

SCOTUS Survey - April 16, 2025



Sample 2201 U.S. Adults
Conducted April 10 - 16, 2025
Margin of Error $\pm 2.3\%$

1. There are kits available that allow people to make firearms at home. Some people think that the government should be able to regulate these kits just like it can regulate manufactured firearms. Other people think that the government should not be able to regulate these kits. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The government should be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms 75%
The government should NOT be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms 25%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The government should be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms 68%
The government should NOT be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms 32%

3. There are kits available that allow people to make firearms at home. Some people think that the government should not be able to regulate these kits. Other people think that the government should be able to regulate these kits just like it can regulate manufactured firearms. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The government should NOT be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms 25%
The government should be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms 75%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The government should NOT be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms 31%
The government should be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms 69%

5. Some people think that states should be able to ban certain treatments – such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy – for transgender minors. Other people think that states should not be able to ban such treatments. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

States should be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy 64%
States should NOT be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy 36%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

States should be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy 74%
States should NOT be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy 26%

7. Some people think that states should not be able to ban certain treatments – such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy – for transgender minors. Other people think that states should be able to ban such treatments. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

States should NOT be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy36%

States should be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy64%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

States should NOT be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy25%

States should be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy75%

9. Some people think that the government should be able to ban social media platforms, such as TikTok, that are controlled by foreign adversaries. Other people think such bans violate freedom of speech and so the government should not be able to ban these platforms. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The government should be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries57%

The government should NOT be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries43%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The government should be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries64%

The government should NOT be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries36%

11. Some people think that the government should not be able to ban social media platforms, such as TikTok, that are controlled by foreign adversaries, because such bans violate freedom of speech. Other people think that the government should be able to ban these platforms. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The government should NOT be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries42%

The government should be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries58%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The government should NOT be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries 35%

The government should be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries 65%

13. Some people think that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes (or "vape" products). Other people think that it should not be able to do this. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The FDA should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes 63%

The FDA should NOT be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes 37%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The FDA should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes 57%

The FDA should NOT be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes 43%

15. Some people think that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) should not be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes (or "vape" products). Other people think that it should be able to do this. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The FDA should NOT be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes 33%

The FDA should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes 67%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The FDA should NOT be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes 38%

The FDA should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes 62%

17. Some people think states should be able to require websites that publish sexual material to verify users' ages. Other people think that states should not be able to do this because it violates adults' free speech rights. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

States should be able to require websites to verify users' ages 79%

States should NOT be able to require websites to verify users' ages 21%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

States should be able to require websites to verify users' ages 81%

States should NOT be able to require websites to verify users' ages 19%

19. Some people think states should not be able to require websites that publish sexual material to verify users' ages because it violates adults' free speech rights. Other people think that states should be able to do this. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

States should NOT be able to require websites to verify users' ages20%
 States should be able to require websites to verify users' ages80%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

States should NOT be able to require websites to verify users' ages19%
 States should be able to require websites to verify users' ages81%

21. Some public elementary schools include instruction on gender and sexuality in their curriculums. Some people think schools must give parents with religious objections the ability to opt their children out of this instruction. Other people think that schools do not need to give parents the ability to opt their children out. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

Schools must give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality77%
 Schools do not need to give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality23%

22. 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

Schools must give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality81%
 Schools do not need to give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality19%

23. Some public elementary schools include instruction on gender and sexuality in their curriculums. Some people think that schools do not need to give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt their children out of this instruction. Other people think that schools must give these parents the ability to opt their children out. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

Schools do not need to give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality24%
 Schools must give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality76%

24. 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

Schools do not need to give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality 20%

Schools must give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality 80%

25. Mexican crime cartels have used firearms made in the U.S. to commit crimes in Mexico. Some people think that it should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for these crimes. Other people think it should not be possible. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

It should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons 36%

It should NOT be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons 64%

26. 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

It should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons 26%

It should NOT be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons 74%

27. Mexican crime cartels have used firearms made in the U.S. to commit crimes in Mexico. Some people think that it should not be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for these crimes. Other people think it should be possible. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

It should NOT be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons 63%

It should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons 37%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

It should NOT be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons 71%

It should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons 29%

29. When a state's congressional map splits members of a racial minority group into several districts, it can make it unlikely that candidates from that racial group will be elected to Congress. In response to a lawsuit brought by Black voters, Louisiana enacted a congressional map that increased the number of districts that were majority Black from 1 to 2. Some people think that using race in this way to draw congressional districts is constitutional. Others think that this is unconstitutional. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

Using race in redistricting is constitutional	31%
Using race in redistricting is unconstitutional	69%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

Using race in redistricting is constitutional	31%
Using race in redistricting is unconstitutional	69%

31. When a state's congressional map splits members of a racial minority group into several districts, it can make it unlikely that candidates from that racial group will be elected to Congress. In response to a lawsuit brought by Black voters, Louisiana enacted a congressional map that increased the number of districts that were majority Black from 1 to 2. Some people think that using race in this way to draw congressional districts is unconstitutional. Others think that this is constitutional. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

Using race in redistricting is unconstitutional	75%
Using race in redistricting is constitutional	25%

32. 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

Using race in redistricting is unconstitutional	72%
Using race in redistricting is constitutional	28%

33. Public charter schools are government funded but privately managed. Some people think that it is unconstitutional for these schools to be religious. Other people think that it is constitutional and that blocking such religious schools violates religious freedom. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

Public charter schools CANNOT be religious	53%
Public charter schools can be religious	47%

34. 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

Public charter schools CANNOT be religious	45%
Public charter schools can be religious	55%

35. Public charter schools are government funded but privately managed. Some people think that it is constitutional for these schools to be religious and that blocking such religious schools violates religious freedom. Other people think that it is unconstitutional for these schools to be religious. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

Public charter schools can be religious52%
Public charter schools CANNOT be religious48%

36. 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

Public charter schools can be religious57%
Public charter schools CANNOT be religious43%

37. Some people think that people claiming "reverse discrimination" – or discrimination against members of a majority group – should have to meet the same standards as minorities do in order to prove they have been discriminated against. Other people think that the people claiming reverse discrimination should have to show more evidence than minorities do. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

People claiming "reverse discrimination" should have to meet the same standards as minorities claiming discrimination72%
People claiming reverse discrimination should have to show more evidence28%

38. 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

People claiming "reverse discrimination" should have to meet the same standards as minorities claiming discrimination74%
People claiming reverse discrimination should have to show more evidence26%

39. Some people think that people claiming "reverse discrimination" – or discrimination against members of a majority group – should have to show more evidence than minorities do in order to prove they have been discriminated against. Other people think that the people claiming reverse discrimination should have to meet the same standards as minorities do. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

People claiming reverse discrimination should have to show more evidence32%
People claiming "reverse discrimination" should have to meet the same standards as minorities claiming discrimination68%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

People claiming reverse discrimination should have to show more evidence32%
People claiming "reverse discrimination" should have to meet the same standards as minorities claiming discrimination68%

41. Police can lawfully use deadly force if their lives are in danger. Some people think that when judging whether deadly force was justified, courts should consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced. Other people think that only actions in the seconds just before an officer's safety was threatened matter and that earlier actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced are irrelevant. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

Courts should consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced 67%

Courts should only consider actions officers took in the seconds before an officer's safety was threatened 33%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

Courts should consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced 56%

Courts should only consider actions officers took in the seconds before an officer's safety was threatened 44%

43. Police can lawfully use deadly force if their lives are in danger. Some people think that when judging whether deadly force was justified, only actions in the seconds just before an officer's safety was threatened matter and that earlier actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced are irrelevant. Other people think that courts should consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

Courts should only consider actions officers took in the seconds before an officer's safety was threatened 36%

Courts should consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced 64%

44. 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

Courts should only consider actions officers took in the seconds before an officer's safety was threatened 46%

Courts should consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced 54%

45. Some people think that the Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are. Other people think that people born in the U.S. when their parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship when they are born. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are 66%

People born in the U.S. whose parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship 34%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are 65%

People born in the U.S. whose parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship 35%

47. Some people think that people born in the U.S. when their parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship when they are born. Other people think that the Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

People born in the U.S. whose parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship 39%

The Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are 61%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

People born in the U.S. whose parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship 40%

The Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are 60%

49. Some people think that the president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress. Other people think that the president should not be able to do this because only Congress has the power to shut down agencies it has created. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress 34%

The president should NOT be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress 66%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress 36%

The president should NOT be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress 64%

51. Some people think that the president should not be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress because only Congress has the power to shut down agencies it has created. Other people think that the president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The president should NOT be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress61%

The president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress39%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The president should NOT be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress59%

The president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress41%

53. Some people think that the government should be able to forbid private institutions from having diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives because they are racially discriminatory. Other people think that the government should not be able to forbid DEI initiatives because doing so infringes on institutions' freedom of speech. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The government should be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives ..37%

