



FACT SHEET | JULY 23, 2025

Party Affiliation Fact Sheet (NPORS)

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Pew Research Center's annual National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS) has measured partisan affiliation among U.S. adults since 2020. Explore recent patterns of partisan affiliation in the American public and among several key demographic groups below.

About partisan affiliation measures in Pew Research Center data

This fact sheet shows trends in partisan identification among U.S. adults using data from Pew Research Center's National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS). The most recent NPORS was conducted from Feb. 5 to June 18, 2025, among 5,022 U.S. adults.

We field NPORS to produce benchmark estimates for several topics, including Americans' political and religious affiliations. The accompanying [NPORS fact sheet](#) provides additional detail about its methodology, including the questionnaires and links to the datasets.

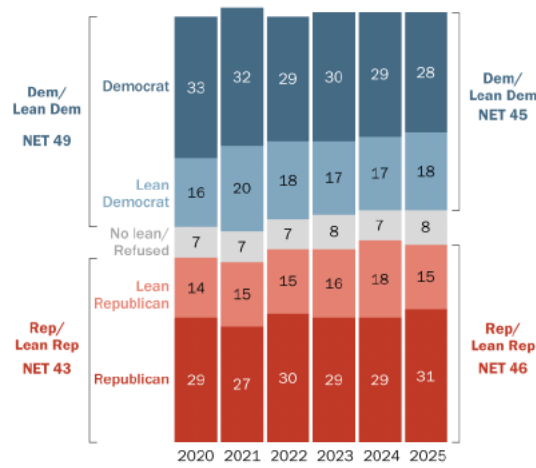
We also periodically publish reports that analyze partisan affiliation trends in more depth (including longer-term trends and additional subgroup analysis), based on data from Pew Research Center's [American Trends Panel](#) and historical trends from Center telephone surveys. The most recent of these reports – focused on partisanship among registered voters – was published in [spring 2024](#).

Political party affiliation, 2020-25

Today, Americans are about evenly split between the two parties: **46% identify with or lean toward the Republican Party, and 45% identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party.** This balance of partisanship is similar to 2024, but the current near-even division marks a shift from the affiliation advantage the Democratic Party enjoyed a few years ago.

Political party affiliation among U.S. adults, 2020-25

% of U.S. adults who are ...



Source: National Public Opinion Reference Surveys conducted 2020-25.

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Why leaners are included with partisans

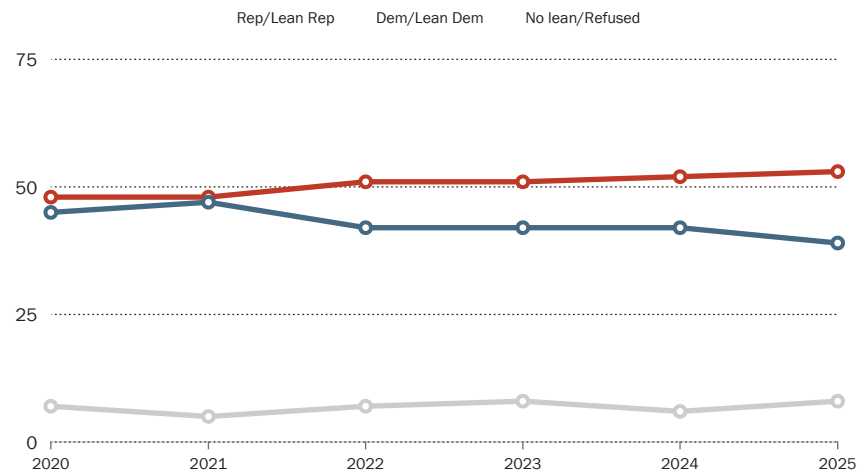
Partisanship by gender

The long-standing gender gap in partisan identification has been fairly consistent in recent years. Today, men are 12 percentage points more likely than women to affiliate with the Republican Party. Conversely, women are 12 points more likely than men to affiliate with the Democratic Party.

Men Women

Men

% of U.S. adults who are ...



Source: National Public Opinion Reference Surveys conducted 2020-25.

