



Harris On Demand

The Harris Poll

U.S. Attitudes toward U.S. Relationships
with North Korea and China

Prepared For:



**American
Friends
Service
Committee**

January 20, 2026



INTRODUCTION

The aim in conducting the *Attitudes toward U.S. Relationships with North Korea and China* study was to understand Americans' knowledge about the Korean War as well as understand their feelings about working with countries like North Korea to change the climate of their relationship with the United States.

FULL METHODOLOGY

The 2026 survey was conducted online within the United States between January 13 - 15, 2026, among 2,085 adults (aged 18 and over) by The Harris Poll on behalf of AFSC via its Harris On Demand omnibus product.

This is the fifth iteration of this poll. Data collection for the original poll, conducted by Ipsos, took place in 2021 (September 24-27, 2001, among 1,004 U.S. adults 18+ with a credibility interval of 3.5 percentage points for all respondents). The Harris Poll has conducted the poll on behalf of AFSC via its Harris On Demand omnibus product since 2023: 2023 (January 17-19, 2023, among 2,063 adults, 18+); 2024 (January 23-25, 2024, among 2,078 adults 18+); and 2025 (February 10-12, 2025, among 2,085 adults 18+). All interviewing has been conducted online in English only.

Data were weighted where necessary by age, gender, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, household size, household income, and political party affiliation to bring them in line with their actual proportions in the population.

Results were weighted for age within gender, region, race/ethnicity, income, education, and size of household where necessary to align them with their actual proportions in the population. Propensity score weighting was also used to adjust for respondents' propensity to be online.

Respondents for these surveys were selected from among those who have agreed to participate in our surveys. The sampling precision of Harris online polls is measured by using a Bayesian credible interval. For this study, the sample data is accurate to within +/- 2.5 percentage points using a 95% confidence level. This credible interval will be wider among subsets of the surveyed population of interest.

All sample surveys and polls, whether or not they use probability sampling, are subject to other multiple sources of error which are most often not possible to quantify or estimate, including, but not limited to coverage error, error associated with nonresponse, error associated with question wording and response options, and post-survey weighting and adjustments.



About The Harris Poll

The Harris Poll is a global consulting and market research firm that strives to reveal the authentic values of modern society to inspire leaders to create a better tomorrow. It works with clients in three primary areas: building twenty-first-century corporate reputation, crafting brand strategy and performance tracking, and earning organic media through public relations research. One of the longest-running surveys in the U.S., The Harris Poll has tracked public opinion, motivations and social sentiment since 1963, and is now part of Stagwell, the challenger holding company built to transform marketing. To learn more, please visit www.theharrispoll.com



KEY FINDINGS

The relationship between the US and Korea is nuanced. The 2026 public opinion poll indicates growing support for formally ending the Korean War by signing a peace agreement. However, views toward the continued role of the U.S. military are mixed – about the same proportion of U.S. adults believe the U.S. should *not* cut funding for a U.S. military presence in South Korea as those who think the U.S. should halt U.S. military exercises with South Korea to ensure safety of South Koreans and the environment. Support for South Korean nuclear capabilities, explored for the first time this year, finds that half of U.S. adults support their ability to enrich and reprocess uranium for civilian nuclear powers only, while fewer support efforts to further South Korea’s efforts to obtain nuclear-powered submarines. There is also majority support for allowing privately funded charities to travel to North Korea without restrictions from the U.S. government and to deliver humanitarian assistance.

- **End the war:** In 2026 over half (55%) of adults think the U.S. government should end the Korean War by signing a peace agreement. This is the highest proportion of Americans who share this belief since this poll began and, significantly higher than in 2024 (48%) and 2025 (50%). (Q10)
 - Over time, adults have gained clarity on this issue. In 2021, more than one-third (35%) of adults were not sure of their view on whether to end the Korean War. Half as many (18%) say they don’t know in 2026. (Q10)
- **Don’t cut funding for military presence:** More than four in ten U.S. adults (46%) think the U.S. *should not* cut funding for the U.S. military presence in South Korea, the highest support for this since 2023 (range: 43%-44%). (Q15)
- **Plurality support to halt U.S. military exercises with South Korea:** A plurality of adults (44%) think the U.S. military *should halt military exercises with South Korea* to ensure the safety of South Koreans and protect the environment, more than think the U.S. military should continue military exercises with South Korea even if it endangers individual Koreans and the environment (36%).
 - One in five (20%) are not sure of their position. Views on whether to continue or stop U.S. military exercises with South Korea remain consistent over time. (Q40)



