

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



1. Personal Opinion: DOBBS V. JACKSON (Group A)

A new law in Mississippi bans nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy. Some people think that this law is unconstitutional. Others think it is constitutional. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is unconstitutional	51%	49%	53%	46%	50%	53%	53%	49%	59%	50%
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is constitutional	49%	51%	47%	54%	50%	47%	47%	51%	41%	50%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(503)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(245)	(668)	(130)	(166)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is unconstitutional	51%	52%	80%	52%	27%	72%	31%	47%
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is constitutional	49%	48%	20%	48%	73%	28%	69%	53%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(877)	(283)	(338)	(333)	(339)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



2. Court Ruling: DOBBS V. JACKSON (Group A)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is unconstitutional	44%	46%	43%	50%	49%	45%	34%	42%	43%	59%
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is constitutional	56%	54%	57%	50%	51%	55%	66%	58%	57%	41%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is unconstitutional	44%	44%	48%	45%	42%	47%	46%	43%
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is constitutional	56%	56%	52%	55%	58%	53%	54%	57%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



3. Personal Opinion: DOBBS V. JACKSON (GROUP B)

A new law in Mississippi bans nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy. Some people think that this law is constitutional. Others think it is unconstitutional. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is constitutional	48%	52%	44%	46%	47%	48%	52%	52%	42%	42%
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is unconstitutional	52%	48%	56%	54%	53%	52%	48%	48%	58%	58%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is constitutional	48%	48%	19%	44%	74%	27%	69%	53%
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is unconstitutional	52%	52%	81%	56%	26%	73%	31%	47%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



4. Court Ruling: DOBBS V. JACKSON (Group B)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is constitutional	60%	63%	58%	52%	59%	64%	66%	64%	54%	56%
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is unconstitutional	40%	37%	42%	48%	41%	36%	34%	36%	46%	44%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is constitutional	60%	60%	64%	55%	69%	58%	67%	61%
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is unconstitutional	40%	40%	36%	45%	31%	42%	33%	39%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



5. Personal Opinion: ROE V. WADE

Should the Supreme Court overrule Roe v. Wade, the 1973 decision that established a constitutional right to abortion and prohibited states from banning abortion before the fetus can survive outside the womb, at around 23 weeks of pregnancy?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Yes, Roe v. Wade should be overturned	38%	39%	36%	35%	38%	36%	43%	40%	25%	41%
No, Roe v. Wade should NOT be overturned	62%	61%	64%	65%	62%	64%	57%	60%	75%	59%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,130)	(1,020)	(1,110)	(423)	(459)	(757)	(491)	(1,346)	(269)	(329)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Yes, Roe v. Wade should be overturned	38%	40%	14%	30%	67%	21%	59%	38%
No, Roe v. Wade should NOT be overturned	62%	60%	86%	70%	33%	79%	41%	62%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,130)	(1,698)	(556)	(676)	(690)	(665)	(561)	(666)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



6. Court Ruling: ROE V. WADE

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Roe v. Wade will be overturned	44%	45%	44%	43%	45%	43%	48%	46%	39%	41%
Roe v. Wade will NOT be overturned	56%	55%	56%	57%	55%	57%	52%	54%	61%	59%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,133)	(1,023)	(1,110)	(423)	(460)	(759)	(491)	(1,349)	(269)	(329)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Roe v. Wade will be overturned	44%	46%	48%	43%	47%	47%	45%	41%
Roe v. Wade will NOT be overturned	56%	54%	52%	57%	53%	53%	55%	59%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,133)	(1,700)	(558)	(676)	(690)	(665)	(562)	(667)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



7. Personal Opinion: NY STATE RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION V. BRUEN (Group A)

New York requires a person to show a need for self-protection in order to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home. Some people think that this law violates people's Second Amendment rights. Others think it does not violate people's Second Amendment rights. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home violates people's Second Amendment rights	53%	57%	49%	51%	55%	54%	50%	55%	44%	56%
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home does NOT violate people's Second Amendment rights	47%	43%	51%	49%	45%	46%	50%	45%	56%	44%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home violates people's Second Amendment rights	53%	54%	38%	42%	78%	36%	75%	57%
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home does NOT violate people's Second Amendment rights	47%	46%	62%	58%	22%	64%	25%	43%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



8. Court Ruling: NY STATE RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION V. BRUEN (Group A)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home violates people's Second Amendment rights	60%	64%	56%	53%	58%	62%	64%	63%	50%	61%
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home does NOT violate people's Second Amendment rights	40%	36%	44%	47%	42%	38%	36%	37%	50%	39%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home violates people's Second Amendment rights	60%	61%	63%	52%	67%	56%	66%	62%
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home does NOT violate people's Second Amendment rights	40%	39%	37%	48%	33%	44%	34%	38%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



9. Personal Opinion: NY STATE RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION V. BRUEN (Group B)

New York requires a person to show a need for self-protection in order to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home. Some people think that this law does not violate people's Second Amendment rights. Others think that this law violates people's Second Amendment rights. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home does NOT violate people's Second Amendment rights	48%	45%	51%	52%	48%	46%	47%	43%	54%	51%
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home violates people's Second Amendment rights	52%	55%	49%	48%	52%	54%	53%	57%	46%	49%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home does NOT violate people's Second Amendment rights	48%	47%	76%	54%	19%	72%	22%	49%
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home violates people's Second Amendment rights	52%	53%	24%	46%	81%	28%	78%	51%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



10. Court Ruling: NY STATE RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION V. BRUEN (Group B)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home does NOT violate people's Second Amendment rights	42%	38%	45%	50%	47%	37%	33%	35%	55%	49%
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home violates people's Second Amendment rights	58%	62%	55%	50%	53%	63%	67%	65%	45%	51%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home does NOT violate people's Second Amendment rights	42%	39%	47%	48%	28%	49%	29%	44%
New York requiring a person to show a need for self-protection to receive a license to carry a concealed firearm outside the home violates people's Second Amendment rights	58%	61%	53%	52%	72%	51%	71%	56%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



11. Personal Opinion: CARSON V. MAKIN (Group A)

The state of Maine pays private school tuition for students in rural areas that do not have public secondary schools. Maine prohibits students from using this public money to attend schools that are religious (or "sectarian"). Some people think that this is a violation of the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion. Other people think that this is a valid policy to maintain the separation between church and state. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a violation of the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	51%	49%	53%	50%	53%	52%	48%	51%	46%	54%
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a valid policy to maintain the separation between church and state	49%	51%	47%	50%	47%	48%	52%	49%	54%	46%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(504)	(556)	(212)	(234)	(368)	(246)	(667)	(130)	(167)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a violation of the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	51%	51%	31%	43%	77%	35%	74%	50%
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a valid policy to maintain the separation between church and state	49%	49%	69%	57%	23%	65%	26%	50%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(877)	(283)	(338)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(328)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



