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# Public's Views of Supreme Court Turned More Negative Before News of Breyer's Retirement

*84% say justices should not bring their political views into decisions*

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## How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand the public's views on the U.S. Supreme Court. For this analysis, we surveyed 5,128 U.S. adults in January 2022. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. [Read more about the ATP's methodology.](#)

Here are [the questions used for the report](#), along with responses, and [its methodology](#).

# Public's Views of Supreme Court Turned More Negative Before News of Breyer's Retirement

*84% say justices should not bring their political views into decisions*

The U.S. Supreme Court, which typically attracts only modest attention from the American public, is about to occupy the national spotlight with the possibility of a history-making change among the court's justices and a series of highly anticipated rulings on matters ranging from abortion to gun policy.

The court enters this pivotal period with its public image as negative as it has been in many years, as Democrats – especially liberal Democrats – increasingly express unfavorable opinions of the court.

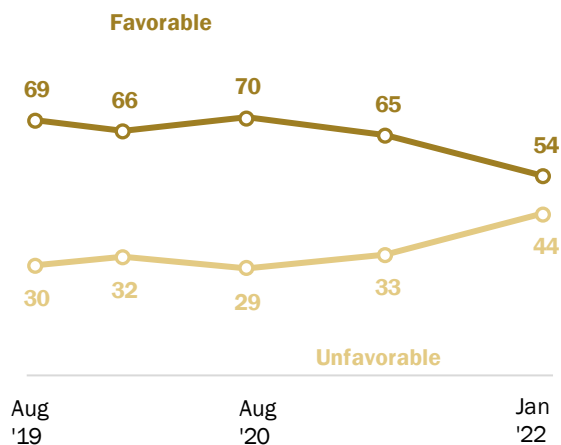
In a national survey by Pew Research Center, 54% of U.S. adults say they have a favorable opinion of the Supreme Court while 44% have an unfavorable view. The survey was conducted before Justice Stephen Breyer announced his retirement from the court and President Joe Biden reiterated his [pledge to nominate the first Black woman to the Supreme Court](#) to replace Breyer.

Over the past three years, the share of adults with a favorable view of the court has declined 15 percentage points, according to the new survey, conducted Jan. 10-17 among 5,128 adults on the Center's American Trends Panel. Looking back further, current views of the court are among the least positive in surveys [dating back nearly four decades](#).

The recent decline in favorability is due in large part to a sharp drop-off among Democrats. Last year, about two-thirds of Democrats said they had a favorable view of the court. Today, that number has fallen to 46%; among liberal Democrats and Democratic leaners, just 36% view the court positively, down from 57%. Favorable views among Republicans have also dipped over the

## Favorable ratings of Supreme Court have declined sharply in past year

% who have a(n) \_\_\_ opinion of the Supreme Court



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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past few years, though are largely unchanged since 2021: Roughly two-thirds continue to hold positive opinions of the court.

Among the other findings from the new survey:

**Changing views of the court's ideology.** The share of adults saying the Supreme Court is conservative has increased since 2020, from 30% to 38%. Still, more say the court is “middle of the road” (48%), while 9% say it is liberal. A majority of Democrats (57%) say the court is conservative, compared with 18% of Republicans.

**Majority says Supreme Court has the right amount of power.** Nearly six-in-ten (58%) say the court has the right amount of power, but that has slipped since 2020 (from 65%) as more Americans – Democrats, in particular – say it has too much power.

