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Most Americans Say Trump's Election Has Led to Worse Race Relations in the U.S.

Growing share of public says there is too little focus on race issues

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Most Americans Say Trump's Election Has Led to Worse Race Relations in the U.S.

Growing share of public says there is too little focus on race issues

Nearly a year into Donald Trump's presidency, a majority of Americans (60%) say his election has led to worse race relations in the United States. Just 8% say Trump's election has led to better race relations, while 30% say it has not made a difference.

Shortly after Trump's victory last year, voters had less negative expectations for how his election *would* affect race relations. In November 2016, nearly half (46%) said it would lead to worse race relations, while 25% expected his election to lead to improved race relations (another 26% expected little change).

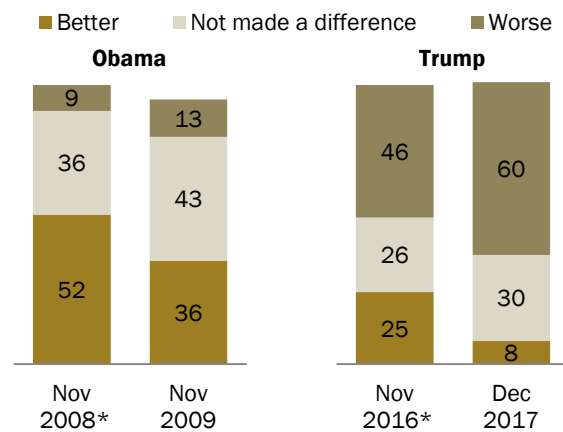
In 2008, voters were more optimistic about how Barack Obama's election would affect race relations than they were after Trump's victory. In November 2008, 52% said Obama's election would lead to better race relations in the country.

A year later, fewer Americans (36%) said race relations had improved, but just 13% said Obama's election had made race relations worse. That was little changed from November 2008, when 9% of voters said Obama's election would lead to worse race relations.

The national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4 among 1,503 adults, finds that the public has negative assessments of the overall state of race relations in the U.S. A majority (56%) says race relations are generally bad, while 38% say they are generally good. Since May 2016, there has been an increase in the share of Americans who say race relations are getting worse – from 38% then to 44% today.

Majority of public says Trump's election has led to worse race relations

% who say each president's election has led to ___ race relations in the U.S.



*November 2016 and 2008 surveys based on those who reported voting; they were asked whether each president's election **will** lead to better or worse race relations.

Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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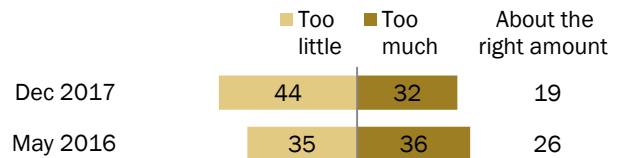
Over the same period, the share saying that too little attention is paid to race and racial issues also has risen. Today, 44% say too little attention is paid to racial issues, while 32% say there is too much focus on race; 19% say about the right amount of attention is paid to racial issues.

In May 2016, the public was divided over whether racial issues had received too much (36%) or too little (35%) attention; about a quarter (26%) said they had received about the right amount of attention.

The survey finds that a majority of Americans (65%) continue to say there are “very strong” or “strong” conflicts between blacks and whites in the U.S. However, far more (86%) say there are strong conflicts between Republicans and Democrats than say the same about conflicts between blacks and whites, young people and older adults, rich and poor people, and between those who live in rural and urban areas. (For a detailed look at these different conflicts, see [“Far more Americans say there are strong conflicts between partisans than between other groups in society.”](#))

Growing share says too little attention is paid to race, racial issues in the U.S.