The government should NOT be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives63%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The government should be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives ..47%

The government should NOT be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives53%

55. Some people think that the government should not be able to forbid private institutions from having diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives because it infringes on institutions' freedom of speech. Other people think that the government should be able to do this because DEI initiatives are racially discriminatory. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The government should NOT be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives63%

The government should be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives ..37%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The government should NOT be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives 54%

The government should be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives .. 46%

57. Some people think the president should be able to immediately deport immigrants deemed by the administration to be national security risks without a court hearing. Other people think that these immigrants must be given access to a court hearing. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The president should be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing 48%

The president should NOT be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing 52%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The president should be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing 52%

The president should NOT be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing 48%

59. Some people think that immigrants who are deemed by the administration to be national security risks must be given access to a court hearing before being deported. Other people think the president should be able to immediately deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The president should NOT be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing 52%

The president should be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing 48%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The president should NOT be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing 48%

The president should be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing 52%

61. Some people think that the president on his own should be able to institute tariffs against other countries. Other people think that the president should not be able to do this because tariffs may have vast economic and political significance and so Congress needs to play a role. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The president can institute tariffs against other countries on his own 40%

The president can NOT institute tariffs against other countries on his own 60%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The president can institute tariffs against other countries on his own 51%
 The president can NOT institute tariffs against other countries on his own 49%

63. Some people think that the president on his own should not be able to institute tariffs against other countries because tariffs may have vast economic and political significance and so Congress needs to play a role. Other people think that the president should be able to institute tariffs. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

The president can NOT institute tariffs against other countries on his own 57%
 The president can institute tariffs against other countries on his own 43%

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

The president can NOT institute tariffs against other countries on his own 47%
 The president can institute tariffs against other countries on his own 53%

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

5-4 33%
 6-3 37%
 7-2 19%
 8-1 5%
 9-0 6%

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

Set number of years 24%
 Life term 65%
 Neither 11%

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

U.S. Congress 11%
 U.S. Supreme Court 79%
 The President 10%

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

Elected to the bench 15%
 Appointed to the bench 73%
 Neither 12%

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

Sonia Sotomayor	8%
Samuel Alito	7%
Elena Kagan	3%
John Roberts	77%
Neil Gorsuch	6%

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

Sonia Sotomayor	6%
Ketanji Brown Jackson	56%
John Roberts	9%
Brett Kavanaugh	10%
Amy Coney Barrett	18%

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

9 out of 9	3%
8 out of 9	2%
7 out of 9	9%
6 out of 9	42%
5 out of 9	24%
4 out of 9	10%
3 out of 9	5%
2 out of 9	1%
1 out of 9	1%
0 out of 9	2%

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

A great deal	24%
A lot	25%
A moderate amount	34%
A little	11%
Not at all	6%

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

Strongly approve	8%
Somewhat approve	28%
Neither approve nor disapprove	30%
Somewhat disapprove	18%
Strongly disapprove	15%

74. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
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	13%	23%	35%	15%	14%
The U.S. Supreme Court has become too independent and should be reined in	9%	18%	36%	18%	18%
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	7%	16%	30%	18%	28%
The U.S. Supreme Court gets too mixed up in politics	22%	34%	31%	9%	4%
The U.S. Supreme Court can usually be trusted to make decisions that are right for the country as a whole	12%	32%	28%	18%	10%

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

Strongly agree	6%
Somewhat agree	15%
Neither agree nor disagree	32%
Somewhat disagree	17%
Strongly disagree	30%

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

Strongly agree	31%
Somewhat agree	29%
Neither agree nor disagree	25%
Somewhat disagree	8%
Strongly disagree	8%

77. If the Supreme Court rules against the president in a case, does the president have the power to ignore that ruling, or is the president required to do as the ruling says?

The president has the power to ignore the ruling	19%
The president does NOT have the power to ignore the ruling	81%

78. Do you agree or disagree that the Trump administration should continue to do the following even if there is a court order against it?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Deport immigrants it views as national security risks	29%	19%	19%	10%	24%
Close down administrative agencies that it views as wasteful	21%	18%	21%	12%	29%
Fire federal workers who work in the executive branch	14%	13%	28%	14%	31%
Withhold funds from universities that had on-campus protests	14%	12%	22%	15%	37%

79. Do you agree or disagree that presidents who ignore Supreme Court rulings should be impeached and removed from office by Congress?

Strongly agree	34%
Somewhat agree	20%
Neither agree nor disagree	26%
Somewhat disagree	11%
Strongly disagree	9%

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

Most of the time	43%
Some of the time	31%
Only now and then	13%
Hardly at all	10%
Don't know	3%

81. Who did you vote for in the election for President in 2024?

Kamala Harris	31%
Donald Trump	32%
Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.	0%
Jill Stein	0%
Cornel West	0%
Chase Oliver	0%
Other	0%
Did not vote for President	36%

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

Democrat	30%
Republican	33%
Independent	27%
Other	3%
Not sure	7%

83. Are you... ?

Male	49%
Female	51%

84. Respondent age by category

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

85. What racial or ethnic group best describes you?

White	63%
Black	12%
Hispanic	16%
Other	9%

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

HS or less	38%
Some college	28%
College grad	21%
Postgrad	12%

87. What is your marital status?

Married	42%
Separated	2%
Divorced	11%
Widowed	5%
Never married	34%
Domestic / civil partnership	5%

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

Yes	23%
No	77%

89. In which census region do you live?

Northeast	16%
Midwest	21%
South	39%
West	24%

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

City	36%
Suburb	35%
Town	12%
Rural area	16%
Other	1%

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

Under \$50K	40%
\$50-100K	27%
\$100K or more	22%
Prefer not to say	11%

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1. Personal Opinion: GARLAND V. VANDERSTOK (Group A)

There are kits available that allow people to make firearms at home. Some people think that the government should be able to regulate these kits just like it can regulate manufactured firearms. Other people think that the government should not be able to regulate these kits. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The government should be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	75%	71%	80%	75%	75%	72%	82%	74%	74%	78%
The government should NOT be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	25%	29%	20%	25%	25%	28%	18%	26%	26%	22%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government should be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	75%	76%	88%	83%	60%	87%	68%	74%
The government should NOT be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	25%	24%	12%	17%	40%	13%	32%	26%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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2. Court Ruling: GARLAND V. VANDERSTOK (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 government should be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	68%	66%	71%	62%	74%	66%	73%	68%	68%	67%
The government should NOT be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	32%	34%	29%	38%	26%	34%	27%	32%	32%	33%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government should be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	68%	69%	60%	75%	70%	67%	74%	65%
The government should NOT be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	32%	31%	40%	25%	30%	33%	26%	35%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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3. Personal Opinion: GARLAND V. VANDERSTOK (Group B)

There are kits available that allow people to make firearms at home. Some people think that the government should not be able to regulate these kits. Other people think that the government should be able to regulate these kits just like it can regulate manufactured firearms. 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 government should NOT be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	25%	28%	22%	27%	25%	26%	22%	26%	21%	24%
The government should be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	75%	72%	78%	73%	75%	74%	78%	74%	79%	76%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government should NOT be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	25%	26%	10%	19%	42%	12%	34%	28%
The government should be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	75%	74%	90%	81%	58%	88%	66%	72%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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4. Court Ruling: GARLAND V. VANDERSTOK (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 government should NOT be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	31%	31%	31%	27%	35%	33%	28%	32%	26%	29%
The government should be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	69%	69%	69%	73%	65%	67%	72%	68%	74%	71%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government should NOT be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	31%	32%	32%	27%	32%	30%	27%	35%
The government should be able to regulate kits for making homemade firearms	69%	68%	68%	73%	68%	70%	73%	65%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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5. Personal Opinion: UNITED STATES V. SKRMETTI (Group A)

Some people think that states should be able to ban certain treatments – such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy – for transgender minors. Other people think that states should not be able to ban such treatments. 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 should be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	64%	68%	60%	64%	64%	66%	61%	66%	58%	59%
States should NOT be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	36%	32%	40%	36%	36%	34%	39%	34%	42%	41%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States should be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	64%	63%	32%	62%	91%	40%	90%	61%
States should NOT be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	36%	37%	68%	38%	9%	60%	10%	39%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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6. Court Ruling: UNITED STATES V. SKRMETTI (Group A)

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

		Gender		Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
States should be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	74%	77%	72%	77%	70%	78%	71%	77%	69%	65%
States should NOT be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	26%	23%	28%	23%	30%	22%	29%	23%	31%	35%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States should be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	74%	77%	67%	73%	84%	67%	85%	76%
States should NOT be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	26%	23%	33%	27%	16%	33%	15%	24%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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7. Personal Opinion: UNITED STATES V. SKRMETTI (Group B)

