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Republicans' Views of Justice Department, FBI Rebound as Democrats' Views Shift More Negative

U.S. Postal Service, Park Service, Weather Service and NASA are viewed favorably across the political spectrum, while views of ICE are deeply polarized

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' attitudes toward federal government agencies and departments. For this analysis, we surveyed 3,554 adults from Aug. 4 to 10, 2025. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), a group of people recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses who have agreed to take surveys regularly. This kind of recruitment gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection.

Interviews were conducted either online or by telephone with a live interviewer. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education, presidential vote (among voters) and other factors. [Read more about the ATP's methodology.](#)

Here are the [questions](#) used for this report, the [topline](#) and the [survey methodology](#).

Republicans' Views of Justice Department, FBI Rebound as Democrats' Views Shift More Negative

U.S. Postal Service, Park Service, Weather Service and NASA are viewed favorably across the political spectrum, while views of ICE are deeply polarized

As the [Trump administration](#) works to reshape and refocus the federal bureaucracy, Republican views of several key departments and agencies – the Department of Justice, the FBI, the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Health and Human Services – have grown considerably more positive than they were a year ago.

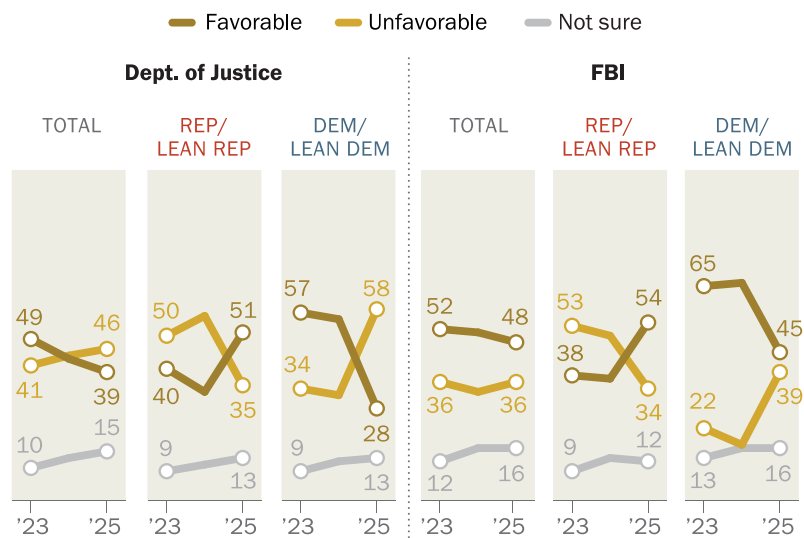
Democratic views of these agencies have shifted in the opposite direction over this period, and in some cases even more starkly.

Though overall public ratings of these agencies are only modestly changed from 2024, there have been big shifts in *which* Americans view them positively and negatively, according to a new Pew Research Center survey conducted Aug. 4-10 among 3,554 adults.

For instance, 39% of Americans view the Department of Justice favorably, while 46% view it unfavorably. Last year, 43% had a favorable view, 44% an unfavorable one.

Republicans' opinions of the DOJ, FBI are much more positive than last year, as Democrats' views of both worsen

% who have a(n) ____ opinion of each federal agency



Note: No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 4-10, 2025.

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But 51% of Republicans and Republican leaners now rate the DOJ favorably, up 18 percentage points from last year.

The trend is the opposite among Democrats, and the movement sharper: 28% of Democrats and Democratic leaners view the DOJ favorably, down 27 points from last year.

Partisans' views of the FBI, a component agency of the Justice Department, have shifted to a similar degree.

And while 68% of Republicans – and just 26% of Democrats – now view the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) positively, last year Democrats were more likely than Republicans to rate DHS favorably.

The partisan gap in views of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, a component agency of DHS, is even wider:

- Roughly seven-in-ten Republicans (72%) express a favorable view of ICE, while 21% see the agency unfavorably.
- In contrast, Democrats overwhelmingly rate ICE *negatively* (13% favorable, 78% unfavorable).

In Center surveys conducted by telephone through 2020, partisans' views of the departments of Justice and Homeland Security also tended to become more positive when the presidency was held by their party, though the gaps in these views are now more pronounced. There were also relatively modest partisan gaps in evaluations of the FBI during that period.

