

SCOTUS Survey - March 25, 2024  
March 18 - 25, 2024 - 2218 U.S. Adults



1. Personal Opinion: ALEXANDER V. SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP (Group A)

A proposed South Carolina election map changes district boundaries to re-assign thousands of Black voters to different districts. Some people claim these changes were made because of the voters' race, and so the map is unconstitutional. Other people claim the changes were not made because of the voters' race but because they were mostly Democrats, and so the map 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
These changes to the districts are unconstitutional	70%	64%	75%	73%	64%	68%	76%	65%	84%	72%
These changes to the districts are constitutional	30%	36%	25%	27%	36%	32%	24%	35%	16%	28%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
These changes to the districts are unconstitutional	70%	70%	77%	70%	62%	77%	61%	69%
These changes to the districts are constitutional	30%	30%	23%	30%	38%	23%	39%	31%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 2. Court Ruling: ALEXANDER V. SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP (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
These changes to the districts are unconstitutional	51%	49%	53%	56%	43%	52%	53%	48%	60%	52%
These changes to the districts are constitutional	49%	51%	47%	44%	57%	48%	47%	52%	40%	48%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
These changes to the districts are unconstitutional	51%	50%	44%	54%	51%	51%	48%	54%
These changes to the districts are constitutional	49%	50%	56%	46%	49%	49%	52%	46%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 3. Personal Opinion: ALEXANDER V. SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP (Group B)

A proposed South Carolina election map changes district boundaries to re-assign thousands of Black voters to different districts. Some people claim the changes were not made because of the voters' race but because they were mostly Democrats, and so the map is constitutional. Other people claim these changes were made because of the voters' race, and so the map is unconstitutional. 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
These changes to the districts are constitutional	35%	40%	31%	30%	38%	40%	29%	35%	29%	40%
These changes to the districts are unconstitutional	65%	60%	69%	70%	62%	60%	71%	65%	71%	60%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(455)	(624)	(141)	(210)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(168)

  

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
These changes to the districts are constitutional	35%	35%	19%	35%	50%	22%	49%	35%
These changes to the districts are unconstitutional	65%	65%	81%	65%	50%	78%	51%	65%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(816)	(307)	(351)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

4. Court Ruling: ALEXANDER V. SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP (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
These changes to the districts are constitutional	54%	56%	53%	58%	56%	57%	45%	56%	46%	54%
These changes to the districts are unconstitutional	46%	44%	47%	42%	44%	43%	55%	44%	54%	46%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(455)	(624)	(141)	(210)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(168)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
These changes to the districts are constitutional	54%	56%	56%	52%	57%	51%	59%	52%
These changes to the districts are unconstitutional	46%	44%	44%	48%	43%	49%	41%	48%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(816)	(307)	(351)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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## 5. Personal Opinion: CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU V. COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES (Group A)

Funding for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau is not appropriated by Congress but is instead taken from the Federal Reserve, which collects fees from banks. Some other federal agencies have similar funding structures that also bypass Congress. Some people think this funding structure is unconstitutional, since the Constitution specifically gives Congress the power to appropriate federal funds. Other people think this structure 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
This funding structure is unconstitutional	60%	64%	57%	64%	61%	65%	49%	59%	51%	65%
This funding structure is constitutional	40%	36%	43%	36%	39%	35%	51%	41%	49%	35%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,135)	(494)	(641)	(157)	(211)	(460)	(307)	(745)	(119)	(155)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
This funding structure is unconstitutional	60%	60%	43%	60%	73%	43%	72%	65%
This funding structure is constitutional	40%	40%	57%	40%	27%	57%	28%	35%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,135)	(850)	(327)	(367)	(351)	(369)	(279)	(356)

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## 6. Court Ruling: CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU V. COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES (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
This funding structure is unconstitutional	51%	55%	47%	47%	47%	54%	55%	54%	38%	50%
This funding structure is constitutional	49%	45%	53%	53%	53%	46%	45%	46%	62%	50%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,134)	(494)	(640)	(157)	(211)	(460)	(306)	(744)	(119)	(155)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
This funding structure is unconstitutional	51%	54%	47%	45%	61%	44%	59%	51%
This funding structure is constitutional	49%	46%	53%	55%	39%	56%	41%	49%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,134)	(849)	(326)	(367)	(351)	(368)	(279)	(356)

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## 7. Personal Opinion: CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU V. COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES (Group B)

Funding for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau is not appropriated by Congress but is instead taken from the Federal Reserve, which collects fees from banks. Some other federal agencies have similar funding structures that also bypass Congress. Some people think this structure is constitutional. Other people think this funding structure is unconstitutional, since the Constitution specifically gives Congress the power to appropriate federal funds. 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
This funding structure is constitutional	52%	53%	51%	60%	52%	46%	53%	49%	65%	51%
This funding structure is unconstitutional	48%	47%	49%	40%	48%	54%	47%	51%	35%	49%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(455)	(624)	(141)	(210)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(168)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
This funding structure is constitutional	52%	52%	67%	53%	43%	66%	46%	45%
This funding structure is unconstitutional	48%	48%	33%	47%	57%	34%	54%	55%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(816)	(307)	(351)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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## 8. Court Ruling: CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU V. COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES (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
This funding structure is constitutional	55%	53%	57%	63%	64%	49%	45%	52%	60%	61%
This funding structure is unconstitutional	45%	47%	43%	37%	36%	51%	55%	48%	40%	39%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,078)	(455)	(623)	(141)	(210)	(440)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(167)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
This funding structure is constitutional	55%	50%	56%	57%	52%	58%	54%	51%
This funding structure is unconstitutional	45%	50%	44%	43%	48%	42%	46%	49%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,078)	(815)	(307)	(351)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)



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### 9. Personal Opinion: FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION V. ALLIANCE FOR HIPPOCRATIC MEDICINE (Group A)

Some people think that the Food and Drug Administration's approval of the abortion drug mifepristone (also known as RU-486), which is prescribed by a physician and taken by mouth, should be revoked. Other people think that it should not be revoked. 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 Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should be revoked	34%	35%	34%	40%	37%	33%	27%	35%	36%	35%
The Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should NOT be revoked	66%	65%	66%	60%	63%	67%	73%	65%	64%	65%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

  

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should be revoked	34%	35%	16%	26%	56%	23%	50%	30%
The Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should NOT be revoked	66%	65%	84%	74%	44%	77%	50%	70%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 10. Court Ruling: FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION V. ALLIANCE FOR HIPPOCRATIC MEDICINE (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 Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should be revoked	45%	43%	48%	52%	46%	42%	42%	45%	53%	42%
The Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should NOT be revoked	55%	57%	52%	48%	54%	58%	58%	55%	47%	58%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should be revoked	45%	46%	48%	42%	47%	45%	44%	43%
The Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should NOT be revoked	55%	54%	52%	58%	53%	55%	56%	57%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 11. Personal Opinion: FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION V. ALLIANCE FOR HIPPOCRATIC MEDICINE (Group B)

Some people think that the Food and Drug Administration's approval of the abortion drug mifepristone (also known as RU-486), which is prescribed by a physician and taken by mouth, should not be revoked. Other people think that it should be revoked. 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 Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should NOT be revoked	69%	66%	72%	70%	68%	67%	75%	70%	70%	65%
The Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should be revoked	31%	34%	28%	30%	32%	33%	25%	30%	30%	35%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should NOT be revoked	69%	71%	87%	70%	53%	80%	53%	73%
The Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should be revoked	31%	29%	13%	30%	47%	20%	47%	27%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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## 12. Court Ruling: FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION V. ALLIANCE FOR HIPPOCRATIC MEDICINE (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 Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should NOT be revoked	59%	60%	58%	56%	57%	58%	65%	59%	54%	65%
The Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should be revoked	41%	40%	42%	44%	43%	42%	35%	41%	46%	35%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should NOT be revoked	59%	60%	52%	61%	62%	50%	62%	64%
The Food and Drug Administration's approval of mifepristone should be revoked	41%	40%	48%	39%	38%	50%	38%	36%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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## 13. Personal Opinion: HARRINGTON V. PURDUE PHARMA (Group A)