- **More support for civilian use of nuclear capabilities than military use:** Half (50%) favor the U.S. supporting South Korea to enrich and reprocess uranium fuel for civilian nuclear powers only. There is less support for the idea that the U.S. should support South Korea's efforts to obtain nuclear-powered attack submarines (41% favor). (Q95)
- **Majority support for charitable humanitarian aid for North Korea:** Support for humanitarian aid workers from privately funded charities being able to travel to North Korea without restrictions from the U.S. government has increased significantly since 2025 (58% vs. 54%) and is at the highest level since polling on this issue began (52% in 2024). Additionally, majorities agree that the U.S. government should allow privately funded charities to deliver humanitarian assistance to the people of North Korea (64%). (Q25 and Q30/4)

U.S. adults show strong support for initiatives that foster connections between U.S. and North Korean citizens, including family reunifications, repatriation of war remains, and educational or faith-based exchanges.

- **Repatriate remains of U.S. service members:** Three-quarters (75%) of U.S. adults agree that the government should work with North Korea to repatriate the remains of U.S. service members left in North Korea after the war. (Q30/3)
- **Reunite families:** Seven in ten (71%) adults – about 10 percentage points higher than when polling began in 2021 (62%) - agree that the U.S. government should work with North Korea to reunite Korean Americans and their North Korean family members. (Q30/2)
- **Allow religious and faith community exchanges:** Support for the U.S. government allowing U.S. and North Korean faith and religious communities to conduct people-to-people exchanges between leaders and members of these communities has steadily risen since 2021 (50%) and trended upward this year (61% in 2026 vs. 57% in 2025 and 2024). (Q30/6)
- **Allow educational exchanges:** Nearly six-in-ten (58%) agree that the U.S. government should allow colleges, universities, and privately funded educational organizations to conduct people-to-people exchange programs between students and scientists, higher than prior years (range: 50% in 2021 - 54% in 2025) (Q30/5)



There is a clear trend toward favoring diplomatic engagement with North Korea, as most U.S. adults supporting high-level meetings, incentives for denuclearization, and establishing a diplomatic presence.

- **Hold meetings with North Korean leader:** A strong majority of U.S. adults (69%), consistent with prior years (range: 68%-70%), agree that the U.S. president should offer to hold meetings with the North Korean leader. (Q30/7)
- **Offer incentives for denuclearization:** Two-thirds (65%) think the U.S. government should offer diplomatic and economic incentives to North Korea in exchange for steps toward denuclearization, an uptick compared to recent years (range: 58%-62%). (Q30/8)
- **Establish a diplomatic presence:** Similarly, 63% agree that the U.S. government should establish a diplomatic presence in North Korea, such as a liaison office, more so than in recent years (59% in 2025, 60% in 2024, 59% in 2023 and, 52% in 2021). (Q30/1)

While economic sanctions are widely viewed as effective tools for influencing international behavior, Americans believe they should be balanced with humanitarian concerns and legal principles. Many support lifting sanctions if they harm civilians or violate international law, though a significant minority still favor maintaining them even under such circumstances.

- **Sanctions effective to bring parties to negotiating table:** Majorities of U.S. adults agree that economic sanctions are effective at bringing targeted countries to the negotiating table, a view that roughly two-thirds hold (range: 62% in 2023 to 65% in 2025 and 2026). (Q50)
- **Economic sanctions reduce human rights violations:** Half of U.S. adults (50%) agree that economic sanctions reduce human rights violations in targeted countries, consistent with 2025 (50%) yet higher than 2023 (46% agree) or 2024 (42%). One in five (21%) are not sure if economic sanctions have this impact. (Q60)
- **Economic sanctions help stop or avoid military conflict:** Nearly six in ten (58%) U.S. adults, more than since polling on this issue began (range: 39% in 2021 to 55% in 2025), believe that economic sanctions help stop or avoid military conflict between the country that imposes sanctions and the countries that are the targets of sanctions. (Q65)