% who say there is ___ attention paid to race and racial issues in the U.S. these days



Notes: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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Views of race relations: More say they are bad than good

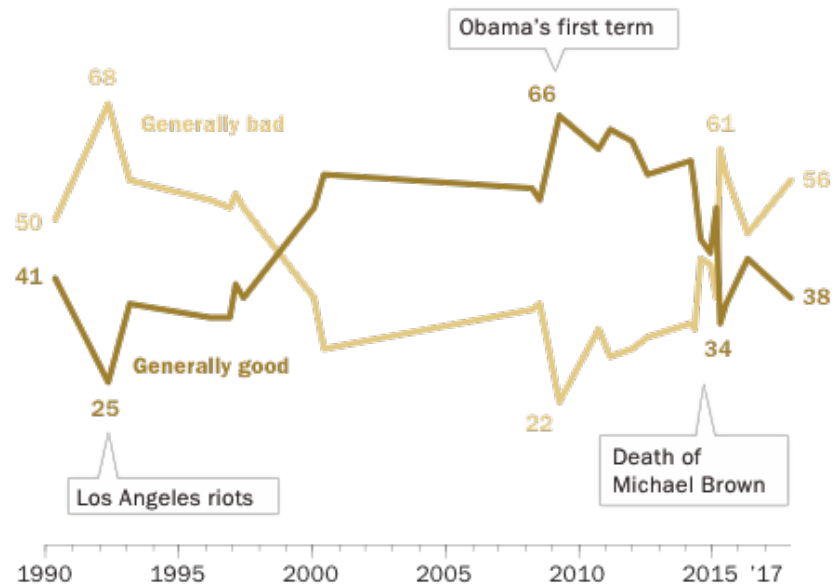
Opinions about the overall state of race relations have grown more negative in recent years. Positive views reached a high shortly after Obama's inauguration in 2009, when 66% said race relations were generally good.

However, public views of race relations declined significantly in 2014 and 2015, following a number of high-profile shootings of unarmed black men. In August 2014, about as many said race relations were generally good (47%) as generally bad (44%). And by May 2015, views had grown even more negative: 61% called race relations generally bad, compared with just 34% who said they were generally good.

A year later, [in a major survey of the public's attitudes about race and racial inequality](#), opinions about the state of race relations were divided (48% generally bad, 44% generally good). Today, a 56% majority expresses a negative view of race relations, while 38% say relations are generally good.

Majority views race relations in the U.S. as generally bad

% who say race relations in the U.S. are ...



Notes: Data from 2015 and earlier from CBS and/or NYT surveys. Don't know responses not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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As in the past, whites have a more positive view of race relations than do blacks or Hispanics.

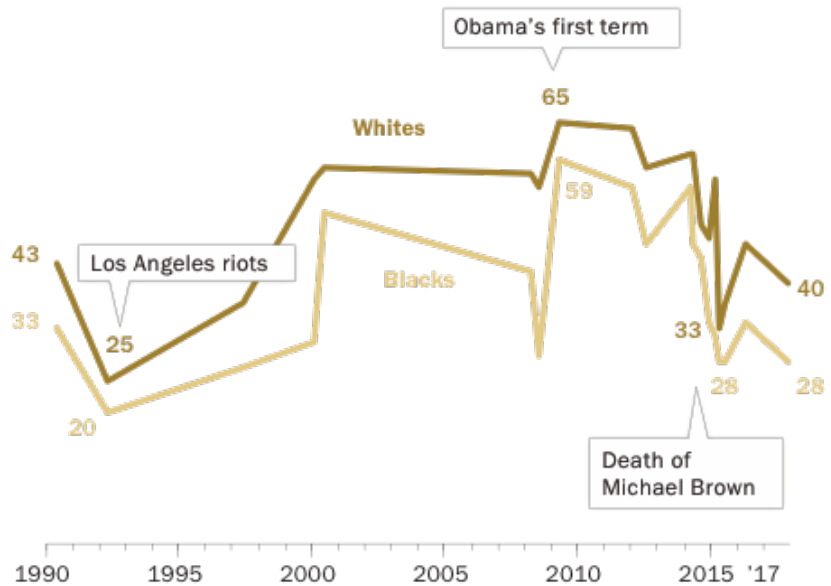
Currently, 40% of whites say race relations are generally good, compared with 28% of blacks and 33% of Hispanics who say this.

The racial gap in views of race relations was similar a year ago: At that time, 46% of whites said race relations were good, as did 34% of blacks and 37% of Hispanics.