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Chart Data Share

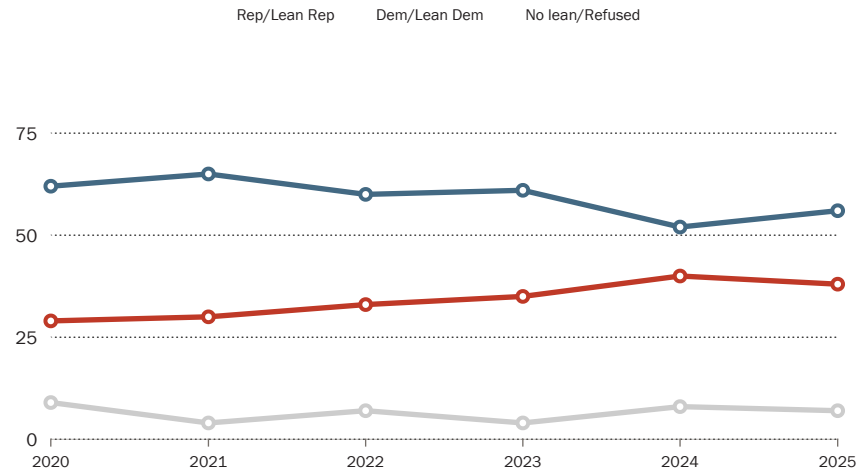
Partisanship by race and ethnicity

Democratic affiliation is higher than Republican affiliation among Black, Asian and Hispanic adults. But across these groups, there have been some movements away from the Democratic Party over the last few years. White Americans continue to be more likely to affiliate with the Republican Party than the Democratic Party.

Asian Black Hispanic White

Asian adults

% of U.S. adults who are ...



Note: Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only. Additionally, Asian adults had a relatively small sample size in 2021 (N=154, margin of error of +/- 10.9 percentage points at 95% confidence). White, Black and Asian adults include those who report only being one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Source: National Public Opinion Reference Surveys conducted 2020-25.

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Chart Data Share

Partisanship by education

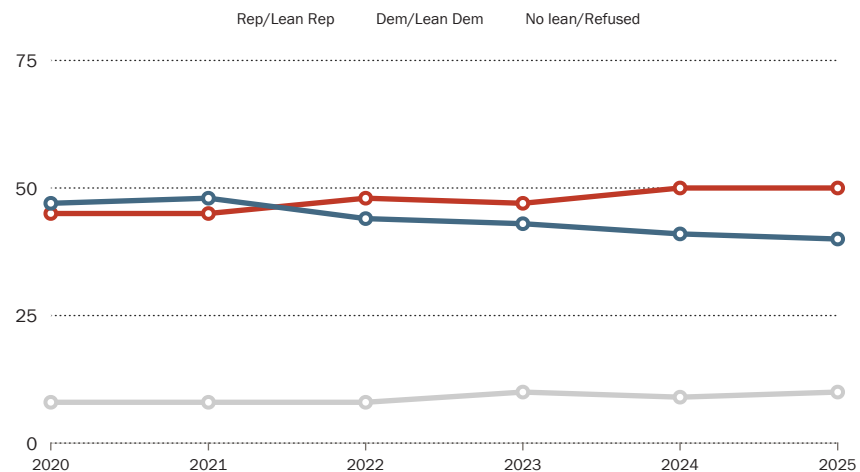
Education is strongly associated with partisanship, though this has [not always been the case](#). Adults with a four-year college degree or more formal education tend to identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party, while adults without a college degree are more likely to align with the Republican Party.

Two-way education:

No college degree College grad+

No college degree

% of U.S. adults who are ...



Source: National Public Opinion Reference Surveys conducted 2020-25.

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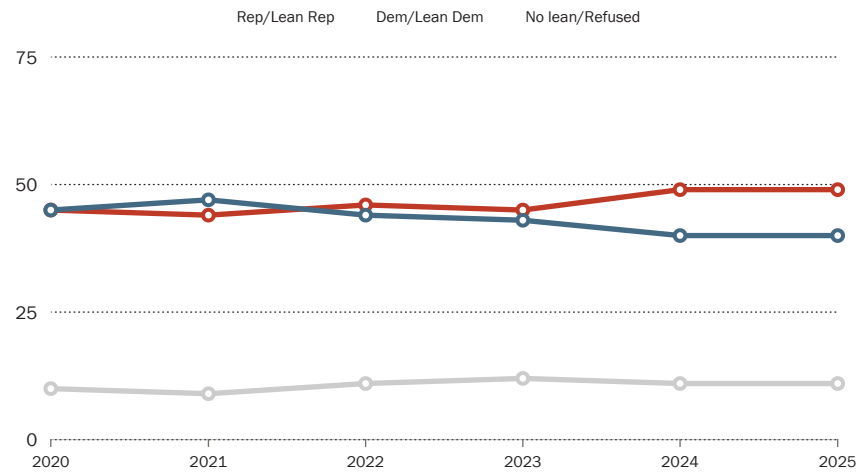
Chart Data Share

Four-way education:

High school or less Some college College grad Postgraduate degree

High school or less

% of U.S. adults who are ...