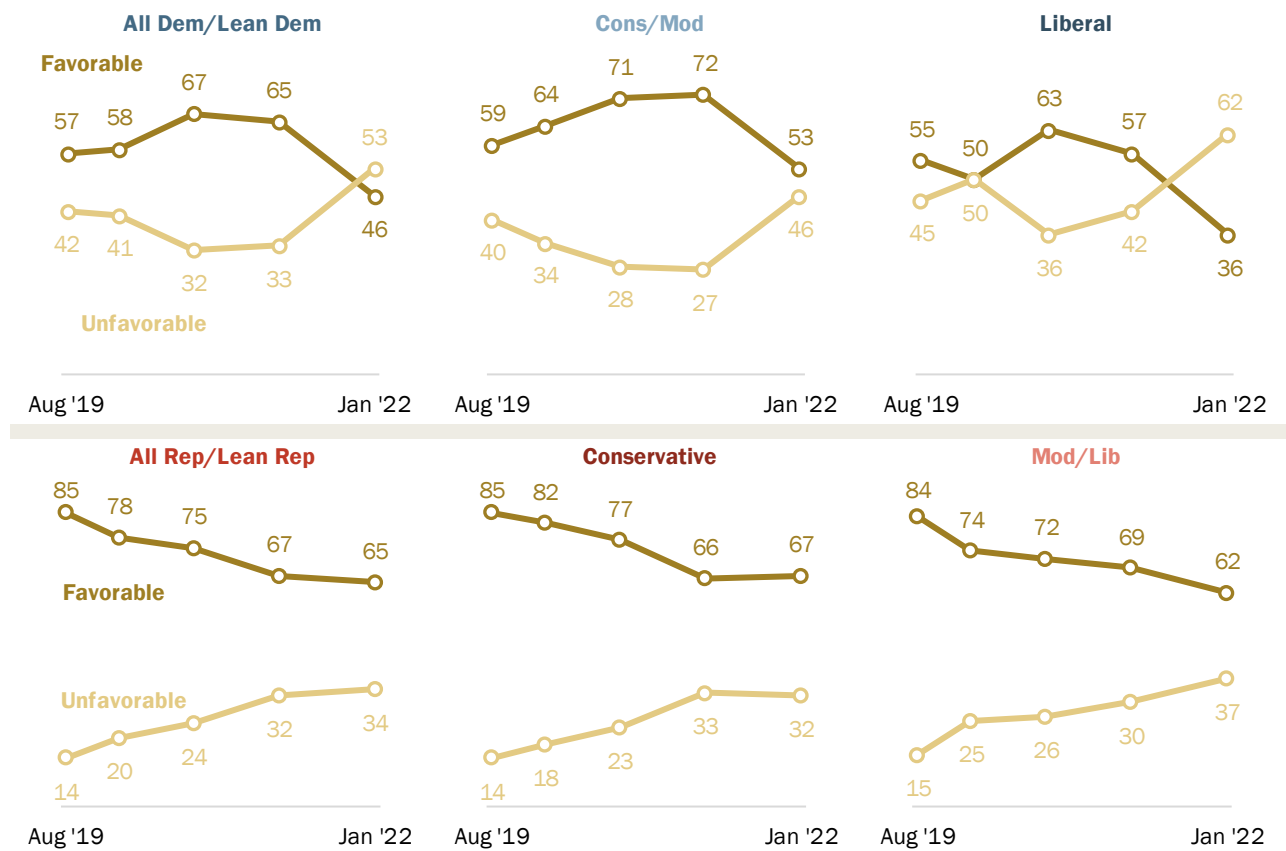
**Broad skepticism that justices are not influenced by politics.** Among the overwhelming majority of adults (84%) who say Supreme Court justices should not bring their own political views into the cases they decide, just 16% say they do an excellent or good job in keeping their views out of their decisions. However, both Republicans and Democrats are much more likely to say justices nominated by presidents of their own party achieve this than do justices nominated by presidents from the other party.

## Narrow majority of Democrats now view Supreme Court unfavorably

Over the past year, there has been a sharp decline in the share of Democrats and Democratic leaners who hold favorable views of the Supreme Court. In early 2021, roughly two-thirds (65%) said they had a favorable opinion of the court. Today, that has declined 19 percentage points, and Democrats are now more likely to have an unfavorable (53%) than a favorable (46%) view of the court.

### Favorable views of Supreme Court decline sharply among Democrats; only about a third of liberal Democrats now view the court favorably

% who have a(n) \_\_\_ opinion of the Supreme Court



Note: No answer responses not shown.  
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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There has been a similar-sized drop among conservative and moderate Democrats (19 points) and liberal Democrats (21 points). But while moderate and conservative Democrats are about as likely

to hold favorable as they are unfavorable views of the court (53% vs. 46%, respectively), a clear majority of liberal Democrats give the Supreme Court negative ratings (62% favorable vs. 36% unfavorable).