Over the past year, there also has been a rise in the share of Americans who say race relations are “getting worse.” In this case, however, blacks’ views have changed more than the views of whites.

Whites generally more likely than blacks to have a positive view of race relations

% who say race relations in the U.S. are generally good



Note: Data from 2015 and earlier from CBS and/or NYT surveys. In these surveys, whites and blacks include Hispanics. In Pew Research Center surveys (2016 and 2017), whites and blacks do not include Hispanics.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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Overall, more Americans now say race relations in the U.S. are getting worse (44%) than say they are staying about the same (37%); just 17% say they are getting better.

By contrast, in May 2016, about as many thought relations were getting worse (38%) as said they were holding steady (41%); 19% said they were getting better.

Among blacks, about half (51%) now say race relations are getting worse, up 14 percentage points since last year. Opinion among whites remains divided: While 41% think relations are getting worse, about as many (37%) say they are staying the same; 20% think race relations are getting better.

There also have been partisan shifts in opinions about the trajectory of race relations. Nearly half of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (49%) say race

relations are getting worse, compared with 32% in May 2016. Republicans and Republican leaners are now somewhat less likely to say race relations are getting worse (45% then, 38% today).

Even so, about as many Republicans currently say race relations are getting worse (38%) as say they are staying the same (39%). Just 20% of Republicans say race relations are getting better, about the same share who said this in May 2016 (16%).

Sharp increase in share of blacks saying race relations 'are getting worse;' little change among whites

% who say race relations in the U.S. are ...

	May 2016			Dec 2017			'16-'17 change in ...	
	Getting better	Staying the same	Getting worse	Getting better	Staying the same	Getting worse	Better	Worse
	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Total	19	41	38	17	37	44	-2	+6
White	20	39	39	20	37	41	0	+2
Black	15	45	37	10	38	51	-5	+14
Hispanic	16	42	41	13	36	50	-3	+9
Rep/Lean Rep	16	37	45	20	39	38	+4	-7
Dem/Lean Dem	23	44	32	13	36	49	-10	+17
<i>Among whites ...</i>								
Rep/Lean Rep	14	37	45	21	38	39	+7	-6
Dem/Lean Dem	27	41	31	15	36	46	-12	+15

Notes: Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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This pattern holds for white Democrats and Republicans. Among white Democrats and Democratic leaners, 46% say relations are getting worse, up 15 percentage points from 2016 (31%) Fewer today say race relations are getting better than said this last year (15% now vs. 27% then).

Among white Republicans and Republican leaners, about as many say relations are worsening (39%) as say they are staying the same (38%); 21% say they are improving, up seven percentage-points from 2016.

Views of Trump's impact on race relations

Overall, 60% of Americans say Trump's election has led to worse race relations in the U.S. In November 2016, [in a callback survey](#) of registered voters who said they voted in the election, 46% said they thought Trump's election *would* lead to worse race relations.

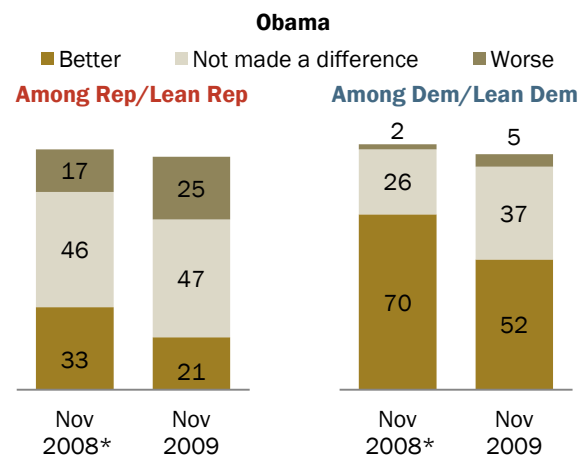
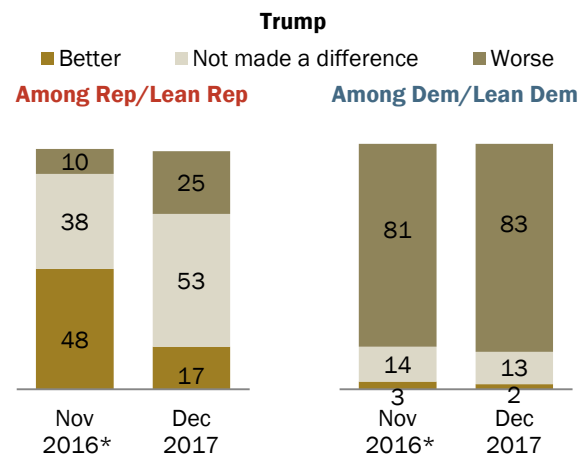
Most of the increase in negative opinions has come among Republicans and Republican-leaning independents. Today, 25% say Trump has made race relations worse, while 17% say he has made them better and 53% say he has not made a difference.