12. Court Opinion: CARSON V. MAKIN (Group A)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a violation of the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	52%	53%	51%	50%	51%	52%	56%	53%	53%	50%
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a valid policy to maintain the separation between church and state	48%	47%	49%	50%	49%	48%	44%	47%	47%	50%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(504)	(556)	(211)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(166)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a violation of the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	52%	53%	52%	45%	62%	47%	62%	49%
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a valid policy to maintain the separation between church and state	48%	47%	48%	55%	38%	53%	38%	51%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(878)	(282)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(328)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



13. Personal Opinion: CARSON V. MAKIN (Group B)

The state of Maine pays private school tuition for students in rural areas that do not have public secondary schools. Maine prohibits students from using this public money to attend schools that are religious (or "sectarian"). Some people think that this is a valid policy to maintain the separation between church and state. Other people think that this is a violation of the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a valid policy to maintain the separation between church and state	54%	56%	52%	57%	59%	52%	47%	52%	52%	59%
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a violation of the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	46%	44%	48%	43%	41%	48%	53%	48%	48%	41%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,070)	(518)	(552)	(210)	(224)	(391)	(245)	(679)	(139)	(162)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a valid policy to maintain the separation between church and state	54%	53%	79%	57%	29%	73%	37%	49%
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a violation of the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	46%	47%	21%	43%	71%	27%	63%	51%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,070)	(821)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(289)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



14. Court Opinion: CARSON V. MAKIN (Group B)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a valid policy to maintain the separation between church and state	51%	51%	51%	59%	53%	49%	43%	49%	57%	55%
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a violation of the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	49%	49%	49%	41%	47%	51%	57%	51%	43%	45%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,071)	(519)	(552)	(210)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(680)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a valid policy to maintain the separation between church and state	51%	52%	51%	60%	42%	58%	43%	50%
Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a violation of the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	49%	48%	49%	40%	58%	42%	57%	50%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,071)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(290)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



15. Personal Opinion: U.S. V. ZUBAYDAH (GROUP A)

A terrorism suspect currently being held in Guantanamo Bay says the CIA used enhanced interrogation techniques and wants it investigated. The government has declassified some information, but it claims it has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence connected to the investigation. Some people think that the government has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence. Other people think that the government must provide evidence in such situations. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The government has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence	58%	60%	57%	53%	57%	61%	61%	60%	53%	61%
The government must provide evidence in such situations	42%	40%	43%	47%	43%	39%	39%	40%	47%	39%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(503)	(557)	(212)	(234)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(129)	(167)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence	58%	59%	47%	56%	71%	52%	71%	59%
The government must provide evidence in such situations	42%	41%	53%	44%	29%	48%	29%	41%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



16. Court Ruling: : U.S. V. ZUBAYDAH (GROUP A)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, what is your best guess at how the Supreme Court decided?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The government has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence	68%	69%	66%	58%	65%	72%	73%	71%	61%	66%
The government must provide evidence in such situations	32%	31%	34%	42%	35%	28%	27%	29%	39%	34%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence	68%	70%	71%	63%	71%	69%	69%	68%
The government must provide evidence in such situations	32%	30%	29%	37%	29%	31%	31%	32%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



17. Personal Opinion: U.S. V. ZUBAYDAH (GROUP B)

A terrorism suspect currently being held in Guantanamo Bay says the CIA used enhanced interrogation techniques and wants it investigated. The government has declassified some information, but it claims it has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence connected to the investigation. Some people think that the government must provide evidence in such situations. Other people think that the government has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The government must provide evidence in such situations	49%	47%	51%	61%	59%	43%	34%	43%	54%	64%
The government has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence	51%	53%	49%	39%	41%	57%	66%	57%	46%	36%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government must provide evidence in such situations	49%	45%	64%	52%	32%	56%	33%	53%
The government has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence	51%	55%	36%	48%	68%	44%	67%	47%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



18. Court Ruling: U.S. V. ZUBAYDAH (GROUP B)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, what is your best guess at how the Supreme Court decided?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The government must provide evidence in such situations	37%	34%	40%	49%	43%	33%	25%	33%	44%	44%
The government has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence	63%	66%	60%	51%	57%	67%	75%	67%	56%	56%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government must provide evidence in such situations	37%	35%	34%	37%	35%	36%	32%	38%
The government has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence	63%	65%	66%	63%	65%	64%	68%	62%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



19. Personal Opinion: HOUSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM V. WILSON (Group A)

An elected member of a community college board criticized other board members and was subsequently censured (given a formal reprimand). Some people think the board violated the First Amendment rights of the elected member. Other people believe that the board did not violate the member's First Amendment rights. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

		Gender		Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member violates the First Amendment	65%	63%	67%	60%	65%	68%	68%	67%	60%	65%
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member does NOT violate the First Amendment	35%	37%	33%	40%	35%	32%	32%	33%	40%	35%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member violates the First Amendment	65%	66%	59%	58%	77%	59%	78%	64%
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member does NOT violate the First Amendment	35%	34%	41%	42%	23%	41%	22%	36%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



20. Court Ruling: HOUSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM V. WILSON (Group A)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, what is your best guess at how the Supreme Court decided?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member violates the First Amendment	61%	58%	63%	50%	62%	65%	64%	62%	61%	59%
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member does NOT violate the First Amendment	39%	42%	37%	50%	38%	35%	36%	38%	39%	41%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member violates the First Amendment	61%	61%	54%	58%	68%	56%	72%	58%
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member does NOT violate the First Amendment	39%	39%	46%	42%	32%	44%	28%	42%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



21. Personal Opinion: HOUSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM V. WILSON (Group B)

An elected member of a community college board criticized other board members and was subsequently censured (given a formal reprimand). Some people believe that the board did not violate the member's First Amendment rights. Other people think the board violated the First Amendment rights of the elected member. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

		Gender		Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member does NOT violate the First Amendment	42%	49%	35%	41%	47%	42%	36%	40%	52%	38%
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member violates the First Amendment	58%	51%	65%	59%	53%	58%	64%	60%	48%	62%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member does NOT violate the First Amendment	42%	42%	54%	49%	27%	53%	31%	44%
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member violates the First Amendment	58%	58%	46%	51%	73%	47%	69%	56%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



22. Court Ruling: HOUSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM V. WILSON (Group B)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, what is your best guess at how the Supreme Court decided?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member does NOT violate the First Amendment	45%	49%	40%	52%	47%	41%	40%	42%	55%	43%
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member violates the First Amendment	55%	51%	60%	48%	53%	59%	60%	58%	45%	57%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,071)	(518)	(553)	(210)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(680)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member does NOT violate the First Amendment	45%	43%	52%	49%	35%	54%	37%	44%
An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member violates the First Amendment	55%	57%	48%	51%	65%	46%	63%	56%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,071)	(822)	(274)	(337)	(357)	(324)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



23. Personal Opinion: RAMIREZ V. COLLIER (Group A)

Texas law barred a death row inmate from having his pastor in the chamber during his execution and placing his hands on him while praying out loud. Some people think that barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates violates the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion. Other people think that it does not. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