- **U.S. adults think the U.S. should lift sanctions if illegal or harmful:**
 - Nearly two-thirds (64%) of U.S. adults agree that the U.S. should lift sanctions if they violate international legal principles, an increase since 2025 when 61% held this view. (Q70/1)
 - Two-thirds (66%) believe the U.S. should lift sanctions if they interfere with humanitarian aid and global public health¹, higher than prior polls (range: 61% in 2024 to 63% in 2025). (Q70/2)
 - About the same proportion (63%) agree that the U.S. should lift sanctions if they damage economic activity and livelihoods of ordinary citizens. (Q70/3)
 - More than half (57%) of U.S. adults agree that the U.S. should lift sanctions if they hinder cooperation on climate change, more than in prior years of polling (50% in 2023 and 2024; 54% in 2025). (Q70/5)
- **Yet, some continue to support sanctions even if illegal or hurt access to food and medicine:** Fully four in ten (44%) U.S. adults agree that the U.S. should continue to impose sanctions even if they are illegal under international law and can hurt access to food and medicine. (Q70/4)

The U.S. public prefers engagement and dialogue with China over the alternative of not restarting official dialog and continuing to pressure China to change. Priorities for cooperation include nuclear non-proliferation and economic issues.

- **Engage in dialogue:** Majorities of U.S. adults (65% in 2026) continue to believe the U.S. government should engage in dialogue as much as possible with China to reduce tensions. (Q80)
- **Cooperate on nuclear non-proliferation and economics:** In terms of how the U.S. should prioritize cooperation with China, the public identifies nuclear non-proliferation (26%) or, trade and economics (23%) as the primary ways. (Q91)

¹ The 2021 statement referenced “COVID-19” instead of “global public health.”



KEY FINDINGS BY QUESTION

Q10: The United States and North Korea have remained in a state of war for over 70 years because the active fighting of the Korean War was stopped with a temporary ceasefire (or armistice) and not a peace treaty in 1953; South Korea promised to observe the cease-fire, but it did not sign because it held out hopes of unifying the Korean Peninsula. The ceasefire was intended to be a temporary measure until a final agreement could be made at a conference in Geneva held the following year, however, at the end of the conference no agreement had been reached; talks between the U.S. and North Korea to end the war were never restarted.

Over the past 70 years, both sides have committed violations to the armistice. The U.S. first violated the agreement by stationing nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula in 1957 and, later, North Korea unilaterally announced it no longer abided by the ceasefire beginning in 1994. A state of war between the U.S. and North Korea continues to this day.

Which of the following actions do you think the U.S. government should take with respect to the Korean War? Please select the statement that most closely represents your views, even if neither is exactly right.

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
<i>n=</i>	2085	2,076	2,078	2,063	502 ²
The U.S. government should end the Korean War by signing a peace agreement	55%	50%	48%	52%	41%
The U.S. government should continue a state of war and a military presence on the Korean peninsula	27%	28%	30%	28%	24%
Don't know	18%	22%	22%	21%	35%

² The 2021 Ipsos research asked this question in two ways. Half the sample received this wording while the other half received a variation that was not included in this year's research.



Q15: The United States spends billions of dollars annually to maintain a military presence in South Korea and has maintained this presence for over 70 years because of the unended Korean War. Do you think the U.S. should cut funding or should not cut funding for this military presence?

	2026	2025	2024	2023
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063
Should cut funding	36%	37%	36%	38%
Should not cut funding	46%	43%	44%	44%
Don't know	18%	20%	20%	18%

Q95 (NEW 2026) For decades, U.S. policy toward South Korea's nuclear capabilities has supported civilian nuclear energy while restricting access to sensitive technologies such as uranium enrichment and reprocessing, largely due to nuclear proliferation concerns. The U.S. has also generally been reluctant to share nuclear-powered attack submarines with South Korea. In 2025, the U.S. announced changes to both of these policies.

Summary of Strongly/Somewhat Favor

	2026
<i>n=</i>	2,085
The U.S. should support South Korea to enrich and reprocess uranium fuel for civilian nuclear powers only.	50%
The U.S. should support South Korea's efforts to obtain nuclear-powered attack submarines (submarines powered by nuclear reactors).	41%



The U.S. should support South Korea to enrich and reprocess uranium fuel for civilian nuclear powers only.