In November, just 10% of Republican voters expected Trump's election to make race relations worse, while nearly half (48%) expected his election to lead to improved race relations; 38% anticipated little change as a result of his victory.

By contrast, there has been little change among Democrats and Democratic leaners. Shortly after the election, 81% of Democrats said Trump's election would lead to worse race

Just 17% of Republicans say Trump has made race relations better

% who say each president's election has led to ___ race relations in the U.S.



*November 2016 and 2008 surveys based on those who reported voting; they were asked whether each president's election **will** lead to better or worse race relations.

Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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relations; today, 83% say his election has led to worse race relations.

Views of Obama's impact on race relations also grew less positive after he became president. In his case, the shift occurred across party lines. Before the election, 70% of Democratic voters said his election would lead to better race relations. About a year later, 52% of Democrats said his election had led to better race relations. There also was a decline among Republicans (from 33% before the election to 21% the following year).

Opinion on group conflicts in U.S. society little changed

Nearly two-thirds of the public says there are either very strong (27%) or strong conflicts (38%) between blacks and whites in America today. About a quarter (26%) say there are “not very strong conflicts,” and just 4% say there are “not conflicts.”

An even higher percentage (86%) says there are strong conflicts between Republicans and Democrats, including 64% who say these conflicts are very strong.

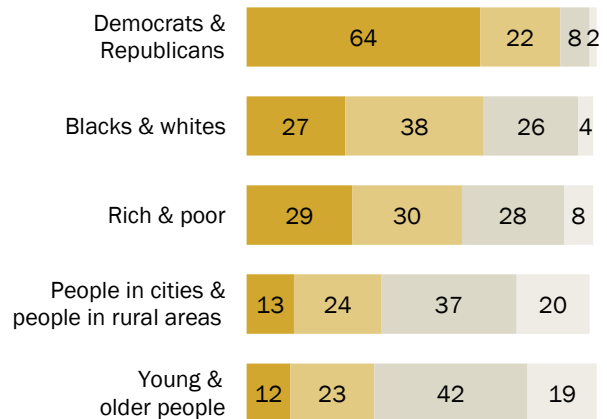
Six-in-ten say there are strong or very strong conflicts between the rich and poor. Fewer describe conflicts between people who live in cities and those who live in rural areas, or between young people and older people as strong (37% and 35%, respectively).

Views on group conflict in America are little changed from 2016. For instance, a year ago 85% said there were at least strong conflicts between Republicans and Democrats and 66% said this about blacks and whites.

Most perceive strong racial conflicts; even more see strong partisan conflicts

% who say there are ___ conflicts between each pair in America today

■ Very strong ■ Strong ■ Not very strong ■ No conflicts



Notes: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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Most demographic and political groups see strong or very strong conflicts between whites and blacks, but there are significant differences across groups in how widely this view is held.

More blacks than whites see at least strong conflicts between their two groups (76% vs. 61%), including close to twice as many who say they are *very strong* (38% vs. 21%). Nearly seven-in-ten Hispanics (69%) also see strong conflicts, including 42% who say they are very strong.