		Gender		Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates violates the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	62%	59%	65%	66%	60%	61%	60%	64%	56%	58%
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates does NOT violate the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	38%	41%	35%	34%	40%	39%	40%	36%	44%	42%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates violates the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	62%	63%	68%	56%	64%	62%	66%	62%
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates does NOT violate the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	38%	37%	32%	44%	36%	38%	34%	38%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



24. Court Ruling: RAMIREZ V. COLLIER (Group A)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, what is your best guess at how the Supreme Court decided?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates violates the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	61%	61%	60%	62%	61%	62%	56%	63%	50%	58%
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates does NOT violate the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	39%	39%	40%	38%	39%	38%	44%	37%	50%	42%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates violates the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	61%	60%	65%	57%	59%	62%	59%	61%
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates does NOT violate the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	39%	40%	35%	43%	41%	38%	41%	39%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



25. Personal Opinion: RAMIREZ V. COLLIER (Group B)

Texas law barred a death row inmate from having his pastor in the chamber during his execution and placing his hands on him while praying out loud. Some people think that barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates does not violate the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion. Other people think that it does. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates does NOT violate the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	46%	48%	44%	48%	45%	46%	44%	43%	56%	49%
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates violates the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	54%	52%	56%	52%	55%	54%	56%	57%	44%	51%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,071)	(518)	(553)	(211)	(224)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(138)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates does NOT violate the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	46%	43%	48%	49%	46%	51%	48%	46%
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates violates the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	54%	57%	52%	51%	54%	49%	52%	54%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,071)	(821)	(274)	(337)	(357)	(324)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



26. Court Ruling: RAMIREZ V. COLLIER (Group B)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, what is your best guess at how the Supreme Court decided?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates does NOT violate the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	50%	53%	48%	56%	54%	47%	46%	48%	52%	58%
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates violates the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	50%	47%	52%	44%	46%	53%	54%	52%	48%	42%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,070)	(518)	(552)	(211)	(225)	(389)	(245)	(679)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates does NOT violate the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	50%	47%	53%	49%	52%	53%	51%	50%
Barring religious clergy from entering the execution chamber and touching death row inmates violates the First Amendment protections of the free exercise of religion	50%	53%	47%	51%	48%	47%	49%	50%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,070)	(821)	(275)	(337)	(355)	(325)	(291)	(337)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



27. Personal Opinion: SHURTLEFF V. BOSTON (Group A)

Upon request, the city of Boston often flies flags of different organizations in front of its city hall. The city refused to fly a religious organization's flag bearing a Christian cross. Some people say that Boston's refusal to fly a religious organization's flag violated the organization's First Amendment rights. Other people believe that it did not violate the organization's First Amendment rights. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

		Gender		Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag violated the organization's First Amendment rights	46%	48%	44%	44%	50%	46%	43%	47%	45%	46%
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag did NOT violate the organization's First Amendment rights	54%	52%	56%	56%	50%	54%	57%	53%	55%	54%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag violated the organization's First Amendment rights	46%	47%	31%	42%	64%	35%	63%	47%
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag did NOT violate the organization's First Amendment rights	54%	53%	69%	58%	36%	65%	37%	53%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



28. Court Ruling: SHURTLEFF V. BOSTON (Group A)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag violated the organization's First Amendment rights	44%	48%	41%	43%	43%	45%	46%	44%	45%	44%
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag did NOT violate the organization's First Amendment rights	56%	52%	59%	57%	57%	55%	54%	56%	55%	56%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(504)	(556)	(212)	(234)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag violated the organization's First Amendment rights	44%	44%	42%	42%	50%	38%	53%	46%
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag did NOT violate the organization's First Amendment rights	56%	56%	58%	58%	50%	62%	47%	54%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



29. Personal Opinion: SHURTLEFF V. BOSTON (Group B)

Upon request, the city of Boston often flies flags of different organizations in front of its city hall. The city refused to fly a religious organization's flag bearing a Christian cross. Some people say that Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag did not violate the organization's First Amendment rights. Other people believe that it did violate the organization's First Amendment rights. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

		Gender		Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag did NOT violate the organization's First Amendment rights	57%	57%	58%	58%	64%	55%	54%	55%	58%	63%
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag violated the organization's First Amendment rights	43%	43%	42%	42%	36%	45%	46%	45%	42%	37%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag did NOT violate the organization's First Amendment rights	57%	58%	74%	61%	41%	73%	43%	57%
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag violated the organization's First Amendment rights	43%	42%	26%	39%	59%	27%	57%	43%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



30. Court Ruling: SHURTLEFF V. BOSTON (Group B)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag did NOT violate the organization's First Amendment rights	60%	60%	60%	65%	65%	58%	53%	57%	57%	71%
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag violated the organization's First Amendment rights	40%	40%	40%	35%	35%	42%	47%	43%	43%	29%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,071)	(519)	(552)	(211)	(225)	(390)	(245)	(681)	(138)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag did NOT violate the organization's First Amendment rights	60%	59%	66%	66%	52%	67%	52%	62%
Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag violated the organization's First Amendment rights	40%	41%	34%	34%	48%	33%	48%	38%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,071)	(821)	(275)	(336)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(337)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



31. Personal Opinion: NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESSES V. DOL, OSHA (Group A)

The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has issued a rule mandating that all employers with at least 100 employees require that their employees either be vaccinated against Covid-19 or else be tested weekly and wear masks at work. Some people think this mandate is unlawful because it exceeds OSHA's authority. Other people think this is a reasonable use of the agency's authority to protect workplace safety and health. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is NOT lawful	52%	58%	47%	50%	59%	52%	46%	54%	36%	57%
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is lawful	48%	42%	53%	50%	41%	48%	54%	46%	64%	43%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is NOT lawful	52%	52%	30%	46%	78%	30%	73%	60%
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is lawful	48%	48%	70%	54%	22%	70%	27%	40%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



32. Court Ruling: NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESSES V. DOL, OSHA (Group A)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, what is your best guess at how the Supreme Court decided?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is NOT lawful	62%	69%	55%	55%	63%	63%	66%	64%	55%	61%
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is lawful	38%	31%	45%	45%	37%	37%	34%	36%	45%	39%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is NOT lawful	62%	64%	60%	55%	73%	53%	70%	67%
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is lawful	38%	36%	40%	45%	27%	47%	30%	33%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



33. Personal Opinion: NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESSES V. DOL, OSHA (Group B)

The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has issued a rule mandating that all employers with at least 100 employees require that their employees either be vaccinated against Covid-19 or else be tested weekly and wear masks at work. Some people think this is a reasonable use of the agency's authority to protect workplace safety and health. Other people think this mandate is unlawful because it exceeds OSHA's authority. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is lawful	53%	49%	56%	54%	55%	49%	54%	47%	69%	59%
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is NOT lawful	47%	51%	44%	46%	45%	51%	46%	53%	31%	41%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is lawful	53%	53%	82%	59%	23%	85%	28%	45%
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is NOT lawful	47%	47%	18%	41%	77%	15%	72%	55%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



