Pew Research Center

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From Businesses and Banks to Colleges and Churches: Americans' Views of U.S. Institutions

Continued partisan divides on schools, unions, churches

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About Pew Research Center

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to examine Americans' views of different national institutions. For this analysis, we surveyed 5,140 U.S. adults from Jan. 16 to Jan. 21, 2024. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the ATP's methodology.

Here are the questions used for this report, along with responses, and the survey methodology.

From Businesses and Banks to Colleges and Churches: Americans' Views of U.S. Institutions

Continued partisan divides on schools, unions, churches

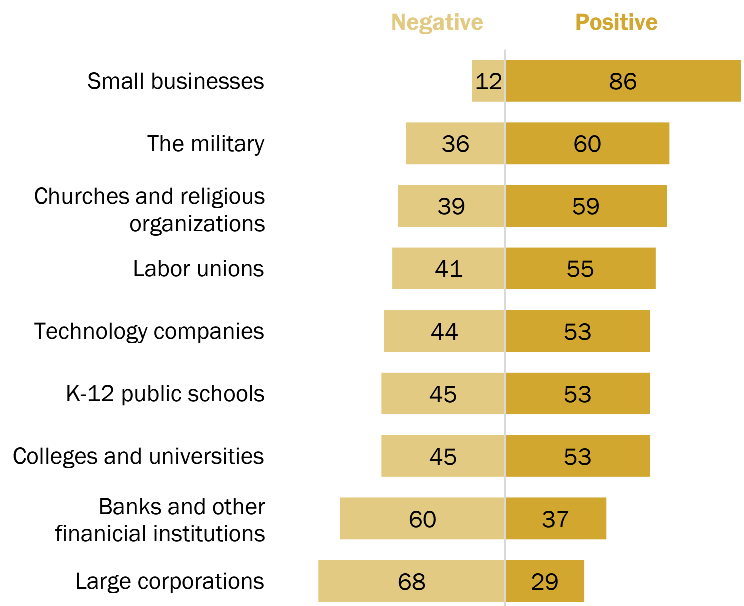
Americans overwhelmingly see small businesses as having a positive effect on the way things are going in the country.

By contrast, their views of large corporations are broadly negative. Most people – including identical shares in both parties – also are critical of the impact of banks and financial institutions.

A new national survey conducted by Pew Research Center from Jan. 16 to Jan. 21 among 5,140 adults also finds:

Most Americans say small businesses have a positive impact; large corporations, banks viewed negatively

% who say each of the following has a ____ effect on the way things are going in the country these days



Note: No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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The **U.S. military** is viewed positively by 60% of Americans, and these views are similar across most demographic and political groups.

There are wide partisan divides on the impact of **educational institutions**, both K-12 public schools and colleges and universities:

- About three-quarters of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents view **colleges and universities** positively, but only about three-in-ten Republicans and Republican leaners give these institutions positive marks. The partisan divide on **K-12 public schools** is about as wide.

Churches and religious organizations are viewed positively by about six-in-ten Americans, but there are sizable differences in these views between Republicans and Democrats, as well as between the religiously affiliated and the religiously unaffiliated:

- Nearly three-quarters of Republicans (73%) say churches and religious institutions have a positive impact. Democrats' opinions are more divided: 45% say their effect is positive, 53% say it is negative.

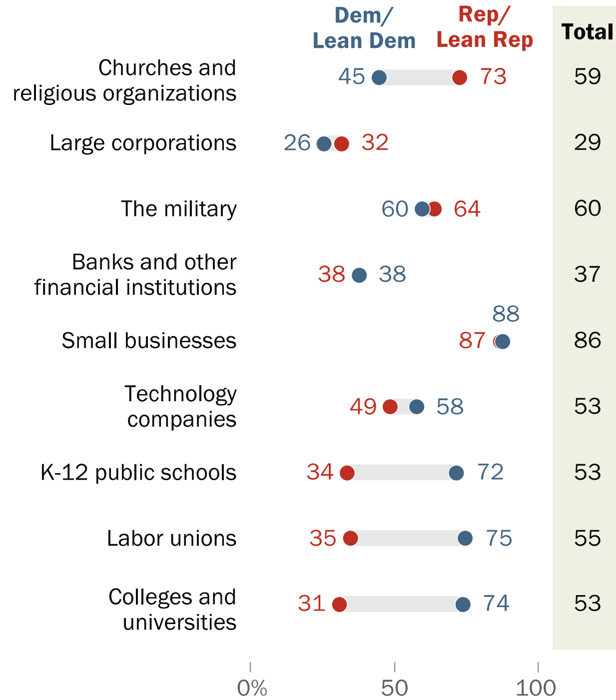
- And while religiously affiliated Americans generally rate the impact of organized religion positively, the views of unaffiliated Americans are more negative.