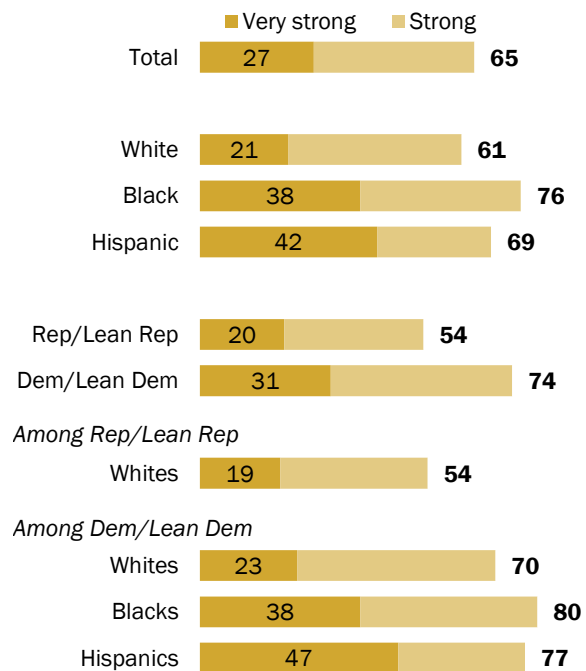
About three-quarters (74%) of Democrats and Democratic leaners say conflicts between blacks and whites are strong or very strong. A smaller majority of Republicans and Republican leaners (54%) say the same.

The partisan gap on conflicts holds among whites: White Democrats (70%) are more likely than white Republicans (54%) to say there are at least strong conflicts between blacks and whites in America today.

And while at least 70% of Democrats across racial groups say there are strong conflicts between the two racial groups, there are differences by race in views of intensity: A greater share black Democrats (38%) than white Democrats (23%) say there are very strong conflicts between whites and blacks.

Blacks more likely than whites to say there are strong racial conflicts

% who say there are ___ conflicts between **whites and blacks** in America today



Notes: Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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More think there is too little attention on race and racial issues in the U.S.

An increasing share of the public thinks too little attention is paid to race and racial issues in the country today: 44% say this now, while 32% say race and racial issues receive too much attention and 19% think the amount of attention is about right. In May 2016, a smaller share (35%) said too little attention was being paid to race in the country.

There are stark differences across demographic, partisan and ideological groups in attitudes about the level of attention on racial issues; still, across most groups, the share saying there is too little attention has grown since 2016.

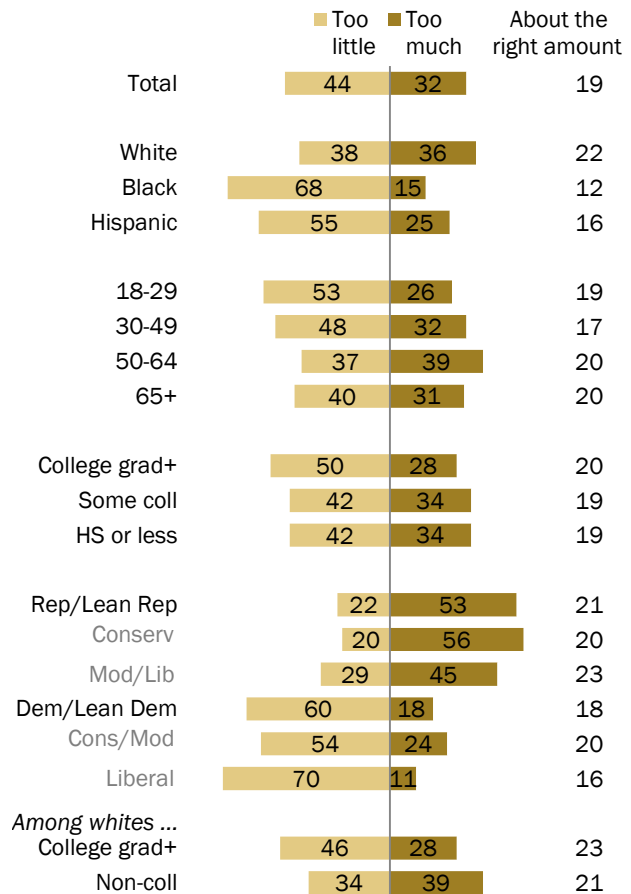
Whites are divided in their views of the level of attention paid to race and racial issues: While 36% think there is too much, about as many (38%) say there is too little. By contrast, fully 68% of blacks say there is too little attention paid to race today; just 15% say there is too much. A 55% majority of Hispanics also say there is too little attention on race.