Some people think that states should not be able to ban certain treatments – such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy – for transgender minors. Other people think that states should be able to ban such treatments. 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 should NOT be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	36%	29%	42%	34%	34%	34%	41%	36%	40%	32%
States should be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	64%	71%	58%	66%	66%	66%	59%	64%	60%	68%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States should NOT be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	36%	38%	66%	37%	11%	64%	11%	35%
States should be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	64%	62%	34%	63%	89%	36%	89%	65%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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8. Court Ruling: UNITED STATES V. SKRMETTI (Group B)

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
States should NOT be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	25%	23%	27%	30%	24%	24%	25%	25%	31%	25%
States should be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	75%	77%	73%	70%	76%	76%	75%	75%	69%	75%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States should NOT be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	25%	26%	34%	29%	17%	36%	17%	24%
States should be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments such as puberty blockers and hormone therapy	75%	74%	66%	71%	83%	64%	83%	76%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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9. Personal Opinion: TIKTOK V. GARLAND (Group A)

Some people think that the government should be able to ban social media platforms, such as TikTok, that are controlled by foreign adversaries. Other people think such bans violate freedom of speech and so the government should not be able to ban these platforms. 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 government should be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	57%	62%	52%	41%	48%	63%	73%	62%	47%	48%
The government should NOT be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	43%	38%	48%	59%	52%	37%	27%	38%	53%	52%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government should be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	57%	61%	41%	60%	69%	48%	70%	53%
The government should NOT be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	43%	39%	59%	40%	31%	52%	30%	47%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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10. Court Ruling: TIKTOK V. GARLAND (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 government should be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	64%	68%	61%	60%	54%	68%	73%	66%	54%	65%
The government should NOT be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	36%	32%	39%	40%	46%	32%	27%	34%	46%	35%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government should be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	64%	67%	63%	67%	68%	62%	69%	66%
The government should NOT be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	36%	33%	37%	33%	32%	38%	31%	34%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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11. Personal Opinion: TIKTOK V. GARLAND (Group B)

Some people think that the government should not be able to ban social media platforms, such as TikTok, that are controlled by foreign adversaries, because such bans violate freedom of speech. Other people think that the government should be able to ban these platforms. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The government should NOT be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	42%	36%	47%	58%	54%	33%	22%	36%	50%	54%
The government should be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	58%	64%	53%	42%	46%	67%	78%	64%	50%	46%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government should NOT be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	42%	37%	53%	44%	23%	48%	27%	43%
The government should be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	58%	63%	47%	56%	77%	52%	73%	57%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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12. Court Ruling: TIKTOK V. GARLAND (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 government should NOT be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	35%	30%	41%	47%	45%	28%	23%	31%	39%	49%
The government should be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	65%	70%	59%	53%	55%	72%	77%	69%	61%	51%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government should NOT be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	35%	33%	33%	40%	27%	36%	33%	32%
The government should be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries	65%	67%	67%	60%	73%	64%	67%	68%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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13. Personal Opinion: FDA V. WAGES AND WHITE LION INVESTMENT (Group A)

Some people think that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes (or "vape" products). Other people think that it should not be able to do this. 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 FDA should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	63%	60%	65%	66%	58%	58%	73%	63%	66%	59%
The FDA should NOT be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	37%	40%	35%	34%	42%	42%	27%	37%	34%	41%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The FDA should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	63%	64%	68%	67%	56%	72%	60%	59%
The FDA should NOT be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	37%	36%	32%	33%	44%	28%	40%	41%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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14. Court Ruling: FDA V. WAGES AND WHITE LION INVESTMENT (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 FDA should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	57%	57%	58%	52%	62%	55%	62%	57%	55%	57%
The FDA should NOT be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	43%	43%	42%	48%	38%	45%	38%	43%	45%	43%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The FDA should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	57%	57%	55%	62%	55%	61%	59%	54%
The FDA should NOT be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	43%	43%	45%	38%	45%	39%	41%	46%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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15. Personal Opinion: FDA V. WAGES AND WHITE LION INVESTMENT (Group B)

Some people think that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) should not be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes (or "vape" products). Other people think that it should be able to do this. 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 FDA should NOT be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	33%	34%	32%	30%	35%	36%	28%	35%	22%	35%
The FDA should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	67%	66%	68%	70%	65%	64%	72%	65%	78%	65%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The FDA should NOT be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	33%	33%	32%	36%	32%	30%	34%	33%
The FDA should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	67%	67%	68%	64%	68%	70%	66%	67%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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16. Court Ruling: FDA V. WAGES AND WHITE LION INVESTMENT (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 FDA should NOT be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	38%	36%	40%	35%	40%	37%	39%	42%	20%	34%
The FDA should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	62%	64%	60%	65%	60%	63%	61%	58%	80%	66%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The FDA should NOT be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	38%	40%	42%	40%	37%	38%	39%	41%
The FDA should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes	62%	60%	58%	60%	63%	62%	61%	59%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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17. Personal Opinion: FREE SPEECH COALITION, INC. V. PAXTON (Group A)

Some people think states should be able to require websites that publish sexual material to verify users' ages. Other people think that states should not be able to do this because it violates adults' free speech 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 able to require websites to verify users' ages	79%	74%	84%	76%	75%	82%	83%	80%	76%	76%
States should NOT be able to require websites to verify users' ages	21%	26%	16%	24%	25%	18%	17%	20%	24%	24%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States should be able to require websites to verify users' ages	79%	82%	68%	80%	87%	74%	90%	76%
States should NOT be able to require websites to verify users' ages	21%	18%	32%	20%	13%	26%	10%	24%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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18. Court Ruling: FREE SPEECH COALITION, INC. V. PAXTON (Group A)

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

		Gender		Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
States should be able to require websites to verify users' ages	81%	79%	82%	79%	80%	82%	82%	82%	81%	78%
States should NOT be able to require websites to verify users' ages	19%	21%	18%	21%	20%	18%	18%	18%	19%	22%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States should be able to require websites to verify users' ages	81%	83%	77%	81%	85%	79%	87%	79%
States should NOT be able to require websites to verify users' ages	19%	17%	23%	19%	15%	21%	13%	21%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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19. Personal Opinion: FREE SPEECH COALITION, INC. V. PAXTON (Group B)

Some people think states should not be able to require websites that publish sexual material to verify users' ages because it violates adults' free speech rights. Other people think that states should be able to do this. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
States should NOT be able to require websites to verify users' ages	20%	24%	15%	21%	25%	18%	13%	19%	18%	24%
States should be able to require websites to verify users' ages	80%	76%	85%	79%	75%	82%	87%	81%	82%	76%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States should NOT be able to require websites to verify users' ages	20%	18%	27%	18%	15%	23%	14%	21%
States should be able to require websites to verify users' ages	80%	82%	73%	82%	85%	77%	86%	79%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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20. Court Ruling: FREE SPEECH COALITION, INC. V. PAXTON (Group B)

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

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
States should NOT be able to require websites to verify users' ages	19%	22%	17%	24%	18%	17%	19%	19%	21%	22%
States should be able to require websites to verify users' ages	81%	78%	83%	76%	82%	83%	81%	81%	79%	78%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
States should NOT be able to require websites to verify users' ages	19%	19%	19%	22%	15%	21%	16%	20%
States should be able to require websites to verify users' ages	81%	81%	81%	78%	85%	79%	84%	80%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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21. Personal Opinion: MAHMOUD V. TAYLOR (Group A)

Some public elementary schools include instruction on gender and sexuality in their curriculums. Some people think schools must give parents with religious objections the ability to opt their children out of this instruction. Other people think that schools do not need to give parents the ability to opt their children out. 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
Schools must give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	77%	77%	78%	73%	75%	80%	80%	79%	77%	73%
Schools do not need to give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	23%	23%	22%	27%	25%	20%	20%	21%	23%	27%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Schools must give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	77%	80%	62%	78%	91%	71%	92%	69%
Schools do not need to give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	23%	20%	38%	22%	9%	29%	8%	31%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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22. Court Ruling: MAHMOUD V. TAYLOR (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
Schools must give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	81%	79%	84%	79%	80%	82%	84%	83%	85%	76%
Schools do not need to give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	19%	21%	16%	21%	20%	18%	16%	17%	15%	24%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Schools must give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	81%	84%	83%	79%	86%	82%	87%	78%
Schools do not need to give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	19%	16%	17%	21%	14%	18%	13%	22%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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23. Personal Opinion: MAHMOUD V. TAYLOR (Group B)

Some public elementary schools include instruction on gender and sexuality in their curriculums. Some people think that schools do not need to give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt their children out of this instruction. Other people think that schools must give these parents the ability to opt their children out. 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
Schools do not need to give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	24%	22%	26%	28%	30%	20%	19%	24%	19%	27%
Schools must give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	76%	78%	74%	72%	70%	80%	81%	76%	81%	73%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Schools do not need to give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	24%	25%	41%	23%	10%	34%	14%	25%
Schools must give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	76%	75%	59%	77%	90%	66%	86%	75%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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24. Court Ruling: MAHMOUD V. TAYLOR (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
Schools do not need to give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	20%	19%	21%	29%	23%	17%	13%	19%	22%	26%
Schools must give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	80%	81%	79%	71%	77%	83%	87%	81%	78%	74%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Schools do not need to give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	20%	20%	23%	23%	13%	22%	16%	20%
Schools must give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality	80%	80%	77%	77%	87%	78%	84%	80%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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25. Personal Opinion: SMITH & WESSON BRANDS V. ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (Group A)

