

# October Term 2024

## The Major Supreme Court Decisions in 2025

By Adam Liptak, Abbie VanSickle and Alicia Parlapiano Updated June 27, 2025

The court has concluded announcements of its decisions in this term's argued cases. One case, on redistricting, will be reargued next term.

The Supreme Court term that started in October got off to a slow start, with a relatively quiet docket that seemed to leave room for litigation arising from the presidential election. Those challenges never came, and the court's work accelerated.

### Major cases this term

[Birthright Citizenship 6-3](#) ▼

[Religious Charter Schools 4-4](#) ▼

[Opt-Outs From Class Discussion 6-3](#) ▼

[Police Use of Excessive Force 9-0](#) ▼

[Age Verification for Porn Sites 6-3](#) ▼

[Regulation of Flavored Vapes 9-0](#) ▼

[A.C.A. Preventative Care 6-3](#) ▼

[“Ghost Guns” 7-2](#) ▼

[Transition Care for Trans Youths 6-3](#) ▼

[TikTok and National Security 9-0](#) ▼

[Reverse Discrimination 9-0](#) ▼

[Race and Congressional Redistricting](#) ▼

[Gun Makers' Liability 9-0](#) ▼

The justices heard arguments on transgender rights; in three major cases on religion in public life; in two cases on efforts to curb gun violence; and in two others on limiting speech on the internet.

After the election of President Trump, the court was also inundated with emergency applications arising from his scores of executive orders.

In recent years, some of the court's biggest decisions have been out of step with public opinion, while others divided the public along partisan lines. The charts below include data from an April survey conducted by researchers at Harvard, Stanford and the University of Texas that explored whether those gaps persist.

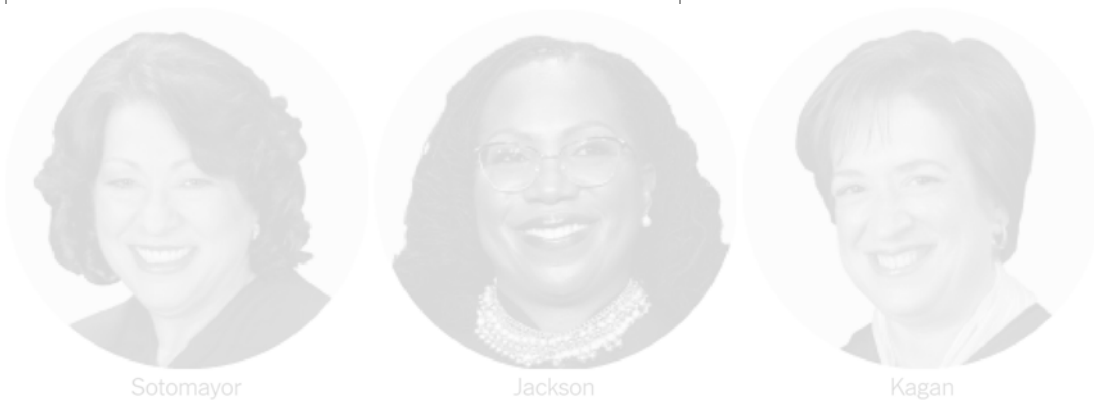
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## Birthright Citizenship

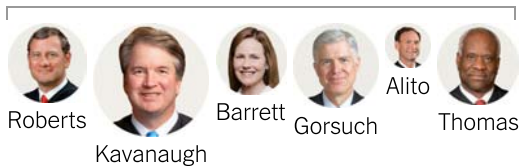
Trump v. CASA

**6-3** ruling on June 27

Liberal bloc



Conservative bloc



The court ruled that federal judges had exceeded their power by issuing temporary pauses on President Trump's executive order ending birthright citizenship. The ruling did not address the constitutionality of the order itself, but it allows President Trump to end birthright citizenship in some parts of the country.

Are there major precedents or recent related decisions?

The government argues that the temporary pauses on the president’s birthright citizenship order, called nationwide injunctions, are unconstitutional. A debate has simmered for years on whether such injunctions are allowed, but the Supreme Court has yet to rule on the issue.

Meanwhile, the court has held that the 14th Amendment guarantees birthright citizenship, which means that anyone born on U.S. soil is a citizen, regardless of the immigration status of the parents. In the landmark case of Wong Kim Ark in 1898, the justices determined that Mr. Wong, who was born in San Francisco to Chinese citizens, was an American citizen because he was born in the United States.