Since last year, Republicans' views of the court have remained more steady. In 2021, 67% of Republicans said they have a favorable opinion of the court. Today, 65% say this. Over six-in-ten conservative Republicans and moderate and liberal Republicans continue to hold positive views.

## Changing views of Supreme Court's ideology, power

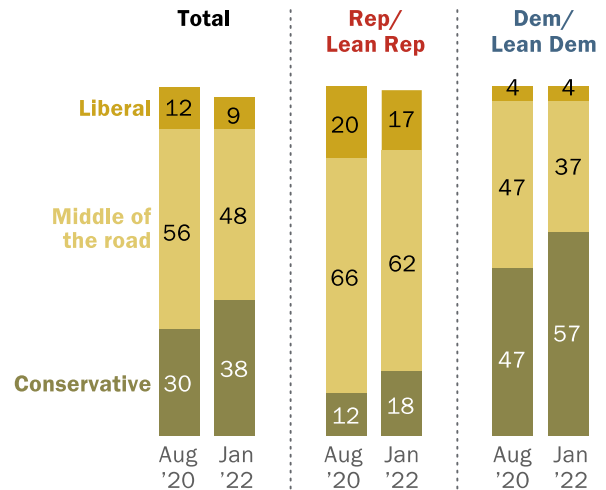
The public is now seeing a more ideologically conservative court than it did two years ago. In August 2020 – prior to Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg's death and the subsequent appointment of Amy Coney Barrett – three-in-ten adults said the court was ideologically conservative. Today, 38% of adults say the court is conservative – an 8-point increase.

Democrats' perceptions of the court's ideology have also shifted considerably. In 2020, 47% of Democrats and Democratic leaners said the court was conservative, with an identical share saying it was middle of the road. Today, a majority of Democrats (57%) say the court is conservative – a 10-point shift.

Among Republicans, there has been a 6-point shift. Today, 18% say it is conservative, compared with 12% in 2020. Smaller shares now say the court is either middle of the road or liberal.

### Larger shares of adults, particularly Democrats, view Supreme Court as conservative

% who say the Supreme Court is ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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In the current survey, a majority of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents – regardless of their ideology – say that the court is middle of the road. Conservative Republicans are about twice as likely as moderate and liberal Republicans, however, to say the court is liberal (21% vs. 10%).

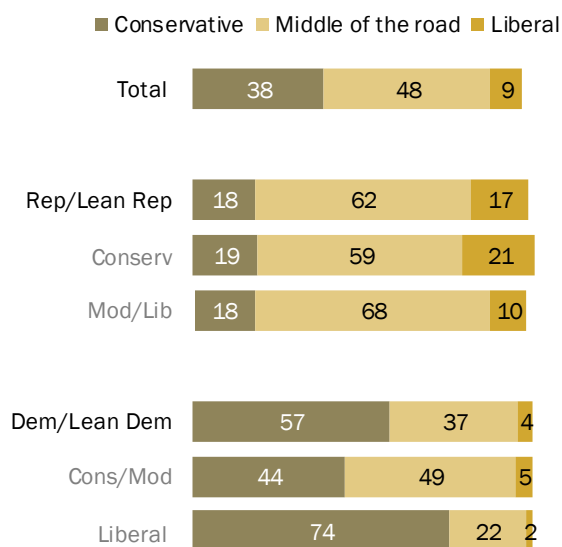
Ideological differences are much wider among Democrats and Democratic leaners. A sizable majority of liberal Democrats say the court is conservative (74%), compared with just 44% of conservative and moderate Democrats. Among this group, about half (49%) say the court is middle of the road.

Adults who have been more attentive to recent cases being heard by the court are also more likely to say the court is conservative. About two-thirds of those who have heard a lot about recent cases say the court's ideology is conservative, compared with a smaller share of those who have heard a little (44%). Among those who have heard nothing at all, a large majority say the court is middle of the road (60%).

