



# Public Sentiment on UAP Transparency

A June 2026 national survey on trust,  
transparency, and scientific inquiry

CONDUCTED BY F'INN · COMMISSIONED BY THE DISCLOSURE FOUNDATION  
N = 303 · U.S. ADULTS · ONLINE QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

# Executive Summary

69%

BELIEVE UAP EXIST

84%

WANT MORE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

59%

SUPPORT OPEN HEARINGS AND TRANSPARENCY LAWS

21%

TRUST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON UAP INFORMATION

In June 2026, the Disclosure Foundation commissioned Finn to conduct a nationally representative survey of 303 U.S. adults on attitudes toward unidentified anomalous phenomena. The results reveal that public demand for transparency extends well beyond the community of believers.

Two-thirds of non-believers still want the government to release more information, and majorities across party lines support congressional hearings and new transparency legislation. Trust in the federal government as a credible source on UAP remains low at 21 percent, while NASA and the scientific community are the most trusted voices.

These findings suggest that the public case for disclosure rests on institutional legitimacy and scientific rigor, not belief intensity. The pages that follow present the full survey results across six key findings.

# Methodology and Scope

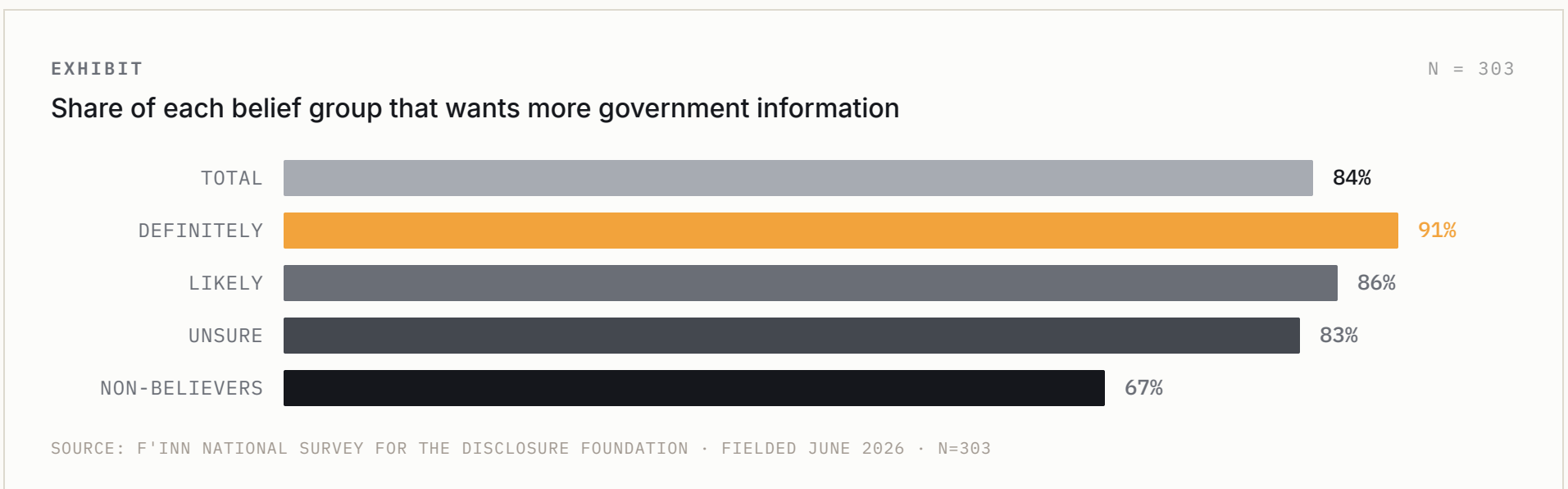
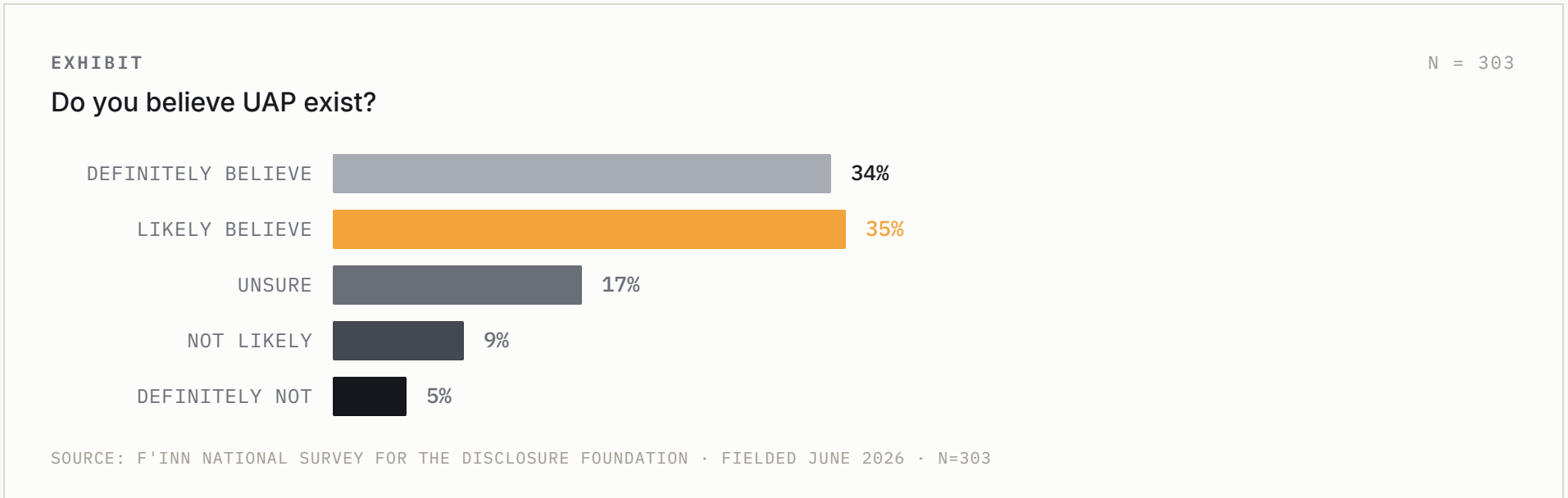
CONDUCTED BY	F'inn (finn-group.com)
COMMISSIONED BY	The Disclosure Foundation
FIELD DATES	June 5–9, 2026
SAMPLE	n = 303 U.S. adults
METHOD	10-minute online quantitative survey
POPULATION	Representative quotas across age, gender, income, and geography

