their news from social media						
	Nov 17-30, 2025	3	9	29	33	26	*

¹³ In 2024 this item read "More people using electric vehicles instead of gasoline vehicles."

ASK ALL:
ALLIES_BURD

All in all, do you think the relationships the U.S. has had with its allies over the past 50 years have been more of a... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3 LAST]**

Nov 17-30, <u>2025</u>	
24	Burden to the U.S.
28	Benefit to the U.S.
47	About equally a benefit and burden to the U.S.
2	No answer*

ASK ALL:
RELIG_GOV

Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right. **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]**

	Religion should be kept separate from <u>government policies</u>	Government policies should support <u>religious values and beliefs</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
Nov 17-30, 2025	71	27	2
Apr 8-14, 2024	71	28	1
Apr 25-May 1, 2022	73	25	1
Jul 8-18, 2021	72	27	1

ASK ALL:

RACESURV17 How much, if at all, do you think the legacy of slavery affects the position of Black people in American society today?

Nov 17-30, <u>2025</u>		Feb 10-17, <u>2025</u>	Apr 8-14, <u>2024</u>	Oct 4-17, <u>2021</u>	Jan 22-Feb 5, <u>2019</u>
28	A great deal	28	26	28	31
30	A fair amount	30	28	30	32
22	Not much	24	25	23	19
20	Not at all	17	20	18	16
1	No answer*	1	1	2	1

ASK ALL:
ELITEUND_5MOD

In general, how well do you think people in influential and powerful positions throughout our society understand the challenges people like you face in their daily lives... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS NATIONID]**

Nov 17-30, <u>2025</u>	
1	Extremely well
3	Very well
20	Somewhat well
40	Not too well
35	Not at all well
1	No answer*

ASK ALL:
OPENIDEN

Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right. **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]**

	America's openness to people from all over the world is essential to <u>who we are as a nation</u>	If America is too open to people from all over the world, we risk <u>losing our identity as a nation</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
Nov 17-30, 2025	61	37	2
Apr 8-14, 2024	63	35	2
Oct 10-16, 2022	64	35	2
Jul 8-18, 2021	66	32	2
Sep 3-15, 2019	67	32	1
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	64	34	2

*Phone trend for
comparison:*

			(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jul 10-15, 2019	62	33	5
Sep 18-24, 2018	68	26	6
Jun 27-Jul 9, 2017	68	29	3

ASK ALL:

CANMTCHPOL2 Thinking about recent elections, how often has there been at least one candidate who shares your views? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1]**

Nov 17-30, <u>2025</u>	
4	Always
20	Often
49	Sometimes
21	Hardly ever
5	Never
1	No answer*

ASK ALL:

GOODEVIL Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right. **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]**

	Most things in society can be pretty clearly divided <u>into good and evil</u>	Most things in society are too complicated to be clearly divided <u>between good and evil</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
Nov 17-30, 2025	52	47	1
Apr 8-14, 2024	50	48	2
Oct 10-16, 2022	51	48	2
Jul 8-18, 2021	48	50	2

ASK ALL:

PROBOFF

How much of a problem, if any, would you say each of the following is in the country today?

	<u>Major problem</u>	<u>Minor problem</u>	<u>Not a problem</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
a. People being too easily offended by things others say				
Nov 17-30, 2025	57	35	7	1
Apr 8-14, 2024	62	31	6	1
Jul 8-18, 2021	65	28	6	1
b. People saying things that are very offensive to others				
Nov 17-30, 2025	48	42	9	1
Apr 8-14, 2024	47	41	11	*
Jul 8-18, 2021	53	38	9	1

ASK ALL:

RUNWHY

In your view, how many of the people who currently serve in elected office in local, state and federal governments ran for office because they wanted to... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

		<u>All of them</u>	<u>Most of them</u>	<u>Some of them</u>	<u>A few of them</u>	<u>None of them</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
SRV	Serve the public						
	Nov 17-30, 2025	3	15	44	31	5	1
	Jul 10-16, 2023	2	12	42	36	7	1
ISS	Address the issues they care about						
	Nov 17-30, 2025	4	23	46	22	4	1
	Jul 10-16, 2023	4	18	48	25	5	*
MNEY	Make a lot of money						
	Nov 17-30, 2025	22	40	29	7	1	1
	Jul 10-16, 2023	23	40	29	7	1	1