Note that, because of differences in question wording and survey mode, the specific percentages in recent web surveys and past telephone surveys are not directly comparable. Refer to the drop-down box below for more information.

Changes in question wording and mode differences between online and phone surveys

This survey marks the third time Pew Research Center has measured public attitudes about federal government agencies on our online [American Trends Panel](#). We previously did so [in 2024](#) and 2023. Earlier surveys measuring views of federal agencies, including polls fielded [in 2020](#) and [2019](#), were conducted by telephone.

The findings in our 2025, 2024 and 2023 web surveys are not directly comparable with those past telephone surveys for two reasons:

1. The web surveys use different question wording than past telephone surveys. Online survey respondents receive an explicit “Not sure” response option. Telephone respondents, by contrast, had to volunteer that they did not have an opinion about an agency. This change generally results in a larger share of respondents declining to offer an opinion.
2. Surveys conducted online and by telephone often produce different results because respondents sometimes answer similar questions differently across modes. This is called a “[mode effect](#).”

These two factors mean that point estimates (for instance, the share of respondents who express a favorable opinion about a single agency in our new survey and in a prior phone survey) should not be directly compared to measure change over time. Doing so would conflate question wording and mode differences with change over time.

Despite this limitation, some broad comparisons can be made. For example, if a wide partisan gap is evident for one agency but was not apparent in past surveys – compared with partisan gaps that have remained relatively stable for other agencies – that change is likely not only a result of the transition to online polling from phone polling.

Many other federal agencies continue to get positive ratings both overall and across the political spectrum.

On balance, **Americans rate 13 of the 16 federal agencies asked about in the survey more favorably than unfavorably.** Of those 13 agencies, nine have net favorable ratings of 15 points or more.

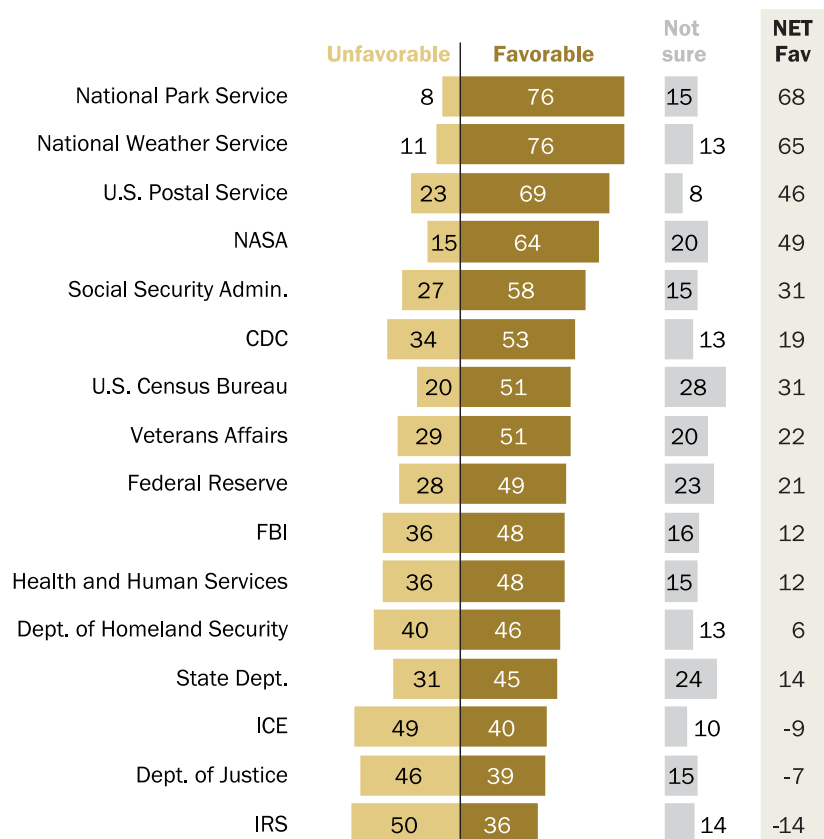
Topping the list are:

- **The National Park Service:** 76% of Americans give it a favorable rating, including 78% of Republicans and 79% of Democrats.
- **The National Weather Service:** 76% of Americans view it favorably, including 75% of Republicans and 81% of Democrats.