What did the lower courts say?

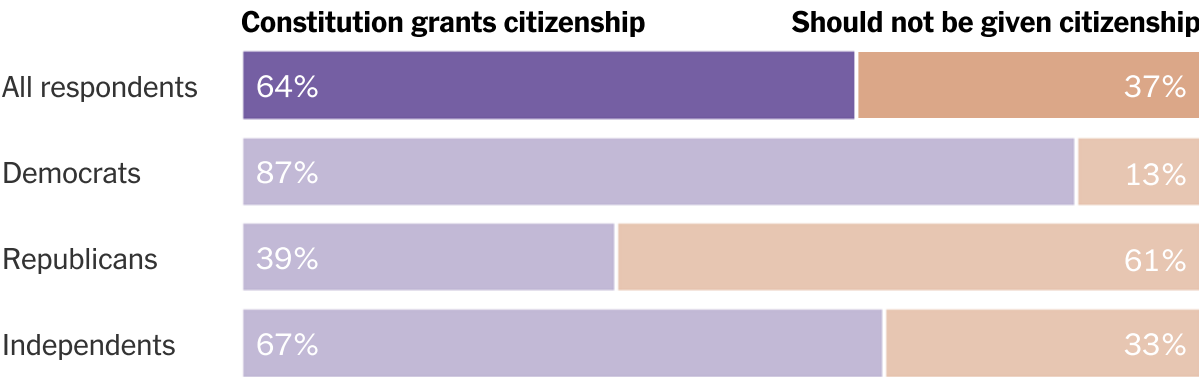
President Trump’s order was immediately challenged by immigrant groups, individuals and a number of Democratic-led states. Three lower federal courts in Massachusetts, Maryland and Washington State have issued injunctions on the executive order while the cases proceed through the court system. The federal judge in Washington State, John C. Coughenour, called Mr. Trump’s executive order “blatantly unconstitutional.”

What was at stake?

A decision by the justices in favor of the Trump administration could lift the national pause on the order ending birthright citizenship, potentially clearing the way for the policy to go into effect in parts of the country as lawsuits continue.

Where does the public stand?

On whether the Constitution grants citizenship to people whose parents are in the country unlawfully or temporarily, like everyone else born in the United States



Source: SCOTUSPoll

More on the issue



Trump Moved to Redefine Birthright Citizenship. That Could Be Hard.

Dec. 9, 2024



Is Trump’s Plan to End Birthright Citizenship ‘Dred Scott II’?

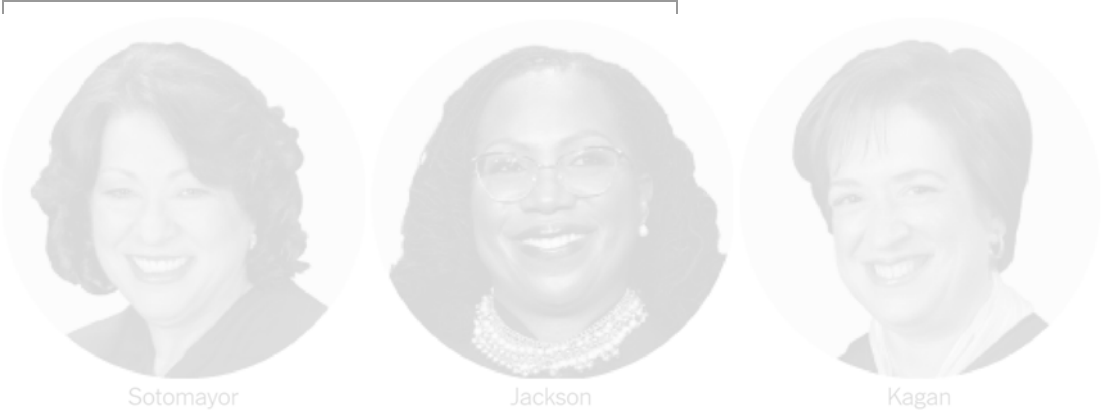
Jan. 27, 2025

Parental Opt-Outs From Classroom Discussion of L.G.B.T.Q. Themes

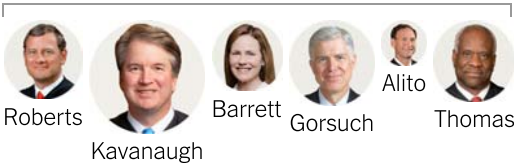
Mahmoud v. Taylor

6-3 ruling on June 27

Liberal bloc



Conservative bloc



The Supreme Court ruled that public schools in Maryland must allow parents to be able to withdraw their children from classes in which storybooks with gay and transgender characters are discussed if they have religious objections to the books.