Young adults are more likely than older adults to think there's too little attention paid to race and racial issues in the country: About half of those under 30 (53%) say this, compared with four-in-ten among those ages 65 and older.

The partisan gap on attention to racial issues in the U.S. is wide: By about three-to-one, more Republicans than Democrats say there is too much attention paid to racial issues (53% vs. 18%). While conservative Republicans are somewhat more likely to say this than are moderate and liberal Republicans, pluralities across all ideological groups think too much attention is paid.

Wide partisan gap over level of attention paid to racial issues in U.S.

% who say there is ___ attention paid to race and racial issues in the U.S. these days



Notes: Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Don't know responses not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017.

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By contrast, a 60% majority of Democrats think there is too little attention, including fully 70% of liberal Democrats.

There are modest differences in views by levels of educational attainment: 50% of college graduates say there is too little attention to racial issues, compared with 42% of those with less education. The gap across education levels is wider among whites, and this gap has grown since 2016. A plurality of whites with a college degree (46%) say there is too little attention on race today, up 16 percentage points from 2016 (30%). By contrast, about a third of whites without a college degree (34%) think there is too little attention paid to race today; a quarter (25%) said the same last year.

Acknowledgements

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

Research team

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Methodology

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted November 29-December 4, 2017 among a national sample of 1,503 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (377 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,126 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 728 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers under the direction of Abt Associates. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see <http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/u-s-survey-research/>

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

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Survey conducted Nov. 29-Dec. 4, 2017

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	1,503	2.9 percentage points
White	960	3.6 percentage points
Black	148	9.3 percentage points
Hispanic	222	7.6 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	522	4.9 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	769	4.1 percentage points

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

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

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

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**PEW RESEARCH CENTER
DECEMBER 2017 POLITICAL SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
NOVEMBER 29-DECEMBER 4, 2017
N=1,503**

QUESTIONS 1-4, 6-7 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**NO QUESTIONS 5, 8-10****ASK ALL:**

Q.11 Do you think race relations in the United States are generally good or generally bad?

	Generally <u>good</u>	Generally <u>bad</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	38	56	6
Feb 29-May 8, 2016 (SDT)	44	48	8
CBS/NYT: Jul 14-19, 2015	37	57	6
CBS/NYT: Apr 30-May 3, 2015	34	61	5
CBS: Feb 26-Mar 2, 2015	52	38	10
CBS: Dec 6-9, 2014	45	43	13
CBS/NYT: Aug 19-20, 2014	47	44	10
CBS/NYT: Apr 30-May 1, 2014	55	33	12
CBS: Mar 26-30, 2014	59	34	7
CBS: Aug 7-11, 2012	57	32	11
CBS/NYT: Jan 12-17, 2012	62	30	8
CBS/NYT: Mar 2-7, 2011	64	29	7
CBS/NYT: Oct 21-26, 2010	61	33	6
CBS/NYT: Apr 22-26, 2009	66	22	12
CBS/NYT: Jul 7-14, 2008	53	37	10
CBS/NYT: Mar 28-Apr 2, 2008	55	36	9
NYT: Jun 21-29, 2000	57	30	13
CBS: Feb 6-10, 2000	52	38	10
CBS: Jun 10-11, 1997	38	52	10
CBS: Jan 30-Feb 2, 1997	40	54	6
CBS: Dec 4-5, 1996	35	52	13
CBS: Mar 27-28, 1996	35	53	12
CBS/NYT: Mar 28-31, 1993	37	56	7
CBS/NYT: May 6-8, 1992	25	68	7
CBS/NYT: May 22-24, 1990	41	50	8

ASK ALL:

Q.12 Do you think race relations in the United States are getting better, getting worse, or staying about the same?

	Getting <u>better</u>	Getting <u>worse</u>	Staying about <u>the same</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	17	44	37	2
Feb 29-May 8, 2016 (SDT)	19	38	41	2
CBS/NYT: Jul 14-19, 2015	21	38	39	1
CBS/NYT: Apr 30-May 3, 2015	17	44	37	2
CBS: Dec 6-9, 2014	22	36	40	2

NO QUESTIONS 13-14, 18-20**QUESTIONS 15-17 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

ASK ALL:

On a different topic...