Views of the effect of **labor unions** also differ considerably by party:

- Three-quarters of Democrats, compared with just 35% of Republicans, say unions have a positive impact on how things are going in the United States these days.

Wide partisan differences in views of churches, schools and labor unions

*% who say each of the following has a **positive** effect on the way things are going in the country these days*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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Explore more detailed looks at demographic and political differences in Americans' views of the impact of each of these institutions:

- **Educational institutions:** Colleges and universities, K-12 public schools
- **Business:** Small and large businesses, banks, and technology companies
- **Labor unions**
- **Churches and religious organizations**
- **The U.S. military**

1. Colleges and universities, K-12 public schools

Americans' views of whether educational institutions are having a positive or negative impact on the country are essentially unchanged since late 2022. About half (53%) say colleges and universities are having a positive impact, while 45% say they're having a negative impact.

Views of the impact of K-12 public schools are identical (53% positive, 45% negative). These also are little changed from 2022, though somewhat less positive than in 2021 (when 61% had a positive opinion).

Partisanship and ideology

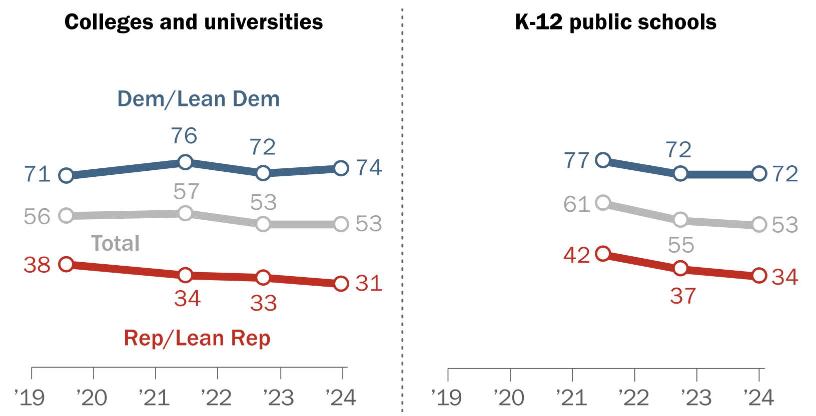
Democrats are about twice as likely as Republicans to view both colleges and K-12 schools positively.

Roughly three-quarters (74%) of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents say colleges have a positive impact – nearly as many (72%) say the same of K-12 public schools.

Only about a third of Republicans and Republican leaners express positive opinions about the impact of colleges (31%) or K-12 public schools (34%).

Democrats about twice as likely as Republicans to have positive views of colleges, K-12 public schools

*% who say each of the following has a **positive** effect on the way things are going in the country these days*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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There is a sharp ideological divide among Republicans in views of educational institutions. Just 20% of conservative Republicans say colleges have a positive impact – roughly half the share of moderate and liberal Republicans who say the same (53%). The difference is similar when it comes to opinions about how K-12 public schools affect the country.

Democrats are less ideologically divided: Liberal Democrats are more likely than conservative and moderate Democrats to view colleges and public schools positively, but sizable majorities in both groups say colleges and public schools have a positive effect.

Age, education

Younger adults and those with more formal education are more likely than older adults and those with less education to view educational institutions positively.