The survey used the term "unidentified anomalous phenomena" (UAP) and provided a plain-language definition: objects or events in the sky, underwater, or in space that cannot be identified as any known aircraft, satellite, weather phenomenon, or other recognizable object.

Several questions replicate items fielded by the Pew Research Center in June 2021 (n = 10,417) to enable directional trend comparisons. Differences in sample size, survey mode, and question wording mean these comparisons are indicative, not statistically equivalent.

KEY FINDING 1

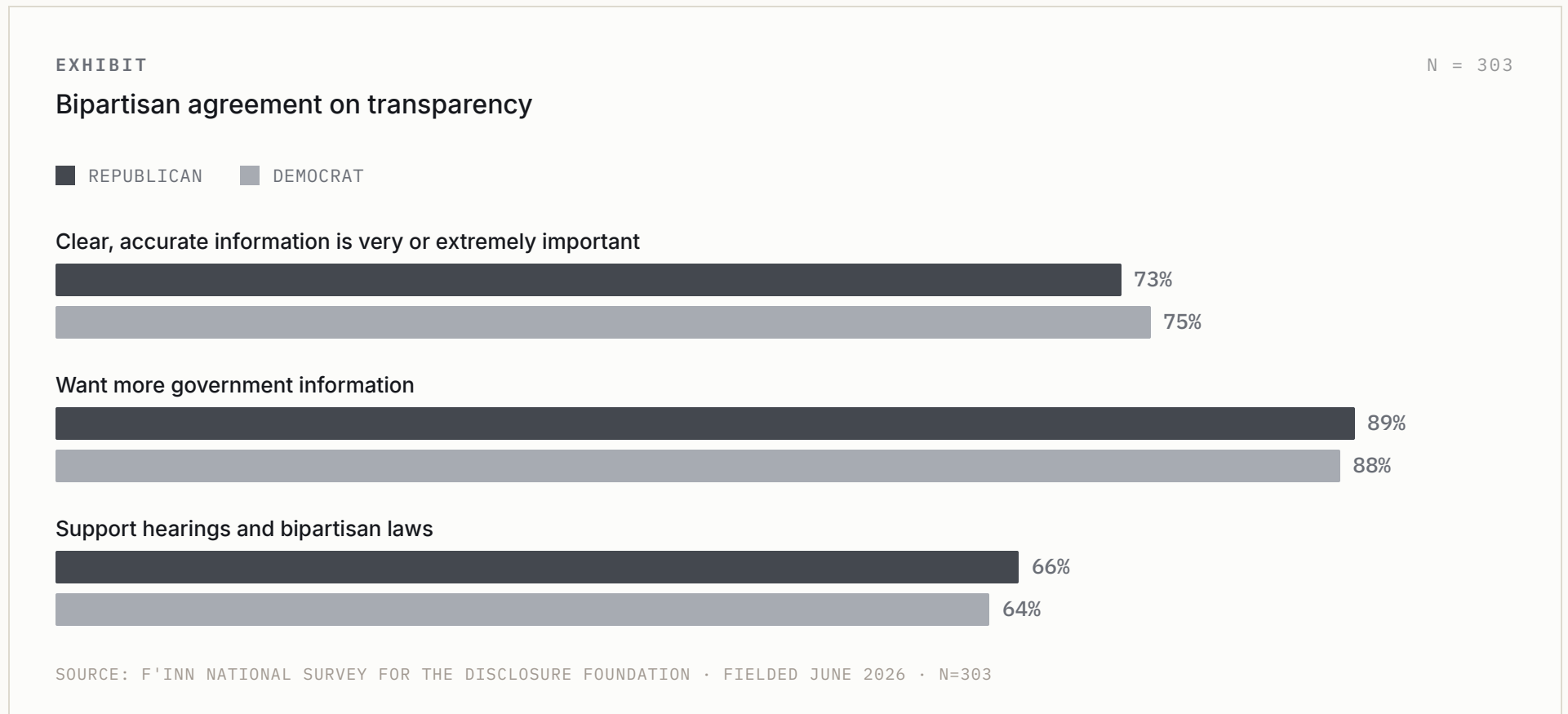
# Broad Belief, Broader Transparency Demand



*Even among respondents who do not believe UAP exist, two-thirds want the government to release more information. The demand for transparency is broader than belief intensity.*