The Sackler family, the owners of Purdue Pharma, profited for many years from the sale of prescription opioids. They recently agreed to give billions of dollars to victims of the opioid epidemic in return for immunity from future lawsuits, but not all victims agreed to this deal. Some people think that the Sackler family receiving immunity from future lawsuits should not be allowed. Other people think this agreement should remain in place and the Sackler family should keep their immunity. 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 Sackler family should NOT keep their immunity from future lawsuits	75%	74%	76%	81%	73%	74%	74%	76%	67%	77%
The Sackler family should keep their immunity from future lawsuits	25%	26%	24%	19%	27%	26%	26%	24%	33%	23%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Sackler family should NOT keep their immunity from future lawsuits	75%	76%	88%	75%	65%	82%	70%	74%
The Sackler family should keep their immunity from future lawsuits	25%	24%	12%	25%	35%	18%	30%	26%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 14. Court Ruling: HARRINGTON V. PURDUE PHARMA (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 Sackler family should NOT keep their immunity from future lawsuits	54%	54%	54%	57%	48%	56%	54%	53%	58%	53%
The Sackler family should keep their immunity from future lawsuits	46%	46%	46%	43%	52%	44%	46%	47%	42%	47%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Sackler family should NOT keep their immunity from future lawsuits	54%	52%	45%	58%	56%	54%	57%	52%
The Sackler family should keep their immunity from future lawsuits	46%	48%	55%	42%	44%	46%	43%	48%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 15. Personal Opinion: HARRINGTON V. PURDUE PHARMA (Group B)

The Sackler family, the owners of Purdue Pharma, profited for many years from the sale of prescription opioids. They recently agreed to give billions of dollars to victims of the opioid epidemic in return for immunity from future lawsuits, but not all victims agreed to this deal. Some people think this agreement should remain in place and the Sackler family should keep their immunity. Other people think that the Sackler family receiving immunity from future lawsuits should not be allowed. 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 Sackler family should keep their immunity from future lawsuits	28%	30%	27%	24%	30%	31%	27%	27%	31%	31%
The Sackler family should NOT keep their immunity from future lawsuits	72%	70%	73%	76%	70%	69%	73%	73%	69%	69%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Sackler family should keep their immunity from future lawsuits	28%	30%	15%	29%	37%	20%	36%	28%
The Sackler family should NOT keep their immunity from future lawsuits	72%	70%	85%	71%	63%	80%	64%	72%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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## 16. Court Ruling: HARRINGTON V. PURDUE PHARMA (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 Sackler family should keep their immunity from future lawsuits	48%	49%	48%	49%	53%	48%	44%	49%	47%	47%
The Sackler family should NOT keep their immunity from future lawsuits	52%	51%	52%	51%	47%	52%	56%	51%	53%	53%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Sackler family should keep their immunity from future lawsuits	48%	51%	53%	49%	45%	53%	45%	52%
The Sackler family should NOT keep their immunity from future lawsuits	52%	49%	47%	51%	55%	47%	55%	48%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)



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## 17. Personal Opinion: LINDKE V. FREED/O'CONNOR-RATCLIFF V. GARNIER (Group A)

There are public officials who sometimes use private social media accounts to conduct or announce government business. Some people think that public officials are allowed to block people from such accounts. Other people think that the First Amendment prohibits public officials from blocking people from such accounts. 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
Public officials are allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	40%	39%	41%	51%	39%	35%	37%	38%	45%	49%
Public officials are NOT allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	60%	61%	59%	49%	61%	65%	63%	62%	55%	51%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

  

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Public officials are allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	40%	39%	43%	41%	36%	47%	39%	30%
Public officials are NOT allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	60%	61%	57%	59%	64%	53%	61%	70%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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### 18. Court Ruling: LINDKE V. FREED/O'CONNOR-RATCLIFF V. GARNIER (Group A)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think 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
Public officials are allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	47%	44%	50%	51%	54%	42%	44%	45%	48%	53%
Public officials are NOT allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	53%	56%	50%	49%	46%	58%	56%	55%	52%	47%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Public officials are allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	47%	47%	53%	47%	42%	53%	42%	41%
Public officials are NOT allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	53%	53%	47%	53%	58%	47%	58%	59%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 19. Personal Opinion: LINDKE V. FREED/O'CONNOR-RATCLIFF V. GARNIER (Group B)

There are public officials who sometimes use private social media accounts to conduct or announce government business. Some people think that the First Amendment prohibits public officials from blocking people from such accounts. Other people think that public officials are allowed to block people from such accounts. 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
Public officials are NOT allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	64%	67%	61%	54%	61%	69%	69%	66%	60%	59%
Public officials are allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	36%	33%	39%	46%	39%	31%	31%	34%	40%	41%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

  

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Public officials are NOT allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	64%	66%	67%	62%	66%	64%	67%	62%
Public officials are allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	36%	34%	33%	38%	34%	36%	33%	38%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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## 20. Court Ruling: LINDKE V. FREED/O'CONNOR-RATCLIFF V. GARNIER (Group B)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think 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
Public officials are NOT allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	57%	60%	55%	46%	53%	63%	65%	59%	56%	52%
Public officials are allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	43%	40%	45%	54%	47%	37%	35%	41%	44%	48%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Public officials are NOT allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	57%	60%	56%	56%	61%	57%	60%	60%
Public officials are allowed to block people from private social media accounts used to conduct government business	43%	40%	44%	44%	39%	43%	40%	40%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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## 21. Personal Opinion: LOPER BRIGHT ENTERPRISES V. RAIMONDO/RELENTLESS, INC. V. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (Group A)

Courts usually defer to how administrative agencies interpret laws in situations where the law is unclear. Some people think that courts should not defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear because that gives these agencies too much power. Others think that administrative agencies employ experts, and so courts should defer to them in these 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
Courts should NOT defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	51%	55%	47%	46%	46%	58%	51%	52%	43%	49%
Courts should defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	49%	45%	53%	54%	54%	42%	49%	48%	57%	51%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,136)	(495)	(641)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(305)	(747)	(119)	(154)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Courts should NOT defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	51%	53%	37%	52%	63%	38%	66%	51%
Courts should defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	49%	47%	63%	48%	37%	62%	34%	49%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,136)	(850)	(327)	(367)	(351)	(370)	(279)	(355)

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### 22. Court Ruling: **LOPER BRIGHT ENTERPRISES V. RAIMONDO/RELENTLESS, INC. V. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (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
Courts should NOT defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	53%	56%	49%	51%	44%	58%	57%	54%	41%	52%
Courts should defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	47%	44%	51%	49%	56%	42%	43%	46%	59%	48%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,136)	(495)	(641)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(305)	(747)	(119)	(154)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Courts should NOT defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	53%	55%	44%	56%	59%	43%	62%	52%
Courts should defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	47%	45%	56%	44%	41%	57%	38%	48%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,136)	(850)	(327)	(367)	(351)	(370)	(279)	(355)

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## 23. Personal Opinion: LOPER BRIGHT ENTERPRISES V. RAIMONDO/RELENTLESS, INC. V. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (Group B)

Courts usually defer to how administrative agencies interpret laws in situations where the law is unclear. Some think that administrative agencies employ experts, and so courts should defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear. Other people think that courts should not defer to administrative agencies in these cases because that gives these agencies too much power. 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
Courts should defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	53%	50%	55%	66%	61%	46%	42%	48%	69%	59%
Courts should NOT defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	47%	50%	45%	34%	39%	54%	58%	52%	31%	41%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(455)	(624)	(141)	(211)	(440)	(287)	(723)	(113)	(169)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Courts should defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	53%	50%	70%	55%	36%	70%	37%	46%
Courts should NOT defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	47%	50%	30%	45%	64%	30%	63%	54%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(815)	(306)	(352)	(326)	(386)	(281)	(296)

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## 24. Court Ruling: LOPER BRIGHT ENTERPRISES V. RAIMONDO/RELENTLESS, INC. V. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (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
Courts should defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	47%	41%	53%	55%	52%	44%	39%	46%	58%	47%
Courts should NOT defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	53%	59%	47%	45%	48%	56%	61%	54%	42%	53%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Courts should defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	47%	45%	47%	51%	41%	49%	46%	47%
Courts should NOT defer to administrative agencies when laws are unclear	53%	55%	53%	49%	59%	51%	54%	53%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)



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## 25. Personal Opinion: MOYLE V. UNITED STATES (Group A)

Idaho law criminalizes most abortions. However, federal law requires that hospitals receiving federal funds must provide abortions in medical emergencies. Some people think that Idaho law supercedes federal law, and so Idaho hospitals are not allowed to provide abortions to women in medical emergencies. Other people think that federal law supercedes Idaho law, and so Idaho hospitals that receive federal funds must provide abortions. 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
Idaho hospitals are not allowed to provide abortions in medical emergencies	21%	23%	19%	29%	25%	18%	13%	19%	29%	26%
Idaho hospitals must provide abortions in medical emergencies	79%	77%	81%	71%	75%	82%	87%	81%	71%	74%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Idaho hospitals are not allowed to provide abortions in medical emergencies	21%	19%	12%	17%	34%	16%	31%	20%
Idaho hospitals must provide abortions in medical emergencies	79%	81%	88%	83%	66%	84%	69%	80%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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### 26. Court Ruling: MOYLE V. UNITED STATES (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
Idaho hospitals are not allowed to provide abortions in medical emergencies	35%	36%	33%	38%	37%	33%	31%	33%	42%	35%
Idaho hospitals must provide abortions in medical emergencies	65%	64%	67%	62%	63%	67%	69%	67%	58%	65%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Idaho hospitals are not allowed to provide abortions in medical emergencies	35%	34%	43%	34%	31%	40%	31%	34%
Idaho hospitals must provide abortions in medical emergencies	65%	66%	57%	66%	69%	60%	69%	66%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 27. Personal Opinion: MOYLE V. UNITED STATES (Group B)