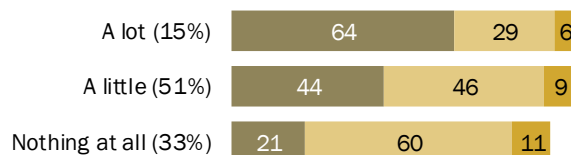
This pattern in attentiveness holds for both parties, though it is particularly pronounced among Democrats. For example, a large majority of Democrats who have read or heard a lot about recent cases being heard by the Supreme Court say that the court is conservative (85%). This compares with 66% of those who have heard a little about these cases, and just 31% who have heard nothing at all.

## Majority who have heard a lot about recent cases view Supreme Court as conservative

% who say the Supreme Court is ...



Among those who have heard or read \_\_ about recent cases being heard by the Supreme Court...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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While there have been increases in the shares of Republicans and Democrats who see a conservative shift on the Supreme Court, partisans have moved in opposite directions when it comes to views of the court's power.

Today, 58% of adults overall say the Supreme Court has the right amount of power – smaller than the share who said this in [August 2020](#). Larger shares of adults now say the court has too much power (25% then vs. 30% today) or too little power (8% then vs. 11% today).

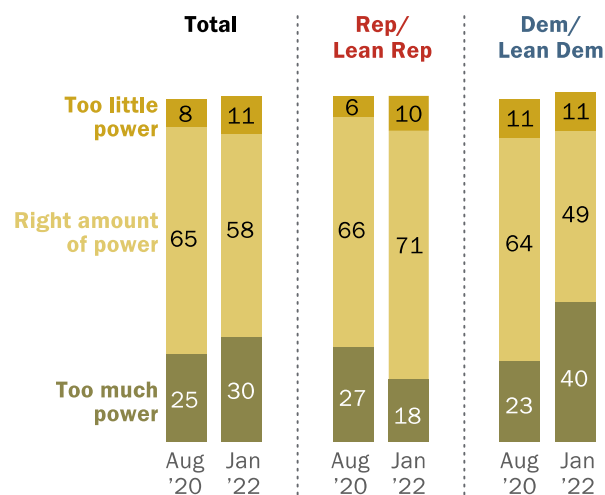
But Republicans and Democrats have diverged in views about the power of the Supreme Court.

Republicans have become less likely to say the court has too much power – and more likely to say the court has either the right amount or too little power. In 2020, about three-in-ten Republicans said the court had too much power; today, 18% say this.

Democrats have moved in the opposite direction. In August 2020, prior to Ruth Bader Ginsburg's death, 23% said the court had too much power; today, that share has nearly doubled (40%).

## Growing share of Democrats say Supreme Court has too much power

% who say the U.S. Supreme Court has ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

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## Partisans agree Supreme Court justices should not be influenced by politics, but differ over which justices do this

A large majority of adults – regardless of their partisanship or ideology – say that Supreme Court justices should *not* bring their own political views into how they decide major cases. But there is more skepticism on whether justices are living up to this ideal – and partisans are more likely to give justices nominated by a president of their own party positive assessments than justices nominated by the opposing party's president.

Among the large majority of adults (84%) who say that Supreme Court justices should not bring their own political views into how they decide cases, just 16% say the justices are doing an excellent or good job in doing so. A majority (57%) say they do only fair or poor, while 26% are not sure.

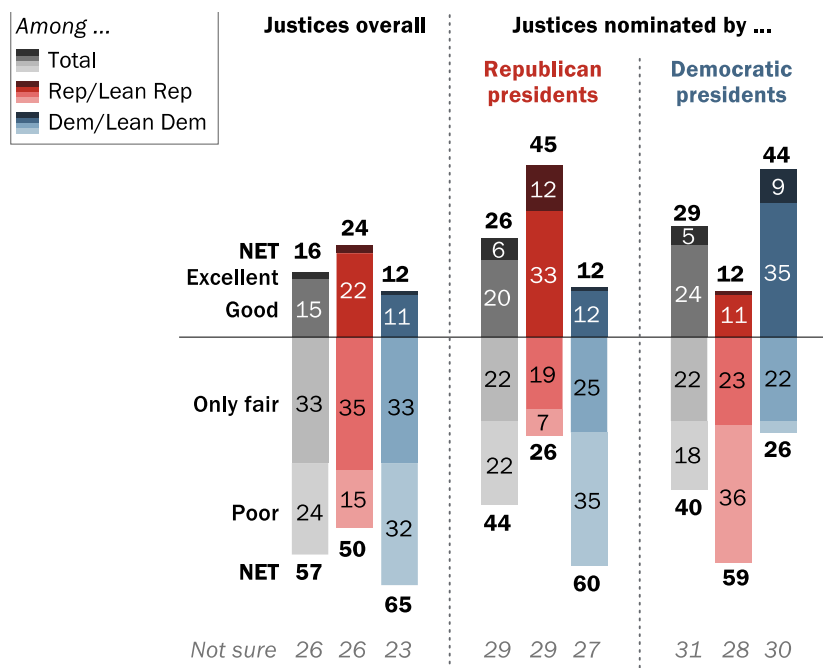
Though neither Republicans nor Democrats say that justices are doing a good job at keeping their political views out of cases, Republicans are twice as likely as Democrats to say justices are doing a good job remaining politically neutral (24% vs. 12%).

