

SCOTUS Survey - April 6, 2022



Sample 2133 U.S. Adult residents
Conducted March 30-April 6, 2022
Margin of Error $\pm 2.4\%$

1. 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

Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is unconstitutional 51%
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is constitutional 49%

2. 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

Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is unconstitutional 44%
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is constitutional 56%

3. 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

Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is constitutional 48%
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is unconstitutional 52%

4. 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

Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is constitutional 60%
Banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy is unconstitutional 40%

5. 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?

Yes, Roe v. Wade should be overturned 38%
No, Roe v. Wade should NOT be overturned 62%

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

Roe v. Wade will be overturned 44%
Roe v. Wade will NOT be overturned 56%

7. 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

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%

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%

8. 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

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%

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%

9. 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

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%

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%

10. 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

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%

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%

11. 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

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%

Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a valid policy to maintain the separation between church and state 49%

12. 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

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%

Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a valid policy to maintain the separation between church and state 48%

13. 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

Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a valid policy to maintain the separation between church and state 54%

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%

14. 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

Maine prohibiting state funds from being used at religious schools is a valid policy to maintain the separation between church and state 51%

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%

15. 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

The government has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence 58%

The government must provide evidence in such situations 42%

16. 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

The government has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence 68%

The government must provide evidence in such situations 32%

17. 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

The government must provide evidence in such situations	49%
The government has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence	51%

18. 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

The government must provide evidence in such situations	37%
The government has a right to protect state secrets in the name of national security and is not compelled to provide evidence	63%

19. 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

An elected body censoring the speech of an elected member violates the First Amendment	65%
An elected body censoring the speech of an elected member does NOT violate the First Amendment	35%

20. 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

An elected body censoring the speech of an elected member violates the First Amendment	61%
An elected body censoring the speech of an elected member does NOT violate the First Amendment	39%

21. 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

An elected body censoring the speech of an elected member does NOT violate the First Amendment	42%
An elected body censoring the speech of an elected member violates the First Amendment	58%

22. 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

An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member does NOT violate the First Amendment 45%

An elected body censuring the speech of an elected member violates the First Amendment 55%

23. 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

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%

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%

24. 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

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%

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%

25. 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

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%

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%

26. 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

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%

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%

27. 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

Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag violated the organization's First Amendment rights 46%

Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag did NOT violate the organization's First Amendment rights 54%

28. 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

Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag violated the organization's First Amendment rights 44%

Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag did NOT violate the organization's First Amendment rights 56%

29. 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

Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag did NOT violate the organization's First Amendment rights 57%

Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag violated the organization's First Amendment rights 43%

30. 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

Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag did NOT violate the organization's First Amendment rights 60%

Boston's refusal to fly a private religious organization's flag violated the organization's First Amendment rights 40%

31. 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

OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is NOT lawful 52%

OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is lawful 48%

32. 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

OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is NOT lawful 62%
 OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is lawful 38%

33. 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

OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is lawful 53%
 OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is NOT lawful 47%

34. 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

OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is lawful 43%
 OSHA's vaccination or testing mandate is NOT lawful 57%

35. 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

HHS's vaccination mandate is NOT lawful 49%
 HHS's vaccination mandate is lawful 51%

36. 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

HHS's vaccination mandate is NOT lawful 52%
 HHS's vaccination mandate is lawful 48%

37. 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

HHS's vaccination mandate is lawful 55%
 HHS's vaccination mandate is NOT lawful 45%

38. 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

HHS's vaccination mandate is lawful 55%
HHS's vaccination mandate is NOT lawful 45%

39. 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

The EPA can set emissions limits on individual power plants and CAN also more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector 64%
The EPA can set limits on individual power plants but CANNOT more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector 36%

40. 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

The EPA can set emissions limits on individual power plants and CAN also more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector 56%
The EPA can set limits on individual power plants but CANNOT more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector 44%

41. 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

The EPA can set limits on individual power plants but CANNOT more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector 46%
The EPA can set emissions limits on individual power plants and CAN also more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector 54%

42. 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

The EPA can set limits on individual power plants but CANNOT more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector 54%
The EPA can set emissions limits on individual power plants and CAN also more broadly regulate emissions across the entire energy sector 46%

43. 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

A former president CAN block the release of White House records 32%
A former president CANNOT block the release of White House records 68%

44. 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

A former president CAN block the release of White House records 32%
A former president CANNOT block the release of White House records 68%

45. 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

A former president CANNOT block the release of White House records 66%
A former president CAN block the release of White House records 34%

46. 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

A former president CANNOT block the release of White House records 70%
A former president CAN block the release of White House records 30%