Colleges and universities

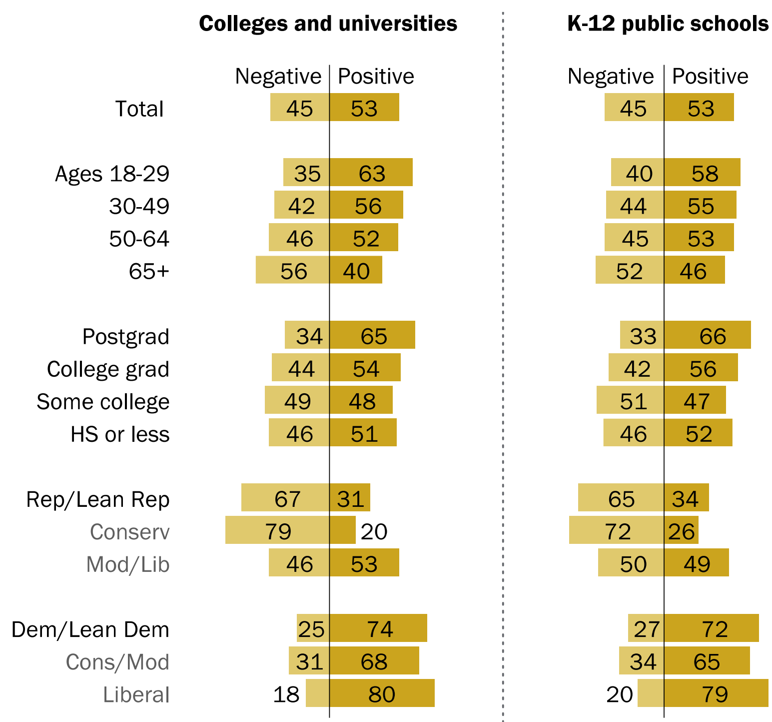
- Roughly six-in-ten of those ages 18 to 29 (63%) say that colleges and universities are having a positive impact, compared with 56% of those 30 to 49 and 52% of those 50 to 64.
- Among those ages 65 and older, more say that colleges are having a negative impact (56%) than say they are having a positive impact (40%).
- 59% of those with at least a bachelor's degree view colleges and universities positively, compared with 50% of those without a bachelor's degree.

K-12 public schools

- 58% of adults under 30 say that K-12 schools are having a positive impact, as do 54% of adults ages 30 to 64. This drops to 46% among those ages 65 and older.
- Six-in-ten college graduates say that K-12 public schools are having a positive impact, compared with 49% of those without college degrees.

Wide age, educational and ideological gaps in views of colleges and K-12 public schools

% who say each of the following has a ____ effect on the way things are going in the country these days



Note: No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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2. Small and large businesses, banks, and technology companies

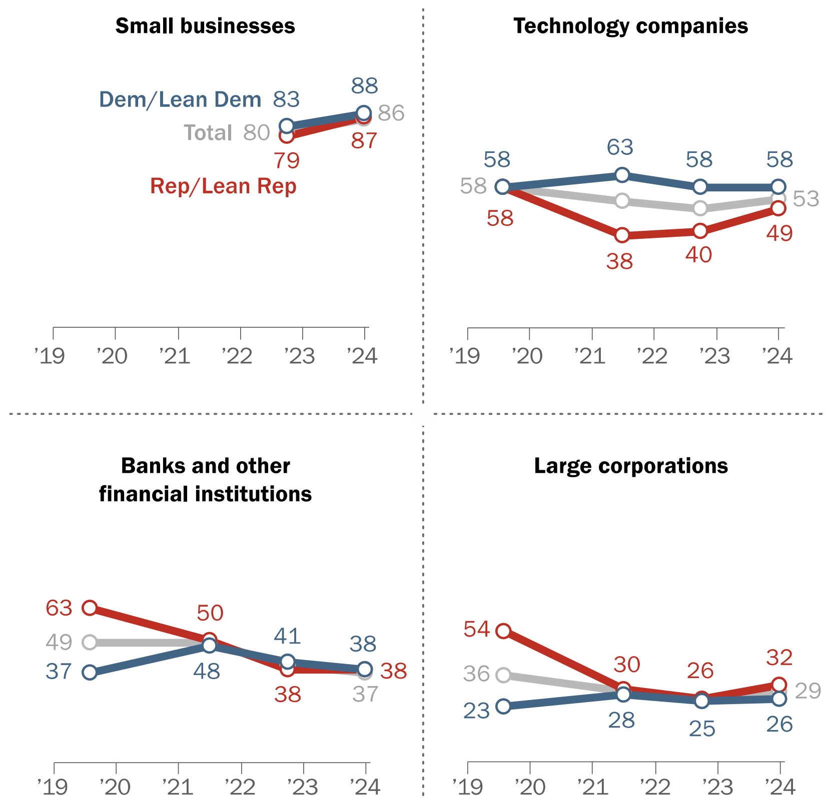
Small businesses

Americans' views of small businesses have become more positive over the past year: 86% now say that small businesses are having a positive effect on the way things are going in the country these days, up from 80% in October 2022.