The U.S. Postal Service, NASA, the Social Security Administration and the Department of Veterans Affairs are also all viewed more positively than negatively overall and among both Republicans and Democrats. Still, Democrats' ratings of most of these agencies are more positive than Republicans' ratings.

Americans largely view the National Park Service, National Weather Service and USPS favorably

% who have a(n) ____ opinion of each federal agency



Note: "NET Fav" is the percentage favorable minus the percentage unfavorable. No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 4-10, 2025.

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How partisans view federal agencies

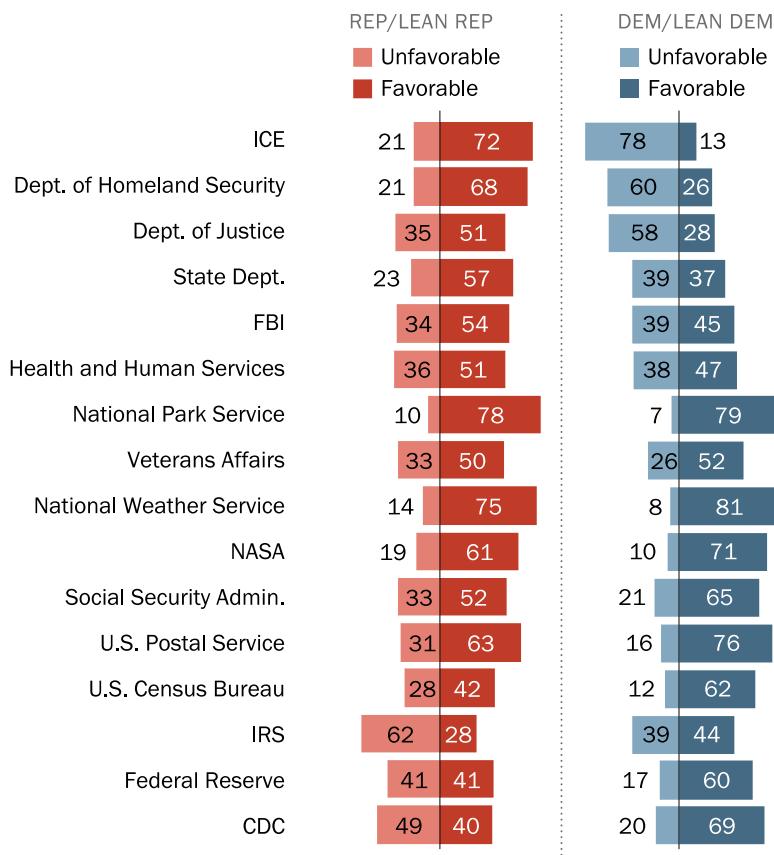
As has been the case in previous years, there are wide partisan gaps in Americans' views of several federal agencies.

In addition to Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice and the FBI, **Republicans are now more likely than Democrats to see the State Department positively:** 57% of Republicans have a favorable view, while 23% have an unfavorable view. Democrats are divided (37% favorable, 39% unfavorable).

Conversely, Democrats are much more likely than Republicans to hold favorable views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the U.S. Census Bureau and the IRS.

Wide partisan differences in views of most agencies, but majorities in both parties view the National Park Service, National Weather Service and USPS favorably

% who have a(n) ____ opinion of each federal agency



Note: "Not sure" and no answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 4-10, 2025.

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Shifting views of health agencies