34. Court Ruling: NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESSES V. DOL, OSHA (Group B)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, what is your best guess at how the Supreme Court decided?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is lawful	43%	37%	48%	55%	47%	37%	34%	35%	63%	53%
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is NOT lawful	57%	63%	52%	45%	53%	63%	66%	65%	37%	47%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is lawful	43%	39%	49%	50%	29%	56%	30%	40%
OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is NOT lawful	57%	61%	51%	50%	71%	44%	70%	60%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



35. Personal Opinion: BIDEN V. MISSOURI (Group A)

The federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has issued a rule mandating that health care workers at hospitals and other facilities participating in Medicare and Medicaid be vaccinated against Covid-19 unless they qualify for religious or medical exemptions. Some people think this mandate is unlawful because it exceeds HHS's authority. Other people think this is a reasonable use of the agency's authority to ensure the safety of patients. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
HHS's vaccination mandate is NOT lawful	49%	50%	47%	53%	53%	47%	41%	48%	41%	62%
HHS's vaccination mandate is lawful	51%	50%	53%	47%	47%	53%	59%	52%	59%	38%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
HHS's vaccination mandate is NOT lawful	49%	48%	27%	42%	72%	29%	68%	56%
HHS's vaccination mandate is lawful	51%	52%	73%	58%	28%	71%	32%	44%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



36. Court Opinion: BIDEN V. MISSOURI (Group A)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, what is your best guess at how the Supreme Court decided?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
HHS's vaccination mandate is NOT lawful	52%	53%	50%	55%	54%	46%	52%	51%	44%	61%
HHS's vaccination mandate is lawful	48%	47%	50%	45%	46%	54%	48%	49%	56%	39%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(504)	(556)	(211)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(129)	(167)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
HHS's vaccination mandate is NOT lawful	52%	52%	48%	48%	57%	42%	58%	56%
HHS's vaccination mandate is lawful	48%	48%	52%	52%	43%	58%	42%	44%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(877)	(283)	(338)	(333)	(339)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



37. Personal Opinion: BIDEN V. MISSOURI (Group B)

The federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has issued a rule mandating that health care workers at hospitals and other facilities participating in Medicare and Medicaid be vaccinated against Covid-19 unless they qualify for religious or medical exemptions. Some people think this is a reasonable use of the agency's authority to ensure the safety of patients. Other people think this mandate is unlawful because it exceeds HHS's authority. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

		Gender		Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
HHS's vaccination mandate is lawful	55%	52%	57%	52%	53%	54%	59%	53%	66%	53%
HHS's vaccination mandate is NOT lawful	45%	48%	43%	48%	47%	46%	41%	47%	34%	47%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
HHS's vaccination mandate is lawful	55%	56%	80%	61%	27%	81%	30%	53%
HHS's vaccination mandate is NOT lawful	45%	44%	20%	39%	73%	19%	70%	47%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



38. Court Opinion: BIDEN V. MISSOURI (Group B)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, what is your best guess at how the Supreme Court decided?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
HHS's vaccination mandate is lawful	55%	54%	56%	54%	61%	55%	49%	52%	66%	56%
HHS's vaccination mandate is NOT lawful	45%	46%	44%	46%	39%	45%	51%	48%	34%	44%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
HHS's vaccination mandate is lawful	55%	56%	64%	61%	43%	66%	45%	55%
HHS's vaccination mandate is NOT lawful	45%	44%	36%	39%	57%	34%	55%	45%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



39. Personal Opinion: WEST VIRGINIA V. EPA (Group A)

Under federal law, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has the authority to set emissions standards using "the best system of emission reduction." Some people think this means that the EPA can set emissions limits on individual power plants and can also more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector. Other people think that the EPA can set limits on individual power plants but cannot more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The EPA can set emissions limits on individual power plants and CAN also more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	64%	61%	66%	63%	66%	64%	61%	61%	80%	65%
The EPA can set limits on individual power plants but CANNOT more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	36%	39%	34%	37%	34%	36%	39%	39%	20%	35%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(503)	(557)	(211)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(667)	(130)	(167)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The EPA can set emissions limits on individual power plants and CAN also more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	64%	62%	75%	71%	44%	77%	50%	61%
The EPA can set limits on individual power plants but CANNOT more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	36%	38%	25%	29%	56%	23%	50%	39%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(877)	(283)	(339)	(332)	(339)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



40. Court Ruling: WEST VIRGINIA V. EPA (Group A)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

		Gender		Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The EPA can set emissions limits on individual power plants and CAN also more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	56%	54%	57%	54%	64%	56%	46%	54%	62%	57%
The EPA can set limits on individual power plants but CANNOT more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	44%	46%	43%	46%	36%	44%	54%	46%	38%	43%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The EPA can set emissions limits on individual power plants and CAN also more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	56%	53%	50%	63%	53%	58%	55%	55%
The EPA can set limits on individual power plants but CANNOT more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	44%	47%	50%	37%	47%	42%	45%	45%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



41. Personal Opinion: WEST VIRGINIA V. EPA (Group B)

Under federal law, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has the authority to set emissions standards using "the best system of emission reduction." Some people think that the EPA can set limits on individual power plants but cannot more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector. Other people think this means that the EPA can set emissions limits on individual power plants and can also more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The EPA can set limits on individual power plants but CANNOT more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	46%	51%	42%	51%	54%	40%	42%	43%	45%	60%
The EPA can set emissions limits on individual power plants and CAN also more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	54%	49%	58%	49%	46%	60%	58%	57%	55%	40%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The EPA can set limits on individual power plants but CANNOT more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	46%	44%	31%	44%	62%	31%	56%	51%
The EPA can set emissions limits on individual power plants and CAN also more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	54%	56%	69%	56%	38%	69%	44%	49%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



42. Court Ruling: WEST VIRGINIA V. EPA (Group B)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The EPA can set limits on individual power plants but CANNOT more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	54%	59%	49%	53%	56%	53%	54%	55%	46%	55%
The EPA can set emissions limits on individual power plants and CAN also more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	46%	41%	51%	47%	44%	47%	46%	45%	54%	45%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The EPA can set limits on individual power plants but CANNOT more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	54%	55%	60%	47%	59%	52%	57%	57%
The EPA can set emissions limits on individual power plants and CAN also more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector	46%	45%	40%	53%	41%	48%	43%	43%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



43. Personal Opinion: TRUMP V. THOMPSON (Group A)

Former President Donald Trump attempted to block the release of documents concerning his role in the events of January 6, 2021 on the grounds that he has executive privilege. Some people think that executive privilege allows a former president to block the release of such records. Other people think that a former president does not have the authority to block the release of such records. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

		Gender		Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
A former president CAN block the release of White House records	32%	35%	30%	32%	36%	30%	30%	35%	26%	28%
A former president CANNOT block the release of White House records	68%	65%	70%	68%	64%	70%	70%	65%	74%	72%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
A former president CAN block the release of White House records	32%	34%	15%	26%	53%	16%	57%	33%
A former president CANNOT block the release of White House records	68%	66%	85%	74%	47%	84%	43%	67%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