### **Are there major precedents or recent related decisions?**

In recent cases, the Supreme Court has expanded the role of religion in public life, sometimes at the expense of other values like gay rights.

The court has ruled in favor of a web designer who said she did not want to create sites for same-sex marriages, a high school football coach who said he had a constitutional right to pray at the 50-yard line after his team's games and a Catholic social services agency in Philadelphia that said it could defy city rules and refuse to work with same-sex couples.

### **What did the lower courts say?**

The Fourth Circuit ruled against the parents.

Writing for the majority of a three-judge panel, Judge G. Steven Agee found that there was no evidence that the parents or their children were forced to change their religious beliefs because no opt-out was provided to the lessons. "Simply hearing about other views does not necessarily exert pressure to believe or act differently than one's religious faith requires," he wrote.

In dissent, Judge A. Marvin Quattlebaum Jr. said the parents had made a modest request. "They do not claim the use of the books is itself unconstitutional," he wrote. "And they do not seek to ban them. Instead, they only want to opt their children out of the instruction involving such texts."

### **What was at stake?**

A broad ruling from the Supreme Court could disrupt the ability of public schools to manage their curriculums. In earlier cases, parents unsuccessfully challenged course materials on evolution and the Big Bang theory and storybooks about wizards and giants.

### **Where does the public stand?**

On whether schools must give parents who have religious objections the ability to opt out of instruction on gender and sexuality

**Must give the ability**

**Do not need to give the ability**



Source: SCOTUSPoll

More on the issue



Supreme Court Story Time: Justices Consider Children’s Books With L.G.B.T.Q. Themes

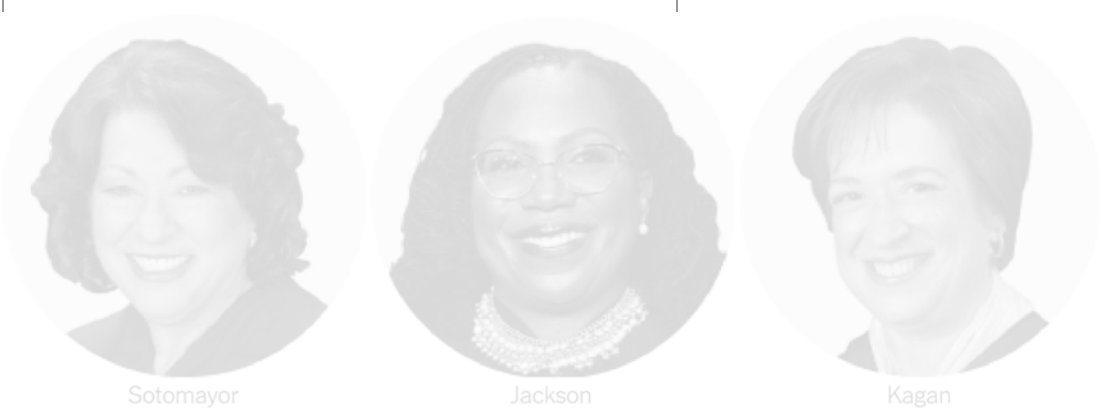
April 21, 2025

Age Verification for Porn Sites

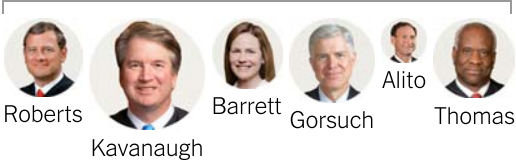
Free Speech Coalition v. Paxton

6-3 ruling on June 27

Liberal bloc



Conservative bloc



The court ruled that a Texas law that seeks to limit minors’ access to sexual materials on the internet by requiring age verification measures survives First Amendment scrutiny.