Idaho law criminalizes most abortions. However, federal law requires that hospitals receiving federal funds must provide abortions in medical emergencies. Some people think that federal law supercedes Idaho law, and so Idaho hospitals that receive federal funds must provide abortions to women in medical emergencies. Other people think that Idaho law supercedes federal law, and so Idaho hospitals are not allowed to provide abortions. 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
Idaho hospitals must provide abortions in medical emergencies	86%	85%	87%	86%	88%	84%	87%	86%	89%	84%
Idaho hospitals are not allowed to provide abortions in medical emergencies	14%	15%	13%	14%	12%	16%	13%	14%	11%	16%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

  

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Idaho hospitals must provide abortions in medical emergencies	86%	85%	96%	89%	75%	96%	78%	83%
Idaho hospitals are not allowed to provide abortions in medical emergencies	14%	15%	4%	11%	25%	4%	22%	17%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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## 28. Court Ruling: MOYLE V. UNITED STATES (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
Idaho hospitals must provide abortions in medical emergencies	68%	70%	67%	62%	67%	71%	72%	68%	70%	68%
Idaho hospitals are not allowed to provide abortions in medical emergencies	32%	30%	33%	38%	33%	29%	28%	32%	30%	32%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Idaho hospitals must provide abortions in medical emergencies	68%	67%	54%	72%	74%	60%	75%	70%
Idaho hospitals are not allowed to provide abortions in medical emergencies	32%	33%	46%	28%	26%	40%	25%	30%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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## 29. Personal Opinion: MURTHY V. MISSOURI (Group A)

Recently federal officials urged private social media companies such as Facebook and Twitter to block, delete, or remove users expressing disinformation or disfavored views on controversial topics, including COVID-19 and election fraud. Some people think that this violates users' First Amendment right to free speech. 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
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users violates users' First Amendment rights	62%	62%	61%	61%	61%	66%	58%	65%	54%	65%
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users does NOT violate users' First Amendment rights	38%	38%	39%	39%	39%	34%	42%	35%	46%	35%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

  

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users violates users' First Amendment rights	62%	63%	37%	60%	83%	39%	82%	67%
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users does NOT violate users' First Amendment rights	38%	37%	63%	40%	17%	61%	18%	33%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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### 30. Court Ruling: MURTHY V. MISSOURI (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
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users violates users' First Amendment rights	60%	62%	59%	55%	58%	63%	64%	61%	54%	59%
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users does NOT violate users' First Amendment rights	40%	38%	41%	45%	42%	37%	36%	39%	46%	41%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users violates users' First Amendment rights	60%	62%	53%	56%	72%	51%	70%	64%
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users does NOT violate users' First Amendment rights	40%	38%	47%	44%	28%	49%	30%	36%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 31. Personal Opinion: MURTHY V. MISSOURI (Group B)

Recently federal officials urged private social media companies such as Facebook and Twitter to block, delete, or remove users expressing disinformation or disfavored views on controversial topics, including COVID-19 and election fraud. Some people think that this does not violate users' First Amendment right to free speech. Other people think it does. 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
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users does NOT violate users' First Amendment rights	37%	35%	39%	38%	34%	36%	42%	33%	53%	43%
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users violates users' First Amendment rights	63%	65%	61%	62%	66%	64%	58%	67%	47%	57%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

  

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users does NOT violate users' First Amendment rights	37%	38%	66%	37%	16%	62%	16%	31%
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users violates users' First Amendment rights	63%	62%	34%	63%	84%	38%	84%	69%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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## 32. Court Ruling: MURTHY V. MISSOURI (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
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users does NOT violate users' First Amendment rights	38%	34%	43%	46%	41%	31%	40%	33%	59%	47%
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users violates users' First Amendment rights	62%	66%	57%	54%	59%	69%	60%	67%	41%	53%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(455)	(624)	(141)	(211)	(440)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users does NOT violate users' First Amendment rights	38%	36%	50%	41%	23%	50%	27%	34%
Federal officials urging private social media companies to block, delete, or remove users violates users' First Amendment rights	62%	64%	50%	59%	77%	50%	73%	66%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(816)	(306)	(352)	(326)	(386)	(281)	(296)



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## 33. Personal Opinion: NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA V. VULLO (Group A)

Following a school shooting, a state regulator told financial services companies that they should consider refusing to provide services to the National Rifle Association (NRA). Some people think that the state regulator's behavior violates the NRA's First Amendment rights. Other people say 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
The state regulator's behavior violates the NRA's First Amendment Rights	56%	58%	53%	56%	51%	59%	54%	61%	41%	51%
The state regulator's behavior DOES NOT violate the NRA's First Amendment Rights	44%	42%	47%	44%	49%	41%	46%	39%	59%	49%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The state regulator's behavior violates the NRA's First Amendment Rights	56%	56%	25%	55%	81%	31%	83%	56%
The state regulator's behavior DOES NOT violate the NRA's First Amendment Rights	44%	44%	75%	45%	19%	69%	17%	44%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 34. Court Ruling: NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA V. VULLO (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 state regulator's behavior violates the NRA's First Amendment Rights	64%	68%	59%	63%	60%	62%	70%	67%	55%	54%
The state regulator's behavior DOES NOT violate the NRA's First Amendment Rights	36%	32%	41%	37%	40%	38%	30%	33%	45%	46%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The state regulator's behavior violates the NRA's First Amendment Rights	64%	66%	60%	59%	75%	59%	73%	62%
The state regulator's behavior DOES NOT violate the NRA's First Amendment Rights	36%	34%	40%	41%	25%	41%	27%	38%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 35. Personal Opinion: NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA V. VULLO (Group B)

Following a school shooting, a state regulator told financial services companies that they should consider refusing to provide services to the National Rifle Association (NRA). Some people think that the state regulator's behavior does not violate the NRA's First Amendment rights. Other people say it does. 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 state regulator's behavior DOES NOT violate the NRA's First Amendment Rights	49%	45%	53%	61%	51%	43%	46%	47%	54%	54%
The state regulator's behavior violates the NRA's First Amendment Rights	51%	55%	47%	39%	49%	57%	54%	53%	46%	46%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

  

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The state regulator's behavior DOES NOT violate the NRA's First Amendment Rights	49%	46%	76%	50%	26%	71%	26%	44%
The state regulator's behavior violates the NRA's First Amendment Rights	51%	54%	24%	50%	74%	29%	74%	56%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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## 36. Court Ruling: NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA V. VULLO (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 state regulator's behavior DOES NOT violate the NRA's First Amendment Rights	41%	40%	42%	44%	49%	36%	35%	37%	49%	47%
The state regulator's behavior violates the NRA's First Amendment Rights	59%	60%	58%	56%	51%	64%	65%	63%	51%	53%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The state regulator's behavior DOES NOT violate the NRA's First Amendment Rights	41%	36%	45%	46%	28%	46%	30%	41%
The state regulator's behavior violates the NRA's First Amendment Rights	59%	64%	55%	54%	72%	54%	70%	59%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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### 37. Personal Opinion: NETCHOICE V. PAXTON/MOODY V. NETCHOICE (Group A)

Social media companies often remove content from their websites for various reasons. Some people think that states should be allowed to prevent social media companies from censoring speech based on the viewpoint of the user. Other people think that states cannot do that because it violates social media companies' First Amendment rights. 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 allowed to prevent social media companies from censoring speech	41%	42%	41%	34%	41%	44%	45%	43%	41%	43%
States cannot prevent social media companies from censoring speech	59%	58%	59%	66%	59%	56%	55%	57%	59%	57%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States should be allowed to prevent social media companies from censoring speech	41%	44%	31%	35%	53%	32%	54%	40%
States cannot prevent social media companies from censoring speech	59%	56%	69%	65%	47%	68%	46%	60%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 38. Court Ruling: NETCHOICE V. PAXTON/MOODY V. NETCHOICE (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
States should be allowed to prevent social media companies from censoring speech	46%	48%	45%	51%	44%	49%	41%	46%	50%	51%
States cannot prevent social media companies from censoring speech	54%	52%	55%	49%	56%	51%	59%	54%	50%	49%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States should be allowed to prevent social media companies from censoring speech	46%	48%	40%	46%	53%	39%	56%	45%
States cannot prevent social media companies from censoring speech	54%	52%	60%	54%	47%	61%	44%	55%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 39. Personal Opinion: NETCHOICE V. PAXTON/MOODY V. NETCHOICE (Group B)