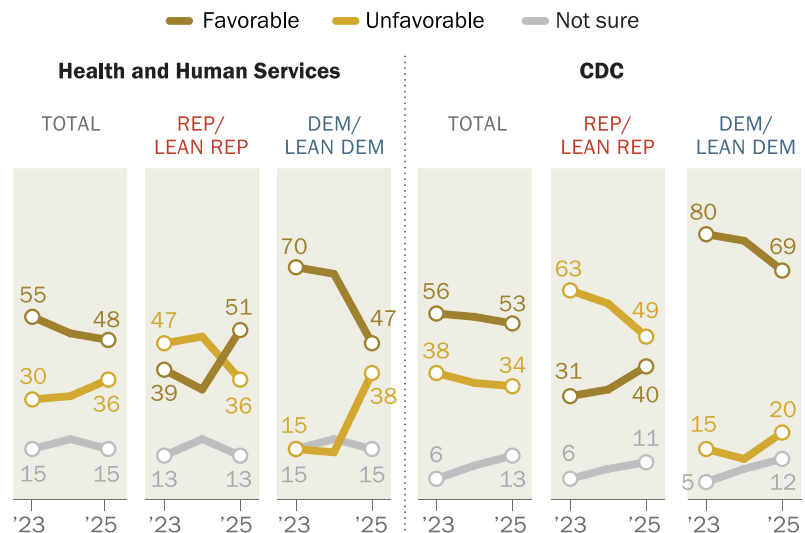
Department of Health and Human Services

Currently, Republicans and Democrats give the Department of Health and Human Services similar ratings. Roughly half in each group hold a favorable view of HHS, while just under four-in-ten hold an unfavorable view.

This reflects significant shifts – in opposing directions – from last year. GOP views of HHS have improved considerably (51% favorable today, up from 33% last year), while Democratic views have worsened (47% favorable, down from 68% last year).

Republicans have grown more favorable of HHS and CDC, while Democrats have become less favorable

% who have a(n) ____ opinion of each federal agency



Note: No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 4-10, 2025.

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Though shifts in views of the CDC are more modest, their directions are similar.

Republicans continue to hold more negative than positive views of the CDC (40% favorable, 49% unfavorable), but these evaluations are less negative than they were a year ago (33% favorable, 59% unfavorable).

And while a large majority of Democrats (69%) continue to see the CDC favorably, the share who hold this view is 9 points lower than it was in 2024 (78%).

The survey was in the field the day a man [opened fire](#) on the CDC headquarters in Atlanta, killing a police officer who tried to stop him. Most of the interviews were completed before the attack.

Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Department of Homeland Security

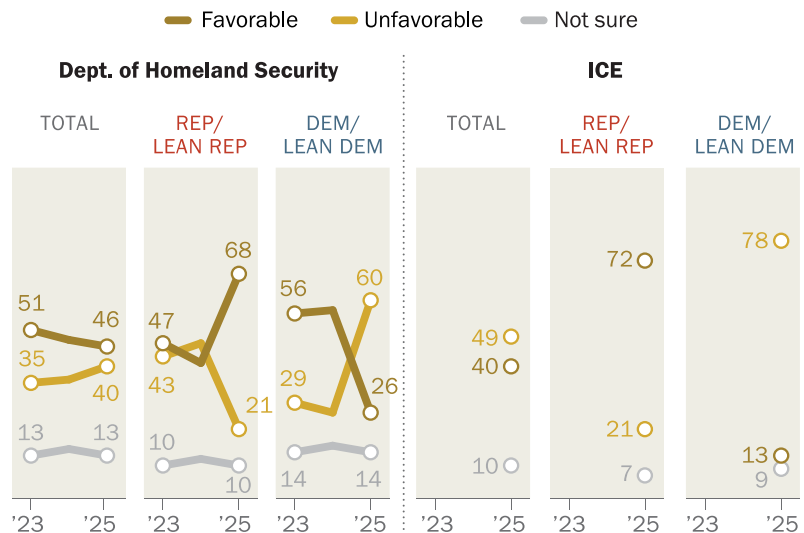
About two-thirds of Republicans (68%) now express a positive view of DHS, up from 41% a year ago. About a quarter of Democrats (26%) view it favorably, down considerably from 57% in 2024.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement

About seven-in-ten Republicans (72%) have a favorable opinion of ICE; just 13% of Democrats say the same. While this is the first time we've asked our Americans Trends Panels about views of ICE, in [telephone surveys from 2018-2020](#), Republicans were more likely than Democrats to hold favorable views of the agency.

Large shares of Republicans view DHS, ICE favorably; similar shares of Democrats see them unfavorably

% who have a(n) ____ opinion of each federal agency



Note: Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or ICE, was not included in the 2023 and 2024 surveys. No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 4-10, 2025.

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Federal Reserve

Democrats continue to be much more likely than Republicans to view the Federal Reserve favorably.