ASK ALL:

POLHUM

When politicians you agree with humiliate their political opponents, do you... **[ROTATE
RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-4/4-1]**

Nov 17-30, <u>2025</u>	
5	Like it a lot
22	Like it a little
35	Dislike it a little
37	Dislike it a lot
2	No answer*

ASK ALL:

CRIM_SENT2 Overall, would you say people who are convicted of crimes in this country serve... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3]**

Nov 17-30, <u>2025</u>		Jul 8-18, <u>2021</u>
17	Too much time in prison	28
41	Too little time in prison	32
40	About the right amount of time in prison	37
3	No answer*	3

ASK ALL:

REGULATEMOD In general, do you think government regulation of business does... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3]**

Nov 17-30, <u>2025</u>	
24	More good than harm
30	More harm than good
44	About the same amount of harm and good
2	No answer*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK ALL:**

POORASSIST Thinking about assistance the government provides to people in need, do you think the government... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3 LAST]**

	<u>Should provide more assistance</u>	<u>Should provide less assistance</u>	<u>Is providing about the right amount of assistance</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
Nov 17-30, 2025	45	25	30	1
Apr 8-14, 2024	41	27	30	2
Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	43	26	30	1
Oct 10-16, 2022	39	30	29	1
Jul 8-18, 2021	38	32	29	1
Sep 3-15, 2019	40	26	33	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK ALL:**

CMFRT_LISTMOD

Thinking about things that sometimes happen in society, is each of the following something you are comfortable or uncomfortable with? **[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF SCREEN 1 AND SCREEN 2; RANDOMIZE ITEMS WITHIN EACH SCREEN; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS NATIONID]**

[SCREEN 1]

		<u>Extremely comfortable</u>	<u>Very comfortable</u>	<u>Somewhat comfortable</u>	<u>Not too comfortable</u>	<u>Not at all comfortable</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
PRN	Someone using the pronouns "they/them" instead of "he" or "she" to describe themselves Nov 17-30, 2025	13	13	22	22	29	1
ENG	People speaking a language other than English in public places in your community Nov 17-30, 2025	23	23	26	16	11	*
GUN	People openly carrying guns in public places Nov 17-30, 2025	11	12	23	22	31	*
PRY	Someone you don't know well saying they will keep you in their prayers Nov 17-30, 2025	25	28	31	10	5	1

[SCREEN 2]

	CMFRT_LISTMOD CONTINUED...	<u>Extremely comfortable</u>	<u>Very comfortable</u>	<u>Somewhat comfortable</u>	<u>Not too comfortable</u>	<u>Not at all comfortable</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
MDN	Women not taking their husbands' last names when they get married Nov 17-30, 2025	31	21	25	14	8	1
CONF	Someone displaying a Confederate flag on their home or car Nov 17-30, 2025	8	11	23	25	32	1
ATHL	Transgender athletes competing on sports teams that don't match their sex at birth Nov 17-30, 2025	6	7	14	17	56	1

ASK ALL:

FOLGOV

Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs...

	<u>Most of the time</u>	<u>Some of the time</u>	<u>Only now and then</u>	<u>Hardly at all</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
Nov 17-30, 2025	33	39	18	9	1
Jul 15-Aug 24, 2024	40	36	16	8	1
Aug 7-27, 2023	38	34	17	10	1
Jul 18-Aug 21, 2022	40	35	15	9	*
Jun 14-27, 2021	33	39	19	8	1
Aug 3-16, 2020	49	32	13	5	*
Sep 3-15, 2019	39	35	17	8	*
Apr 29-May 13, 2019	42	36	15	7	*
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	48	33	13	6	*
Sep 27-Oct 10, 2016	40	37	16	7	1
Sep 9-Oct 3, 2014	34	39	17	11	*

ASK ALL:

FIN_SIT

How would you describe your household's financial situation? Do you... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-4/4-1]**

<u>Nov 17-30, 2025</u>		<u>Apr 8-14, 2024¹⁴</u>	<u>Sep 16-29, 2019</u>	<u>Sep 15-Oct 3 2014¹⁵</u>
27	Live comfortably	27	29	25
36	Meet your basic expenses with a little left over for extras	39	41	36
27	Just meet your basic expenses	25	22	24
9	Not even have enough to meet basic expenses	7	7	14
1	No answer*	1	*	1

ASK ALL:

FREQXP1

How often, if ever, do you feel unfairly judged by others because of the language you use to express yourself? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1]**

<u>Nov 17-30, 2025</u>	
3	All of the time
5	Most of the time
23	Some of the time
33	Rarely
35	Never
1	No answer*

¹⁴ The last response option for all asks of this question prior to November 2025 read "Don't even have enough to meet basic expenses."