Overwhelming majorities of both Democrats (88%) and Republicans (87%) view small businesses positively.

Modest partisan differences in views of big businesses and technology companies

% who say each of the following has a ***positive*** *effect on the way things are going in the country these days*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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Large corporations, banks and financial institutions

Members of both partisan coalitions also have nearly identical – and mostly negative – opinions of banks and financial institutions and large corporations.

Just 38% each among Republicans and Democrats view banks positively. Republicans have become notably less positive toward banks in recent years; in 2019, a 63% majority of Republicans had a positive opinion of how banks affected the country. Democrats' attitudes are mostly unchanged over this period.

Republicans and Democrats have similarly negative opinions of large corporations – just 32% of Republicans and 26% of Democrats view their impact positively. As is the case with banks, Republicans are less positive toward large corporations than they were five years ago (54% in 2019).

Technology companies

Democrats are somewhat more positive than Republicans toward technology companies (58% vs. 49%). While Democrats' opinions are little changed over the past five years, Republicans' views turned less positive between 2019 and 2021, declining 20 percentage points (from 58% to 38%). Republicans have become more positive since then.

3. Labor unions

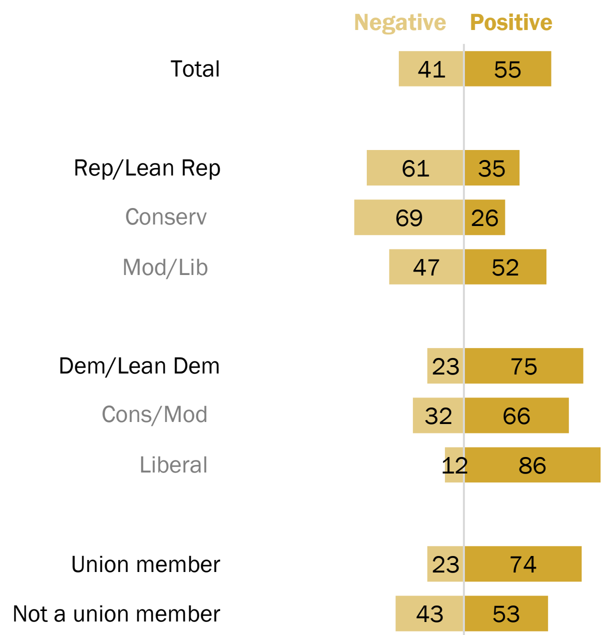
There are sharp partisan divisions in views of labor unions. Overall, 55% of Americans say labor unions positively affect the country, while 41% say they have a negative impact. These views are little changed in recent years.

By roughly three-to-one (75% positive to 23% negative), Democrats have a positive view of labor unions. Republicans are about half as likely as Democrats to view unions positively; 35% of Republicans say unions are having a positive impact, compared with 61% who view unions negatively.

Within each party, there are ideological differences in evaluations of labor unions. Liberal Democrats are 20 percentage points more likely than moderate and conservative Democrats to say unions are having a positive effect (86% vs. 66%). And moderate and liberal Republicans are 26 points more likely than conservative Republicans to say this (52% vs. 26%).

Democrats are more than twice as likely as Republicans to say labor unions have a positive impact on the country

*% who say **labor unions** have a ___ effect on the way things are going in the country these days*



Note: No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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Union members

Union members (74%) are far more likely than those who do not belong to a union (53%) to view labor unions positively.

Last year, a majority of Americans (58%) said the long-term decline in union membership was a bad thing for the country. Union membership has fallen by roughly half over the last four decades. Currently, about one-in-ten adults (11%) report being members of a union.

4. Churches and religious organizations

Opinions about churches and religious organizations have become somewhat more positive in recent years (59% today vs. 53% in late 2022).

Religious affiliation

Large majorities of Protestants and Catholics say that churches and religious organizations are having a positive effect on the country today, though White evangelical Protestants are particularly likely to say this.

Eight-in-ten White evangelical Protestants view churches positively, compared with 73% of historically Black Protestants, 67% of Catholics and 64% of White non-evangelicals.