However, Republicans and Democrats are much more likely to say that justices

nominated by their own party's presidents are doing a better job at keeping their political views out of decisions than justices nominated by the opposing party.

### Partisans more likely to rate justices nominated by presidents from their own party as free from politics

Among those who say Supreme Court justices should not bring their own political views into how they decide major cases, % who say justices are doing a(n) \_\_\_ job doing this



Notes: No answer responses not shown. Question about Supreme Court justices overall was asked of half of the sample. Questions about judges who were nominated by Republican and Democratic presidents was asked of a separate half of the sample. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

For example, among Republicans and Republican leaners who say justices should not bring their own political views into how they decide cases, 45% say that justices nominated by Republican presidents are doing at least a good job in keeping their political views out of decisions. Just 12% of this group say this about justices nominated by Democratic presidents.

There is a similar pattern among Democrats and Democratic leaners who want justices to keep their political views out of their decisions: 44% say justices nominated by Democratic presidents are doing at least a good job at being politically neutral – but just 12% say this about justices nominated by Republican presidents.

## Acknowledgments

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals:

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## Methodology

### The American Trends Panel survey methodology

#### Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted from Jan. 10 to Jan. 17, 2022, and includes oversamples of Asian, Black and Hispanic Americans in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 5,128 panelists responded out of 5,850 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is less than 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,128 respondents is plus or minus 2.0 percentage points.

#### Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

#### American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,601
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	938
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	470
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,430
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,625
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,696
May 29 to July 7, 2021 Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	937
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39,540</b>	<b>27,414</b>	<b>11,697</b>

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. Starting in 2020, another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that do not respond to the online survey are sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults returning the paper version of the survey are invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults receive a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the four address-based recruitments, a total of 19,822 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 17,472 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 27,414 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,697 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.<sup>1</sup> The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

### **Sample design**

The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

This study featured a stratified random sample from the ATP. The sample was allocated according to the following strata, in order: Black, Asian or Hispanic Americans, tablet households, not registered to vote, high school education or less, ages 18 to 34, uses internet weekly or less, nonvolunteers and all other categories not already falling into any of the above.

Black, Asian and Hispanic panelists were sampled with certainty. The remaining strata were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are

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<sup>1</sup> AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#)."

adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

### **Questionnaire development and testing**

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

### **Incentives**

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

### **Data collection protocol**

The data collection field period for this survey was Jan. 10 to Jan. 17, 2022. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on Jan. 10, 2022.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: Soft Launch and Full Launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Jan. 10, 2022. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Jan. 11, 2022.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists that consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.



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### Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	Jan. 10, 2022	Jan. 11, 2022
First reminder	Jan. 13, 2022	Jan. 13, 2022
Final reminder	Jan. 16, 2022	Jan. 16, 2022

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### Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center’s researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of leaving questions blank, as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, 3 ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

### Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all panelists in their cohort who were active at the time of the most recent profile survey. These weights are then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition up to that point. A second calibration adjustment was made to account for more recent attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

Some of the population benchmarks used for weighting come from surveys conducted prior to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020. However, the weighting variables for panelists recruited in 2021 were measured at the time they were recruited to the panel. Likewise, the profile variables for existing panelists were updated from panel surveys conducted in July or August 2021.