2026	
n=	2,085
Strongly/Somewhat Favor (NET)	50%
Strongly favor	19%
Somewhat favor	32%
Strongly/Somewhat Oppose (NET)	32%
Somewhat Oppose	18%
Strongly Oppose	14%
Don't know	18%

The U.S. should support South Korea's efforts to obtain nuclear-powered attack submarines (submarines powered by nuclear reactors).

2026	
n=	2,085
Strongly/Somewhat Favor (NET)	41%
Strongly favor	15%
Somewhat favor	26%
Strongly/Somewhat Oppose (NET)	41%
Somewhat Oppose	24%
Strongly Oppose	17%
Don't know	18%



Q25: Do you agree or disagree that humanitarian aid workers from privately-funded charities should be able to travel to North Korea without restrictions from the U.S. government?

	2026	2025	2024	2023
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	58%	54%	52%	54%
Strongly agree	24%	20%	20%	20%
Somewhat agree	34%	34%	32%	35%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	28%	30%	30%	33%
Somewhat disagree	18%	18%	18%	18%
Strongly disagree	10%	11%	12%	15%
Don't know	13%	17%	18%	13%



Q30: Here is a list of possible steps that the U.S. government can take to engage with North Korea diplomatically. How much do you agree or disagree that the U.S. government should take the following diplomatic actions with respect to North Korea?

Summary of Strongly/Somewhat Agree

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063	1,004
The U.S. government should work with North Korea to repatriate the remains of U.S. service members that were left in North Korea after the Korean War	75%	75%	73%	76%	70%
The U.S. government should work with North Korea to reunite Korean Americans and their North Korean family members	71%	69%	67%	66%	62%
The U.S. president should offer to hold meetings with the North Korean leader	69%	70%	69%	68%	-
The U.S. government should offer diplomatic and economic incentives to North Korea in exchange for steps toward denuclearization	65%	62%	59%	58%	-
The U.S. government should allow privately-funded charities to deliver humanitarian assistance to the people of North Korea	64%	62%	63%	63%	56%
The U.S. government should establish a diplomatic presence in North Korea, such as a liaison office	63%	59%	60%	59%	52%
The U.S. government should allow U.S. and North Korean faith and religious communities to conduct people-to-people exchanges between leaders and members of these communities	61%	57%	57%	56%	50%
The U.S. government should allow colleges, universities, and privately-funded educational organizations to conduct people-to-people exchange programs between students and scientists	58%	54%	50%	52%	50%



The U.S. government should establish a diplomatic presence in North Korea, such as a liaison office

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
n=	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063	1,004
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	63%	59%	60%	59%	52%
Strongly agree	24%	21%	22%	22%	14%
Somewhat agree	39%	38%	38%	37%	38%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	21%	23%	22%	24%	24%
Somewhat disagree	13%	15%	14%	15%	15%
Strongly disagree	8%	8%	8%	9%	9%
Don't know	16%	18%	18%	17%	24%

The U.S. government should work with North Korea to reunite Korean Americans and their North Korean family members

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
n=	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063	1,004
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	71%	69%	67%	66%	62%
Strongly agree	31%	29%	29%	29%	23%
Somewhat agree	40%	40%	38%	37%	38%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	14%	17%	17%	19%	19%
Somewhat disagree	9%	10%	10%	12%	14%
Strongly disagree	5%	7%	7%	7%	6%
Don't know	15%	14%	16%	15%	19%



The U.S. government should work with North Korea to repatriate the remains of U.S. service members that were left in North Korea after the Korean War

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063	1,004
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	75%	75%	73%	76%	70%
Strongly agree	42%	43%	44%	42%	40%
Somewhat agree	33%	32%	30%	34%	30%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	13%	11%	12%	12%	13%
Somewhat disagree	8%	7%	7%	7%	9%
Strongly disagree	5%	4%	6%	5%	4%
Don't know	12%	13%	14%	12%	17%

The U.S. government should allow privately-funded charities to deliver humanitarian assistance to the people of North Korea

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063	1,004
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	64%	62%	63%	63%	56%
Strongly agree	30%	24%	26%	25%	19%
Somewhat agree	34%	39%	37%	38%	36%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	23%	24%	23%	24%	24%
Somewhat disagree	14%	14%	14%	15%	16%
Strongly disagree	9%	9%	9%	10%	9%
Don't know	13%	14%	15%	13%	20%