Are there major precedents or recent related decisions?

In 2004, in *Ashcroft v. American Civil Liberties Union*, the justices blocked a federal law quite similar to the one from Texas, applying the most demanding form of judicial review, strict scrutiny, to find that the law impermissibly interfered with adults’ First Amendment rights.

What did the lower courts say?

Judge David A. Ezra, of the Federal District Court in Austin, blocked the law, saying it would have a chilling effect on speech protected by the First Amendment.

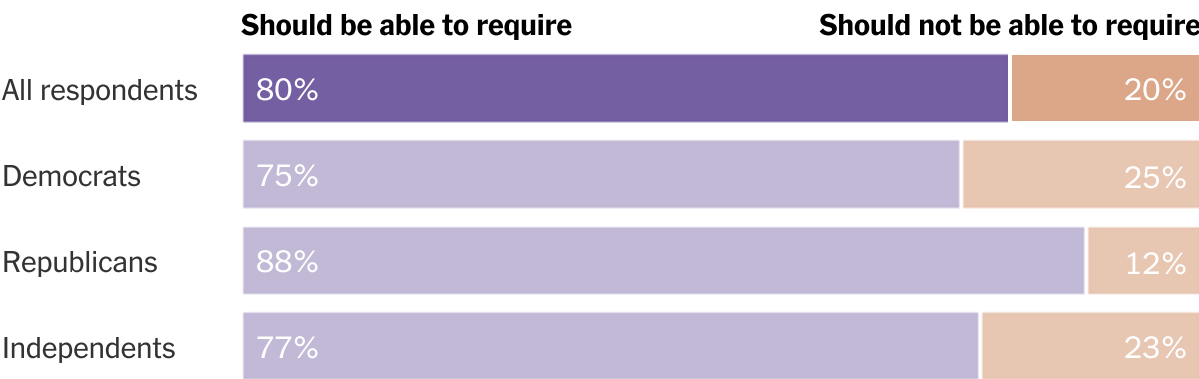
A divided three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit disagreed, with Judge Jerry E. Smith writing for the majority that age-verification requirements would promote the government’s “legitimate interest” in preventing minors from having access to pornography. Judge Patrick E. Higginbotham dissented, saying that the law chills free speech rights and could limit adults’ access to popular shows and films like “Game of Thrones,” “The Color Purple” and “The Girl With the Dragon Tattoo.”

What was at stake?

Twenty other states have enacted similar laws. Their supporters say the laws are needed to shield children from graphic, violent and degrading material online. Critics say that there are better ways to do so and that the laws violate the First Amendment rights of adults.

Where does the public stand?

On whether states should be able to require websites to verify users’ ages



Source: SCOTUSPoll

## More on the issue



### What Would the Founders Have Thought About TikTok and Online Porn?

Dec. 23, 2024

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## Preventive Care Under the Affordable Care Act

Kennedy v. Braidwood Management

**6-3** ruling on June 27

Liberal bloc



Sotomayor

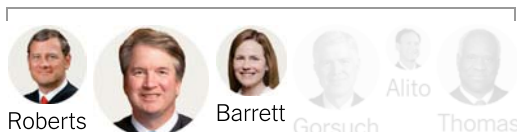


Jackson



Kagan

Conservative bloc



Roberts

Kavanaugh

Barrett

Gorsuch

Alito

Thomas

The court rejected a challenge to the Affordable Care Act, determining that a task force created as part of the law that determines what types of preventive care insurance companies must offer for free is constitutional.



**Are there major precedents or recent related decisions?**

The case is the latest in a series of lawsuits targeting the Affordable Care Act, President Barack Obama's central legislative achievement.

The law has survived three previous major challenges at the Supreme Court, including cases in 2012, 2015 and 2021. Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr. cast the decisive vote to save the law in 2012, a crucial milestone where the justices upheld the law's core mandate that most employers provide health insurance for their workers.

**What did the lower courts say?**

A federal trial judge agreed with the challengers, ruling that members of the task force had been unconstitutionally appointed.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit somewhat narrowed the lower court's ruling but concluded that the task force did indeed have "unreviewable power" to issue preventive-care recommendations that insurers must cover. That independence from supervision by the Health and Human Services secretary, the court found, rendered them "principal officers" who have not been "validly appointed" under the Constitution.