44. Court Ruling: TRUMP V. THOMPSON (Group A)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, what is your best guess at how the Supreme Court decided?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
A former president CAN block the release of White House records	32%	36%	27%	38%	37%	27%	24%	31%	25%	38%
A former president CANNOT block the release of White House records	68%	64%	73%	62%	63%	73%	76%	69%	75%	62%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(504)	(556)	(212)	(234)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
A former president CAN block the release of White House records	32%	30%	24%	29%	38%	22%	41%	35%
A former president CANNOT block the release of White House records	68%	70%	76%	71%	62%	78%	59%	65%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



45. Personal Opinion: TRUMP V. THOMPSON (Group B)

Former President Donald Trump attempted to block the release of documents concerning his role in the events of January 6, 2021 on the grounds that he has executive privilege. Some people think that a former president does not have the authority to block the release of such records. Other people think that executive privilege allows a former president to block the release of such records. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

		Gender		Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
A former president CANNOT block the release of White House records	66%	61%	70%	63%	71%	65%	64%	64%	76%	65%
A former president CAN block the release of White House records	34%	39%	30%	37%	29%	35%	36%	36%	24%	35%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
A former president CANNOT block the release of White House records	66%	64%	87%	72%	41%	86%	43%	68%
A former president CAN block the release of White House records	34%	36%	13%	28%	59%	14%	57%	32%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



46. Court Ruling: TRUMP V. THOMPSON (Group B)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, what is your best guess at how the Supreme Court decided?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
A former president CANNOT block the release of White House records	70%	70%	71%	66%	73%	72%	70%	69%	76%	69%
A former president CAN block the release of White House records	30%	30%	29%	34%	27%	28%	30%	31%	24%	31%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,071)	(519)	(552)	(211)	(225)	(390)	(245)	(681)	(138)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
A former president CANNOT block the release of White House records	70%	71%	78%	76%	58%	80%	59%	69%
A former president CAN block the release of White House records	30%	29%	22%	24%	42%	20%	41%	31%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,071)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



47. Personal Opinion: KENNEDY V. BREMERTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (Group A)

The football coach at a public high school led prayers with players before and after games. The school district asked him to stop, and the coach refused. He was then suspended. Some people think the school district was right to suspend the coach because of the First Amendment's separation of church and state. Other people do not think the district was right to do so because of the coach's right to free exercise of religion. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The school district was right to suspend the coach	47%	46%	47%	48%	51%	45%	42%	46%	42%	47%
The school district was NOT right to suspend the coach	53%	54%	53%	52%	49%	55%	58%	54%	58%	53%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The school district was right to suspend the coach	47%	49%	73%	48%	25%	64%	32%	43%
The school district was NOT right to suspend the coach	53%	51%	27%	52%	75%	36%	68%	57%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



48. Court Ruling: KENNEDY V. BREMERTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (Group A)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The school district was right to suspend the coach	48%	44%	51%	49%	48%	50%	41%	48%	48%	45%
The school district was NOT right to suspend the coach	52%	56%	49%	51%	52%	50%	59%	52%	52%	55%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(504)	(556)	(212)	(234)	(368)	(246)	(667)	(130)	(167)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The school district was right to suspend the coach	48%	49%	56%	47%	43%	57%	46%	46%
The school district was NOT right to suspend the coach	52%	51%	44%	53%	57%	43%	54%	54%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,060)	(877)	(283)	(339)	(332)	(340)	(270)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



49. Personal Opinion: KENNEDY V. BREMERTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (Group B)

The football coach at a public high school led prayers with players before and after games. The school district asked him to stop and the coach refused. He was then suspended. Some people think the school district was not right to suspend the coach because of the coach's free exercise of religion. Other people think the district was right to do so because of the First Amendment's separation of church and state. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The school district was NOT right to suspend the coach	58%	57%	60%	53%	57%	63%	58%	60%	61%	55%
The school district was right to suspend the coach	42%	43%	40%	47%	43%	37%	42%	40%	39%	45%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The school district was NOT right to suspend the coach	58%	60%	30%	58%	82%	39%	79%	60%
The school district was right to suspend the coach	42%	40%	70%	42%	18%	61%	21%	40%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



50. Court Ruling: KENNEDY V. BREMERTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (Group B)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The school district was NOT right to suspend the coach	59%	59%	58%	59%	59%	60%	57%	60%	57%	60%
The school district was right to suspend the coach	41%	41%	42%	41%	41%	40%	43%	40%	43%	40%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The school district was NOT right to suspend the coach	59%	59%	52%	57%	69%	51%	67%	61%
The school district was right to suspend the coach	41%	41%	48%	43%	31%	49%	33%	39%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



51. Personal Opinion: BIDEN V. TEXAS (Group A)

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security required noncitizens trying to reside in the U.S. to wait in Mexico while immigration officials process their cases. The Biden Administration issued an order ending this "remain in Mexico" program. In response, several states sued, saying that the Administration did not have adequate justification in ending the program. Some people think that the Biden Administration should be able to end this program. Other people think that the Biden Administration should not be able to do so. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The Biden Administration should be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	53%	51%	55%	59%	53%	51%	49%	48%	68%	56%
The Biden Administration should NOT be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	47%	49%	45%	41%	47%	49%	51%	52%	32%	44%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Biden Administration should be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	53%	53%	82%	58%	26%	80%	26%	48%
The Biden Administration should NOT be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	47%	47%	18%	42%	74%	20%	74%	52%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



52. Court Ruling: BIDEN V. TEXAS (Group A)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The Biden Administration should be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	50%	49%	52%	57%	55%	49%	41%	49%	55%	52%
The Biden Administration should NOT be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	50%	51%	48%	43%	45%	51%	59%	51%	45%	48%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Biden Administration should be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	50%	50%	60%	53%	40%	62%	44%	46%
The Biden Administration should NOT be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	50%	50%	40%	47%	60%	38%	56%	54%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



53. Personal Opinion: BIDEN V. TEXAS (Group B)

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security required noncitizens trying to reside in the U.S. to wait in Mexico while immigration officials process their cases. The Biden Administration issued an order ending this "remain in Mexico" program. In response, several states sued, saying that the Administration did not have adequate justification in ending the program. Some people think that the Biden Administration should not be able to end this program. Other people think that the Biden Administration should be able to do so. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The Biden Administration should NOT be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	56%	59%	53%	55%	60%	56%	53%	61%	43%	53%
The Biden Administration should be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	44%	41%	47%	45%	40%	44%	47%	39%	57%	47%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,069)	(518)	(551)	(210)	(225)	(390)	(244)	(679)	(139)	(161)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Biden Administration should NOT be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	56%	55%	27%	50%	85%	27%	86%	57%
The Biden Administration should be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	44%	45%	73%	50%	15%	73%	14%	43%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,069)	(820)	(274)	(336)	(356)	(324)	(289)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