Mexican crime cartels have used firearms made in the U.S. to commit crimes in Mexico. Some people think that it should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for these crimes. Other people think it should not be possible. 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
It should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	36%	34%	37%	45%	37%	29%	34%	32%	45%	43%
It should NOT be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	64%	66%	63%	55%	63%	71%	66%	68%	55%	57%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
It should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	36%	37%	56%	36%	17%	56%	19%	33%
It should NOT be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	64%	63%	44%	64%	83%	44%	81%	67%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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26. Court Ruling: SMITH & WESSON BRANDS V. ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (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
It should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	26%	23%	29%	35%	33%	19%	21%	21%	45%	32%
It should NOT be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	74%	77%	71%	65%	67%	81%	79%	79%	55%	68%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
It should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	26%	24%	30%	28%	19%	34%	21%	21%
It should NOT be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	74%	76%	70%	72%	81%	66%	79%	79%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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27. Personal Opinion: SMITH & WESSON BRANDS V. ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (Group B)

Mexican crime cartels have used firearms made in the U.S. to commit crimes in Mexico. Some people think that it should not be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for these crimes. Other people think it should be possible. 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
It should NOT be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	63%	66%	60%	59%	58%	64%	69%	67%	52%	57%
It should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	37%	34%	40%	41%	42%	36%	31%	33%	48%	43%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
It should NOT be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	63%	63%	44%	62%	79%	45%	77%	64%
It should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	37%	37%	56%	38%	21%	55%	23%	36%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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28. Court Ruling: SMITH & WESSON BRANDS V. ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (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
It should NOT be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	71%	74%	69%	58%	69%	74%	83%	77%	57%	64%
It should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	29%	26%	31%	42%	31%	26%	17%	23%	43%	36%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
It should NOT be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	71%	75%	72%	68%	76%	69%	74%	73%
It should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels that use their weapons	29%	25%	28%	32%	24%	31%	26%	27%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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29. Personal Opinion: LOUISIANA V. CALLAIS (Group A)

When a state's congressional map splits members of a racial minority group into several districts, it can make it unlikely that candidates from that racial group will be elected to Congress. In response to a lawsuit brought by Black voters, Louisiana enacted a congressional map that increased the number of districts that were majority Black from 1 to 2. Some people think that using race in this way to draw congressional districts is constitutional. Others think that this 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
Using race in redistricting is constitutional	31%	30%	31%	41%	33%	25%	26%	28%	37%	33%
Using race in redistricting is unconstitutional	69%	70%	69%	59%	67%	75%	74%	72%	63%	67%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Using race in redistricting is constitutional	31%	32%	48%	30%	21%	41%	23%	30%
Using race in redistricting is unconstitutional	69%	68%	52%	70%	79%	59%	77%	70%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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30. Court Ruling: LOUISIANA V. CALLAIS (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
Using race in redistricting is constitutional	31%	32%	30%	40%	34%	27%	27%	31%	32%	30%
Using race in redistricting is unconstitutional	69%	68%	70%	60%	66%	73%	73%	69%	68%	70%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Using race in redistricting is constitutional	31%	34%	39%	30%	29%	38%	31%	26%
Using race in redistricting is unconstitutional	69%	66%	61%	70%	71%	62%	69%	74%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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31. Personal Opinion: LOUISIANA V. CALLAIS (Group B)

When a state's congressional map splits members of a racial minority group into several districts, it can make it unlikely that candidates from that racial group will be elected to Congress. In response to a lawsuit brought by Black voters, Louisiana enacted a congressional map that increased the number of districts that were majority Black from 1 to 2. Some people think that using race in this way to draw congressional districts is unconstitutional. Others think that this 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
Using race in redistricting is unconstitutional	75%	75%	75%	72%	69%	81%	78%	77%	68%	73%
Using race in redistricting is constitutional	25%	25%	25%	28%	31%	19%	22%	23%	32%	27%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Using race in redistricting is unconstitutional	75%	75%	64%	77%	83%	66%	86%	74%
Using race in redistricting is constitutional	25%	25%	36%	23%	17%	34%	14%	26%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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32. Court Ruling: LOUISIANA V. CALLAIS (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
Using race in redistricting is unconstitutional	72%	72%	73%	73%	66%	74%	79%	74%	69%	69%
Using race in redistricting is constitutional	28%	28%	27%	27%	34%	26%	21%	26%	31%	31%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Using race in redistricting is unconstitutional	72%	72%	61%	73%	81%	63%	82%	72%
Using race in redistricting is constitutional	28%	28%	39%	27%	19%	37%	18%	28%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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33. Personal Opinion: DRUMMOND V. OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE VIRTUAL CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD (Group A)

Public charter schools are government funded but privately managed. Some people think that it is unconstitutional for these schools to be religious. Other people think that it is constitutional and that blocking such religious schools violates religious freedom. 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 charter schools CANNOT be religious	53%	56%	51%	60%	57%	49%	49%	54%	47%	54%
Public charter schools can be religious	47%	44%	49%	40%	43%	51%	51%	46%	53%	46%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Public charter schools CANNOT be religious	53%	54%	73%	62%	28%	68%	39%	56%
Public charter schools can be religious	47%	46%	27%	38%	72%	32%	61%	44%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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34. Court Ruling: DRUMMOND V. OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE VIRTUAL CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD (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
Public charter schools CANNOT be religious	45%	48%	43%	47%	53%	41%	42%	44%	42%	46%
Public charter schools can be religious	55%	52%	57%	53%	47%	59%	58%	56%	58%	54%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Public charter schools CANNOT be religious	45%	43%	44%	52%	37%	45%	47%	43%
Public charter schools can be religious	55%	57%	56%	48%	63%	55%	53%	57%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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35. Personal Opinion: DRUMMOND V. OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE VIRTUAL CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD (Group B)

Public charter schools are government funded but privately managed. Some people think that it is constitutional for these schools to be religious and that blocking such religious schools violates religious freedom. Other people think that it is unconstitutional for these schools to be religious. 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 charter schools can be religious	52%	53%	51%	51%	48%	55%	54%	50%	58%	56%
Public charter schools CANNOT be religious	48%	47%	49%	49%	52%	45%	46%	50%	42%	44%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Public charter schools can be religious	52%	51%	28%	46%	74%	33%	70%	48%
Public charter schools CANNOT be religious	48%	49%	72%	54%	26%	67%	30%	52%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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36. Court Ruling: DRUMMOND V. OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE VIRTUAL CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD (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
Public charter schools can be religious	57%	59%	55%	54%	57%	59%	55%	58%	55%	56%
Public charter schools CANNOT be religious	43%	41%	45%	46%	43%	41%	45%	42%	45%	44%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Public charter schools can be religious	57%	58%	55%	49%	65%	55%	62%	54%
Public charter schools CANNOT be religious	43%	42%	45%	51%	35%	45%	38%	46%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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37. Personal Opinion: AMES V. OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES (Group A)

Some people think that people claiming "reverse discrimination" – or discrimination against members of a majority group – should have to meet the same standards as minorities do in order to prove they have been discriminated against. Other people think that the people claiming reverse discrimination should have to show more evidence than minorities do. 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
People claiming "reverse discrimination" should have to meet the same standards as minorities claiming discrimination	72%	74%	70%	59%	66%	79%	80%	76%	57%	65%
People claiming reverse discrimination should have to show more evidence	28%	26%	30%	41%	34%	21%	20%	24%	43%	35%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
People claiming "reverse discrimination" should have to meet the same standards as minorities claiming discrimination	72%	73%	60%	74%	81%	63%	81%	74%
People claiming reverse discrimination should have to show more evidence	28%	27%	40%	26%	19%	37%	19%	26%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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38. Court Ruling: AMES V. OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH 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
People claiming "reverse discrimination" should have to meet the same standards as minorities claiming discrimination	74%	75%	74%	67%	73%	77%	80%	76%	64%	72%
People claiming reverse discrimination should have to show more evidence	26%	25%	26%	33%	27%	23%	20%	24%	36%	28%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
People claiming "reverse discrimination" should have to meet the same standards as minorities claiming discrimination	74%	76%	72%	78%	75%	72%	77%	78%
People claiming reverse discrimination should have to show more evidence	26%	24%	28%	22%	25%	28%	23%	22%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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39. Personal Opinion: AMES V. OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES (Group B)