## KEY FINDING 2

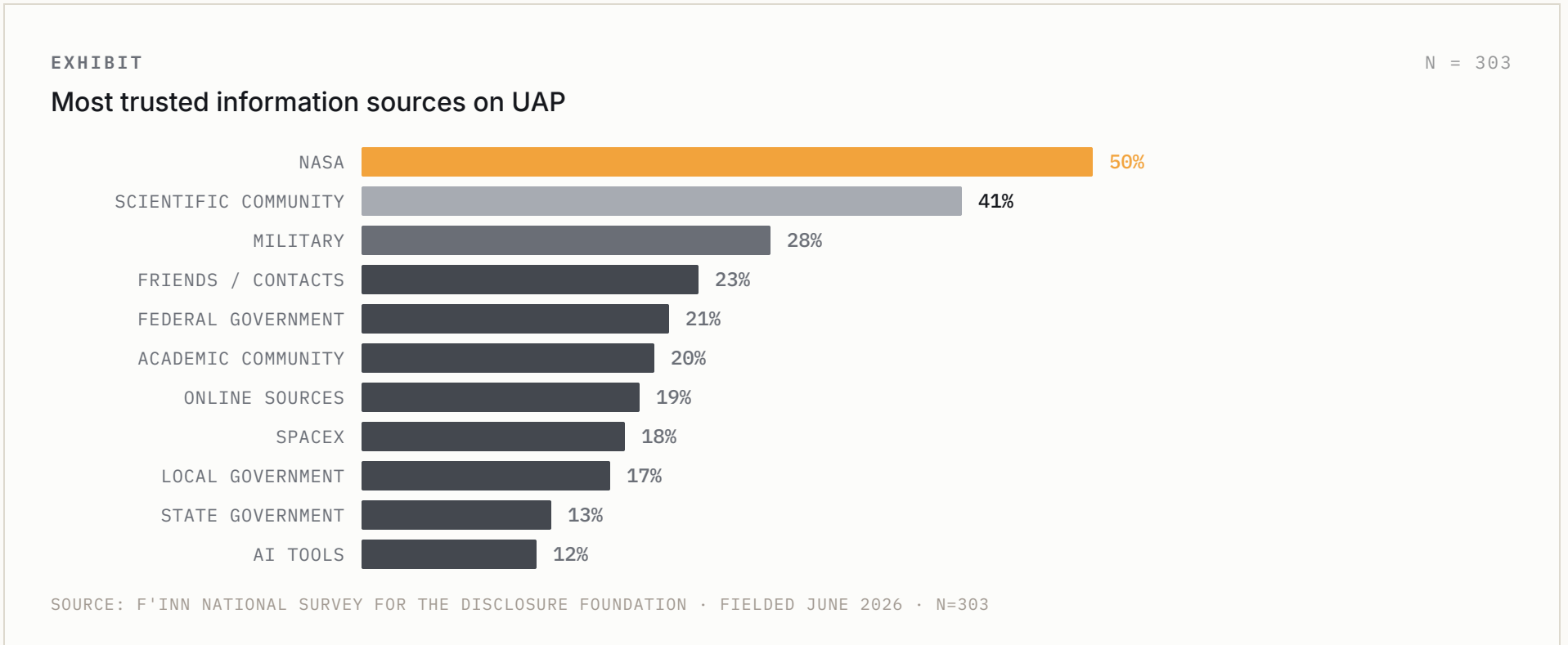
# Bipartisan Consensus



*Across all three measures, Republican and Democrat respondents register within a few percentage points of each other. UAP transparency has unusual cross-party salience, with near-identical majorities in both parties calling for clear information, more government disclosure, and legislative action.*

KEY FINDING 3

# Trust Gap



*NASA and the scientific community are trusted by 50% and 41% of respondents respectively. The federal government, at 21%, ranks fifth. Credible public communication on UAP should be science-led and institutionally serious.*

## KEY FINDING 4

# Awareness and Movement Since 2021

EXHIBIT

N = 303

How much have people heard about government UAP releases? (2021 vs 2026)

	PEW 2021	F'INN 2026
A lot	12%	<b>27%</b>
A little	66%	<b>54%</b>
Nothing at all	21%	<b>19%</b>

SOURCE: PEW RESEARCH CENTER · JUNE 2021 · N=10,417 / F'INN NATIONAL SURVEY FOR THE DISCLOSURE FOUNDATION · JUNE 2026 · N=303

EXHIBIT

N = 303

How well has the government handled UAP information?

PEW 2021

Good job 45%

Bad job 49%

F'INN 2026

Good job **55%**Bad job **45%**

SOURCE: PEW RESEARCH CENTER · JUNE 2021 / F'INN NATIONAL SURVEY FOR THE DISCLOSURE FOUNDATION · JUNE 2026 · N=303

The share of Americans who have heard "a lot" about government UAP releases more than doubled between 2021 and 2026. Government handling ratings improved from net negative to net positive. Comparisons are directional due to differences in sample size and survey mode.