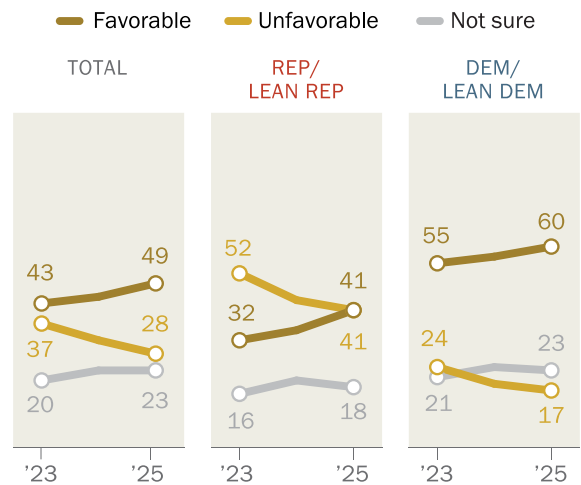
Equal shares of Republicans currently express favorable and unfavorable opinions of the Fed (41% each). These views are slightly more positive than last year, when 35% were favorable and 44% were unfavorable.

Six-in-ten Democrats rate the Fed positively, while 17% rate it negatively – nearly identical to their views a year ago.

The survey was conducted prior to recent developments surrounding the Federal Reserve, including President Donald Trump's pressure to remove one of its board members and Fed Chair Jerome Powell's remarks at the Federal Reserve's annual meeting.

Democrats continue to view the Fed more favorably than Republicans

% who have a(n) ____ opinion of the Federal Reserve



Note: No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 4-10, 2025.

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Wide partisan gaps in some agencies' net favorability ratings – but other differences are more modest

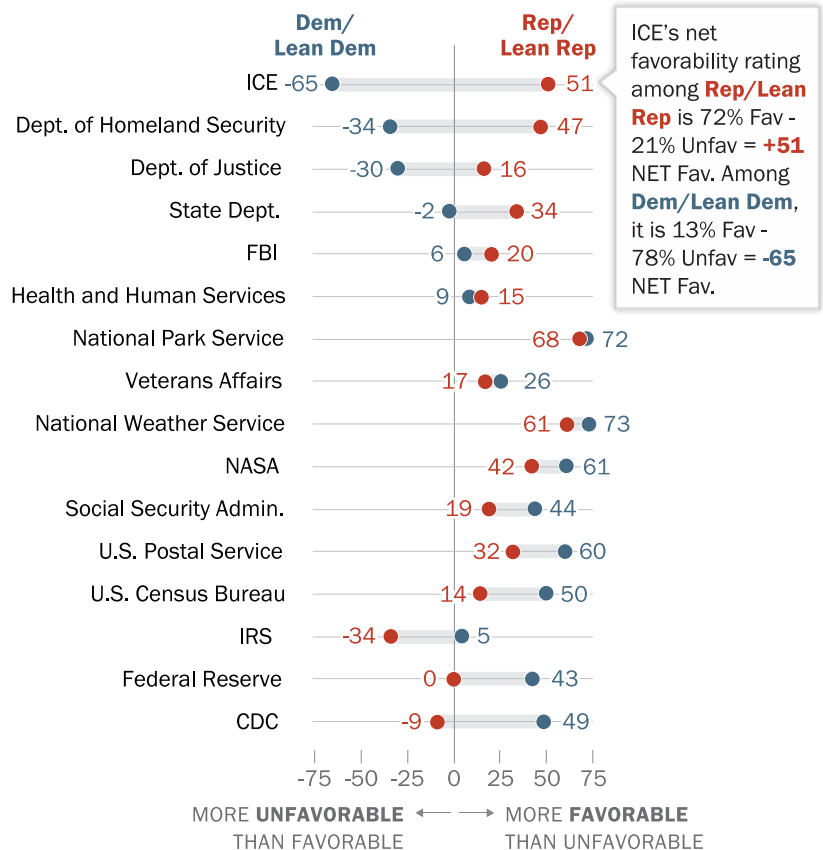
A large majority of Republicans (72%) rate ICE favorably, while just 21% see the agency unfavorably – amounting to a 51-point net favorability rating.

Among Republicans, ICE and Homeland Security receive some of the highest net ratings of the 16 departments and agencies included in the survey. Only the National Park Service and the National Weather Service get higher net favorability ratings from the GOP.