Some people think that people claiming "reverse discrimination" – or discrimination against members of a majority group – should have to show more evidence than minorities do in order to prove they have been discriminated against. Other people think that the people claiming reverse discrimination should have to meet the same standards as minorities do. 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
People claiming reverse discrimination should have to show more evidence	32%	35%	30%	41%	48%	23%	20%	27%	43%	45%
People claiming "reverse discrimination" should have to meet the same standards as minorities claiming discrimination	68%	65%	70%	59%	52%	77%	80%	73%	57%	55%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
People claiming reverse discrimination should have to show more evidence	32%	30%	42%	29%	25%	40%	30%	26%
People claiming "reverse discrimination" should have to meet the same standards as minorities claiming discrimination	68%	70%	58%	71%	75%	60%	70%	74%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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40. Court Ruling: AMES V. OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH 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
People claiming reverse discrimination should have to show more evidence	32%	33%	31%	39%	45%	26%	18%	26%	44%	43%
People claiming "reverse discrimination" should have to meet the same standards as minorities claiming discrimination	68%	67%	69%	61%	55%	74%	82%	74%	56%	57%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
People claiming reverse discrimination should have to show more evidence	32%	28%	29%	34%	27%	34%	31%	27%
People claiming "reverse discrimination" should have to meet the same standards as minorities claiming discrimination	68%	72%	71%	66%	73%	66%	69%	73%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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41. Personal Opinion: BARNES V. FELIX (Group A)

Police can lawfully use deadly force if their lives are in danger. Some people think that when judging whether deadly force was justified, courts should consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced. Other people think that only actions in the seconds just before an officer's safety was threatened matter and that earlier actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced are irrelevant. 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 consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced	67%	65%	69%	73%	73%	64%	59%	66%	68%	67%
Courts should only consider actions officers took in the seconds before an officer's safety was threatened	33%	35%	31%	27%	27%	36%	41%	34%	32%	33%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Courts should consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced	67%	65%	83%	66%	55%	79%	56%	67%
Courts should only consider actions officers took in the seconds before an officer's safety was threatened	33%	35%	17%	34%	45%	21%	44%	33%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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42. Court Ruling: BARNES V. FELIX (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 consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced	56%	54%	57%	58%	64%	50%	53%	54%	68%	50%
Courts should only consider actions officers took in the seconds before an officer's safety was threatened	44%	46%	43%	42%	36%	50%	47%	46%	32%	50%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Courts should consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced	56%	52%	50%	57%	58%	56%	57%	54%
Courts should only consider actions officers took in the seconds before an officer's safety was threatened	44%	48%	50%	43%	42%	44%	43%	46%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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43. Personal Opinion: BARNES V. FELIX (Group B)

Police can lawfully use deadly force if their lives are in danger. Some people think that when judging whether deadly force was justified, only actions in the seconds just before an officer's safety was threatened matter and that earlier actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced are irrelevant. Other people think that courts should consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced. 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 only consider actions officers took in the seconds before an officer's safety was threatened	36%	38%	34%	41%	30%	36%	39%	36%	26%	43%
Courts should consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced	64%	62%	66%	59%	70%	64%	61%	64%	74%	57%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Courts should only consider actions officers took in the seconds before an officer's safety was threatened	36%	35%	23%	35%	45%	25%	48%	30%
Courts should consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced	64%	65%	77%	65%	55%	75%	52%	70%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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44. Court Ruling: BARNES V. FELIX (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 only consider actions officers took in the seconds before an officer's safety was threatened	46%	46%	47%	42%	45%	48%	49%	49%	34%	44%
Courts should consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced	54%	54%	53%	58%	55%	52%	51%	51%	66%	56%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Courts should only consider actions officers took in the seconds before an officer's safety was threatened	46%	49%	50%	43%	47%	48%	51%	39%
Courts should consider any actions officers took that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced	54%	51%	50%	57%	53%	52%	49%	61%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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

Some people think that the Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are. Other people think that people born in the U.S. when their parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship when they are born. 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 Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are	66%	63%	68%	82%	71%	55%	60%	59%	83%	79%
People born in the U.S. whose parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship	34%	37%	32%	18%	29%	45%	40%	41%	17%	21%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are	66%	62%	92%	72%	36%	90%	41%	66%
People born in the U.S. whose parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship	34%	38%	8%	28%	64%	10%	59%	34%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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46. Court Ruling: TRUMP V. CASA (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 Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are	65%	64%	66%	70%	70%	60%	61%	60%	79%	71%
People born in the U.S. whose parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship	35%	36%	34%	30%	30%	40%	39%	40%	21%	29%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are	65%	62%	74%	67%	54%	75%	55%	63%
People born in the U.S. whose parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship	35%	38%	26%	33%	46%	25%	45%	37%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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47. Personal Opinion: TRUMP V. CASA (Group B)

Some people think that people born in the U.S. when their parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship when they are born. Other people think that the Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are. 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
People born in the U.S. whose parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship	39%	44%	34%	33%	33%	43%	45%	46%	22%	26%
The Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are	61%	56%	66%	67%	67%	57%	55%	54%	78%	74%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
People born in the U.S. whose parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship	39%	42%	14%	30%	69%	16%	64%	34%
The Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are	61%	58%	86%	70%	31%	84%	36%	66%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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48. Court Ruling: TRUMP V. CASA (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
People born in the U.S. whose parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship	40%	43%	37%	35%	40%	42%	40%	44%	27%	33%
The Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are	60%	57%	63%	65%	60%	58%	60%	56%	73%	67%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
People born in the U.S. whose parents are in the country illegally or temporarily should not be given U.S. citizenship	40%	42%	34%	29%	56%	31%	51%	36%
The Constitution grants U.S. citizenship to everyone born in the U.S., regardless of who their parents are	60%	58%	66%	71%	44%	69%	49%	64%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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49. Personal Opinion: GENERIC AGENCY-UNITARY EXEC (Group A)

Some people think that the president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress. Other people think that the president should not be able to do this because only Congress has the power to shut down agencies it has created. 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 president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	34%	34%	33%	25%	33%	40%	33%	40%	15%	28%
The president should NOT be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	66%	66%	67%	75%	67%	60%	67%	60%	85%	72%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	34%	36%	10%	27%	60%	9%	63%	28%
The president should NOT be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	66%	64%	90%	73%	40%	91%	37%	72%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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50. Court Ruling: GENERIC AGENCY-UNITARY EXEC (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 president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	36%	36%	35%	30%	32%	41%	38%	41%	23%	29%
The president should NOT be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	64%	64%	65%	70%	68%	59%	62%	59%	77%	71%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	36%	39%	31%	32%	46%	26%	48%	36%
The president should NOT be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	64%	61%	69%	68%	54%	74%	52%	64%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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51. Personal Opinion: GENERIC AGENCY-UNITARY EXEC (Group B)

Some people think that the president should not be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress because only Congress has the power to shut down agencies it has created. Other people think that the president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress. 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 president should NOT be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	61%	57%	66%	66%	65%	55%	61%	54%	85%	68%
The president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	39%	43%	34%	34%	35%	45%	39%	46%	15%	32%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The president should NOT be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	61%	59%	89%	71%	27%	90%	29%	69%
The president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	39%	41%	11%	29%	73%	10%	71%	31%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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52. Court Ruling: GENERIC AGENCY-UNITARY EXEC (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 president should NOT be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	59%	57%	62%	69%	58%	54%	59%	53%	74%	68%
The president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	41%	43%	38%	31%	42%	46%	41%	47%	26%	32%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The president should NOT be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	59%	56%	68%	70%	39%	71%	41%	67%
The president should be able to shut down administrative agencies established by Congress	41%	44%	32%	30%	61%	29%	59%	33%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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53. Personal Opinion: DEI (Group A)

Some people think that the government should be able to forbid private institutions from having diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives because they are racially discriminatory. Other people think that the government should not be able to forbid DEI initiatives because doing so infringes on institutions' freedom of speech. What do you think?