54. Court Ruling: BIDEN V. TEXAS (Group B)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The Biden Administration should NOT be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	55%	58%	53%	59%	53%	55%	56%	60%	45%	48%
The Biden Administration should be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	45%	42%	47%	41%	47%	45%	44%	40%	55%	52%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,071)	(519)	(552)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(244)	(680)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Biden Administration should NOT be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	55%	56%	44%	51%	70%	41%	71%	57%
The Biden Administration should be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program	45%	44%	56%	49%	30%	59%	29%	43%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,071)	(821)	(275)	(336)	(357)	(325)	(290)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



55. Personal Opinion: OKLAHOMA V. CASTRO-HUERTA (Group A)

The defendant, a non-Native American, committed a crime against a Native American on Native American land. The state of Oklahoma would like to pursue criminal charges against the defendant. The defendant says that the state cannot prosecute him because the crime occurred on Native American land, and so only the federal government can prosecute him. Some people think that states cannot prosecute crimes that happen on Native American land, even if the perpetrator is non-Native American. Others think that states should be able to prosecute such cases. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
States should NOT be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	35%	37%	33%	38%	41%	33%	30%	36%	24%	39%
States should be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	65%	63%	67%	62%	59%	67%	70%	64%	76%	61%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(504)	(557)	(212)	(235)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(130)	(167)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States should NOT be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	35%	35%	40%	39%	28%	36%	32%	38%
States should be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	65%	65%	60%	61%	72%	64%	68%	62%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,061)	(878)	(283)	(339)	(333)	(340)	(271)	(329)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



56. Court Ruling: OKLAHOMA V. CASTRO-HUERTA (Group A)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

		Gender		Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
States should NOT be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	40%	40%	41%	41%	42%	40%	38%	42%	33%	40%
States should be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	60%	60%	59%	59%	58%	60%	62%	58%	67%	60%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,059)	(503)	(556)	(211)	(234)	(368)	(246)	(668)	(128)	(167)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States should NOT be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	40%	41%	40%	40%	40%	39%	41%	44%
States should be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	60%	59%	60%	60%	60%	61%	59%	56%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,059)	(877)	(281)	(339)	(333)	(339)	(271)	(328)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



57. Personal Opinion: OKLAHOMA V. CASTRO-HUERTA (Group B)

The defendant, a non-Native American, committed a crime against a Native American on Native American land. The state of Oklahoma would like to pursue criminal charges against the defendant. The defendant says that the state cannot prosecute him because the crime occurred on Native American land, and so only the federal government can prosecute him. Some people think that states should be able to prosecute crimes that happen on Native American land if the perpetrator is non-Native American. Others think that states cannot prosecute such cases. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
States should be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	68%	60%	75%	64%	67%	71%	69%	70%	66%	65%
States should NOT be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	32%	40%	25%	36%	33%	29%	31%	30%	34%	35%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States should be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	68%	68%	70%	67%	71%	73%	72%	63%
States should NOT be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	32%	32%	30%	33%	29%	27%	28%	37%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



58. Court Ruling: OKLAHOMA V. CASTRO-HUERTA (Group B)

The Supreme Court will be deciding this issue soon. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think the Supreme Court will decide?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
States should be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	65%	62%	67%	66%	68%	61%	66%	63%	70%	71%
States should NOT be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	35%	38%	33%	34%	32%	39%	34%	37%	30%	29%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(519)	(553)	(211)	(225)	(391)	(245)	(681)	(139)	(162)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States should be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	65%	63%	69%	62%	65%	71%	65%	60%
States should NOT be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	35%	37%	31%	38%	35%	29%	35%	40%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,072)	(822)	(275)	(337)	(357)	(325)	(291)	(338)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



59. Typical Court Votes

The Supreme Court has nine members. For the issues that we asked you about earlier, what do you think the breakdown in the votes on the Court would typically be?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
5-4	35%	36%	33%	26%	31%	36%	45%	38%	28%	29%
6-3	39%	39%	38%	32%	36%	43%	43%	41%	37%	33%
7-2	17%	15%	18%	27%	19%	13%	9%	14%	21%	21%
8-1	5%	4%	5%	7%	7%	4%	2%	3%	6%	10%
9-0	5%	5%	5%	8%	7%	4%	1%	4%	7%	7%
Totals	101%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,132)	(1,022)	(1,110)	(423)	(460)	(759)	(490)	(1,348)	(269)	(329)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
5-4	35%	37%	27%	31%	47%	29%	42%	36%
6-3	39%	42%	50%	42%	32%	47%	35%	37%
7-2	17%	13%	12%	19%	14%	15%	16%	19%
8-1	5%	3%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%
9-0	5%	4%	6%	4%	3%	5%	4%	3%
Totals	101%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,132)	(1,700)	(558)	(676)	(690)	(665)	(562)	(667)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



60. Justice Tenure

Some judges in the U.S. serve for a set number of years; others serve a life term. Do you happen to know whether the Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court serve for a set number of years or whether they serve a life term?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Set number of years	21%	21%	21%	31%	33%	14%	6%	18%	25%	28%
Life term	67%	70%	65%	47%	51%	77%	91%	73%	59%	53%
Neither	12%	9%	15%	21%	16%	9%	3%	8%	16%	19%
Totals	100%	100%	101%	99%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,132)	(1,023)	(1,109)	(423)	(459)	(759)	(491)	(1,349)	(269)	(328)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Set number of years	21%	19%	20%	22%	17%	22%	21%	19%
Life term	67%	74%	70%	67%	76%	71%	73%	69%
Neither	12%	7%	10%	12%	7%	7%	7%	12%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,132)	(1,699)	(557)	(676)	(690)	(664)	(562)	(667)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



61. Last Say in Conflict of Meaning

Do you happen to know who has the last say when there is a conflict over the meaning of the U.S. Constitution—the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Congress, or the President?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
U.S. Congress	17%	16%	17%	28%	19%	12%	10%	14%	23%	22%
U.S. Supreme Court	71%	74%	68%	54%	66%	77%	85%	75%	62%	66%
The President	12%	10%	14%	18%	15%	10%	5%	11%	16%	12%
Totals	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,129)	(1,022)	(1,107)	(422)	(459)	(757)	(491)	(1,347)	(268)	(328)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
U.S. Congress	17%	17%	19%	16%	15%	17%	19%	15%
U.S. Supreme Court	71%	75%	73%	71%	77%	72%	72%	74%
The President	12%	9%	8%	13%	8%	11%	9%	11%
Totals	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,129)	(1,699)	(557)	(674)	(690)	(662)	(562)	(667)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



62. Justice Selection

Some judges in the U.S. are elected; others are appointed to the bench. Do you happen to know if the Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court are elected or appointed to the bench?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Elected to the bench	16%	15%	17%	23%	24%	12%	6%	13%	16%	28%
Appointed to the bench	69%	73%	65%	50%	58%	78%	88%	76%	64%	49%
Neither	15%	12%	18%	27%	18%	10%	6%	11%	20%	23%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,133)	(1,023)	(1,110)	(423)	(460)	(759)	(491)	(1,349)	(269)	(329)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Elected to the bench	16%	14%	15%	18%	12%	18%	17%	14%
Appointed to the bench	69%	75%	74%	66%	78%	71%	73%	72%
Neither	15%	11%	11%	15%	10%	11%	10%	14%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,133)	(1,700)	(558)	(676)	(690)	(665)	(562)	(667)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