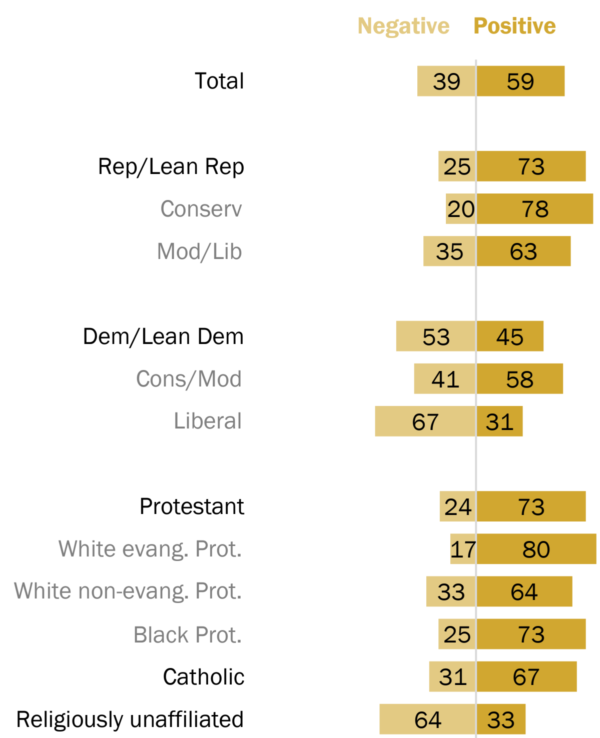
Those who give their religion as atheist, agnostic or "nothing in particular" are much less likely to say that churches and religious organizations are having a positive effect, with just one-third saying this.

Partisanship, ideology

A majority of conservative and moderate Democrats (58%) have a positive impression of the impact of churches, compared with just 31% of liberal Democrats.

Wide ideological gap over the impact of churches, religious orgs on the country

*% who say **churches and religious organizations** have a ___ effect on the way things are going in the country these days*



Note: No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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Differences are more modest among Republicans: 78% of conservative Republicans say churches and religious organizations have a positive impact, as do 63% of moderate and liberal Republicans.

5. The U.S. military

Most Americans continue to express positive views of the military: 60% say it has a positive effect, while 36% say its effect is negative.

Age

Older Americans are more likely than younger Americans to hold a positive view of the military.

Adults under 30 are the only age group in which a larger share says the military has a negative (53%) than positive (43%) impact.

Seven-in-ten adults ages 50 and older say that the military is having a positive impact, as do 57% of those ages 30 to 49.

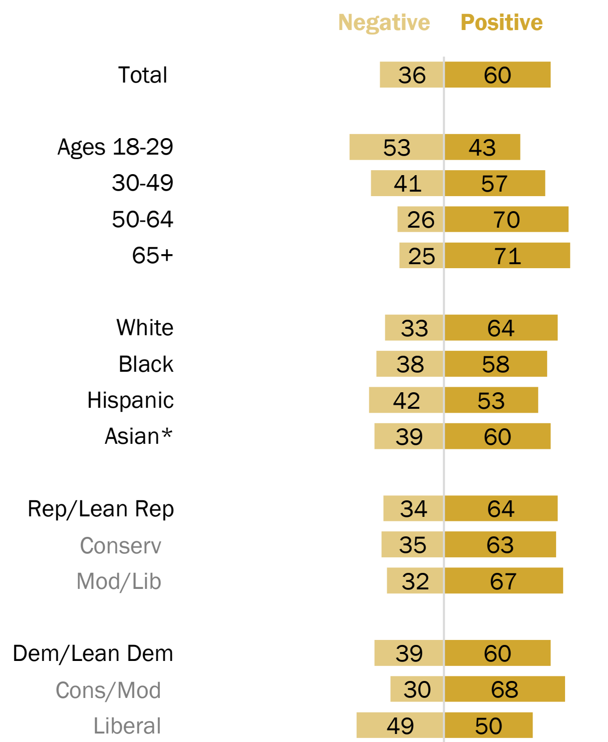
Partisanship

Similar shares of Republicans (64%) and Democrats (60%) view the military positively. However, there are ideological differences in these views among Democrats.

By a wide margin (68% positive to 30% negative), conservative and moderate Democrats express a positive view of the military. Liberal Democrats are roughly evenly divided (50% positive to 49% negative).