**What was at stake?**

The decision could determine coverage for tens of millions of Americans who receive some free health care services, including cancer and diabetes screenings, medications to reduce heart disease and strokes, and eye ointment for newborns to prevent infections causing blindness.

**More on the issue****Supreme Court Wrestles With Challenge to Affordable Care Act Over Free Preventive Care**

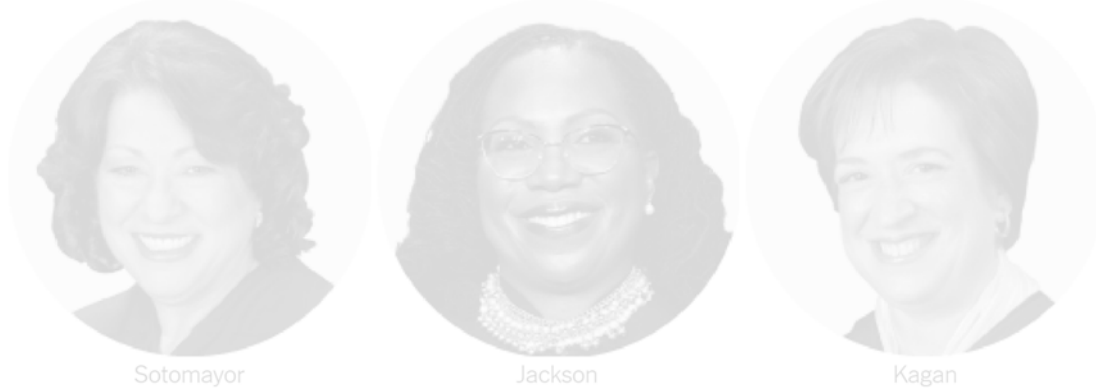
April 21, 2025

# Transition Care for Transgender Youths

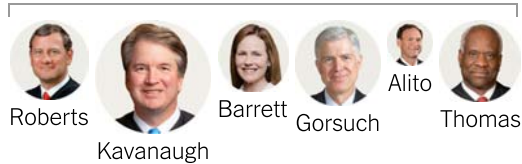
United States v. Skrmetti

**6-3** ruling on June 18

Liberal bloc



Conservative bloc



The court upheld a Tennessee law that prohibits medical providers from prescribing puberty-delaying medication and providing hormone therapy to transgender minors, ruling that it does not violate equal protection principles.

## Are there major precedents or recent related decisions?

In 2020, in *Bostock v. Clayton County*, the Supreme Court ruled that a 1964 federal civil rights law prohibiting workplace discrimination “because of sex” protected transgender employees. The Tennessee case concerns the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment, which is written in general terms, rather than a statute that mentions sex. The Biden administration challenged the Tennessee statute, with the government’s lawyers writing that “exactly the same thing is true under the equal protection clause” as was the case under *Bostock*.

## What did the lower courts say?

A divided three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, in Cincinnati, reversed that decision. Tennessee’s law, Judge Jeffrey S. Sutton wrote for the majority, was a reasonable legislative response to contested medical evidence. “The unsettled, developing, in truth still experimental, nature of

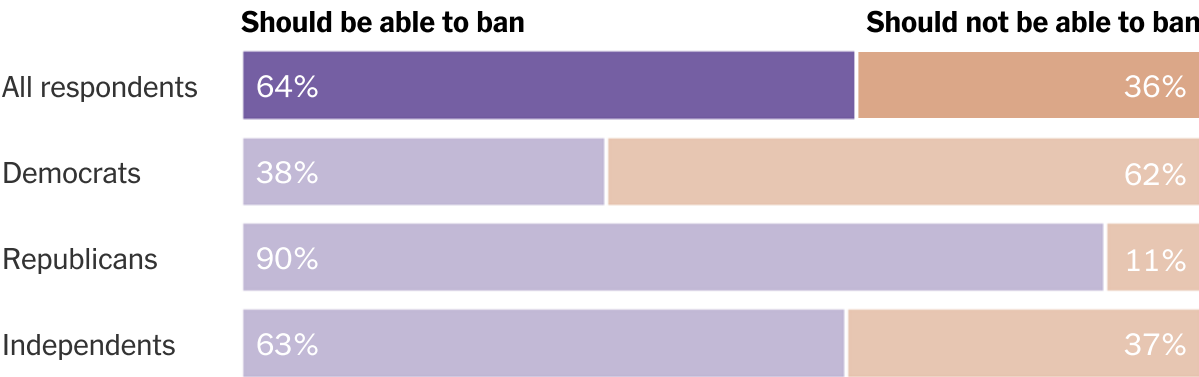
treatments in this area surely permits more than one policy approach,” he wrote, “and the Constitution does not favor one over the other.”