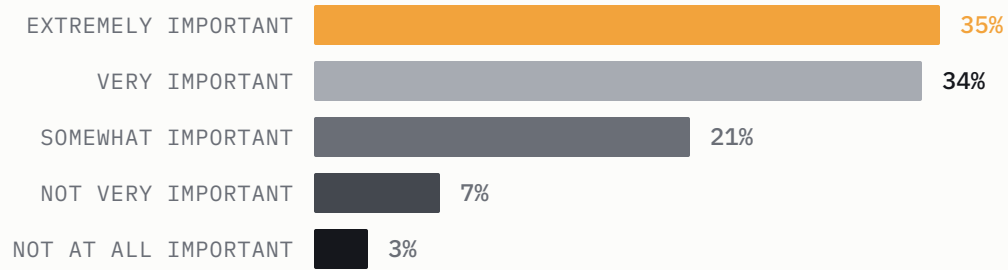
## KEY FINDING 5

# Science and Institutional Attention

EXHIBIT

N = 303

## Importance of scientifically vetted UAP information



SOURCE: F'INN NATIONAL SURVEY FOR THE DISCLOSURE FOUNDATION · FIELDDED JUNE 2026 · N=303

EXHIBIT

N = 303

## Has reluctance to discuss UAP limited serious research?

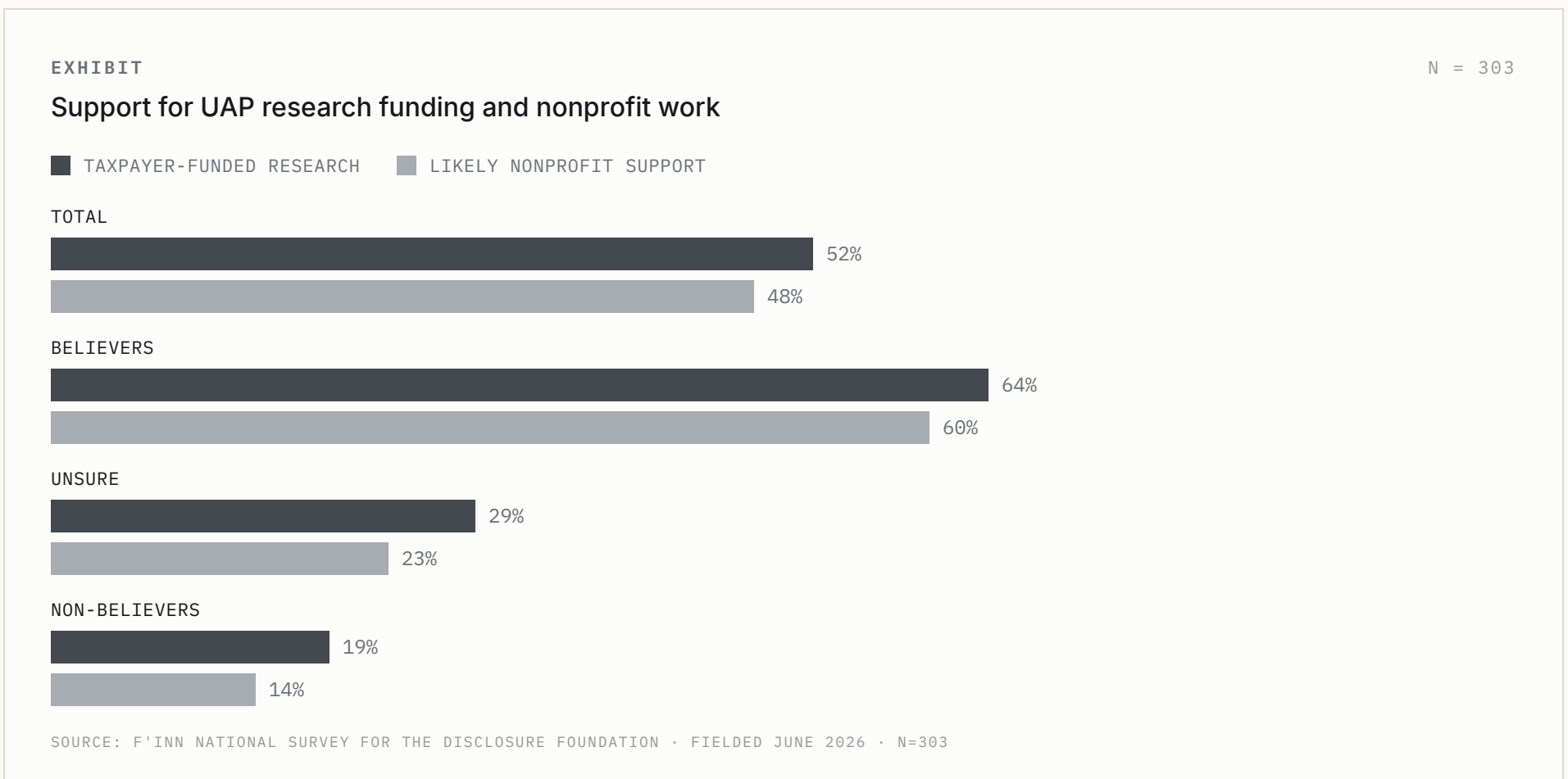