Social media companies often remove content from their websites for various reasons. Some people think that states cannot prevent social media companies from censoring speech based on the viewpoint of the user because it violates social media companies' First Amendment rights. Other people think that states should be allowed to do that. 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
States cannot prevent social media companies from censoring speech	60%	57%	63%	63%	62%	59%	56%	61%	65%	54%
States should be allowed to prevent social media companies from censoring speech	40%	43%	37%	37%	38%	41%	44%	39%	35%	46%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

  

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States cannot prevent social media companies from censoring speech	60%	61%	73%	62%	47%	69%	52%	57%
States should be allowed to prevent social media companies from censoring speech	40%	39%	27%	38%	53%	31%	48%	43%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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## 40. Court Ruling: NETCHOICE V. PAXTON/MOODY V. NETCHOICE (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 cannot prevent social media companies from censoring speech	57%	56%	59%	49%	62%	58%	58%	58%	61%	50%
States should be allowed to prevent social media companies from censoring speech	43%	44%	41%	51%	38%	42%	42%	42%	39%	50%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States cannot prevent social media companies from censoring speech	57%	58%	64%	58%	52%	60%	53%	60%
States should be allowed to prevent social media companies from censoring speech	43%	42%	36%	42%	48%	40%	47%	40%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)



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## 41. Personal Opinion: SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION V. JARKESY (Group A)

Some federal agencies bring actions in administrative proceedings with their own judges rather than in regular federal courts. Some people think this is unconstitutional because these proceedings do not have jury trials the way federal courts do. Other people think that such proceedings are constitutional. 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
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is NOT constitutional	70%	72%	67%	72%	68%	73%	64%	69%	69%	70%
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is constitutional	30%	28%	33%	28%	32%	27%	36%	31%	31%	30%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

  

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is NOT constitutional	70%	69%	53%	69%	82%	54%	80%	73%
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is constitutional	30%	31%	47%	31%	18%	46%	20%	27%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 42. Court Ruling: SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION V. JARKESY (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
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is NOT constitutional	59%	64%	53%	61%	51%	62%	59%	61%	58%	54%
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is constitutional	41%	36%	47%	39%	49%	38%	41%	39%	42%	46%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is NOT constitutional	59%	60%	47%	59%	71%	48%	70%	60%
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is constitutional	41%	40%	53%	41%	29%	52%	30%	40%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 43. Personal Opinion: SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION V. JARKESY (Group B)

Some federal agencies bring actions in administrative proceedings with their own judges rather than in regular federal courts. Some people think that such proceedings are constitutional. Other people think this is unconstitutional because these proceedings do not have jury trials the way federal courts do. 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
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is constitutional	34%	36%	32%	40%	37%	30%	33%	32%	39%	38%
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is NOT constitutional	66%	64%	68%	60%	63%	70%	67%	68%	61%	62%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is constitutional	34%	34%	43%	33%	30%	42%	26%	32%
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is NOT constitutional	66%	66%	57%	67%	70%	58%	74%	68%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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## 44. Court Ruling: SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION V. JARKESY (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
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is constitutional	46%	43%	49%	57%	55%	38%	39%	44%	41%	58%
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is NOT constitutional	54%	57%	51%	43%	45%	62%	61%	56%	59%	42%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is constitutional	46%	42%	52%	48%	39%	50%	42%	41%
Federal agencies bringing actions in administrative proceedings rather than in federal courts is NOT constitutional	54%	58%	48%	52%	61%	50%	58%	59%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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45. Personal Opinion: TRUMP V. ANDERSON (Group A)

Some people think that Donald Trump is not eligible to run for president in 2024 because the 14th Amendment's ban on insurrectionists holding public office includes his conduct on January 6, 2021. Others disagree and think he is eligible to run. 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
President Donald Trump is NOT eligible to run for president in 2024	46%	43%	50%	49%	51%	41%	46%	39%	67%	51%
President Donald Trump is eligible to run for president in 2024	54%	57%	50%	51%	49%	59%	54%	61%	33%	49%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
President Donald Trump is NOT eligible to run for president in 2024	46%	44%	82%	48%	16%	83%	10%	44%
President Donald Trump is eligible to run for president in 2024	54%	56%	18%	52%	84%	17%	90%	56%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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### 46. Court Ruling: TRUMP V. ANDERSON (Group A)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think 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
President Donald Trump is NOT eligible to run for president in 2024	24%	23%	26%	32%	28%	22%	16%	18%	43%	32%
President Donald Trump is eligible to run for president in 2024	76%	77%	74%	68%	72%	78%	84%	82%	57%	68%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
President Donald Trump is NOT eligible to run for president in 2024	24%	19%	27%	31%	11%	39%	9%	22%
President Donald Trump is eligible to run for president in 2024	76%	81%	73%	69%	89%	61%	91%	78%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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### 47. Personal Opinion: TRUMP V. ANDERSON (Group B)

Some people think that President Donald Trump is eligible to run for president in 2024. Others think that he is not eligible to run because the 14th Amendment's ban on insurrectionists holding public office includes his conduct on January 6, 2021. 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
President Donald Trump is eligible to run for president in 2024	53%	58%	48%	38%	54%	60%	54%	61%	23%	42%
President Donald Trump is NOT eligible to run for president in 2024	47%	42%	52%	62%	46%	40%	46%	39%	77%	58%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
President Donald Trump is eligible to run for president in 2024	53%	55%	11%	50%	90%	15%	95%	55%
President Donald Trump is NOT eligible to run for president in 2024	47%	45%	89%	50%	10%	85%	5%	45%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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### 48. Court Ruling: TRUMP V. ANDERSON (Group B)

The Supreme Court recently decided this issue. Regardless of your personal views, how do you think 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
President Donald Trump is eligible to run for president in 2024	76%	80%	73%	65%	74%	80%	82%	86%	50%	58%
President Donald Trump is NOT eligible to run for president in 2024	24%	20%	27%	35%	26%	20%	18%	14%	50%	42%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
President Donald Trump is eligible to run for president in 2024	76%	81%	74%	69%	89%	67%	92%	76%
President Donald Trump is NOT eligible to run for president in 2024	24%	19%	26%	31%	11%	33%	8%	24%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)



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## 49. Personal Opinion: TRUMP V. UNITED STATES (Group A)

Some people think that former presidents are immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president. Other people think that former presidents are not immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president and so can be criminally prosecuted for such actions. 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
Former presidents are immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	27%	33%	22%	21%	24%	32%	30%	30%	19%	24%
Former presidents are NOT immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	73%	67%	78%	79%	76%	68%	70%	70%	81%	76%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Former presidents are immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	27%	29%	9%	21%	49%	10%	45%	31%
Former presidents are NOT immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	73%	71%	91%	79%	51%	90%	55%	69%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 50. Court Ruling: TRUMP V. UNITED STATES (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
Former presidents are immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	40%	43%	37%	37%	39%	43%	41%	43%	31%	38%
Former presidents are NOT immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	60%	57%	63%	63%	61%	57%	59%	57%	69%	62%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Former presidents are immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	40%	42%	32%	35%	52%	30%	50%	42%
Former presidents are NOT immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	60%	58%	68%	65%	48%	70%	50%	58%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 51. Personal Opinion: TRUMP V. UNITED STATES (Group B)

Some people think that former presidents are not immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president and so can be criminally prosecuted for such actions. Other people think that former presidents are immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president. 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
Former presidents are NOT immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	74%	71%	78%	83%	76%	71%	70%	72%	90%	73%
Former presidents are immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	26%	29%	22%	17%	24%	29%	30%	28%	10%	27%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Former presidents are NOT immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	74%	73%	92%	80%	57%	90%	55%	79%
Former presidents are immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	26%	27%	8%	20%	43%	10%	45%	21%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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### 52. Court Ruling: TRUMP V. UNITED STATES (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
Former presidents are NOT immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	63%	59%	67%	68%	66%	59%	62%	63%	70%	64%
Former presidents are immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	37%	41%	33%	32%	34%	41%	38%	37%	30%	36%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Former presidents are NOT immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	63%	62%	69%	70%	53%	72%	51%	67%
Former presidents are immune from criminal prosecution for actions they took while president	37%	38%	31%	30%	47%	28%	49%	33%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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### 53. Personal Opinion: UNITED STATES V. RAHIMI (Group A)