63. Current Chief Justice

Please select the name of the current Chief Justice of the United States from the choices below:

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Sonia Sotomayor	10%	9%	12%	11%	14%	10%	5%	10%	13%	12%
Samuel Alito	9%	8%	9%	15%	11%	6%	4%	7%	9%	13%
Elena Kagan	9%	7%	10%	19%	13%	4%	1%	6%	16%	13%
John Roberts	65%	70%	59%	43%	52%	74%	86%	71%	50%	54%
Neil Gorsuch	8%	5%	10%	11%	10%	6%	4%	7%	11%	8%
Totals	101%	99%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	101%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,131)	(1,022)	(1,109)	(421)	(460)	(759)	(491)	(1,348)	(268)	(329)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Sonia Sotomayor	10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	13%	9%	8%
Samuel Alito	9%	8%	9%	9%	8%	9%	8%	9%
Elena Kagan	9%	7%	6%	12%	5%	9%	7%	9%
John Roberts	65%	69%	69%	62%	72%	66%	68%	65%
Neil Gorsuch	8%	6%	6%	7%	7%	4%	8%	8%
Totals	101%	100%	100%	100%	101%	101%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,131)	(1,699)	(558)	(676)	(690)	(664)	(562)	(667)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



64. Most Recent Justice

Please select the name of the Justice who most recently joined the U.S. Supreme Court from the choices below:

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Sonia Sotomayor	9%	8%	10%	9%	15%	8%	5%	8%	11%	13%
Neil Gorsuch	6%	6%	6%	11%	7%	4%	3%	5%	8%	10%
John Roberts	12%	12%	11%	27%	17%	5%	2%	10%	14%	17%
Brett Kavanaugh	13%	13%	13%	18%	15%	13%	8%	11%	17%	19%
Amy Coney Barrett	60%	60%	59%	35%	46%	71%	83%	66%	49%	41%
Totals	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%	101%	101%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,130)	(1,022)	(1,108)	(421)	(460)	(759)	(490)	(1,347)	(268)	(329)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Sonia Sotomayor	9%	8%	9%	9%	8%	10%	9%	7%
Neil Gorsuch	6%	5%	5%	7%	5%	7%	5%	5%
John Roberts	12%	10%	10%	15%	7%	12%	8%	13%
Brett Kavanaugh	13%	10%	12%	13%	12%	9%	14%	15%
Amy Coney Barrett	60%	66%	63%	56%	68%	61%	64%	59%
Totals	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%	99%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,130)	(1,699)	(558)	(676)	(690)	(664)	(562)	(667)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



65. Republican Appointed Justices

Supreme Court justices are appointed by the President of the United States. How many of the current nine justices do you think were appointed by Republican presidents?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
9 out of 9	5%	4%	6%	4%	9%	4%	2%	4%	8%	7%
8 out of 9	3%	3%	3%	5%	4%	2%	1%	3%	4%	4%
7 out of 9	8%	6%	9%	10%	6%	8%	7%	7%	10%	9%
6 out of 9	37%	43%	31%	33%	28%	40%	45%	38%	35%	30%
5 out of 9	27%	28%	27%	23%	23%	28%	34%	28%	21%	29%
4 out of 9	11%	9%	13%	12%	14%	10%	8%	11%	10%	8%
3 out of 9	5%	5%	5%	6%	8%	4%	2%	5%	4%	7%
2 out of 9	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%
1 out of 9	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%
0 out of 9	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	4%	2%
Totals	101%	101%	100%	101%	98%	99%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,131)	(1,022)	(1,109)	(422)	(460)	(758)	(491)	(1,347)	(269)	(329)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
9 out of 9	5%	4%	5%	3%	5%	6%	6%	3%
8 out of 9	3%	3%	3%	4%	2%	4%	3%	3%
7 out of 9	8%	7%	9%	9%	5%	9%	5%	9%
6 out of 9	37%	40%	48%	36%	32%	45%	31%	36%
5 out of 9	27%	28%	19%	28%	34%	21%	31%	30%
4 out of 9	11%	11%	7%	11%	12%	8%	14%	11%
3 out of 9	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%	4%	6%	5%
2 out of 9	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%

continued on the next page . . .

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



	continued from previous page							
	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
1 out of 9	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
0 out of 9	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Totals	101%	99%	99%	100%	98%	100%	99%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,131)	(1,698)	(558)	(676)	(688)	(664)	(562)	(666)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



66. Appointing President Partisanship Effects

How much do you think the political party of the appointing president affects how Supreme Court justices decide cases?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
A great deal	31%	31%	32%	23%	31%	37%	31%	33%	28%	28%
A lot	24%	25%	22%	29%	22%	23%	21%	23%	20%	27%
A moderate amount	31%	29%	32%	37%	34%	26%	30%	29%	37%	36%
A little	9%	10%	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%	9%	8%	7%
Not at all	6%	5%	6%	4%	5%	5%	9%	6%	6%	2%
Totals	101%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,129)	(1,022)	(1,107)	(422)	(458)	(758)	(491)	(1,346)	(269)	(329)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
A great deal	31%	34%	41%	27%	32%	37%	34%	27%
A lot	24%	24%	27%	23%	22%	26%	24%	23%
A moderate amount	31%	29%	22%	35%	30%	27%	29%	33%
A little	9%	8%	7%	9%	9%	6%	8%	10%
Not at all	6%	5%	3%	6%	5%	3%	5%	6%
Totals	101%	100%	100%	100%	98%	99%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,129)	(1,696)	(557)	(675)	(689)	(663)	(562)	(666)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



67. How much do you approve of the performance of the Supreme Court?

How much do you approve of the performance of the Supreme Court?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly Approve	9%	10%	7%	9%	13%	5%	9%	8%	8%	12%
Somewhat Approve	27%	28%	26%	23%	24%	30%	30%	30%	23%	22%
Neither Approve nor Disapprove	35%	30%	40%	42%	42%	32%	25%	32%	41%	40%
Somewhat Disapprove	18%	19%	17%	14%	12%	21%	23%	19%	17%	14%
Strongly Disapprove	11%	13%	10%	12%	9%	12%	13%	11%	10%	11%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,133)	(1,023)	(1,110)	(423)	(460)	(759)	(491)	(1,349)	(269)	(329)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly Approve	9%	10%	8%	7%	11%	11%	14%	4%
Somewhat Approve	27%	30%	22%	29%	35%	27%	35%	27%
Neither Approve nor Disapprove	35%	30%	24%	40%	31%	28%	32%	39%
Somewhat Disapprove	18%	19%	26%	15%	17%	21%	14%	20%
Strongly Disapprove	11%	11%	19%	9%	6%	14%	5%	10%
Totals	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,133)	(1,700)	(558)	(676)	(690)	(665)	(562)	(667)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