Q.21 In all countries, there are differences or conflicts between different social groups. In your opinion, in AMERICA, are conflicts between ... **[READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS a. THRU d; ALWAYS READ ITEM e. LAST]** ... Very strong conflicts, strong conflicts, not very strong conflicts, or there are not conflicts? How about conflicts between **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: Are conflicts in America between **[ITEM]** very strong, strong, not very strong, or there are not conflicts?]**

	Very strong conflicts	Strong conflicts	Not very strong conflicts	There are not conflicts	(VOL.) Can't choose	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a. Poor people and rich people						
Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	29	30	28	8	2	3
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	30	33	25	9	2	2
Nov 28-Dec 5, 2012 (SDT)	22	36	28	8	2	5
Dec 6-19, 2011 (SDT)	30	36	23	7	1	4
Jul 20-Aug 2, 2009 (SDT)	15	32	34	10	3	6
GSS: February, 2000	14	41	37	3	6	--
GSS: February, 1992	20	46	26	3	5	--
GSS: February 1987	15	44	33	3	5	--
b. Blacks and whites						
Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	27	38	26	4	2	3
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	26	40	24	6	2	2
Nov 28-Dec 5, 2012 (SDT)	11	28	47	7	2	6
Dec 6-19, 2011 (SDT)	10	28	47	7	2	5
Jul 20-Aug 2, 2009 (SDT)	9	30	45	8	3	6
c. People who live in cities and people who live in rural areas						
Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	13	24	37	20	2	5
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	13	27	29	23	4	5
d. Young people and older people						
Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	12	23	42	19	2	3
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	13	27	40	17	*	2
Nov 28-Dec 5, 2012 ¹ (SDT)	8	20	52	15	1	3
Dec 6-19, 2011 (SDT)	10	24	50	12	1	3
Jul 20-Aug 2, 2009 (SDT)	6	19	56	14	1	4
GSS: February, 2000 ²	10	31	48	7	4	--
GSS: February, 1992	11	31	43	10	5	--
e. Democrats and Republicans						
Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	64	22	8	2	1	3
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	56	29	9	3	2	2
Nov 28-Dec 5, 2012 (SDT)	47	35	10	3	1	5

QUESTIONS 22-24, 26, 28-29, 34-35 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**NO QUESTIONS 25, 27, 30-33, 36-40**

¹ In 2012, 2011, 2009 and 2000, question was worded: "In all countries, there are differences or conflicts between different social groups. In your opinion, in AMERICA, how much conflict is there between ... [READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS a. THRU d. ALWAYS READ ITEM e. LAST] ... Very strong conflicts, strong conflicts, not very strong conflicts, or there are not conflicts?" In 1992 GSS, question was worded: "The question wording is slightly different in the 1992 GSS: "In all countries there are differences or even conflicts between different social groups. In your opinion, in AMERICA, how much conflict is there between ... [READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS a. THRU d. ALWAYS READ ITEM e. LAST] ... Very strong conflicts, strong conflicts, not very strong conflicts, or there are not conflicts?"

² In 2000 and 1992 GSS, questions did not include "Don't know/Refused" volunteered option.

ASK ALL:

Q.41 In general, do you think there is too much, too little, or about the right amount of attention paid to race and racial issues in our country these days?

		(SDT)	TREND FOR COMPARISON:
Nov 29-Dec 4		Feb 29-May 8	<i>WaPo/Kaiser/Harvard</i>
<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	April <u>2001</u> ³
32	Too much attention	36	45
44	Too little attention	35	29
19	About the right amount of attention	26	23
4	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	3	4

ASK ALL:

Q.42 Has Donald Trump's election as president led to better race relations in the United States, worse race relations, or hasn't it made a difference?