¹⁵ In 2014, n=2,811 respondents took the survey via web and n=343 respondents completed this survey via paper questionnaire delivered by mail.

ASK ALL:

DIVERSEPOP_MOD2 In general, do you think the fact that the U.S. population is made up of people of many different races, ethnicities, and religions... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1]**

Nov 17-30,
2025

63	NET Strengthens American society
40	Strengthens a lot
23	Strengthens a little
24	Doesn't make much difference
12	NET Weakens American society
8	Weakens a little
4	Weakens a lot
1	No answer*

ASK ALL:

PROFITBAT Do you think each of the following makes too much or too little profit? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3 LAST]**

		Too much <u>profit</u>	Too little <u>profit</u>	About the right <u>amount of profit</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
CORP	Large corporations Nov 17-30, 2025	76	4	19	1
SMBUS	Small businesses Nov 17-30, 2025	4	71	25	1

ASK ALL:

POLVIEWS If given the opportunity, how interested would you be in talking about politics with someone who... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS NATIONID]**

		Extremely <u>interested</u>	Very <u>interested</u>	Somewhat <u>interested</u>	Not too <u>interested</u>	Not at all <u>interested</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
DIFF	Has <u>very different</u> political views from your own Nov 17-30, 2025	6	15	38	23	17	1
SME	Has <u>mostly the same</u> political views as your own Nov 17-30, 2025	10	22	45	14	9	1

ASK ALL:

SOCSEC_FUT Thinking about the long term future of Social Security, do you think... [ROTATE RESPONSE
OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]

ASK IF NEEDS REDUCTION (SOCSEC_FUT=1) [N=1,843]:

SOCSEC_RED Should Social Security be... [ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]

ASK IF NO REDUCTION (SOCSEC_FUT=2) [N=8,431]:

SOCSEC_KEEP Should Social Security... [ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]

Nov 17-30,
2025

18	Some reductions in benefits for future retirees need to be considered
6	<i>Phased out as a government program</i>
12	<i>Maintained at a reduced level</i>
*	<i>No answer*</i>
81	Social Security benefits should not be reduced in any way
44	<i>Cover more people, with greater benefits</i>
37	<i>Be kept about as it is</i>
1	<i>No answer*</i>
1	No answer*

Apr 8-14,
2024

19
6
13
*
79
40
38
1
2

SOCSEC_FUT PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:**ASK ALL:**

Q.125 Thinking about the long term future of Social Security, do you think [READ AND RANDOMIZE]?

ASK IF ACCEPTABLE (Q125=1):

Q.125a Should Social Security be [READ AND RANDOMIZE]?

ASK IF UNACCEPTABLE (Q125=2):

Q.125b Should Social Security [READ AND RANDOMIZE]?

Jan 23-Feb 9

2014

31	Some reductions in benefits for future retirees need to be considered
6	<i>Phased out as a government program</i> ¹⁶
24	<i>Maintained at a reduced level</i>
1	<i>Don't know/Refused (VOL.)</i>
67	Social Security benefits should not be reduced in any way
27	<i>Cover more people, with greater benefits</i>
37	<i>Be kept about as it is</i>
3	<i>Don't know/Refused (VOL.)</i>
3	<i>Don't know/Refused (VOL.)</i>

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

¹⁶ From Jan. 23 to Jan. 29, 2014, item read: "Phased out completely."

ASK ALL:BILLSTYPICAL Which best describes your ability to pay all of your bills in full in a typical month?

Nov 17-30, <u>2025</u>		Apr 7-13, <u>2025</u>	Apr 7-12, <u>2020</u>
72	I can typically pay all of my bills in full	74	75
27	I cannot pay some bills or can only make a partial payment on some of them	25	24
1	No answer*	1	*

ASK ALL:

EMERGFUND Do you have emergency or rainy day funds that would cover your expenses for 3 months in case of sickness, job loss, economic downturn, or other emergencies?