The U.S. government should allow colleges, universities, and privately-funded educational organizations to conduct people-to-people exchange programs between students and scientists

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
n=	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063	1,004
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	58%	54%	50%	52%	50%
Strongly agree	24%	20%	20%	20%	17%
Somewhat agree	34%	35%	31%	32%	33%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	28%	30%	32%	33%	29%
Somewhat disagree	17%	16%	18%	19%	18%
Strongly disagree	12%	14%	14%	14%	11%
Don't know	14%	16%	17%	15%	21%

The U.S. government should allow U.S. and North Korean faith and religious communities to conduct people-to-people exchanges between leaders and members of these communities

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
n=	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063	1,004
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	61%	57%	57%	56%	50%
Strongly agree	24%	20%	21%	21%	14%
Somewhat agree	37%	37%	36%	36%	36%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	21%	24%	22%	24%	25%
Somewhat disagree	14%	15%	13%	15%	17%
Strongly disagree	7%	9%	10%	10%	8%
Don't know	17%	19%	20%	19%	24%



The U.S. president should offer to hold meetings with the North Korean leader

	2026	2025	2024	2023
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	69%	70%	69%	68%
Strongly agree	30%	32%	30%	29%
Somewhat agree	39%	39%	39%	39%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	18%	17%	16%	19%
Somewhat disagree	11%	10%	10%	13%
Strongly disagree	8%	7%	6%	6%
Don't know	13%	12%	15%	13%

The U.S. government should offer diplomatic and economic incentives to North Korea in exchange for steps toward denuclearization

	2026	2025	2024	2023
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	65%	62%	59%	58%
Strongly agree	27%	24%	24%	23%
Somewhat agree	38%	38%	35%	35%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	20%	21%	24%	27%
Somewhat disagree	11%	13%	15%	17%
Strongly disagree	9%	8%	10%	10%
Don't know	15%	17%	17%	15%



Q40³: Which of the following actions do you think the U.S. military should take with respect to U.S. military exercises with South Korea?

	2026	2025	2024	2023
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	1028
The U.S. military should halt military exercises with South Korea to ensure the safety of South Koreans and protect the environment.	44%	42%	41%	43%
The U.S. military should continue to conduct military exercises with South Korea even if it endangers individual Koreans and the environment.	36%	35%	36%	37%
Don't know	20%	23%	23%	21%

Q50: How much do you agree or disagree that economic sanctions are effective at bringing targeted countries to the negotiating table?

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063	1,004
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	65%	65%	63%	62%	52%
Strongly agree	24%	23%	20%	19%	13%
Somewhat agree	41%	43%	43%	43%	39%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	21%	20%	21%	22%	22%
Somewhat disagree	16%	14%	16%	18%	16%
Strongly disagree	5%	5%	5%	4%	6%
Don't know	14%	15%	16%	15%	26%

³ This question was asked as a split sample in the 2023 research



Q60 How much do you agree or disagree that economic sanctions reduce human rights violations in targeted countries?

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063	1,004
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	50%	50%	42%	46%	35%
Strongly agree	20%	18%	16%	17%	11%
Somewhat agree	31%	32%	27%	29%	24%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	28%	28%	37%	36%	37%
Somewhat disagree	19%	20%	25%	25%	23%
Strongly disagree	9%	8%	12%	10%	14%
Don't know	21%	22%	20%	19%	28%

Q65 How much do you agree or disagree that economic sanctions help stop or avoid military conflict between the country that imposes sanctions and the countries that are the targets of sanctions?

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063	1,004
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	58%	55%	50%	54%	39%
Strongly agree	20%	19%	16%	16%	12%
Somewhat agree	38%	37%	34%	38%	27%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	24%	25%	29%	29%	31%
Somewhat disagree	18%	18%	21%	23%	22%
Strongly disagree	6%	7%	9%	7%	9%
Don't know	18%	20%	21%	17%	30%



Q70: Many United Nations officials have pointed out that broad unilateral sanctions imposed by the U.S. are considered illegal under international law, violate human rights principles, and are contrary to international norms. These measures may violate the UN Charter, the U.N.’s Declaration on the Principles of International Law, Article 22 of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions, and other international legal instruments.