Asked of a random half of respondents

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The government should be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	37%	40%	35%	40%	33%	43%	32%	41%	29%	33%
The government should NOT be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	63%	60%	65%	60%	67%	57%	68%	59%	71%	67%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government should be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	37%	40%	14%	33%	60%	19%	60%	31%
The government should NOT be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	63%	60%	86%	67%	40%	81%	40%	69%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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54. Court Ruling: DEI (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 government should be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	47%	47%	47%	46%	47%	51%	43%	50%	37%	46%
The government should NOT be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	53%	53%	53%	54%	53%	49%	57%	50%	63%	54%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government should be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	47%	50%	40%	46%	55%	41%	58%	43%
The government should NOT be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	53%	50%	60%	54%	45%	59%	42%	57%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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55. Personal Opinion: DEI (Group B)

Some people think that the government should not be able to forbid private institutions from having diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives because it infringes on institutions' freedom of speech. Other people think that the government should be able to do this because DEI initiatives are racially discriminatory. 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 government should NOT be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	63%	60%	67%	68%	69%	58%	59%	58%	76%	73%
The government should be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	37%	40%	33%	32%	31%	42%	41%	42%	24%	27%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government should NOT be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	63%	62%	88%	69%	36%	83%	38%	71%
The government should be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	37%	38%	12%	31%	64%	17%	62%	29%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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56. Court Ruling: DEI (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 government should NOT be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	54%	52%	56%	62%	56%	49%	52%	49%	66%	63%
The government should be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	46%	48%	44%	38%	44%	51%	48%	51%	34%	37%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The government should NOT be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	54%	53%	60%	59%	42%	61%	42%	58%
The government should be able to forbid private institutions from having DEI initiatives	46%	47%	40%	41%	58%	39%	58%	42%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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57. Personal Opinion: PRESIDENTIAL DEPORTATION (Group A)

Some people think the president should be able to immediately deport immigrants deemed by the administration to be national security risks without a court hearing. Other people think that these immigrants must be given access to a court hearing. 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 president should be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	48%	52%	45%	44%	42%	55%	46%	55%	25%	40%
The president should NOT be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	52%	48%	55%	56%	58%	45%	54%	45%	75%	60%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The president should be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	48%	50%	18%	42%	80%	17%	83%	42%
The president should NOT be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	52%	50%	82%	58%	20%	83%	17%	58%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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58. Court Ruling: PRESIDENTIAL DEPORTATION (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 president should be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	52%	55%	50%	56%	43%	58%	49%	59%	36%	46%
The president should NOT be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	48%	45%	50%	44%	57%	42%	51%	41%	64%	54%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The president should be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	52%	56%	45%	48%	66%	39%	70%	49%
The president should NOT be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	48%	44%	55%	52%	34%	61%	30%	51%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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59. Personal Opinion: PRESIDENTIAL DEPORTATION (Group B)

Some people think that immigrants who are deemed by the administration to be national security risks must be given access to a court hearing before being deported. Other people think the president should be able to immediately deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing. 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 president should NOT be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	52%	48%	57%	60%	58%	45%	49%	45%	63%	65%
The president should be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	48%	52%	43%	40%	42%	55%	51%	55%	37%	35%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

		Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The president should NOT be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	52%	52%	81%	61%	19%	82%	20%	59%
The president should be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	48%	48%	19%	39%	81%	18%	80%	41%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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60. Court Ruling: PRESIDENTIAL DEPORTATION (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 president should NOT be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	48%	45%	51%	58%	51%	42%	44%	43%	54%	58%
The president should be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	52%	55%	49%	42%	49%	58%	56%	57%	46%	42%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The president should NOT be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	48%	46%	60%	56%	29%	63%	30%	51%
The president should be able to deport immigrants deemed national security risks without a court hearing	52%	54%	40%	44%	71%	37%	70%	49%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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61. Personal Opinion: TARIFFS (Group A)

Some people think that the president on his own should be able to institute tariffs against other countries. Other people think that the president should not be able to do this because tariffs may have vast economic and political significance and so Congress needs to play a role. 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 president can institute tariffs against other countries on his own	40%	45%	36%	36%	35%	47%	40%	46%	22%	33%
The president can NOT institute tariffs against other countries on his own	60%	55%	64%	64%	65%	53%	60%	54%	78%	67%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The president can institute tariffs against other countries on his own	40%	43%	13%	33%	72%	14%	71%	34%
The president can NOT institute tariffs against other countries on his own	60%	57%	87%	67%	28%	86%	29%	66%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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62. Court Ruling: TARIFFS (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 president can institute tariffs against other countries on his own	51%	54%	48%	50%	42%	55%	55%	57%	30%	42%
The president can NOT institute tariffs against other countries on his own	49%	46%	52%	50%	58%	45%	45%	43%	70%	58%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(514)	(585)	(183)	(253)	(400)	(263)	(697)	(136)	(178)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The president can institute tariffs against other countries on his own	51%	55%	45%	47%	64%	43%	64%	47%
The president can NOT institute tariffs against other countries on his own	49%	45%	55%	53%	36%	57%	36%	53%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,099)	(790)	(287)	(404)	(320)	(357)	(300)	(339)

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63. Personal Opinion: TARIFFS (Group B)

Some people think that the president on his own should not be able to institute tariffs against other countries because tariffs may have vast economic and political significance and so Congress needs to play a role. Other people think that the president should be able to institute tariffs. 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 president can NOT institute tariffs against other countries on his own	57%	51%	64%	65%	62%	50%	54%	51%	78%	60%
The president can institute tariffs against other countries on his own	43%	49%	36%	35%	38%	50%	46%	49%	22%	40%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The president can NOT institute tariffs against other countries on his own	57%	54%	86%	69%	22%	85%	23%	68%
The president can institute tariffs against other countries on his own	43%	46%	14%	31%	78%	15%	77%	32%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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64. Court Ruling: TARIFFS (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 president can NOT institute tariffs against other countries on his own	47%	43%	51%	60%	49%	40%	42%	39%	68%	57%
The president can institute tariffs against other countries on his own	53%	57%	49%	40%	51%	60%	58%	61%	32%	43%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(519)	(583)	(182)	(286)	(392)	(242)	(687)	(132)	(188)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The president can NOT institute tariffs against other countries on his own	47%	42%	56%	58%	27%	62%	27%	52%
The president can institute tariffs against other countries on his own	53%	58%	44%	42%	73%	38%	73%	48%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(1,102)	(791)	(311)	(388)	(310)	(367)	(301)	(329)

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65. 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	33%	35%	31%	27%	30%	37%	36%	36%	23%	28%
6-3	37%	39%	35%	39%	36%	35%	39%	39%	38%	29%
7-2	19%	16%	22%	20%	22%	18%	17%	18%	22%	24%
8-1	5%	4%	6%	6%	5%	4%	3%	3%	6%	9%
9-0	6%	6%	7%	8%	7%	6%	6%	5%	11%	11%
Totals	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	101%	101%	100%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
5-4	33%	35%	28%	33%	39%	30%	35%	37%
6-3	37%	38%	44%	36%	36%	42%	36%	36%
7-2	19%	18%	19%	19%	17%	19%	19%	17%
8-1	5%	3%	4%	5%	3%	5%	3%	4%
9-0	6%	5%	4%	7%	6%	5%	7%	6%
Totals	100%	99%	99%	100%	101%	101%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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66. 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	24%	22%	25%	32%	33%	19%	13%	18%	30%	36%
Life term	65%	68%	63%	50%	54%	73%	83%	74%	51%	48%
Neither	11%	10%	12%	18%	14%	8%	5%	8%	18%	16%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%	101%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Set number of years	24%	19%	24%	27%	19%	25%	22%	22%
Life term	65%	75%	71%	61%	74%	67%	70%	67%
Neither	11%	6%	5%	12%	7%	8%	8%	10%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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67. 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	11%	10%	12%	15%	15%	8%	8%	9%	16%	15%
U.S. Supreme Court	79%	82%	76%	69%	75%	83%	86%	83%	72%	67%
The President	10%	9%	12%	16%	10%	9%	6%	8%	11%	18%
Totals	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
U.S. Congress	11%	10%	12%	12%	9%	14%	9%	11%
U.S. Supreme Court	79%	83%	82%	75%	83%	79%	81%	80%
The President	10%	7%	6%	12%	9%	7%	10%	9%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	99%	101%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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68. 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?

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Elected to the bench	15%	12%	17%	21%	20%	10%	8%	11%	19%	21%
Appointed to the bench	73%	77%	70%	57%	65%	81%	88%	81%	60%	61%
Neither	12%	11%	13%	22%	15%	9%	4%	8%	21%	18%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Elected to the bench	15%	13%	15%	16%	14%	15%	14%	14%
Appointed to the bench	73%	81%	79%	71%	80%	77%	79%	73%
Neither	12%	6%	7%	13%	6%	8%	8%	13%
Totals	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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69. 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	8%	6%	9%	8%	9%	8%	6%	6%	10%	14%
Samuel Alito	7%	6%	7%	6%	7%	8%	5%	6%	6%	10%
Elena Kagan	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%	4%
John Roberts	77%	81%	73%	75%	73%	77%	84%	80%	78%	64%
Neil Gorsuch	6%	5%	7%	7%	8%	5%	3%	5%	5%	9%
Totals	101%	101%	100%	100%	101%	101%	100%	100%	101%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Sonia Sotomayor	8%	6%	5%	9%	7%	7%	6%	8%
Samuel Alito	7%	6%	8%	6%	5%	8%	6%	6%
Elena Kagan	3%	2%	1%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%
John Roberts	77%	83%	80%	75%	81%	78%	81%	75%
Neil Gorsuch	6%	4%	5%	6%	5%	4%	5%	7%
Totals	101%	101%	99%	100%	101%	100%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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70. 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	6%	5%	8%	6%	8%	7%	4%	6%	7%	10%
Ketanji Brown Jackson	56%	61%	52%	61%	51%	54%	62%	58%	65%	49%
John Roberts	9%	8%	10%	10%	13%	7%	5%	7%	8%	14%
Brett Kavanaugh	10%	9%	11%	10%	11%	9%	9%	10%	6%	11%
Amy Coney Barrett	18%	17%	19%	13%	18%	22%	20%	20%	14%	16%
Totals	99%	100%	100%	100%	101%	99%	100%	101%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Sonia Sotomayor	6%	5%	4%	8%	5%	7%	6%	5%
Ketanji Brown Jackson	56%	62%	63%	56%	58%	61%	59%	55%
John Roberts	9%	6%	7%	8%	8%	6%	9%	8%
Brett Kavanaugh	10%	8%	8%	12%	9%	9%	10%	12%
Amy Coney Barrett	18%	19%	18%	17%	20%	18%	17%	20%
Totals	99%	100%	100%	101%	100%	101%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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71. Republican Appointed Justices