Nov 17-30, <u>2025</u>		Oct 6-16, <u>2025</u>	Apr 7-13, <u>2025</u>	Oct 4-17, <u>2021</u>	Apr 7-12, <u>2020</u>
50	Yes	48	48	54	47
49	No	51	51	45	53
1	No answer*	1	1	1	1

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...

<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	27	30	15	2	18	22

ASK ALL IF REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRAT (PARTY=1,2) [N=6,237]:

PARTYSTR Do you identify with the [Republican/Democratic] Party

BASED ON TOTAL:

Nov 17-30, <u>2025</u>	
46	The Republican Party
18	<i>Strongly</i>
9	<i>Not strongly</i>
18	<i>Lean Rep</i>
*	<i>No answer*</i>
48	The Democratic Party
15	<i>Strongly</i>
12	<i>Not strongly</i>
22	<i>Lean Dem</i>
*	<i>No answer*</i>
6	No answer*

ASK ALL IF LEAN TOWARD A PARTY (PARTYLN=1,2) [N=3,820]:

PARTYLNCLOSE And how close would you say you feel to the [Republican/Democratic] Party?
[RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS NATIONID]

BASED ON THOSE WHO LEAN TOWARD THE REPUBLICAN PARTY [N=1,664]

The Republican Party

Nov 17-30,
2025

2	Extremely close
8	Very close
45	Somewhat close
33	Not too close
12	Not at all close
*	No answer*

BASED ON THOSE WHO LEAN TOWARD THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY [N=2,156]

The Democratic Party

Nov 17-30,
2025

1	Extremely close
8	Very close
44	Somewhat close
34	Not too close
14	Not at all close
*	No answer*

ASK ALL:

MAGASUP

From what you have read and heard, how do you feel about the MAGA – that is, Make America Great Again – movement? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-4/4-1]**

Nov 17-30,
2025

44	NET support
19	Strongly support
25	Somewhat support
53	NET oppose
14	Somewhat oppose
39	Strongly oppose
3	No answer*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

2026 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
Wave 185: Politics January Survey
January 20-26, 2026

FINAL TOPLINE
N=8,512

Note: This survey was conducted primarily online, with some interviews conducted by live 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.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK ALL:

MEDESC How well would you say each of the following phrases describe you? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS QUALPRES_TRMP]**

		Extremely <u>well</u>	Very <u>well</u>	Somewhat <u>well</u>	Not too <u>well</u>	Not at <u>all well</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
WRK	Working class						
	Jan 20-26, 2026	28	32	24	10	5	1
	May 13-19, 2024	23	31	29	10	6	1
ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,262]:							
OPEN	Open-minded						
	Jan 20-26, 2026	25	42	28	3	1	*
	May 13-19, 2024	22	42	31	4	1	1
RESP	Respectful of authority						
	Jan 20-26, 2026	32	39	21	5	3	1
	May 13-19, 2024	28	37	26	6	2	1
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,250]:							
INT	Interested in visiting other countries						
	Jan 20-26, 2026	24	22	26	16	12	1
	May 13-19, 2024	28	21	24	16	11	1
TRAD	Traditional						
	Jan 20-26, 2026	13	26	38	16	5	1
	May 13-19, 2024	12	26	39	17	6	1
SKEP	Skeptical of what experts say						
	Jan 20-26, 2026	10	18	41	23	7	1
	May 13-19, 2024	11	19	40	23	7	1

ASK ALL:

USEXCEPT

Which of these statements best describes your opinion about the United States? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-3/3-1]**

	The U.S. stands above all other countries in <u>the world</u>	The U.S. is one of the greatest countries in the world, along <u>with some others</u>	There are other countries that are <u>better than the U.S.</u>	No answer*
Jan 20-26, 2026	23	51	25	1
Apr 8-14, 2024	20	55	24	1
Jul 10-16, 2023	20	52	27	1
Jul 8-18, 2021	23	52	23	1
Sep 3-15, 2019	24	55	21	1
<i>Phone trend for comparison:</i>				(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
Sep 5-16, 2019	29	52	17	2
Jun 8-18, 2017	29	56	14	1
Sep 16-Oct 4, 2015	32	52	15	1
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	28	58	12	1
Mar 8-14, 2011	38	53	8	2

ASK ALL:

ATTPOLRLLY

Have you participated in a political campaign, meeting, protest, or rally over the last two years?