Americans ages 18 to 29 more negative than positive toward the U.S. military

*% who say **the military** has a ___ effect on the way things are going in the country these days*



* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic adults are of any race. No answer responses are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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The military is seen positively by 67% of moderate and liberal Republicans and 63% of conservative Republicans.

Race and ethnicity

Half or more across racial and ethnic groups also view the military positively: 64% of White adults, 60% of Asian adults, 58% of Black adults and 53% of Hispanic adults say this.

Acknowledgments

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

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from ATP Wave 140, conducted from Jan. 16 to Jan. 21, 2024, and includes an oversample of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black men and Hispanic men in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 5,140 panelists responded out of 5,604 who were sampled, for a response rate of 92%. 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 less than 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,140 respondents is plus or minus 1.7 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based sampling (ABS) 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 Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.[1] Within each sampled household, the adult with the next

[1] AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling."

birthday is asked to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.[2]

We have recruited a national sample of U.S. adults to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an "oversample") to boost sample size with underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,393
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	831
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	405
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	3,850
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,388
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,441
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	731
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,457
April 17 to May 30, 2023	ABS	686	576	435
	Total	**43,580**	**30,859**	**11,931**

Note: RDD is random-digit dial; ABS is address-based sampling. Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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Across the six address-based recruitments, a total of 23,862 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,917 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 30,859 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,931 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and 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

[2] Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

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 Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management 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 a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from $5 to $20 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 Jan. 16 to Jan. 21, 2024. Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset of sampled ATP panelists[3] with a known residential address on Jan. 16.

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 Jan. 16. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Jan. 17.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

[3] Postcard notifications are sent to 1) panelists who have been provided with a tablet to take ATP surveys, 2) panelists who were recruited within the last two years, and 3) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 140

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	January 16, 2024	January 17, 2024
First reminder	January 18, 2024	January 18, 2024
Final reminder	January 20 2024	January 20, 2024

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Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center's researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear 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, four ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. These weights are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are 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.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed) Age x Gender Education x Gender Education x Age Race/Ethnicity x Education Black (alone or in combination) x Hispanic Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans Years lived in the U.S. Census region x Metropolitan status	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Volunteerism	2021 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2022 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity Frequency of internet use Religious affiliation	2023 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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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 2nd and 98th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. This trimming is performed separately among non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian Hispanic and all other respondents. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

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 140

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	5,140		1.7 percentage points
Half form	2,569		2.5 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,210	45	2.5 percentage points
Half form	1,088		3.6 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	2,710	47	2.4 percentage points
Half form	1,358		3.5 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black men and Hispanic men. 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 140

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,140
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	23
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	49
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	387
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.3	4
Screened out	4.7	0
Total panelists sampled for the survey		**5,604**
Completed interviews	I	5,140
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	459
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	4
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		**5,604**
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		92%

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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 140

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 140	46%
Response rate to Wave 140 survey	92%
Cumulative response rate	**3%**

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2024 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 140 JANUARY 2024
FINAL TOPLINE
JANUARY 16–21, 2024
N=5,140

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=2,569]:
INSTN Are each of the following having a positive or negative effect on the way things are going in the country these days? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

		Positive effect	Negative effect		No answer
INSTN_CHR	Churches and religious organizations				
	Jan 16-21, 2024	59	39		2
	Oct 10-16, 2022	53	44		4
	Jul 8-18, 2021	62	35		3
	Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	58	39		3
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				**(VOL.)** Neither/ No influence/ Mixed	**(VOL.)** DK/Ref
	Jul 10-15, 2019	52	29	15	4
	Jun 8-18, 2017	59	26	10	5
	Aug 23-Sep 2, 2016	57	27	11	5
	Sep 16-Oct 4, 2015	61	28	8	3
	Feb 8-12, 2012	57	26	8	9
	Mar 11-21, 2010	63	22	7	8

		Positive effect	Negative effect		No answer
INSTN_CLGS	Colleges and universities				
	Jan 16-21, 2024	53	45		2
	Oct 10-16, 2022	53	45		3
	Jul 8-18, 2021	57	41		2
	Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	56	42		2
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				**(VOL.)** Neither/ No influence/ Mixed	**(VOL.)** DK/Ref
	Jul 10-15, 2019	50	38	8	5
	Jun 8-18, 2017	55	36	4	4
	Aug 23-Sep 2, 2016	57	30	7	5
	Sep 16-Oct 4, 2015	63	28	6	3
	Feb 8-12, 2012	60	26	5	8
	Mar 11-21, 2010	61	26	4	9