The park service and weather service also get the highest net favorability ratings from Democrats, while ICE, Homeland Security and the Justice Department receive the lowest.

Wide partisan gaps in net favorability of ICE, Homeland Security, Justice Department, other federal agencies

Net favorability rating of each federal agency



Note: Net favorability rating is the percentage favorable minus the percentage unfavorable.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 4-10, 2025.

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Acknowledgments

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 176 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted Aug. 4-10, 2025. A total of 3,554 panelists responded out of 3,784 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 94%.

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 3,554 respondents is plus or minus 1.8 percentage points.

The survey includes an [oversample](#) of non-Hispanic Asian adults in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of this smaller demographic subgroup. Oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=3,429) and live telephone (n=125) 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.¹ 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.² 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”)

¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#).”

² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic, Black 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. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

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 the Center's 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 \$15 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 Aug. 4-10, 2025. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online: Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on Aug. 4.³ 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 Aug.

³ 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. 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.

4. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Aug. 5.

**Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents,
ATP Wave 176**

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	Aug. 4, 2025	Aug. 5, 2025
First reminder	Aug. 7, 2025	Aug 7, 2025
Final reminder	Aug. 9, 2025	Aug. 9, 2025

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

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on Aug. 1. Soft launch took place on Aug. 4 and involved dialing until a total of 11 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, six 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	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Volunteerism	
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	2024 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
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 176

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total	3,554		1.8 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,770		2.6 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,603	47%	2.7 percentage points
Half form	At least 789		3.8 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,802	48%	2.6 percentage points
Half form	At least 890		3.6 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian respondents. 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 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 176

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,554
Logged in (web)/Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	40
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	21
Never logged on (web)/Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	163
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other noninterview	2.30	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	6
Total panelists sampled for the survey		3,784
Completed interviews	I	3,554
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	61
Noncontact	NC	163
Other	O	6
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		3,784
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		94%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 176

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 176	34%
Response rate to Wave 176 survey	94%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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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:

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 2022. 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 \$74,100. Using this median income, the middle-income range is about \$49,400 to \$148,200. Lower-income families have adjusted incomes less than \$49,400 and upper-income families have adjusted incomes greater than \$148,200 (all figures expressed in 2023 dollars and scaled to a household size of three). If a panelist did not provide their income and/or their household size, they are assigned "no answer" in the income tier variable.

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 19.1% 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 17.9% 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 \$40,400 in the Pine Bluff area is as well off financially as a family of the same size with an income of \$58,900 in San Francisco.

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**2025 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 176 POLITICS SURVEY AUGUST 2025
FINAL TOPLINE
AUGUST 4-10, 2025
N=3,554**

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 FORM 1 ONLY [N=1,770]:

UNDROPPL As you may know, over the past several decades there has been a large reduction in the percentage of workers who are represented by unions.

Do you think this has been... **[RANDOMLY DISPLAY RESPONSES 1-4 OR 4-1]**

	Very good for working <u>people</u>	Somewhat good for working <u>people</u>	Somewhat bad for working <u>people</u>	Very bad for working <u>people</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
Aug 4-10, 2025	10	26	39	24	1
Jan 16-21, 2024	13	25	38	22	2
Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	11	26	39	22	3
Jan 10-17, 2022	10	26	38	23	2
Apr 5-11, 2021	12	25	38	21	3

UNDROPPL PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON

As you may know, over the past 20 years there has been a large reduction in the percentage of workers who are represented by unions. Do you think this reduction in union representation has been mostly good for working people or mostly bad for working people?

	Apr 25-May 1, <u>2018</u>	Mar 25-29, <u>2015</u>	NBC/WSJ July <u>1994</u>
Mostly good for working people	35	40	38
Mostly bad for working people	51	52	47
Mixed (VOL.)	3	8	
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	10	6	8

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1,784]:

UNIONDROP As you may know, over the past several decades there has been a large reduction in the percentage of workers who are represented by unions.