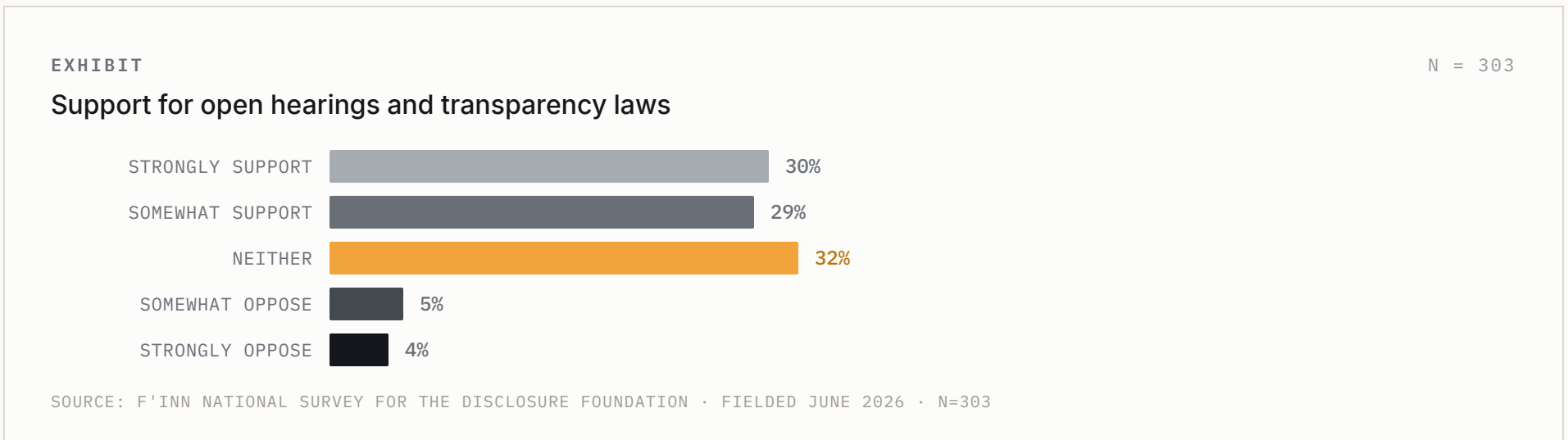


SOURCE: F'INN NATIONAL SURVEY FOR THE DISCLOSURE FOUNDATION · FIELDDED JUNE 2026 · N=303

Nearly seven in ten respondents rate scientifically vetted information as extremely or very important. A majority agree that reluctance to discuss UAP has limited serious research. The public appetite for rigorous, science-led inquiry is clear.