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

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
9 out of 9	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	7%
8 out of 9	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	2%	4%	4%
7 out of 9	9%	7%	11%	9%	10%	9%	8%	8%	12%	10%
6 out of 9	42%	47%	37%	42%	41%	41%	45%	46%	38%	31%
5 out of 9	24%	26%	23%	18%	21%	28%	29%	26%	23%	21%
4 out of 9	10%	9%	11%	11%	10%	10%	8%	9%	8%	11%
3 out of 9	5%	3%	7%	6%	5%	4%	5%	4%	7%	8%
2 out of 9	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
1 out of 9	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
0 out of 9	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	0%	1%	2%	3%
Totals	99%	100%	100%	99%	99%	101%	100%	101%	99%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
9 out of 9	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%
8 out of 9	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%
7 out of 9	9%	9%	13%	9%	6%	12%	7%	9%
6 out of 9	42%	47%	54%	41%	39%	49%	41%	40%
5 out of 9	24%	26%	19%	23%	32%	20%	30%	25%
4 out of 9	10%	8%	5%	11%	11%	6%	9%	12%
3 out of 9	5%	4%	2%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%
2 out of 9	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%

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	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
1 out of 9	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
0 out of 9	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Totals	99%	101%	100%	100%	99%	99%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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72. 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	24%	23%	24%	18%	21%	25%	29%	24%	28%	20%
A lot	25%	25%	25%	25%	28%	24%	23%	25%	27%	23%
A moderate amount	34%	33%	35%	38%	37%	33%	30%	34%	33%	41%
A little	11%	12%	9%	11%	8%	12%	12%	12%	7%	9%
Not at all	6%	7%	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	8%
Totals	100%	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
A great deal	24%	28%	38%	23%	17%	36%	17%	21%
A lot	25%	26%	33%	23%	25%	30%	23%	26%
A moderate amount	34%	31%	22%	38%	38%	26%	37%	37%
A little	11%	10%	5%	11%	14%	5%	15%	11%
Not at all	6%	4%	2%	5%	7%	3%	7%	6%
Totals	100%	99%	100%	100%	101%	100%	99%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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73. 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	8%	11%	6%	10%	7%	7%	11%	10%	4%	7%
Somewhat approve	28%	32%	25%	26%	29%	29%	28%	31%	20%	24%
Neither approve nor disapprove	30%	24%	35%	43%	32%	28%	17%	26%	37%	38%
Somewhat disapprove	18%	17%	19%	11%	17%	20%	23%	17%	18%	18%
Strongly disapprove	15%	16%	15%	9%	15%	16%	22%	16%	22%	13%
Totals	99%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	101%	100%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly approve	8%	10%	5%	6%	16%	5%	16%	4%
Somewhat approve	28%	31%	15%	29%	42%	18%	43%	26%
Neither approve nor disapprove	30%	20%	16%	34%	26%	21%	26%	33%
Somewhat disapprove	18%	20%	29%	17%	13%	25%	11%	21%
Strongly disapprove	15%	18%	35%	14%	4%	31%	3%	16%
Totals	99%	99%	100%	100%	101%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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74A. 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	13%	13%	13%	14%	16%	11%	11%	12%	18%	13%
Somewhat agree	23%	21%	25%	24%	26%	22%	20%	24%	21%	19%
Neither agree nor disagree	35%	32%	37%	40%	35%	35%	27%	31%	43%	44%
Somewhat disagree	15%	16%	15%	17%	14%	14%	17%	16%	11%	14%
Strongly disagree	14%	18%	10%	5%	9%	17%	24%	17%	6%	10%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	100%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	13%	14%	22%	13%	8%	20%	8%	13%
Somewhat agree	23%	24%	25%	23%	24%	28%	23%	21%
Neither agree nor disagree	35%	30%	29%	37%	30%	31%	32%	32%
Somewhat disagree	15%	16%	15%	16%	15%	13%	16%	18%
Strongly disagree	14%	16%	9%	11%	23%	9%	19%	15%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	98%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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74B. 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	9%	9%	9%	8%	10%	8%	11%	8%	17%	9%
Somewhat agree	18%	15%	21%	16%	22%	20%	14%	19%	17%	17%
Neither agree nor disagree	36%	33%	39%	45%	38%	33%	28%	31%	44%	47%
Somewhat disagree	18%	20%	17%	22%	16%	18%	18%	21%	14%	12%
Strongly disagree	18%	22%	14%	8%	13%	21%	29%	21%	8%	15%
Totals	99%	99%	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	9%	11%	15%	9%	7%	15%	7%	7%
Somewhat agree	18%	19%	20%	17%	20%	20%	21%	15%
Neither agree nor disagree	36%	29%	30%	38%	31%	33%	32%	35%
Somewhat disagree	18%	19%	16%	21%	20%	16%	22%	20%
Strongly disagree	18%	22%	19%	16%	22%	15%	19%	23%
Totals	99%	100%	100%	101%	100%	99%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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74C. 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?

	Gender			Age				Race		
	Total	Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly agree	7%	8%	6%	8%	11%	4%	5%	5%	14%	10%
Somewhat agree	16%	15%	17%	24%	19%	14%	8%	14%	20%	17%
Neither agree nor disagree	30%	27%	33%	37%	35%	29%	19%	26%	38%	40%
Somewhat disagree	18%	19%	18%	21%	16%	18%	18%	20%	15%	18%
Strongly disagree	28%	32%	25%	11%	18%	35%	49%	35%	13%	15%
Totals	99%	101%	99%	101%	99%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Registered		Ideology			Party ID		
	Total	Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	7%	8%	11%	8%	4%	11%	4%	6%
Somewhat agree	16%	15%	18%	18%	14%	18%	16%	15%
Neither agree nor disagree	30%	24%	24%	30%	27%	28%	27%	29%
Somewhat disagree	18%	19%	21%	19%	16%	19%	18%	18%
Strongly disagree	28%	35%	26%	25%	40%	25%	35%	31%
Totals	99%	101%	100%	100%	101%	101%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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74D. 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	22%	22%	21%	12%	22%	24%	26%	22%	27%	18%
Somewhat agree	34%	33%	34%	33%	33%	33%	35%	37%	25%	30%
Neither agree nor disagree	31%	30%	33%	40%	34%	30%	22%	27%	40%	39%
Somewhat disagree	9%	10%	8%	11%	9%	7%	10%	9%	6%	9%
Strongly disagree	4%	5%	4%	4%	2%	6%	6%	5%	2%	4%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	22%	25%	37%	21%	13%	35%	12%	22%
Somewhat agree	34%	37%	33%	34%	38%	33%	38%	35%
Neither agree nor disagree	31%	24%	21%	31%	31%	23%	35%	27%
Somewhat disagree	9%	9%	6%	11%	11%	6%	10%	12%
Strongly disagree	4%	5%	3%	3%	7%	3%	6%	4%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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74E. 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?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly agree	12%	15%	9%	12%	13%	11%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Somewhat agree	32%	34%	30%	36%	29%	34%	31%	35%	25%	30%
Neither agree nor disagree	28%	26%	30%	33%	34%	26%	21%	24%	36%	34%
Somewhat disagree	18%	16%	19%	12%	14%	19%	24%	20%	15%	13%
Strongly disagree	10%	9%	11%	8%	10%	10%	12%	9%	13%	10%
Totals	100%	100%	99%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	12%	12%	10%	10%	17%	9%	19%	9%
Somewhat agree	32%	34%	21%	38%	40%	26%	43%	32%
Neither agree nor disagree	28%	23%	22%	27%	26%	23%	24%	29%
Somewhat disagree	18%	19%	26%	17%	13%	25%	11%	19%
Strongly disagree	10%	12%	21%	8%	4%	18%	3%	11%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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75. 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	6%	6%	6%	6%	8%	5%	4%	5%	8%	5%
Somewhat agree	15%	14%	17%	21%	23%	11%	8%	15%	15%	19%
Neither agree nor disagree	32%	30%	34%	41%	34%	30%	24%	27%	43%	39%
Somewhat disagree	17%	16%	19%	18%	17%	17%	17%	18%	13%	14%
Strongly disagree	30%	35%	25%	14%	18%	37%	47%	34%	21%	23%
Totals	100%	101%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	6%	7%	11%	5%	3%	9%	4%	5%
Somewhat agree	15%	17%	21%	16%	12%	21%	14%	14%
Neither agree nor disagree	32%	24%	28%	35%	24%	31%	26%	31%
Somewhat disagree	17%	16%	17%	19%	16%	16%	19%	18%
Strongly disagree	30%	36%	23%	26%	44%	23%	37%	32%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	101%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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76. 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	31%	29%	33%	21%	30%	33%	39%	32%	34%	26%
Somewhat agree	29%	29%	29%	31%	32%	29%	24%	31%	22%	26%
Neither agree nor disagree	25%	23%	26%	34%	25%	23%	17%	20%	35%	34%
Somewhat disagree	8%	9%	6%	9%	7%	7%	8%	8%	6%	9%
Strongly disagree	8%	10%	5%	5%	5%	9%	12%	9%	3%	5%
Totals	101%	100%	99%	100%	99%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	31%	35%	51%	31%	21%	46%	21%	32%
Somewhat agree	29%	31%	27%	32%	30%	27%	33%	30%
Neither agree nor disagree	25%	18%	15%	24%	23%	20%	23%	23%
Somewhat disagree	8%	8%	5%	7%	10%	5%	10%	8%
Strongly disagree	8%	9%	2%	5%	16%	2%	14%	7%
Totals	101%	101%	100%	99%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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77. Supreme Court Rulings and the President