Do you think this has been... **[RANDOMLY DISPLAY RESPONSES 1-4 OR 4-1]**

	Very good for the country	Somewhat good for the country	Somewhat bad for the country	Very bad for the country	No answer*
Aug 4-10, 2025	11	27	39	20	2
Jan 16-21, 2024	10	32	37	18	3
Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	10	28	38	20	4
Jan 10-17, 2022	10	29	39	19	3
Apr 5-11, 2021	11	29	39	18	4
Sep 3-15, 2019	12	29	38	18	2

UNIONDROP PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:

As you may know, over the past 20 years there has been a large reduction in the percentage of workers who are represented by unions. Do you think this reduction in union representation has been mostly good for the country or mostly bad for the country?

	Mar 25-29, 2015
Mostly good for the country	43
Mostly bad for the country	45
Mixed (VOL.)	5
Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	7

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK ALL:**

AGNCYFAV What is your overall opinion of each of the following agencies and departments of the federal government? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS ACROSS TWO SCREENS]**

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			Not sure	No answer*
		NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Very	Somewhat		
ASK FORM 1 [N=1,770]:									
FBI	The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the FBI								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	48	10	38	36	15	21	16	*
	Jul 1-7, 2024	51	15	36	33	16	17	16	*
	Mar 13-19, 2023	52	15	38	36	17	19	12	*
NWS	The National Weather Service								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	76	35	41	11	3	8	13	*
CDC	The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the CDC								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	53	20	33	34	14	19	13	*
	Jul 1-7, 2024	55	21	34	35	18	17	10	*
	Mar 13-19, 2023	56	20	36	38	18	19	6	*

AGENCYFAV CONTINUED ...		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			Not sure	No answer*
		<u>NET</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>NET</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>		
SSA	The Social Security Administration								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	58	17	41	27	9	18	15	*
	Jul 1-7, 2024	53	16	37	32	11	21	15	*
	Mar 13-19, 2023	61	19	42	28	8	19	12	*
FED	The Federal Reserve								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	49	13	36	28	12	16	23	*
	Jul 1-7, 2024	45	11	34	32	12	19	23	*
	Mar 13-19, 2023	43	11	33	37	14	22	20	*
NPS	The National Park Service								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	76	43	34	8	2	6	15	*
	Jul 1-7, 2024	76	39	37	7	2	5	17	*
	Mar 13-19, 2023	81	40	41	7	2	4	12	*
STATE	The State Department								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	45	9	36	31	11	20	24	*
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	40	20	20	49	33	16	10	*
ASK FORM 2 [N=1,784]:									
JSTCE	The Justice Department								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	39	8	31	46	18	27	15	1
	Jul 1-7, 2024	43	9	34	44	19	25	13	*
	Mar 13-19, 2023	49	10	39	41	17	24	10	*
IRS	The Internal Revenue Service, the IRS								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	36	6	30	50	22	27	14	*
	Jul 1-7, 2024	38	8	30	50	23	27	12	*
	Mar 13-19, 2023	42	7	34	51	22	29	7	*
NASA	The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	64	22	42	15	5	10	20	1
	Jul 1-7, 2024	67	26	41	12	3	9	20	1
	Mar 13-19, 2023	74	30	44	9	2	7	17	*
VA	The Department of Veterans Affairs, the VA								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	51	15	35	29	9	20	20	1
	Jul 1-7, 2024	51	14	37	29	8	20	19	1
	Mar 13-19, 2023	56	15	41	28	7	21	16	*
USPS	The United States Postal Service								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	69	27	42	23	7	15	8	*
	Jul 1-7, 2024	72	29	43	21	6	15	6	1
	Mar 13-19, 2023	77	30	47	20	5	15	3	*

AGENCYFAV CONTINUED ...		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			Not	No
		<u>NET</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>NET</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>sure</u>	<u>answer*</u>
HHS	The Department of Health and Human Services, the HHS								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	48	12	36	36	15	21	15	1
	Jul 1-7, 2024	50	14	36	31	11	20	18	*
	Mar 13-19, 2023	55	15	40	30	10	19	15	*
HMLND	The Department of Homeland Security								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	46	15	31	40	20	20	13	1
	Jul 1-7, 2024	48	12	36	36	15	20	15	1
	Mar 13-19, 2023	51	12	39	35	13	23	13	*
CNCS	The Census Bureau								
	Aug 4-10, 2025	51	12	39	20	6	14	28	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...⁴

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Something else</u>	<u>No answer*</u>	<u>Lean Rep</u>	<u>Lean Dem</u>
29	27	29	13	2	18	20

⁴ PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.