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Summary of Strongly/Somewhat Agree

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063	1,004
The U.S. should lift sanctions if they interfere with humanitarian aid and global public health⁴	66%	63%	61%	62%	53%
The U.S. should lift sanctions if they violate international legal principles	64%	61%	59%	60%	48%
The U.S. should lift sanctions if they damage economic activity and livelihoods of ordinary citizens	63%	59%	55%	58%	49%
The U.S. should lift sanctions if they hinder cooperation on climate change	57%	54%	50%	50%	-
The U.S. should continue to impose sanctions even if they are illegal under international law and can hurt access to food and medicine	44%	42%	40%	42%	32%

⁴ The 2021 statement referenced “COVID-19” instead of “global public health”



The U.S. should lift sanctions if they violate international legal principles

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063	1,004
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	64%	61%	59%	60%	48%
Strongly agree	33%	27%	24%	25%	15%
Somewhat agree	30%	34%	35%	35%	33%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	23%	23%	23%	24%	30%
Somewhat disagree	16%	14%	15%	14%	18%
Strongly disagree	7%	9%	9%	10%	12%
Don't know	14%	16%	17%	16%	22%

The U.S. should lift sanctions if they interfere with humanitarian aid and global public health

	2026	2025	2024	2023
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	66%	63%	61%	62%
Strongly agree	31%	28%	27%	25%
Somewhat agree	35%	36%	34%	37%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	20%	23%	24%	23%
Somewhat disagree	14%	15%	15%	16%
Strongly disagree	6%	8%	9%	7%
Don't know	14%	14%	15%	15%



The U.S. should lift sanctions if they damage economic activity and livelihoods of ordinary citizens

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063	1,004
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	63%	59%	55%	58%	49%
Strongly agree	29%	26%	23%	23%	16%
Somewhat agree	35%	33%	33%	35%	33%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	23%	26%	29%	27%	28%
Somewhat disagree	17%	18%	18%	18%	19%
Strongly disagree	6%	8%	10%	10%	10%
Don't know	14%	15%	16%	14%	23%

The U.S. should continue to impose sanctions even if they are illegal under international law and can hurt access to food and medicine

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2021
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063	1,004
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	44%	42%	40%	42%	32%
Strongly agree	19%	18%	19%	18%	11%
Somewhat agree	25%	24%	21%	24%	21%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	44%	41%	44%	41%	46%
Somewhat disagree	24%	22%	26%	25%	27%
Strongly disagree	20%	19%	18%	16%	19%
Don't know	12%	17%	16%	17%	22%



The U.S. should lift sanctions if they hinder cooperation on climate change

	2026	2025	2024	2023
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078	2,063
Strongly/Somewhat Agree (NET)	57%	54%	50%	50%
Strongly agree	26%	23%	21%	20%
Somewhat agree	31%	31%	29%	31%
Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (NET)	27%	30%	32%	32%
Somewhat disagree	15%	16%	16%	19%
Strongly disagree	12%	15%	16%	13%
Don't know	16%	16%	18%	17%

Q80: Prior to 2017 the U.S. government and China had a number of official dialogue processes that improved global economic stability, public health, pandemic management, climate change mitigation, and cooperation on law enforcement. Which of the following actions do you think the Biden (2024)/Trump (2025) Administration should take with respect to U.S.-China dialogue?

	2026	2025	2024
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076	2,078
The U.S. government should engage in dialogue as much as possible to reduce tensions	65%	63%	62%
The U.S. government should not restart official dialogue to keep pressure for change on China	22%	21%	22%
Don't know	14%	16%	16%



Q91 In which of the following areas should the U.S. prioritize cooperation (e.g., diplomatic discussion, joint effort, coordinated policy) with China the most?

	<i>2026</i>	<i>2025</i>
<i>n=</i>	2,085	2,076
Nuclear non-proliferation (i.e., stop the spread of nuclear weapons and materials)	26%	27%
Trade & Economics	23%	23%
Global health & Pandemic prevention	12%	12%
Climate change mitigation	12%	12%
Science & Technology	10%	8%
Other	2%	2%
Nothing	3%	3%
Not at all sure	12%	14%