This does not pose a problem for most of the variables used in the weighting, which are quite stable at both the population and individual levels. However, volunteerism may have changed over the intervening period in ways that made their 2021 measurements incompatible with the available (pre-pandemic) benchmarks. To address this, volunteerism is weighted using the profile variables that were measured in 2020. For all other weighting dimensions, the more recent panelist measurements from 2021 are used.

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## Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2020 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2019 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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For panelists recruited in 2021, plausible values were imputed using the 2020 volunteerism values from existing panelists with similar characteristics. This ensures that any patterns of change that were observed in the existing panelists were also reflected in the new recruits when the weighting was performed.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	5,128		2.0 percentage points
Half sample	At least 2,558		2.8 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,031	42	3.0 percentage points
Half sample	At least 993		4.3 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	2,935	51	2.6 percentage points
Half sample	At least 1,434		3.7 percentage points

Note: This survey includes [oversamples](#) of Asian, Black and Hispanic respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the [Sample design](#) and [Weighting](#) sections above for details.

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

**Dispositions and response rates**

<b>Final dispositions</b>	<b>AAPOR code</b>	<b>Total</b>
Completed interview	1.1	5,128
Logged onto survey; broke-off	2.12	28
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	60
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	630
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		3
Screened out		0
<b>Total panelists in the survey</b>		<b>5,850</b>
Completed interviews	I	5,128
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	721
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,850</b>
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		88%

<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	69%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 101	43%
Response rate to Wave 101 survey	88%
<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>3%</b>

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**2022 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL  
WAVE 101 JANUARY 2022  
FINAL TOPLINE  
JANUARY 10-17, 2022  
N=5,128**

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL:**

INSTFAV Do you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of each of the following? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

**INSTFAVa-c PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

	-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			No answer
	<u>NET</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>NET</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	
d. The Supreme Court							
Jan 10-17, 2022	54	5	49	44	10	34	2
Apr 5-11, 2021	65	7	58	33	7	26	2
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	70	9	61	29	5	23	2
Jan 6-19, 2020	66	8	58	32	7	25	2
July 22-Aug 4, 2019	69	8	61	30	7	23	1

**INSTFAVd PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON**

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.) Never heard of	(VOL.) Can't rate/ Ref
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>		
The Supreme Court								
July 23-Aug 4, 2020	62	10	51	32	11	21	1	6
January 8-13, 2020	66	12	54	27	7	19	1	7
July 10-15, 2019	62	14	48	31	9	22	*	7
Jan 9-14, 2019	70	16	55	23	7	16	*	6
Mar 7-14, 2018	66	11	55	28	8	20	*	5
Aug 9-16, 2016	60	11	48	32	10	22	*	8
Jun 15-26, 2016	62	16	47	29	9	20	1	8
Sep 22-27, 2015	50	8	42	42	17	25	1	7
Jul 14-20, 2015	48	9	39	43	17	26	*	9
Mar 25-29, 2015	50	8	42	39	12	26	1	11
Jul 8-14, 2014	52	8	44	38	14	24	1	9
Apr 23-27, 2014	56	11	44	35	12	23	*	9
Jul 17-21, 2013	48	7	41	38	14	24	1	13
Mar 13-17, 2013	52	7	45	31	10	21	2	15
Dec 5-9, 2012	53	8	45	36	12	24	1	10
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	51	10	41	37	14	23	1	11
Apr 4-15, 2012	52	11	41	29	10	20	*	18
July 1-5, 2010	58	9	49	25	8	17	1	16
Feb 3-9, 2010	58	8	50	27	8	19	*	15
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	64	8	56	21	6	15	0	15
April, 2008	65	15	50	25	7	18	*	10
July, 2007	57	12	45	29	9	20	0	14
January, 2007	72	18	54	17	3	14	2	9
July, 2006	63	7	56	27	8	19	1	9
February, 2006	60	16	44	28	10	18	*	12
Late October, 2005	62	12	50	27	10	17	*	11
July, 2005	61	12	49	28	10	18	*	11