If the Supreme Court rules against the president in a case, does the president have the power to ignore that ruling, or is the president required to do as the ruling says?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
The president has the power to ignore the ruling	19%	19%	19%	21%	25%	16%	14%	19%	16%	22%
The president does NOT have the power to ignore the ruling	81%	81%	81%	79%	75%	84%	86%	81%	84%	78%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
The president has the power to ignore the ruling	19%	17%	13%	18%	25%	12%	26%	17%
The president does NOT have the power to ignore the ruling	81%	83%	87%	82%	75%	88%	74%	83%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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78A. Trump Administration Policies — Deport immigrants it views as national security risks

Do you agree or disagree that the Trump administration should continue to do the following even if there is a court order against it?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly agree	29%	32%	25%	15%	23%	37%	34%	36%	16%	17%
Somewhat agree	19%	19%	19%	24%	21%	14%	18%	17%	23%	19%
Neither agree nor disagree	19%	17%	20%	27%	21%	18%	10%	15%	25%	27%
Somewhat disagree	10%	10%	9%	15%	10%	9%	6%	9%	10%	13%
Strongly disagree	24%	21%	27%	19%	25%	22%	32%	23%	27%	25%
Totals	101%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	29%	33%	9%	19%	59%	8%	56%	24%
Somewhat agree	19%	18%	12%	24%	19%	16%	21%	18%
Neither agree nor disagree	19%	13%	12%	22%	14%	17%	14%	18%
Somewhat disagree	10%	9%	12%	13%	4%	13%	5%	12%
Strongly disagree	24%	27%	55%	22%	4%	47%	4%	27%
Totals	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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78B. Trump Administration Policies — Close down administrative agencies that it views as wasteful

Do you agree or disagree that the Trump administration should continue to do the following even if there is a court order against it?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly agree	21%	25%	17%	13%	16%	28%	25%	26%	9%	15%
Somewhat agree	18%	18%	18%	19%	20%	18%	15%	19%	14%	17%
Neither agree nor disagree	21%	21%	21%	33%	23%	17%	11%	16%	27%	31%
Somewhat disagree	12%	11%	12%	11%	14%	10%	10%	11%	15%	13%
Strongly disagree	29%	24%	33%	23%	26%	27%	39%	28%	35%	25%
Totals	101%	99%	101%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	21%	25%	5%	13%	47%	5%	42%	17%
Somewhat agree	18%	17%	11%	18%	25%	11%	26%	17%
Neither agree nor disagree	21%	15%	12%	24%	16%	15%	20%	19%
Somewhat disagree	12%	11%	11%	16%	7%	14%	7%	14%
Strongly disagree	29%	32%	62%	28%	5%	55%	5%	33%
Totals	101%	100%	101%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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78C. Trump Administration Policies — Fire federal workers who work in the executive branch

Do you agree or disagree that the Trump administration should continue to do the following even if there is a court order against it?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly agree	14%	18%	9%	7%	11%	19%	16%	17%	5%	8%
Somewhat agree	13%	15%	11%	14%	12%	11%	14%	15%	4%	13%
Neither agree nor disagree	28%	27%	30%	38%	30%	28%	18%	26%	31%	35%
Somewhat disagree	14%	14%	14%	19%	17%	11%	10%	12%	16%	16%
Strongly disagree	31%	27%	36%	23%	31%	31%	41%	30%	44%	27%
Totals	100%	101%	100%	101%	101%	100%	99%	100%	100%	99%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	14%	17%	4%	8%	30%	4%	25%	12%
Somewhat agree	13%	14%	7%	11%	21%	7%	20%	10%
Neither agree nor disagree	28%	22%	13%	30%	32%	15%	36%	27%
Somewhat disagree	14%	12%	13%	18%	10%	15%	11%	15%
Strongly disagree	31%	35%	64%	33%	7%	58%	7%	36%
Totals	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%	99%	99%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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78D. Trump Administration Policies — Withhold funds from universities that had on-campus protests

Do you agree or disagree that the Trump administration should continue to do the following even if there is a court order against it?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly agree	14%	18%	11%	6%	11%	19%	19%	18%	5%	9%
Somewhat agree	12%	14%	11%	14%	10%	12%	13%	14%	6%	10%
Neither agree nor disagree	22%	22%	23%	32%	24%	20%	14%	20%	26%	30%
Somewhat disagree	15%	13%	16%	20%	19%	12%	8%	13%	14%	18%
Strongly disagree	37%	34%	40%	29%	37%	36%	46%	35%	50%	33%
Totals	100%	101%	101%	101%	101%	99%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	14%	18%	3%	8%	33%	3%	30%	11%
Somewhat agree	12%	14%	5%	10%	21%	7%	20%	10%
Neither agree nor disagree	22%	16%	10%	20%	26%	12%	27%	20%
Somewhat disagree	15%	12%	10%	21%	10%	14%	13%	16%
Strongly disagree	37%	40%	71%	40%	9%	64%	11%	44%
Totals	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%	100%	101%	101%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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79. Supreme Court Rulings and Impeachment

Do you agree or disagree that presidents who ignore Supreme Court rulings should be impeached and removed from office by Congress?

	Total	Gender		Age				Race		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic
Strongly agree	34%	32%	37%	28%	35%	34%	40%	33%	45%	32%
Somewhat agree	20%	22%	17%	25%	26%	16%	14%	18%	21%	21%
Neither agree nor disagree	26%	25%	28%	32%	24%	28%	21%	26%	24%	30%
Somewhat disagree	11%	13%	9%	11%	9%	10%	12%	12%	7%	8%
Strongly disagree	9%	9%	9%	4%	6%	12%	14%	11%	3%	9%
Totals	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,033)	(1,168)	(365)	(539)	(792)	(505)	(1,384)	(268)	(366)

	Total	Registered	Ideology			Party ID		
		Voters	Lib	Mod	Con	Dem	Rep	Ind
Strongly agree	34%	38%	70%	35%	10%	65%	9%	37%
Somewhat agree	20%	19%	19%	25%	17%	19%	19%	23%
Neither agree nor disagree	26%	22%	7%	24%	36%	11%	34%	23%
Somewhat disagree	11%	11%	3%	8%	20%	3%	19%	9%
Strongly disagree	9%	9%	2%	7%	18%	2%	18%	6%
Totals	100%	99%	101%	99%	101%	100%	99%	98%
Unweighted N	(2,201)	(1,581)	(598)	(792)	(630)	(724)	(601)	(668)

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Sample 2,201 U.S. Adults
Conducted April 10 - 16, 2025
Margin of Error $\pm 2.3\%$

Polling Methodology and Margin of Error Calculation

The SCOTUS survey was conducted by YouGov using a nationally representative sample of 2,201 U.S. adults interviewed online between April 10 - 16, 2025.

This sample was weighted according to gender, age, race, and education based on the American Community Survey, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, as well as 2020 Presidential vote, 2024 Presidential vote, and baseline party identification. Baseline party identification is the respondent's most recent answer given to November 8, 2024 and is weighted to the estimated distribution at the time. Respondents were selected from YouGov's opt-in panel to be representative of all U.S. adults. The weights range from 0.1 to 3.6, with a mean of 1.0 and a standard deviation of 0.4.

The *margin of error* (a 95% confidence interval) for a sample percentage p based upon the entire sample is approximately 2.3%. It is calculated using the formula

$$\hat{p} \pm 100 \times \sqrt{\frac{1 + CV^2}{n}}$$

where CV is the coefficient of variation of the sample weights and n is the sample size used to compute the proportion. This is a measure of sampling error (the average of all estimates obtained using the same sample selection and weighting procedures repeatedly). The sample estimate should differ from its expected value by less than margin of error in 95 percent of all samples. It does not reflect non-sampling errors, including potential selection bias in panel participation or in response to a particular survey.