KEY FINDING 6

# Hearings and Independent Research



*Nearly six in ten respondents support hearings and laws. A majority backs taxpayer-funded research, and close to half say they would personally support an independent nonprofit working on this issue.*

SEGMENT VIEW

# Audience Activation

Segment-level results reveal a more activated audience inside the broader transparency consensus: respondents who definitely believe UAP exist are more likely to follow the issue, have heard about recent government releases, and support nonprofit scientific work.

EXHIBIT

N = 303

## Engagement levels by belief segment

Engagement Metric	Definite Believers	All Respondents	Non-Believers
FOLLOW UAP NEWS ALL THE TIME OR FREQUENTLY	61%	36%	10%
HEARD AT LEAST A LITTLE ABOUT GOVERNMENT RELEASES	94%	81%	43%
LIKELY TO FINANCIALLY SUPPORT AN INDEPENDENT NONPROFIT	66%	48%	14%

SOURCE: F'INN NATIONAL SURVEY FOR THE DISCLOSURE FOUNDATION · FIELDDED JUNE 2026 · N=303

# Interpretation for Public Institutions

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## Transparency is a legitimacy issue

When 84 percent of the public wants more information and two-thirds of non-believers agree, the demand for disclosure is not driven by belief. It is a question of whether government institutions are meeting their basic obligation of transparency to the public they serve.

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## Scientific institutions can close the trust gap

NASA and the scientific community are trusted by half the country. The federal government is trusted by one in five. If the goal is credible public communication, the path runs through science, not politics.

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## Open hearings and bipartisan laws have majority support

Fifty-nine percent of respondents support congressional hearings and transparency legislation, with near-identical numbers across party lines. Lawmakers have a public-permission base for sustained legislative action on UAP disclosure.

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## Independent research has a public-permission base

A majority supports taxpayer-funded UAP research, and close to half would personally support an independent nonprofit. The combination of high institutional trust in science and low trust in government suggests that credible, independent organizations occupy a uniquely positioned role in this space.

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# Methodological Notes and Limitations

## Sample size and survey mode

This survey was fielded online with a sample of 303 U.S. adults, recruited through Finn's panel with representative quotas across age, gender, income, and geography. At  $n = 303$ , the margin of error is approximately  $\pm 5.6$  percentage points at a 95% confidence level for the full sample. Subgroup comparisons (e.g., by belief segment or party) carry wider margins and should be interpreted directionally.

## Trend comparison limitations

Several questions replicate items from a June 2021 Pew Research Center survey ( $n = 10,417$ , nationally representative of U.S. adults). Differences in sample size, survey mode, and precise question wording mean that these comparisons are indicative of directional trends rather than statistically equivalent benchmarks. Observed shifts (e.g., in awareness levels) should be treated as suggestive.

## Scope of findings

This survey measures public sentiment toward transparency, institutional trust, and the general category of unidentified anomalous phenomena. It does not assess any specific UAP case, sighting, or piece of physical evidence. Findings reflect opinion and attitudinal data, not evidentiary conclusions about UAP cases.

## Terminology

The survey used the term "unidentified anomalous phenomena" (UAP) and provided respondents with a plain-language definition before beginning the questionnaire. Earlier Pew questions used "UFOs or UAP."

# Source Notes

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**PRIMARY SOURCE**

F'inn National Survey for the Disclosure Foundation, fielded June 5–9, 2026. National online sample of 303 U.S. adults, 18+. Margin of error ±5.6 percentage points.

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**COMPARISON SOURCE**

Pew Research Center, "Most Americans Believe in Intelligent Life Beyond Earth; Few See UFOs as a Major National Security Threat," June 2021 (n = 10,417)

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**RESEARCH PARTNER**

F'inn (finn-group.com)

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**PUBLISHER**

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