47. 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

The school district was right to suspend the coach 47%
The school district was NOT right to suspend the coach 53%

48. 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

The school district was right to suspend the coach 48%
The school district was NOT right to suspend the coach 52%

49. 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

The school district was NOT right to suspend the coach58%
 The school district was right to suspend the coach42%

50. 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

The school district was NOT right to suspend the coach59%
 The school district was right to suspend the coach41%

51. 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

The Biden Administration should be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program53%
 The Biden Administration should NOT be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program ...47%

52. 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

The Biden Administration should be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program50%
 The Biden Administration should NOT be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program ...50%

53. 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

The Biden Administration should NOT be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program ...56%
 The Biden Administration should be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program44%

54. 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

The Biden Administration should NOT be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program ...55%
 The Biden Administration should be able to end the "remain in Mexico" program45%

55. 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

States should NOT be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	35%
States should be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	65%

56. 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

States should NOT be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	40%
States should be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	60%

57. 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

States should be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	68%
States should NOT be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	32%

58. 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

States should be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	65%
States should NOT be able to prosecute non-Native Americans who commit crimes against Native Americans on Native American land	35%

59. 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?

5-4	35%
6-3	39%
7-2	17%
8-1	5%
9-0	5%

60. 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?

Set number of years	21%
Life term	67%
Neither	12%

61. 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?

U.S. Congress	17%
U.S. Supreme Court	71%
The President	12%

62. 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?

Elected to the bench	16%
Appointed to the bench	69%
Neither	15%

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

Sonia Sotomayor	10%
Samuel Alito	9%
Elena Kagan	9%
John Roberts	65%
Neil Gorsuch	8%

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

Sonia Sotomayor	9%
Neil Gorsuch	6%
John Roberts	12%
Brett Kavanaugh	13%
Amy Coney Barrett	60%

65. 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?

9 out of 9	5%
8 out of 9	3%
7 out of 9	8%
6 out of 9	37%
5 out of 9	27%
4 out of 9	11%
3 out of 9	5%
2 out of 9	2%
1 out of 9	1%
0 out of 9	2%

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

A great deal	31%
A lot	24%
A moderate amount	31%
A little	9%
Not at all	6%

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

Strongly Approve	9%
Somewhat Approve	27%
Neither Approve nor Disapprove	35%
Somewhat Disapprove	18%
Strongly Disapprove	11%

68. 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?

Strongly Agree	13%
Agree	20%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	27%
Disagree	14%
Strongly Disagree	26%

69. 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?

Strongly Agree	26%
Agree	30%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	29%
Disagree	8%
Strongly Disagree	8%

70. 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?

Closer to my views	29%
Further from my views	36%
Make no difference	35%

71. 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?

The Senate should give serious consideration to each nominee	79%
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%

72. 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?

Judge Jackson should be confirmed	57%
Judge Jackson should NOT be confirmed	43%

73. 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?

These rulings are an appropriate way for the Court to decide urgent matters.	30%
The Court should give all cases a full hearing and explain their votes and reasoning clearly.	70%

74. Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs ...

Most of the time	43%
Some of the time	25%
Only now and then	16%
Hardly at all	10%
Don't know	6%

75. In general, how would you describe your own political viewpoint?

Liberal	26%
Moderate	31%
Conservative	32%
Not sure	11%

76. Are you registered to vote?

Registered	76%
Not registered	24%

77. Who did you vote for in the election for President in 2020?

Joe Biden	32%
Donald Trump	29%
Jo Jorgensen	1%
Howie Hawkins	0%
Other	1%
Did not vote for President	37%

78. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a ...?

Democrat	32%
Republican	25%
Independent	30%
Other	3%
Not sure	9%

79. Are you...?

Male	49%
Female	51%

80. Respondent age by category

Under 30	21%
30-44	25%
45-64	33%
65+	21%

81. What racial or ethnic group best describes you?

White	63%
Black	13%
Hispanic	16%
Other	9%

82. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

HS or less	38%
Some college	28%
College grad	22%
Postgrad	12%

83. What is your marital status?

Married	43%
Separated	2%
Divorced	11%
Widowed	6%
Never married	32%
Domestic / civil partnership	6%

84. Are you the parent or guardian of any children under the age of 18?

Yes	21%
No	79%

85. Calculated from respondent's state of residence

Northeast	17%
Midwest	21%
South	38%
West	24%

86. How would you describe the place where you live?

City	32%
Suburb	33%
Town	15%
Rural area	20%
Other	1%

87. Thinking back over the last year, what was your family's annual income?

Under \$50K	44%
\$50-100K	26%
\$100K or more	17%
Prefer not to say	13%