Jan 20-26,
2026

14	Yes, I have done this
86	No, I have not done this
*	No answer*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,250]:**MATTERSCONG Thinking about how you feel about the 2026 congressional elections in November, where would you place yourself on the following scale? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-4/4-1; KEEP THE SCALE ALWAYS 1-4]**

	1 – Really matters which party wins <u>control of Congress</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	4 – Doesn't really matter which party wins <u>control of Congress</u>	No answer*
2026 congressional election					
Jan 20-26, 2026	60	19	11	9	1
2022 congressional election					
Oct 10-16, 2022	56	20	10	14	1
Aug 1-14, 2022	58	18	11	13	1
Mar 7-13, 2022	53	22	11	13	1
Sep 13-19, 2021	60	18	9	12	1

MATTERSCONG CONTINUED...

	1 – Really matters which party wins <u>control of Congress</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	4 – Doesn't really matter which party wins <u>control of Congress</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
2018 congressional election					
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	57	20	11	12	1
Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	62	17	10	10	*
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	57	19	10	12	1

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,262]:

MATTERSCONG3 Thinking about the 2026 congressional elections in November, do you think which party wins control of Congress... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-3/3-1]**

Jan 20-26,
2026

67	Matters a lot
21	Matters a little
11	Doesn't matter at all
1	No answer*

ASK ALL CITIZENS (XCITIZEN=1):**[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3 AND 4 LAST]**

CONG If the elections for the U.S. House of Representatives were being held today, would you vote for...

ASK IF 'NOT SURE' (CONG=4) OR NO RESPONSE TO CONG (CONG=99) [N=1,536]:**[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1 IN THE SAME ORDER AS CONG, HOLDING 3 AND 4 LAST]**

CONGA As of today, who do you lean more towards for the U.S. House of Representatives?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=7,134]:

Jan 20-26,
2026¹⁷

40	Rep/Lean Rep candidate in your district
42	Dem/Lean Dem candidate in your district
4	Another/Lean to another candidate
14	Not sure
*	No answer*

¹⁷ Prior to January 2026, the words "today" and "lean" were not underlined.

CONG/CONGA CONTINUED...

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	Rep/Lean Rep candidate in your <u>district</u>	Dem/Lean Dem candidate in your <u>district</u>	Another <u>candidate</u>	Not <u>sure</u>	No <u>answer</u>
2022 congressional election					
Oct 10-16, 2022 ¹⁸	40	41	5	13	1
Aug 1-14, 2022	42	44	4	10	*
Mar 7-13, 2022	43	43	4	10	*
Sep 13-19, 2021	40	45	5	10	*
2018 congressional election¹⁹					
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	38	47	4	11	*
Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	39	46	5	10	*
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	38	47	5	10	1
2014 congressional election					
Oct 3-27, 2014	39	43	4	12	*
Sep 15-Oct 3, 2014	42	47	5	6	*
May 30-Jun 30, 2014	38	42	5	14	*

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,250]:

INCREMENTAL Thinking about major problems facing the country and how best to solve them...

In general, which do you think would be more effective? [ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]

Jan 20-26, <u>2026</u>		Sept 30- Oct 6, <u>2024</u>	Jan 16-21 <u>2024</u>	Apr 29- May 13 <u>2019</u>	Oct 25- Nov 8 <u>2016</u>
68	Using proven approaches that solve problems gradually, even if change may take a while	70	73	77	65
29	Using new approaches that may be able to solve problems quickly, but also may risk making things worse	28	26	21	33
2	No answer*	2	1	2	2

¹⁸ In Alaska and some districts in Louisiana, where multiple candidates from the same party may be on the ballot in a district, respondents received a generic option for that party. In districts where a candidate is running unopposed by the other major party, a generic option for the other party was provided. In a small number of cases where a respondent's congressional district was not known (N=5 registered voters), respondents received the generic version of the question.

¹⁹ In 2018, CONG and CONGA were not asked of respondents who lived in the District of Columbia.

