

2025 National Public Opinion Reference Survey sample sizes and margins of error

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 2025 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS).

Sample sizes and margins of error, 2025 National Public Opinion Reference Survey

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	5,022	1.9 percentage points
Men	2,194	3.0 percentage points
Women	2,758	2.5 percentage points
White adults	3,304	2.3 percentage points
Black adults	512	6.0 percentage points
Hispanic adults	757	5.0 percentage points
Asian adults*	211	8.9 percentage points
No college degree	2,762	2.6 percentage points
HS or less	1,175	3.8 percentage points
Some college	1,587	3.4 percentage points
College grad+	2,215	2.7 percentage points
College grad	1,240	3.7 percentage points
Postgraduate	975	3.9 percentage points
Ages 18-29	480	5.6 percentage points
30-49	1,399	3.4 percentage points
50-64	1,274	3.6 percentage points
65+	1,813	3.0 percentage points
<i>Among those born in the....</i>		
1940s (Ages 76-85 in 2025)	540	5.4 percentage points
1950s (Ages 66-75 in 2025)	987	4.2 percentage points
1960s (Ages 56-65 in 2025)	957	4.2 percentage points
1970s (Ages 46-55 in 2025)	738	4.7 percentage points
1980s (Ages 36-45 in 2025)	732	4.7 percentage points
1990s (Ages 26-35 in 2025)	599	5.1 percentage points

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

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report only being one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. Refer to the Sample Design and Weighting sections in the Methodology 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.

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