Source: National Public Opinion Reference Surveys conducted 2020-25.

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Chart Data Share

Partisanship by age group and generational cohort

While neither party has an overwhelming advantage among any age group, U.S. adults under 50 currently tilt Democratic, while those ages 50 and older tilt Republican. The youngest group of adults – those ages 18 to 29 today – are fairly evenly split between the two parties. But their predecessors – those who were ages 18 to 29 a few years ago – were more Democratic, on balance.

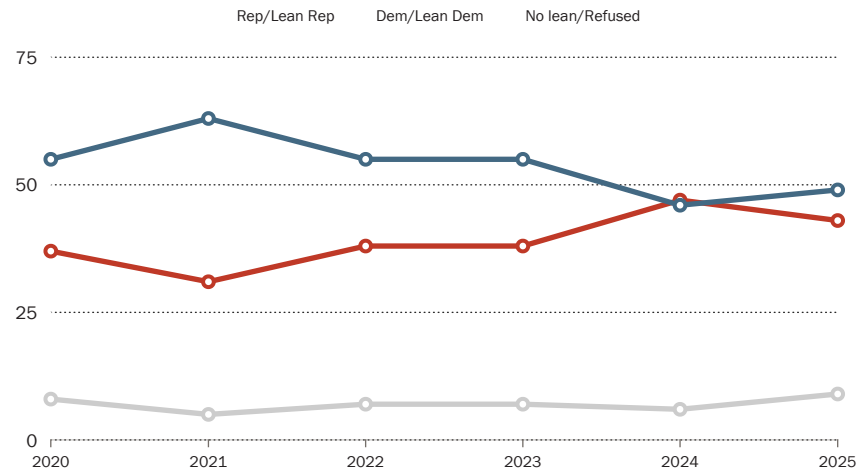
By definition, the people in an age group are slowly replaced over time as people age into, and out of, age groups. Change within an age group may be the result of changing attitudes, changing composition of that group, or both.

Age groups:

Ages 18-29 30-49 50-64 65+

Ages 18-29

% of U.S. adults who are ...



Source: National Public Opinion Reference Surveys conducted 2020-25.

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Looking instead at “generational cohorts” allows us to track partisanship among the *same set of people* as they grow older.

The balance of partisanship among some cohorts (for instance, those born in the 1970s, currently ages 46 to 55) has remained relatively stable in recent years. But partisanship has shifted more within other groups. For example, the Democratic Party long held a sizable edge among people born in the 1990s (currently ages 26 to 35), but that edge is largely gone today.

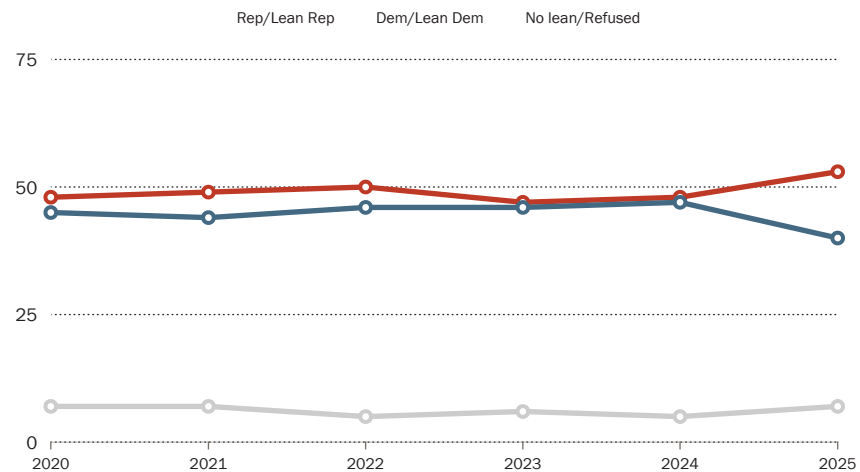
Defining generational cohorts

Generational cohorts:

1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s 1990s

Born in the 1940s (ages 76-85 in 2025)

% of U.S. adults who are ...



Source: National Public Opinion Reference Surveys conducted 2020-25.

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Political party affiliation, 2020-25

Partisanship by gender

Partisanship by race and ethnicity

Partisanship by education

Partisanship by age group and generational cohort