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,262]:CLRSOL Which comes closer to your own view? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]**

	There are clear solutions to most <u>big issues facing the country today</u>	Most big issues facing the country <u>today don't have clear solutions</u>	No answer*
Jan 20-26, 2026	57	42	1
Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	52	46	1
Jul 10-16, 2023	50	48	1
Apr 25-May 1, 2022	48	52	1
Sep 13-19, 2021	48	51	1
Apr 29-May 13, 2019	46	52	1

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF DEMCARE AND REPCARE]**ASK ALL:**DEMCARE How much does the Democratic Party care about people like you? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS REPCARE]**

Jan 20-26, <u>2026</u>		Jul 1-7, <u>2024²⁰</u>
6	A great deal	6
15	Quite a bit	14
32	Some	28
22	Not too much	22
24	Not at all	29
1	No answer*	1

ASK ALL:REPCARE How much does the Republican Party care about people like you? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS DEMCARE]**

Jan 20-26, <u>2026</u>		Jul 1-7, <u>2024²¹</u>
8	A great deal	6
15	Quite a bit	14
27	Some	27
23	Not too much	24
27	Not at all	29
1	No answer*	1

²⁰ In July 2024, the words "Democratic Party" were not underlined.²¹ In July 2024, the words "Republican Party" were not underlined.

ASK ALL:

BESTPRES Thinking about all of the U.S. presidents over the past 40 years, which one do you think has done the best job as president? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-7/7-1]**

ASK IF BESTPRES IS NOT SKIPPED (BESTPRES=1,2,3,4,5,6,7) [N=8,333]:

BESTPRES2 Which president would you name as the second best president of the last 40 years? **[SHOW IN SAME ORDER AS BESTPRES; REMOVE THE OPTION CHOSEN IN BESTPRES]**

<u>Jan 20-26, 2026</u>			<u>Jul 10-16, 2023</u>			<u>Sep 13-19, 2021</u>			
First choice	Second choice	NET		First choice	Second choice	NET	First choice	Second choice	NET
21	21	42	Ronald Reagan	23	19	42	23	19	43
3	9	12	George H.W. Bush	3	8	12	3	9	12
11	20	30	Bill Clinton	12	20	32	12	21	33
4	10	15	George W. Bush	4	10	13	4	10	14
36	13	49	Barack Obama	32	15	47	35	14	49
2	10	11	Joe Biden	4	9	13	3	9	11
19	12	31	Donald Trump	19	14	32	17	13	30
3	3	6	No answer*	3	2	3	3	2	3
	3		No first choice	--	3	--	--	3	--

[DISPLAY ISLMVIOL, VOTING, AND USASOLVE ON THE SAME SCREEN WITH A LINE SEPARATING EACH SET OF RESPONSES; RANDOMIZE THE ORDER OF ISLMVIOL, VOTING, USASOLVE]

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,262]:

ISLMVIOL Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]**

	Islam is more likely than other religions to encourage violence among its believers	Islam does not encourage violence more than other religions	No answer*
Jan 20-26, 2026	51	45	4
Oct 10-16, 2022	45	50	5
Aug 23-29, 2021	50	44	6
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020 ²²	45	51	5
Sep 3-15, 2019	48	48	4
Apr 5-May 2, 2016	52	43	5

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	The Islamic religion is more likely than others to encourage violence among its believers	The Islamic religion does not encourage violence more than others	(VOL.) Both/Neither/DK/Ref
Sep 5-16, 2019	40	49	11
Jun 8-18, 2017	43	49	8
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	41	49	10
Dec 8-13, 2015	46	45	9
Sep 2-9, 2014	50	39	11
Jul 8-14, 2014	43	44	13
Feb 12-26, 2014	38	50	12
May 1-5, 2013	42	46	13
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	40	42	18
Aug 19-22, 2010	35	42	24
Aug 11-17, 2009	38	45	16
August 2007	45	39	16

22

In August 2020 and earlier survey items were phrased "The Islamic religion is more likely than others to encourage violence among its believers" and "The Islamic religion does not encourage violence more than others."