Some people think that barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms violates their Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms. Other people think that this does not violate their Second Amendment rights. 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 domestic abusers from possessing firearms violates their Second Amendment rights	26%	33%	18%	30%	32%	27%	13%	23%	35%	31%
Barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms DOES NOT violate their Second Amendment rights	74%	67%	82%	70%	68%	73%	87%	77%	65%	69%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms violates their Second Amendment rights	26%	22%	17%	27%	33%	19%	29%	23%
Barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms DOES NOT violate their Second Amendment rights	74%	78%	83%	73%	67%	81%	71%	77%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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### 54. Court Ruling: UNITED STATES V. RAHIMI (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
Barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms violates their Second Amendment rights	39%	41%	37%	39%	47%	37%	35%	39%	37%	32%
Barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms DOES NOT violate their Second Amendment rights	61%	59%	63%	61%	53%	63%	65%	61%	63%	68%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms violates their Second Amendment rights	39%	41%	53%	39%	31%	47%	29%	40%
Barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms DOES NOT violate their Second Amendment rights	61%	59%	47%	61%	69%	53%	71%	60%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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### 55. Personal Opinion: UNITED STATES V. RAHIMI (Group B)

Some people think that barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms does not violate their Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms. Other people think that this does violate their Second Amendment rights. 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 domestic abusers from possessing firearms DOES NOT violate their Second Amendment rights	74%	69%	78%	78%	63%	73%	84%	75%	71%	72%
Barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms violates their Second Amendment rights	26%	31%	22%	22%	37%	27%	16%	25%	29%	28%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms DOES NOT violate their Second Amendment rights	74%	75%	86%	75%	63%	82%	64%	72%
Barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms violates their Second Amendment rights	26%	25%	14%	25%	37%	18%	36%	28%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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### 56. Court Ruling: UNITED STATES V. RAHIMI (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
Barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms DOES NOT violate their Second Amendment rights	61%	62%	60%	53%	58%	64%	66%	61%	59%	60%
Barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms violates their Second Amendment rights	39%	38%	40%	47%	42%	36%	34%	39%	41%	40%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(454)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(286)	(723)	(113)	(169)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms DOES NOT violate their Second Amendment rights	61%	59%	44%	64%	68%	52%	69%	60%
Barring domestic abusers from possessing firearms violates their Second Amendment rights	39%	41%	56%	36%	32%	48%	31%	40%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(815)	(307)	(351)	(326)	(386)	(281)	(296)



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### 57. Personal Opinion: VIDAL V. ELSTER (Group A)

Federal law forbids trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names. Some people think that this violates people's First Amendment right to free speech. Other people think this does not violate people'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
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does violate the First Amendment	44%	47%	41%	59%	39%	44%	35%	42%	51%	49%
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does NOT violate the First Amendment	56%	53%	59%	41%	61%	56%	65%	58%	49%	51%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does violate the First Amendment	44%	42%	34%	47%	49%	40%	46%	44%
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does NOT violate the First Amendment	56%	58%	66%	53%	51%	60%	54%	56%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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## 58. Court Ruling: VIDAL V. ELSTER (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
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does violate the First Amendment	44%	45%	42%	50%	41%	44%	40%	41%	45%	47%
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does NOT violate the First Amendment	56%	55%	58%	50%	59%	56%	60%	59%	55%	53%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does violate the First Amendment	44%	43%	42%	45%	44%	43%	44%	44%
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does NOT violate the First Amendment	56%	57%	58%	55%	56%	57%	56%	56%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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### 59. Personal Opinion: VIDAL V. ELSTER (Group B)

Federal law forbids trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names. Some people think this does not violate people's First Amendment right to free speech. Other people think that this violates people'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
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does NOT violate the First Amendment	57%	55%	59%	65%	53%	57%	56%	58%	50%	56%
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does violate the First Amendment	43%	45%	41%	35%	47%	43%	44%	42%	50%	44%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,078)	(454)	(624)	(140)	(211)	(440)	(287)	(723)	(113)	(168)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does NOT violate the First Amendment	57%	59%	71%	54%	52%	64%	51%	56%
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does violate the First Amendment	43%	41%	29%	46%	48%	36%	49%	44%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,078)	(815)	(307)	(351)	(326)	(386)	(281)	(296)

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## 60. Court Ruling: VIDAL V. ELSTER (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
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does NOT violate the First Amendment	58%	55%	61%	70%	57%	54%	57%	59%	49%	60%
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does violate the First Amendment	42%	45%	39%	30%	43%	46%	43%	41%	51%	40%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(454)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(440)	(287)	(723)	(113)	(169)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does NOT violate the First Amendment	58%	57%	61%	57%	59%	56%	59%	56%
Forbidding trademarks that include individual names, including politicians' names, does violate the First Amendment	42%	43%	39%	43%	41%	44%	41%	44%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(815)	(307)	(351)	(326)	(386)	(281)	(296)

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## 61. Personal Opinion: GRANTS PASS V. JOHNSON (Group A)

A local law bans homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full. Some people believe that the law violates the Constitution's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment because these people have nowhere else to go. Other people think this does not violate the Constitution's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. 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
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full violates the Constitution	61%	60%	61%	70%	67%	57%	50%	59%	72%	59%
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full DOES NOT violate the Constitution	39%	40%	39%	30%	33%	43%	50%	41%	28%	41%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,137)	(496)	(641)	(157)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full violates the Constitution	61%	59%	76%	60%	47%	70%	48%	57%
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full DOES NOT violate the Constitution	39%	41%	24%	40%	53%	30%	52%	43%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,137)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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### 62. Court Ruling: GRANTS PASS V. JOHNSON (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
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full violates the Constitution	45%	46%	45%	51%	49%	43%	40%	44%	58%	46%
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full DOES NOT violate the Constitution	55%	54%	55%	49%	51%	57%	60%	56%	42%	54%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full violates the Constitution	45%	43%	40%	48%	43%	48%	44%	42%
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full DOES NOT violate the Constitution	55%	57%	60%	52%	57%	52%	56%	58%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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### 63. Personal Opinion: GRANTS PASS V. JOHNSON (Group B)

A local law bans homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full. Some people think that the law does not violate the Constitution's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. Other people believe that this does violate the Constitution's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment because these people have nowhere else to go. 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
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full DOES NOT violate the Constitution	45%	49%	42%	41%	42%	47%	51%	46%	31%	46%
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full violates the Constitution	55%	51%	58%	59%	58%	53%	49%	54%	69%	54%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full DOES NOT violate the Constitution	45%	48%	28%	42%	62%	32%	62%	44%
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full violates the Constitution	55%	52%	72%	58%	38%	68%	38%	56%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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### 64. Court Ruling: GRANTS PASS V. JOHNSON (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
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full DOES NOT violate the Constitution	58%	56%	59%	65%	55%	53%	61%	59%	43%	58%
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full violates the Constitution	42%	44%	41%	35%	45%	47%	39%	41%	57%	42%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full DOES NOT violate the Constitution	58%	60%	61%	52%	61%	57%	62%	54%
Banning homeless people from camping outside even when local shelters are full violates the Constitution	42%	40%	39%	48%	39%	43%	38%	46%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)



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### 65. Personal Opinion: FISCHER V. UNITED STATES (Group A)

Federal law makes it a crime to obstruct, influence, or impede an official proceeding. Some people think this does not include the activities that took place at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021. 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
The events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were NOT criminal	31%	34%	29%	32%	25%	35%	31%	36%	17%	29%
The events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were criminal	69%	66%	71%	68%	75%	65%	69%	64%	83%	71%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were NOT criminal	31%	34%	9%	21%	60%	13%	54%	29%
The events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were criminal	69%	66%	91%	79%	40%	87%	46%	71%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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### 66. Court Ruling: FISCHER V. UNITED STATES (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 events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were NOT criminal	35%	36%	34%	35%	35%	36%	34%	38%	26%	31%
The events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were criminal	65%	64%	66%	65%	65%	64%	66%	62%	74%	69%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(496)	(642)	(158)	(213)	(460)	(307)	(748)	(119)	(155)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were NOT criminal	35%	36%	30%	25%	51%	26%	45%	38%
The events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were criminal	65%	64%	70%	75%	49%	74%	55%	62%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,138)	(851)	(327)	(368)	(352)	(370)	(280)	(356)

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### 67. Personal Opinion: FISCHER V. UNITED STATES (Group B )

Federal law makes it a crime to obstruct, influence, or impede an official proceeding. Some people think this includes the activities that took place at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021. Other people think that it does not. 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 events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were criminal	72%	68%	76%	79%	78%	67%	68%	67%	91%	78%
The events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were NOT criminal	28%	32%	24%	21%	22%	33%	32%	33%	9%	22%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(454)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(286)	(722)	(114)	(169)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were criminal	72%	70%	95%	78%	45%	95%	45%	71%
The events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were NOT criminal	28%	30%	5%	22%	55%	5%	55%	29%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,079)	(815)	(307)	(352)	(325)	(387)	(280)	(296)