68. Increase Court Size

The U.S. Supreme Court has nine members. Some people believe that Congress should expand the size of the Supreme Court, allowing the current president to appoint one or more new Justices. Do you agree or disagree that the size of the Supreme Court should be increased?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly Agree	13%	14%	12%	14%	15%	12%	12%	11%	20%	17%
Agree	20%	18%	21%	29%	23%	15%	13%	18%	25%	23%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	27%	22%	32%	38%	31%	25%	15%	23%	38%	33%
Disagree	14%	12%	16%	10%	11%	16%	19%	15%	9%	11%
Strongly Disagree	26%	34%	19%	9%	20%	32%	42%	33%	8%	16%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,131)	(1,021)	(1,110)	(421)	(460)	(759)	(491)	(1,349)	(269)	(328)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly Agree	13%	15%	27%	10%	8%	23%	7%	11%
Agree	20%	20%	29%	24%	9%	30%	13%	17%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	27%	21%	26%	29%	15%	25%	17%	28%
Disagree	14%	14%	12%	20%	12%	15%	13%	16%
Strongly Disagree	26%	30%	6%	18%	57%	7%	51%	28%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	101%	101%	100%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,131)	(1,698)	(557)	(675)	(690)	(665)	(562)	(666)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



69. Limit Court Terms

U.S. Supreme Court Justices currently serve life terms. Some people think that, instead, Supreme Court Justices should be limited to 18-year terms. Do you agree or disagree that there should be such term limits for Supreme Court Justices?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly Agree	26%	26%	26%	18%	27%	29%	28%	26%	28%	23%
Agree	30%	29%	30%	35%	31%	27%	27%	30%	28%	29%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	29%	26%	31%	38%	32%	26%	21%	26%	31%	37%
Disagree	8%	8%	7%	5%	5%	10%	10%	8%	8%	6%
Strongly Disagree	8%	11%	5%	4%	6%	9%	14%	9%	4%	4%
Totals	101%	100%	99%	100%	101%	101%	100%	99%	99%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,130)	(1,022)	(1,108)	(421)	(460)	(759)	(490)	(1,347)	(269)	(328)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly Agree	26%	28%	35%	23%	25%	32%	25%	23%
Agree	30%	30%	33%	31%	27%	33%	30%	29%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	29%	23%	21%	31%	24%	23%	24%	31%
Disagree	8%	8%	7%	9%	8%	9%	8%	7%
Strongly Disagree	8%	10%	4%	6%	15%	3%	13%	10%
Totals	101%	99%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,130)	(1,698)	(557)	(676)	(689)	(663)	(562)	(666)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



70. Closeness to Ketanji Brown Jackson

President Biden has nominated federal appeals court judge Ketanji Brown Jackson to replace Stephen Breyer on the U.S. Supreme Court. If confirmed, do you think Ketanji Brown Jackson will bring the Supreme Court closer to your views, further from your views, or make no difference?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Closer to my views	29%	27%	31%	34%	28%	27%	28%	25%	43%	33%
Further from my views	36%	41%	31%	32%	33%	37%	42%	42%	18%	29%
Make no difference	35%	32%	38%	34%	39%	36%	30%	33%	40%	38%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,133)	(1,023)	(1,110)	(423)	(460)	(759)	(491)	(1,349)	(269)	(329)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Closer to my views	29%	33%	59%	30%	8%	58%	12%	19%
Further from my views	36%	38%	10%	25%	74%	10%	68%	39%
Make no difference	35%	30%	31%	44%	18%	32%	21%	42%
Totals	100%	101%	100%	99%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,133)	(1,700)	(558)	(676)	(690)	(665)	(562)	(667)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



71. Senate and Consideration to Nominees

The President nominates Supreme Court justices, but these nominees must be approved by a majority of the Senate in order to be confirmed and become a member of the Court. Some people think that the Senate should give serious consideration to each nominee. Others think it is appropriate for the Senate to refuse to consider a nominee if the Senate is controlled by the opposing party from the President. What do you think?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The Senate should give serious consideration to each nominee	79%	76%	82%	61%	73%	88%	89%	84%	80%	61%
It is appropriate for the Senate to refuse to consider a nominee if the Senate is controlled by the opposing party from the President	21%	24%	18%	39%	27%	12%	11%	16%	20%	39%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,132)	(1,023)	(1,109)	(423)	(460)	(759)	(490)	(1,349)	(269)	(328)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Senate should give serious consideration to each nominee	79%	82%	83%	81%	75%	85%	76%	76%
It is appropriate for the Senate to refuse to consider a nominee if the Senate is controlled by the opposing party from the President	21%	18%	17%	19%	25%	15%	24%	24%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,132)	(1,699)	(558)	(675)	(690)	(665)	(562)	(666)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022
 March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



72. Should Ketanji Brown Jackson be Approved

President Biden has nominated federal appeals court judge Ketanji Brown Jackson to replace Stephen Breyer on the U.S. Supreme Court. Should Judge Jackson be confirmed onto the Supreme Court or not?

		Gender		Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Judge Jackson should be confirmed	57%	54%	60%	58%	56%	56%	59%	53%	76%	60%
Judge Jackson should NOT be confirmed	43%	46%	40%	42%	44%	44%	41%	47%	24%	40%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,130)	(1,021)	(1,109)	(423)	(458)	(759)	(490)	(1,346)	(269)	(329)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Judge Jackson should be confirmed	57%	57%	86%	65%	24%	86%	28%	54%
Judge Jackson should NOT be confirmed	43%	43%	14%	35%	76%	14%	72%	46%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,130)	(1,699)	(556)	(676)	(690)	(665)	(561)	(666)

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022

March 30-April 6, 2022 - 2133 US Adult residents



73. Appropriateness of "Shadow Docket" Rulings

In recent years the Supreme Court has issued an increasing number of rulings without a full hearing of a case and typically without a detailed explanation of the reasoning behind the decision or how each justice voted. These so-called "shadow docket" rulings are issued in situations where applicants might suffer "irreparable harm," and are often issued without full briefings or oral arguments. Some people think these rulings are an appropriate way for the Court to decide urgent matters. Other people think the Court should give all cases a full hearing and explain their votes and reasoning clearly. What do you think?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
These rulings are an appropriate way for the Court to decide urgent matters.	30%	32%	28%	40%	32%	24%	26%	28%	34%	35%
The Court should give all cases a full hearing and explain their votes and reasoning clearly.	70%	68%	72%	60%	68%	76%	74%	72%	66%	65%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,133)	(1,023)	(1,110)	(423)	(460)	(759)	(491)	(1,349)	(269)	(329)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
These rulings are an appropriate way for the Court to decide urgent matters.	30%	29%	30%	29%	32%	30%	30%	30%
The Court should give all cases a full hearing and explain their votes and reasoning clearly.	70%	71%	70%	71%	68%	70%	70%	70%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,133)	(1,700)	(558)	(676)	(690)	(665)	(562)	(667)