ISLMVIOL PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	The Islamic religion is more likely than others to encourage violence <u>among its believers</u>	The Islamic religion does not encourage violence <u>more than others</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
July 2005	36	47	17
July 2004	46	37	17
Mid-July 2003	44	41	15
March 2002	25	51	24

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,262]:

VOTING

Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]**

	Voting gives people like me some say about how <u>government runs things</u>	Voting by people like me doesn't really affect how <u>government runs things</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
Jan 20-26, 2026	60	39	1
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	63	36	1
Sep 3-15, 2019	62	37	*
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	68	31	1
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	61	38	1

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,262]:

USASOLVE

Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]**

	As Americans, we can always find ways to solve our problems <u>and get what we want</u>	This country can't solve many of its <u>important problems</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
Jan 20-26, 2026	62	37	1
Apr 8-14, 2024	47	52	1
Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	43	56	1
Apr 25-May 1, 2022	57	41	1
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	57	41	3
Sep 3-15, 2019	55	44	2

Phone trend for comparison:

			(VOL.) Both/Neither /DK/Ref
Sep 5-16, 2019	59	37	4
Aug 9-16, 2016	63	33	3
Feb 27-Mar 16 2014	47	50	3
Dec 7-11, 2011	60	36	3
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	57	37	6
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	54	42	5
December 2008	68	27	5
October 2008	64	29	7
December 2004	59	36	5
September 2000	59	36	5
August 1999	63	32	5
July 1994	52	45	3

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,250]:

POLICESTOP Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

The police should... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]**

Jan 20-26,
2026

- 46 Be allowed to stop and search anyone who fits the general description of a crime suspect
- 52 Not be allowed to stop and search anyone just because they fit the general description of a crime suspect
- 1 No answer*

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:

Feb 27-Mar 16,
2014

- The police should be allowed to stop and search anyone who fits the general description of a crime suspect 41
- The police should not be able to search people just because they think they look suspicious 56
- (VOL.)** Both/Neither/DK/Ref 3

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,250]:

USAINVOLVE Please choose the statement that comes closer to your own views – even if neither is exactly right.

	U.S. efforts to solve problems around the world usually end up <u>making things worse</u>	Problems in the world would be even worse <u>without U.S. involvement</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
Jan 20-26, 2026	44	54	2
<i>Phone trend for comparison:</i>			
Jan 9-14, 2019	29	64	7
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	34	57	9
Mar 17-26, 2016	36	57	6
Dec 8-13, 2015	38	55	7
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	40	53	7

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,250]:

TALKDISA In your experience, when you talk about politics with people who you disagree with, do you generally find it to be... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]**

	Interesting and <u>informative</u>	Stressful and <u>frustrating</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
Jan 20-26, 2026 ²³	36	61	3
Jun 5-11, 2023	36	61	3
Sep 13-19, 2021	39	59	2
Apr 29-May 13, 2019	48	50	2
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	45	53	2
Mar 2-28, 2016	51	46	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK ALL:**

BILLION Do you think the fact that there are some people in this country who have personal fortunes of a billion dollars or more is...

Jan 20-26, <u>2026</u>		Jul 1-7, <u>2024</u>	Jul 8-18, <u>2021</u>	Jan 6-19, <u>2020</u>
19	A good thing for the country	19	15	19
30	A bad thing for the country	25	29	23
50	Neither a good thing or a bad thing	56	55	58
1	No answer*	1	1	1

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,250]:

CHINA_US_ENEMY On balance, do you think of China as a partner of the U.S., a competitor of the U.S. or an enemy of the U.S.?

	<u>Partner</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Enemy</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
Jan 20-26, 2026	10	60	28	2
Mar 24-30, 2025	9	56	33	2
Apr 1-7, 2024	6	50	42	3
Mar 20-26, 2023	6	52	38	3
Mar 21-27, 2022	10	62	25	2
Jan 10-17, 2022	9	54	35	2
Feb 1-7, 2021	9	55	34	2

²³ Prior to January 2026, the word "disagree" was not underlined.

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,262]:

RUSSIA_US_ENEMY On balance, do you think of Russia as a partner of the U.S., a competitor of the U.S. or an enemy of the U.S.?