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### 68. Court Ruling: FISCHER V. UNITED STATES (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 events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were criminal	67%	63%	70%	63%	74%	65%	64%	61%	80%	75%
The events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were NOT criminal	33%	37%	30%	37%	26%	35%	36%	39%	20%	25%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(455)	(625)	(141)	(211)	(441)	(287)	(723)	(114)	(169)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were criminal	67%	62%	72%	74%	52%	76%	50%	68%
The events at the U.S. Capitol Building on January 6, 2021 were NOT criminal	33%	38%	28%	26%	48%	24%	50%	32%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,080)	(816)	(307)	(352)	(326)	(387)	(281)	(296)

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## 69. Supreme Court Vacancies and Presidential Vote

How important is the president's ability to nominate people to fill Supreme Court vacancies in deciding how you will vote for president in November 2024?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Extremely important	30%	33%	28%	22%	23%	32%	44%	32%	31%	22%
Very important	28%	27%	28%	26%	31%	27%	27%	26%	33%	28%
Moderately important	24%	21%	26%	26%	28%	23%	17%	22%	25%	29%
Slightly important	8%	8%	8%	11%	9%	7%	6%	8%	3%	10%
Not important	10%	11%	10%	15%	9%	11%	6%	10%	6%	12%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	98%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(951)	(1,267)	(299)	(424)	(901)	(594)	(1,471)	(233)	(324)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Extremely important	30%	37%	43%	22%	33%	39%	32%	23%
Very important	28%	28%	27%	27%	30%	30%	28%	27%
Moderately important	24%	21%	18%	30%	20%	18%	23%	29%
Slightly important	8%	7%	7%	10%	8%	7%	7%	10%
Not important	10%	7%	5%	11%	10%	6%	11%	11%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(1,667)	(634)	(720)	(678)	(757)	(561)	(652)

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### 70. Supreme Court Vacancies and Congressional Vote

How important is the president's ability to nominate people to fill Supreme Court vacancies in deciding how you will vote for Congress in November 2024?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Extremely important	25%	26%	25%	18%	17%	29%	38%	27%	26%	21%
Very important	28%	28%	27%	28%	29%	26%	28%	26%	38%	27%
Moderately important	25%	23%	27%	28%	31%	24%	18%	24%	24%	29%
Slightly important	9%	10%	9%	11%	10%	8%	8%	10%	4%	9%
Not important	13%	13%	12%	16%	13%	13%	8%	13%	7%	14%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(951)	(1,267)	(299)	(424)	(901)	(594)	(1,471)	(233)	(324)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Extremely important	25%	31%	37%	17%	28%	33%	27%	18%
Very important	28%	28%	27%	27%	29%	33%	28%	23%
Moderately important	25%	22%	21%	30%	22%	20%	24%	30%
Slightly important	9%	8%	7%	11%	9%	8%	9%	11%
Not important	13%	11%	8%	14%	12%	6%	12%	17%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(1,667)	(634)	(720)	(678)	(757)	(561)	(652)

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## 71A. Feelings about Supreme Court Justices — Having good professional and educational qualifications

How important are the following in how you feel about a Supreme Court justice?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Extremely important	54%	55%	54%	46%	46%	59%	65%	57%	54%	44%
Very important	29%	29%	30%	33%	28%	28%	29%	29%	31%	29%
Moderately important	12%	12%	12%	15%	18%	11%	4%	10%	13%	19%
Slightly important	3%	3%	3%	4%	6%	1%	1%	2%	1%	6%
Not important	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%
Totals	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,216)	(950)	(1,266)	(299)	(424)	(899)	(594)	(1,470)	(233)	(324)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Extremely important	54%	57%	60%	51%	56%	57%	56%	53%
Very important	29%	31%	27%	30%	32%	29%	33%	29%
Moderately important	12%	9%	11%	12%	10%	11%	9%	14%
Slightly important	3%	2%	2%	5%	1%	2%	1%	3%
Not important	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Totals	99%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,216)	(1,666)	(633)	(719)	(678)	(756)	(561)	(651)

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## 71B. Feelings about Supreme Court Justices — Being likely to decide cases in a way that you agree with

How important are the following in how you feel about a Supreme Court justice?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Extremely important	17%	17%	18%	20%	14%	18%	17%	17%	20%	17%
Very important	29%	29%	29%	31%	34%	24%	27%	27%	39%	33%
Moderately important	32%	30%	34%	31%	33%	32%	32%	33%	27%	30%
Slightly important	10%	11%	10%	12%	7%	11%	12%	10%	10%	10%
Not important	12%	13%	10%	6%	11%	16%	11%	13%	4%	10%
Totals	100%	100%	101%	100%	99%	101%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,216)	(951)	(1,265)	(299)	(423)	(900)	(594)	(1,469)	(233)	(324)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Extremely important	17%	18%	20%	13%	19%	19%	20%	11%
Very important	29%	29%	34%	28%	28%	38%	27%	24%
Moderately important	32%	31%	30%	31%	33%	29%	32%	34%
Slightly important	10%	10%	9%	14%	8%	8%	8%	14%
Not important	12%	11%	7%	14%	12%	6%	12%	16%
Totals	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,216)	(1,666)	(634)	(719)	(678)	(756)	(561)	(652)



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## 71C. Feelings about Supreme Court Justices — Being likely to interpret the law appropriately

How important are the following in how you feel about a Supreme Court justice?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Extremely important	65%	65%	65%	54%	55%	71%	77%	72%	53%	50%
Very important	22%	21%	22%	28%	24%	18%	18%	19%	32%	27%
Moderately important	10%	10%	10%	13%	17%	8%	4%	7%	12%	16%
Slightly important	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	4%
Not important	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%
Totals	101%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,215)	(950)	(1,265)	(299)	(422)	(900)	(594)	(1,469)	(233)	(323)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Extremely important	65%	72%	70%	62%	70%	62%	71%	66%
Very important	22%	21%	21%	23%	20%	25%	19%	21%
Moderately important	10%	6%	7%	12%	8%	10%	9%	10%
Slightly important	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	0%	2%
Not important	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Totals	101%	101%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,215)	(1,666)	(634)	(719)	(678)	(755)	(561)	(652)

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## 71D. Feelings about Supreme Court Justices — Sharing my political ideology

How important are the following in how you feel about a Supreme Court justice?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Extremely important	14%	14%	14%	20%	9%	14%	13%	13%	18%	14%
Very important	22%	20%	24%	22%	25%	18%	25%	22%	27%	20%
Moderately important	35%	33%	36%	32%	35%	35%	37%	36%	32%	33%
Slightly important	13%	14%	12%	15%	15%	12%	11%	13%	13%	14%
Not important	16%	19%	14%	11%	16%	21%	14%	16%	10%	18%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,217)	(951)	(1,266)	(299)	(423)	(901)	(594)	(1,470)	(233)	(324)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Extremely important	14%	14%	16%	9%	17%	17%	18%	8%
Very important	22%	24%	27%	20%	23%	28%	23%	16%
Moderately important	35%	35%	35%	32%	35%	36%	34%	36%
Slightly important	13%	13%	11%	17%	10%	11%	11%	19%
Not important	16%	14%	10%	22%	14%	9%	15%	22%
Totals	100%	100%	99%	100%	99%	101%	101%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,217)	(1,667)	(634)	(720)	(678)	(757)	(561)	(652)

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### 72. Importance of Criticizing Supreme Court

How much do you agree with the following statement: "It is important for leaders of the [Democratic/Republican] Party to criticize the Supreme Court"

*Asked of Democrats, Republicans, and leaners*

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly agree	18%	20%	16%	21%	17%	15%	22%	17%	20%	23%
Somewhat agree	21%	23%	18%	25%	30%	16%	15%	21%	18%	20%
Neither agree nor disagree	40%	38%	42%	39%	40%	43%	36%	41%	38%	38%
Somewhat disagree	9%	8%	10%	10%	7%	9%	11%	9%	8%	10%
Strongly disagree	12%	11%	13%	6%	6%	16%	17%	12%	15%	9%
Totals	100%	100%	99%	101%	100%	99%	101%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,745)	(757)	(988)	(203)	(303)	(720)	(519)	(1,213)	(184)	(222)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	18%	19%	38%	13%	8%	29%	9%	16%
Somewhat agree	21%	19%	25%	20%	18%	25%	16%	19%
Neither agree nor disagree	40%	39%	29%	45%	44%	34%	46%	42%
Somewhat disagree	9%	9%	4%	9%	14%	5%	12%	11%
Strongly disagree	12%	13%	5%	12%	17%	7%	17%	12%
Totals	100%	99%	101%	99%	101%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,745)	(1,454)	(586)	(508)	(602)	(757)	(561)	(356)