		TREND FOR COMPARISON:
Nov 29-Dec 4		Obama
<u>2017</u>		Oct 28-Nov 30 <u>2009</u>
8	Better	36
60	Worse	13
30	Not made a difference	43
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	8

TRENDS FOR COMPARISON: *Will Donald Trump's election as president lead to better race relations in the United States, worse race relations, or don't you think it will make a difference?*

BASED ON VOTERS⁴

Trump		Obama
Nov 10-14		November
<u>2016</u>		<u>2008</u>
25	Better	52
46	Worse	9
26	Won't make a difference	36
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	4

NO QUESTIONS 43-49, 52-55, 58-75

QUESTIONS 50-51, 56-57, 76-79 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

³ In 2001 trend for comparison, question was worded: "Is there too much, too little, or about the right amount of attention paid to race and racial issues these days?"

⁴ November 2008 and 2016 data from postelection callback surveys of voters.

ASK ALL:

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

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

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

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL.) No preference	(VOL.) Other party	(VOL.) DK/Ref	Lean Rep	Lean Dem
Nov 29-Dec 4, 2017	20	32	40	4	1	3	13	19
Oct 25-30, 2017	22	32	41	3	1	2	17	19
Jun 8-Jul 9, 2017	25	31	39	3	1	2	16	18
Apr 5-11, 2017	24	31	42	2	1	*	17	20
Feb 7-12, 2017	23	34	37	3	1	2	15	18
Jan 4-9, 2017	25	28	41	4	*	1	18	19
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	24	33	35	5	1	3	15	16
Yearly Totals								
2016	25.4	32.0	36.5	3.4	.5	2.2	14.6	17.0
2015	23.7	30.4	40.1	3.6	.4	1.8	16.4	17.3
2014	23.2	31.5	39.5	3.1	.7	2.0	16.2	16.5
2013	23.9	32.1	38.3	2.9	.5	2.2	16.0	16.0
2012	24.7	32.6	36.4	3.1	.5	2.7	14.4	16.1
2011	24.3	32.3	37.4	3.1	.4	2.5	15.7	15.6
2010	25.2	32.7	35.2	3.6	.4	2.8	14.5	14.1
2009	23.9	34.4	35.1	3.4	.4	2.8	13.1	15.7
2008	25.7	36.0	31.5	3.6	.3	3.0	10.6	15.2
2007	25.3	32.9	34.1	4.3	.4	2.9	10.9	17.0
2006	27.8	33.1	30.9	4.4	.3	3.4	10.5	15.1
2005	29.3	32.8	30.2	4.5	.3	2.8	10.3	14.9
2004	30.0	33.5	29.5	3.8	.4	3.0	11.7	13.4
2003	30.3	31.5	30.5	4.8	.5	2.5	12.0	12.6
2002	30.4	31.4	29.8	5.0	.7	2.7	12.4	11.6
2001	29.0	33.2	29.5	5.2	.6	2.6	11.9	11.6
2001 Post-Sept 11	30.9	31.8	27.9	5.2	.6	3.6	11.7	9.4
2001 Pre-Sept 11	27.3	34.4	30.9	5.1	.6	1.7	12.1	13.5
2000	28.0	33.4	29.1	5.5	.5	3.6	11.6	11.7
1999	26.6	33.5	33.7	3.9	.5	1.9	13.0	14.5
1998	27.9	33.7	31.1	4.6	.4	2.3	11.6	13.1
1997	28.0	33.4	32.0	4.0	.4	2.3	12.2	14.1
1996	28.9	33.9	31.8	3.0	.4	2.0	12.1	14.9
1995	31.6	30.0	33.7	2.4	.6	1.3	15.1	13.5
1994	30.1	31.5	33.5	1.3	--	3.6	13.7	12.2
1993	27.4	33.6	34.2	4.4	1.5	2.9	11.5	14.9
1992	27.6	33.7	34.7	1.5	0	2.5	12.6	16.5
1991	30.9	31.4	33.2	0	1.4	3.0	14.7	10.8
1990	30.9	33.2	29.3	1.2	1.9	3.4	12.4	11.3
1989	33	33	34	--	--	--	--	--
1987	26	35	39	--	--	--	--	--

Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:

(SDT)

Pew Research Social and Demographic Trends