**INSTFAVd PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...**

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
June, 2005	57	8	49	30	8	22	*	13
July, 2001	70	15	55	20	6	14	*	10
March, 2001	72	15	57	20	5	15	*	8
January, 2001	68	18	50	21	8	13	1	10
October, 1997	77	13	64	18	6	12	*	5
May, 1997	72	16	56	22	5	17	0	6
July, 1994	80	18	62	16	3	13	*	4
May, 1993	73	17	56	18	4	14	0	9
November, 1991	72	18	54	21	5	16	0	7
May, 1990	65	10	55	25	7	18	1	9
January, 1988	79	14	65	13	2	11	*	8
May, 1987	76	13	63	17	2	15	*	7
Roper: March 1985	64	17	47	28	7	21	--	8

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ADDITIONAL ITEMS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK FORM 1 [N=2,558]:**

COURTIDEO In your view, do you think the current Supreme Court is...

	<u>Conservative</u>	<u>Middle of the road</u>	<u>Liberal</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Jan 10-17, 2022	38	48	9	4
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	30	56	12	2

**PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

	<u>Conservative</u>	<u>Middle of the road</u>	<u>Liberal</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jul 23-Aug 4, 2020	32	48	13	7
Jul 14-20, 2015	18	39	36	6
Mar 25-29, 2015	28	38	26	8
Jul 8-14, 2014	27	38	26	8
Apr 23-27, 2014	25	35	31	8
Jul 17-21, 2013	23	42	26	9
Mar 13-17, 2013	22	40	24	14
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	24	41	23	12
Jul 1-5, 2010	23	39	23	14
Apr 21-26, 2010	24	36	24	16
July, 2007	36	35	14	15

**ASK FORM 2 [N=2,570]:**

COURTPOWER Do you think the U.S. Supreme Court has...

Jan 10-17, <u>2022</u>		July 27- Aug 2, <u>2020</u>
30	Too much power	25
11	Too little power	8
58	Right amount of power	65
2	No answer	2

**PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:**

July 23-Aug 4, <u>2020</u>		July 14-20, <u>2015</u>
27	Too much power	36
8	Too little power	7
63	Right amount of power	54
2	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	3

**ADDITIONAL ITEM HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK ALL:**

SCOTUS\_FOL How much have you heard or read about recent cases being considered by the Supreme Court?

Jan 10-17,

2022

15	A lot
51	A little
33	Nothing at all
1	No answer

**ASK ALL:**

SCOTUS\_PRTSN Thinking about the Supreme Court, do you think justices should or should not bring their own political views into how they decide major cases?

Jan 10-17,

2022

13	Should do this
84	Should NOT do this
2	No answer

**ASK IF SCOTUS\_PRTSN=2 AND FORM 2 [N=2,165]:**

SCOTUS\_JOB How would you rate the job Supreme Court justices are doing in keeping their own political views out of how they decide major cases?

Jan 10-17,

2022

2	Excellent
15	Good
33	Only fair
24	Poor
26	Not sure
*	No answer

**[RANDOMIZE SCOTUS\_JOBREP AND SCOTUS\_JOBDEM ON SAME PAGE]****ASK IF SCOTUSPRTSN=2 AND FORM 1 [N=2,168]:**

SCOTUS\_JOBREP How would you rate the job Supreme Court justices who were nominated by REPUBLICAN presidents are doing in keeping their own political views out of how they decide major cases?

Jan 10-17,

2022

6	Excellent
20	Good
22	Only fair
22	Poor
29	Not sure
1	No answer

**[RANDOMIZE SCOTUS\_JOBREP AND SCOTUS\_JOBDEM ON SAME PAGE]****ASK IF SCOTUSPRTSN=2 AND FORM 1 [N=2,168]:**

SCOTUS\_JOBDEM How would you rate the job Supreme Court justices who were nominated by DEMOCRATIC presidents are doing in keeping their own political views out of how they decide major cases?

Jan 10-17,

2022

5	Excellent
24	Good
22	Only fair
18	Poor
31	Not sure
1	No answer

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ADDITIONAL ITEMS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL:**

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:

**ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3 or 4) OR MISSING [N=1,917]:**

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...<sup>2</sup>

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Something else</u>	<u>No answer</u>	<u>Lean Rep</u>	<u>Lean Dem</u>
26	31	27	14	2	16	20

<sup>2</sup> PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.