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### 73. Breakdown of 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	26%	30%	22%	24%	26%	26%	25%	26%	25%	23%
6-3	44%	43%	45%	40%	41%	44%	53%	47%	39%	37%
7-2	20%	17%	22%	23%	21%	19%	16%	19%	21%	23%
8-1	5%	4%	5%	4%	6%	5%	3%	3%	6%	8%
9-0	6%	6%	7%	8%	7%	6%	4%	5%	8%	9%
Totals	101%	100%	101%	99%	101%	100%	101%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(951)	(1,267)	(299)	(424)	(901)	(594)	(1,471)	(233)	(324)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
5-4	26%	28%	21%	26%	30%	23%	29%	25%
6-3	44%	48%	55%	42%	40%	48%	39%	48%
7-2	20%	17%	17%	21%	19%	20%	21%	17%
8-1	5%	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%	4%
9-0	6%	4%	4%	7%	6%	5%	6%	6%
Totals	101%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(1,667)	(634)	(720)	(678)	(757)	(561)	(652)

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## 74. 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	23%	23%	23%	34%	31%	20%	9%	18%	29%	40%
Life term	66%	69%	64%	52%	53%	72%	87%	74%	56%	47%
Neither	10%	7%	13%	14%	16%	7%	4%	8%	15%	13%
Totals	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(951)	(1,267)	(299)	(424)	(901)	(594)	(1,471)	(233)	(324)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Set number of years	23%	16%	18%	28%	20%	24%	19%	22%
Life term	66%	76%	77%	61%	71%	68%	71%	70%
Neither	10%	7%	5%	11%	9%	8%	10%	8%
Totals	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(1,667)	(634)	(720)	(678)	(757)	(561)	(652)

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### 75. 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	12%	11%	12%	16%	12%	10%	9%	9%	15%	19%
U.S. Supreme Court	75%	78%	72%	68%	70%	78%	85%	80%	69%	62%
The President	13%	10%	16%	16%	18%	13%	5%	11%	15%	19%
Totals	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	101%	99%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,217)	(950)	(1,267)	(299)	(423)	(901)	(594)	(1,470)	(233)	(324)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
U.S. Congress	12%	9%	10%	14%	10%	14%	9%	10%
U.S. Supreme Court	75%	81%	80%	72%	80%	75%	77%	79%
The President	13%	10%	10%	14%	10%	11%	14%	12%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,217)	(1,667)	(633)	(720)	(678)	(757)	(561)	(652)

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## 76. 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	14%	13%	14%	22%	16%	12%	6%	10%	19%	23%
Appointed to the bench	75%	78%	72%	65%	66%	80%	90%	81%	67%	59%
Neither	11%	8%	14%	14%	19%	8%	4%	8%	14%	19%
Totals	100%	99%	100%	101%	101%	100%	100%	99%	100%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(951)	(1,267)	(299)	(424)	(901)	(594)	(1,471)	(233)	(324)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Elected to the bench	14%	11%	12%	15%	12%	18%	13%	9%
Appointed to the bench	75%	82%	81%	74%	80%	75%	78%	79%
Neither	11%	7%	7%	11%	8%	7%	9%	13%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(1,667)	(634)	(720)	(678)	(757)	(561)	(652)

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## 77. 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%	10%	10%	11%	11%	6%	7%	13%	13%
Samuel Alito	7%	5%	9%	8%	7%	7%	4%	6%	6%	9%
Elena Kagan	4%	4%	5%	4%	8%	3%	1%	3%	7%	6%
John Roberts	72%	76%	68%	66%	64%	73%	85%	76%	67%	60%
Neil Gorsuch	8%	7%	9%	12%	10%	6%	5%	7%	7%	11%
Totals	101%	101%	101%	100%	100%	100%	101%	99%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,214)	(951)	(1,263)	(299)	(422)	(899)	(594)	(1,470)	(233)	(322)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Sonia Sotomayor	10%	8%	9%	12%	6%	9%	8%	8%
Samuel Alito	7%	6%	8%	7%	5%	7%	5%	8%
Elena Kagan	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%
John Roberts	72%	78%	73%	68%	80%	74%	77%	70%
Neil Gorsuch	8%	5%	7%	10%	6%	7%	5%	10%
Totals	101%	100%	101%	101%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,214)	(1,666)	(634)	(718)	(678)	(756)	(561)	(651)



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## 78. 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	8%	7%	8%	9%	13%	5%	3%	6%	10%	13%
Ketanji Brown Jackson	56%	59%	53%	47%	48%	59%	68%	58%	59%	42%
John Roberts	7%	6%	8%	9%	9%	8%	3%	5%	11%	13%
Brett Kavanaugh	12%	11%	13%	18%	13%	10%	8%	12%	7%	14%
Amy Coney Barrett	17%	16%	18%	18%	16%	18%	18%	18%	13%	18%
Totals	100%	99%	100%	101%	99%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,213)	(950)	(1,263)	(299)	(421)	(899)	(594)	(1,470)	(233)	(321)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Sonia Sotomayor	8%	4%	5%	8%	7%	6%	6%	7%
Ketanji Brown Jackson	56%	63%	64%	50%	61%	60%	58%	56%
John Roberts	7%	5%	4%	9%	6%	7%	7%	6%
Brett Kavanaugh	12%	10%	11%	13%	11%	11%	12%	12%
Amy Coney Barrett	17%	18%	17%	19%	16%	16%	18%	20%
Totals	100%	100%	101%	99%	101%	100%	101%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,213)	(1,666)	(634)	(718)	(677)	(756)	(560)	(651)

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## 79. 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?

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
9 out of 9	4%	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	1%	2%	5%	7%
8 out of 9	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	1%	2%	3%	4%
7 out of 9	6%	4%	9%	6%	7%	6%	7%	6%	7%	7%
6 out of 9	38%	42%	35%	31%	33%	42%	46%	42%	32%	28%
5 out of 9	25%	26%	24%	25%	22%	25%	27%	24%	25%	23%
4 out of 9	14%	14%	15%	17%	17%	12%	12%	13%	18%	18%
3 out of 9	7%	6%	7%	8%	8%	6%	5%	7%	4%	7%
2 out of 9	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	3%	2%
1 out of 9	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%
0 out of 9	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	101%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,217)	(951)	(1,266)	(299)	(424)	(900)	(594)	(1,470)	(233)	(324)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
9 out of 9	4%	2%	2%	5%	3%	3%	3%	4%
8 out of 9	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	3%
7 out of 9	6%	6%	10%	6%	4%	8%	5%	7%
6 out of 9	38%	46%	53%	33%	36%	46%	33%	39%
5 out of 9	25%	25%	19%	25%	29%	22%	26%	26%
4 out of 9	14%	11%	8%	16%	17%	10%	19%	12%
3 out of 9	7%	6%	4%	8%	7%	5%	7%	7%
2 out of 9	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%

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	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
1 out of 9	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
0 out of 9	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Totals	100%	100%	99%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,217)	(1,667)	(634)	(720)	(678)	(757)	(561)	(652)

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## 80. Influence of Appointing President's Partisanship

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	25%	26%	24%	25%	23%	25%	29%	26%	29%	22%
A lot	28%	27%	28%	28%	29%	27%	28%	30%	24%	23%
A moderate amount	30%	27%	32%	32%	34%	30%	23%	28%	31%	36%
A little	11%	13%	9%	10%	11%	12%	10%	10%	11%	14%
Not at all	6%	6%	6%	6%	3%	7%	10%	7%	5%	4%
Totals	100%	99%	99%	101%	100%	101%	100%	101%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,217)	(951)	(1,266)	(299)	(424)	(900)	(594)	(1,470)	(233)	(324)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
A great deal	25%	28%	41%	22%	17%	33%	17%	27%
A lot	28%	31%	29%	28%	27%	33%	27%	26%
A moderate amount	30%	26%	23%	35%	29%	25%	29%	32%
A little	11%	10%	4%	11%	17%	6%	16%	11%
Not at all	6%	5%	2%	4%	9%	2%	11%	4%
Totals	100%	100%	99%	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,217)	(1,667)	(634)	(720)	(678)	(757)	(561)	(652)

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## 81. Approve of Supreme Court Performance

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%	5%	7%	9%	14%	10%	5%	9%
Somewhat approve	27%	33%	20%	28%	25%	29%	24%	29%	25%	23%
Neither approve nor disapprove	31%	25%	36%	36%	41%	28%	18%	26%	41%	40%
Somewhat disapprove	16%	14%	18%	12%	15%	17%	18%	17%	10%	14%
Strongly disapprove	18%	18%	18%	19%	12%	17%	26%	19%	19%	15%
Totals	101%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(951)	(1,267)	(299)	(424)	(901)	(594)	(1,471)	(233)	(324)

  