		Positive effect	Negative effect	No answer
INSTN_LBRUN	Labor unions			
	Jan 16-21, 2024	55	41	4
	Oct 10-16, 2022	54	41	4

INSTN_LBRUN CONTINUED …:

				(VOL.) Neither/ No influence/ Mixed	**(VOL.)** DK/Ref
	Jul 8-18, 2021	55	41		4
	Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	55	41		4
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				**(VOL.)** Neither/ No influence/ Mixed	**(VOL.)** DK/Ref
	Jul 10-15, 2019	45	28	13	14
	Jun 8-18, 2017	47	32	8	13
	Aug 23-Sep 2, 2016	43	36	10	10
	Sep 16-Oct 4, 2015	45	40	7	8
	Feb 8-12, 2012	37	45	5	14
	Mar 11-21, 2010	32	49	4	14

		Positive effect	Negative effect		No answer
INSTN_TECHCMP	Technology companies				
	Jan 16-21, 2024	53	44		2
	Oct 10-16, 2022	49	47		3
	Jul 8-18, 2021	52	46		2
	Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	58	40		2
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				**(VOL.)** Neither/ No influence/ Mixed	**(VOL.)** DK/Ref
	Jul 10-15, 2019	50	33	13	4
	Sep 16-Oct 4, 2015	71	17	7	4
	Feb 8-12, 2012	70	18	5	7
	Mar 11-21, 2010	68	18	4	10

		Positive effect	Negative effect		No answer
INSTN_SMBUS	Small businesses				
	Jan 16-21, 2024	86	12		1
	Oct 10-16, 2022	80	18		2
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				**(VOL.)** Neither/ No influence/ Mixed	**(VOL.)** DK/Ref
	Sep 16-Oct 4, 2015	82	13	3	2
	Feb 8-12, 2012	75	18	3	5
	Mar 11-21, 2010	71	19	3	7

INSTN CONTINUED …		Positive effect	Negative effect		No answer
INSTN_K12	K-12 public schools				
	Jan 16-21, 2024	53	45		2
	Oct 10-16, 2022	55	42		3
	Ju 8-18, 2021	61	38		1
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				**(VOL.)** Neither/ No influence/ Mixed	**(VOL.)** DK/Ref
	Sep 16-Oct 4, 2015	82	13	3	2
	Feb 8-12, 2012	75	18	3	5
	Mar 11-21, 2010	71	19	3	7

		Positive effect	Negative effect		No answer
INSTN_BNKS	Banks and other financial institutions				
	Jan 16-21, 2024	37	60		3
	Oct 10-16, 2022	40	56		4
	Jul 8-18, 2021	49	48		3
	Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	49	48		3
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				**(VOL.)** Neither/ No influence/ Mixed	**(VOL.)** DK/Ref
	Jul 10-15, 2019	39	39	15	8
	Jun 8-18, 2017	39	46	8	7
	Aug 23-Sep 2, 2016	34	50	9	6
	Sep 16-Oct 4, 2015	40	47	8	5
	Feb 8-12, 2012	22	68	5	6
	Mar 11-21, 2010	22	69	4	6

		Positive effect	Negative effect	No answer
INSTN_MIL	The military			
	Jan 16-21, 2024	60	36	3
	Oct 10-16, 2022	62	34	4

		Positive effect	Negative effect		No answer
INSTN_LGECRP	Large corporations				
	Jan 16-21, 2024	29	68		3
	Oct 10-16, 2022	25	71		4
	Jul 8-18, 2021	29	68		3
	Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	36	61		3
PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:				**(VOL.)** Neither/ No influence/ Mixed	**(VOL.)** DK/Ref
	Jul 10-15, 2019	32	53	9	6
	Aug 23-Sep 2, 2016	28	56	10	6
	Sep 16-Oct 4, 2015	33	56	7	4
	Feb 8-12, 2012	28	57	7	7
	Mar 11-21, 2010	25	64	4	8

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK ALL:
PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:
ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3 or 4) OR MISSING:
PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to…[1]

Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something else	No answer	*Lean Rep*	*Lean Dem*
28	29	27	13	3	17	18

1 PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.