	<u>Partner</u>	<u>Competitor</u>	<u>Enemy</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
Jan 20-26, 2026	7	39	51	3
Mar 24-30, 2025	9	38	50	3
Apr 1-7, 2024	4	32	61	3
Mar 20-26, 2023	3	30	64	3
Mar 21-27, 2022	3	24	70	3
Jan 10-17, 2022	7	49	41	3

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,250]:**

VTPRIORITY Please indicate whether you would favor or oppose the following ideas about election policy.
[RANDOMIZE ITEMS; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-4/4-1 IN SAME ORDER AS VEN_MADREMV]

		<u>Strongly favor</u>	<u>Somewhat favor</u>	<u>Somewhat oppose</u>	<u>Strongly oppose</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
ATO	Automatically registering all eligible citizens to vote					
	Jan 20-26, 2026	35	25	19	19	2
	Aug 4-10, 2025	31	28	21	19	1
	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
GOVID	Requiring all voters to show government issued photo identification to vote					
	Jan 20-26, 2026	58	22	10	8	1
	Aug 4-10, 2025	60	23	11	5	1
	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
ML	Allowing any voter to vote by mail if they want to					
	Jan 20-26, 2026	35	21	17	25	1
	Aug 4-10, 2025	34	24	18	24	1
	Jan 16-21, 2024	35	23	15	26	1
	Apr 7-12, 2020	44	26	13	16	1

ASK ALL:

LEADERCHAR_DSA

How much do you like or dislike political leaders who identify as democratic socialists?
[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1]

Jan 20-26, <u>2026</u> ²⁴		Jun 27-Jul 4, <u>2022</u>	Sep 13-19, <u>2021</u>
28	Dislike a lot	34	34
9	Dislike a little	11	9
43	Neither like nor dislike	35	37
8	Like a little	10	9
9	Like a lot	8	8
3	No answer*	2	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,262]:**

GUNSTRICT

Which of the following statements comes closest to your overall view of gun laws in this country? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-3/3-1]**

	Gun laws should be <u>more</u> <u>strict than they are today</u>	Gun laws are <u>about right</u>	Gun laws should be <u>less</u> <u>strict than they are today</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
Jan 20-26, 2026 ²⁵	54	31	14	1
Jun 5-11, 2023	58	26	15	1
Aug 5-11, 2021	53	32	14	*
Sep 3-15, 2019	60	28	11	1
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	57	31	11	1
Mar 13-27, 2017	52	30	18	1

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

²⁴ Prior to January 2026, the question was part of a battery list that asked "Please indicate how much you like or dislike each of the following characteristics of political leaders."

²⁵ Prior to January 2026, the words "more" and "less" were not underlined.

ASK ALL:

FINANCE_ACCTS

Do you have any of the following types of savings or investment accounts?
[RANDOMIZE ITEMS A AND B HOLDING ITEM C ALWAYS LAST]

	Yes, <u>I have this</u>	No, <u>I do not have this</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
a. A savings account			
Jan 20-26, 2026 ²⁶	75	23	2
Sep 13-19, 2021	72	26	2
Sep 16-29, 2019	69	29	2
b. An IRA, 401(k), or a similar kind of retirement account			
Jan 20-26, 2026	59	39	2
Sep 13-19, 2021	54	43	2
Sep 16-29, 2019	55	43	2
c. Personal investments in stocks, bonds, or mutual funds other than those held in an IRA or 401(k)			
Jan 20-26, 2026	42	56	2
Sep 13-19, 2021	39	58	2
Sep 16-29, 2019	35	63	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**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...²⁷

<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	26	29	15	2	18	21

²⁶ Prior to January 2026, the response options were worded "Yes, have this" and "No, don't have this."
²⁷ PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.

**2026 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
Wave 192 Politics April Survey
April 20-26, 2026**

**FINAL TOPLINE
N=5,103**

Note: This survey was conducted primarily online, with some interviews conducted by live 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.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

VTEARLYDOC Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1]**

	A voter should only be allowed to vote early or absentee if they have a documented reason for not voting in person on <u>Election Day</u>	Any voter should have the option to vote early or absentee without having to document a reason <u>to document a reason</u>	<u>No answer*</u>
Apr 20-26, 2026	40	59	1
May 13-19, 2024	39	60	1
Apr 5-11, 2021	36	63	1
Jun 16-22, 2020	33	65	2
Sep 24-Oct 7, 2018	28	71	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

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

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

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...²⁸

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	Something <u>else</u>	No <u>answer*</u>	<i>Lean <u>Rep</u></i>	<i>Lean <u>Dem</u></i>
28	27	30	14	1	18	22

²⁸ PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.