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly approve	9%	10%	4%	5%	17%	5%	17%	7%
Somewhat approve	27%	29%	10%	27%	44%	17%	44%	24%
Neither approve nor disapprove	31%	23%	19%	36%	27%	23%	26%	36%
Somewhat disapprove	16%	17%	23%	18%	9%	22%	10%	16%
Strongly disapprove	18%	21%	45%	14%	3%	33%	3%	18%
Totals	101%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(1,667)	(634)	(720)	(678)	(757)	(561)	(652)

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**82A. Statement Agreement — Judges on the U.S. Supreme Court who consistently make decisions at odds with what a majority of the people want should be removed from their position as judge**  
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly agree	12%	11%	14%	14%	12%	12%	11%	11%	15%	13%
Somewhat agree	22%	20%	23%	26%	22%	19%	21%	22%	25%	23%
Neither agree nor disagree	33%	30%	35%	35%	38%	32%	26%	29%	39%	41%
Somewhat disagree	16%	16%	15%	16%	16%	16%	14%	17%	13%	11%
Strongly disagree	18%	23%	13%	9%	12%	21%	28%	21%	7%	12%
Totals	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(951)	(1,267)	(299)	(424)	(901)	(594)	(1,471)	(233)	(324)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	12%	13%	22%	10%	8%	19%	8%	10%
Somewhat agree	22%	22%	31%	24%	15%	32%	16%	17%
Neither agree nor disagree	33%	27%	27%	35%	27%	29%	29%	34%
Somewhat disagree	16%	16%	12%	16%	20%	12%	19%	17%
Strongly disagree	18%	22%	8%	15%	31%	8%	28%	21%
Totals	101%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(1,667)	(634)	(720)	(678)	(757)	(561)	(652)

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**82B. Statement Agreement — The U.S. Supreme Court has become too independent and should be reined in**  
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly agree	11%	8%	13%	10%	8%	12%	11%	10%	12%	13%
Somewhat agree	22%	21%	23%	27%	24%	19%	18%	22%	22%	26%
Neither agree nor disagree	34%	32%	37%	38%	41%	32%	26%	29%	49%	43%
Somewhat disagree	17%	16%	17%	16%	16%	16%	18%	20%	9%	11%
Strongly disagree	17%	23%	11%	9%	11%	20%	27%	20%	7%	7%
Totals	101%	100%	101%	100%	100%	99%	100%	101%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,217)	(950)	(1,267)	(299)	(424)	(901)	(593)	(1,471)	(232)	(324)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	11%	11%	18%	10%	6%	17%	6%	8%
Somewhat agree	22%	20%	25%	26%	15%	28%	18%	18%
Neither agree nor disagree	34%	29%	32%	37%	27%	35%	27%	35%
Somewhat disagree	17%	18%	17%	13%	22%	15%	21%	16%
Strongly disagree	17%	21%	8%	14%	30%	5%	28%	22%
Totals	101%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,217)	(1,666)	(634)	(719)	(678)	(756)	(561)	(652)

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## 82C. Statement Agreement — If the U.S. Supreme Court started making a lot of decisions that most people disagree with, it might be better to do away with the Supreme Court altogether

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly agree	8%	8%	8%	14%	6%	7%	6%	7%	12%	10%
Somewhat agree	15%	14%	17%	19%	22%	13%	8%	12%	25%	21%
Neither agree nor disagree	26%	23%	30%	33%	33%	24%	15%	22%	32%	38%
Somewhat disagree	18%	17%	19%	18%	19%	18%	17%	20%	17%	11%
Strongly disagree	32%	39%	26%	17%	20%	38%	53%	39%	15%	20%
Totals	99%	101%	100%	101%	100%	100%	99%	100%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,217)	(951)	(1,266)	(298)	(424)	(901)	(594)	(1,471)	(233)	(324)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	8%	8%	14%	8%	4%	11%	4%	8%
Somewhat agree	15%	14%	16%	16%	14%	19%	13%	14%
Neither agree nor disagree	26%	19%	26%	29%	16%	26%	17%	26%
Somewhat disagree	18%	19%	20%	20%	17%	21%	19%	16%
Strongly disagree	32%	40%	24%	28%	49%	23%	47%	37%
Totals	99%	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,217)	(1,667)	(634)	(720)	(677)	(756)	(561)	(652)



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## 82D. Statement Agreement — The U.S. Supreme Court gets too mixed up in politics

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly agree	26%	26%	26%	23%	23%	27%	31%	26%	26%	25%
Somewhat agree	32%	31%	32%	36%	34%	31%	27%	33%	32%	29%
Neither agree nor disagree	27%	26%	28%	31%	29%	25%	22%	23%	31%	34%
Somewhat disagree	10%	11%	10%	7%	10%	11%	12%	12%	8%	9%
Strongly disagree	5%	6%	4%	3%	4%	6%	7%	6%	2%	4%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	99%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,217)	(951)	(1,266)	(299)	(424)	(900)	(594)	(1,470)	(233)	(324)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	26%	28%	41%	26%	16%	34%	17%	28%
Somewhat agree	32%	32%	31%	35%	31%	36%	30%	30%
Neither agree nor disagree	27%	22%	18%	28%	26%	21%	28%	27%
Somewhat disagree	10%	12%	8%	8%	17%	7%	14%	11%
Strongly disagree	5%	6%	2%	2%	11%	1%	11%	4%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	99%	101%	99%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,217)	(1,666)	(634)	(719)	(678)	(757)	(560)	(652)

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**82E. Statement Agreement — The U.S. Supreme Court can usually be trusted to make decisions that are right for the country as a whole**  
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

		Gender		Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly agree	12%	15%	10%	12%	9%	13%	16%	13%	12%	12%
Somewhat agree	33%	37%	29%	29%	33%	34%	33%	35%	29%	28%
Neither agree nor disagree	26%	23%	28%	28%	32%	25%	17%	22%	31%	34%
Somewhat disagree	18%	15%	20%	17%	18%	16%	19%	18%	16%	17%
Strongly disagree	11%	11%	12%	13%	8%	11%	14%	12%	12%	8%
Totals	100%	101%	99%	99%	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(951)	(1,267)	(299)	(424)	(901)	(594)	(1,471)	(233)	(324)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	12%	14%	5%	10%	23%	7%	23%	9%
Somewhat agree	33%	33%	22%	33%	44%	28%	42%	32%
Neither agree nor disagree	26%	22%	19%	30%	20%	21%	21%	30%
Somewhat disagree	18%	19%	29%	18%	9%	26%	9%	18%
Strongly disagree	11%	13%	26%	9%	4%	18%	5%	11%
Totals	100%	101%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(1,667)	(634)	(720)	(678)	(757)	(561)	(652)

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### 83. 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	11%	11%	11%	9%	10%	12%	15%	11%	13%	13%
Somewhat agree	18%	20%	17%	27%	22%	14%	12%	17%	23%	21%
Neither agree nor disagree	27%	20%	34%	33%	36%	23%	17%	21%	41%	36%
Somewhat disagree	15%	14%	15%	16%	13%	15%	13%	16%	11%	14%
Strongly disagree	29%	35%	23%	15%	19%	36%	43%	35%	12%	16%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(951)	(1,267)	(299)	(424)	(901)	(594)	(1,471)	(233)	(324)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	11%	13%	26%	9%	4%	21%	5%	9%
Somewhat agree	18%	17%	30%	17%	10%	30%	12%	13%
Neither agree nor disagree	27%	21%	25%	30%	17%	27%	17%	29%
Somewhat disagree	15%	14%	10%	21%	15%	13%	16%	16%
Strongly disagree	29%	36%	9%	23%	54%	9%	52%	32%
Totals	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	102%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(1,667)	(634)	(720)	(678)	(757)	(561)	(652)

# SCOTUS Survey - March 25, 2024

## March 18 - 25, 2024 - 2218 U.S. Adults



### 84. 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	32%	31%	34%	33%	30%	33%	34%	34%	29%	27%
Somewhat agree	27%	26%	29%	27%	31%	25%	27%	29%	24%	29%
Neither agree nor disagree	24%	23%	25%	29%	28%	22%	17%	19%	38%	30%
Somewhat disagree	8%	10%	5%	7%	7%	9%	7%	8%	5%	7%
Strongly disagree	9%	11%	6%	4%	4%	11%	15%	10%	3%	7%
Totals	100%	101%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(951)	(1,267)	(299)	(424)	(901)	(594)	(1,471)	(233)	(324)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	32%	35%	54%	33%	19%	45%	21%	34%
Somewhat agree	27%	26%	25%	30%	29%	29%	29%	25%
Neither agree nor disagree	24%	19%	14%	26%	22%	18%	23%	25%
Somewhat disagree	8%	8%	5%	6%	12%	5%	11%	7%
Strongly disagree	9%	11%	2%	5%	18%	2%	17%	8%
Totals	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	99%	101%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,218)	(1,667)	(634)	(720)	(678)	(757)	(561)	(652)