**What was at stake?**

Transgender rights have become a ferocious battleground in the culture wars, and initiatives over health care, bathrooms, sports and pronouns have played a prominent role in President Trump’s agenda during the early months of his second term. The ruling could affect more than 20 other states that have laws similar to the one in Tennessee.

**Where does the public stand?**

On whether states should be able to ban transgender minors from obtaining certain treatments



Source: SCOTUSPoll

**More on the issue**



**Supreme Court Inclined to Uphold Tennessee Law on Transgender Care**

Dec. 4, 2024



**For Families of Transgender Children, Tennessee’s Ban Forces Hard Choices**

Dec. 4, 2024



## 'The Protocol': The Story Behind Medical Care for Transgender Kids

June 6, 2025

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## Reverse Discrimination

Ames v. Ohio Department of Youth Services

**9-0** ruling on June 5

Liberal bloc



Sotomayor



Jackson



Kagan

Conservative bloc



Thomas



Alito



Gorsuch



Kavanaugh



Breyer



Roberts

The Supreme Court ruled that members of majority groups do not need to meet a heightened burden to prove discrimination. The case involved a straight woman who said her employer had discriminated against her in favor of gay colleagues.

Are there major precedents or recent related decisions?

In 2023, the Supreme Court struck down race-conscious admissions programs in higher education.

What did the lower courts say?

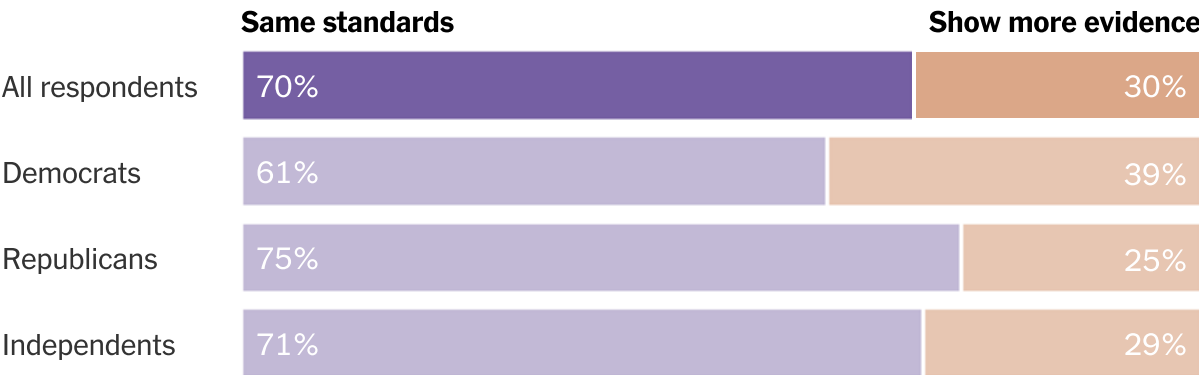
The federal civil rights law at issue in the case does not draw distinctions based on whether the person claiming discrimination is a member of a minority or majority group. But the Sixth Circuit required the plaintiff to prove an additional element if she lacked direct evidence of discrimination: “background circumstances that support the suspicion that the defendant is that unusual employer who discriminates against the majority.”

What was at stake?

The case comes amid the Trump administration’s fierce efforts to root out programs that promote diversity.

Where does the public stand?

On whether people claiming reverse discrimination should have to meet the same standards as minorities claiming discrimination or should have to show more evidence



Source: SCOTUSPoll

More on the issue



Supreme Court Poised to Rule for Straight Woman in Discrimination Case

Feb. 26, 2025

# Gun Makers' Liability

Smith & Wesson Brands v. Estados Unidos Mexicanos

**9-0** ruling on June 5

Liberal bloc



Sotomayor



Jackson



Kagan

Conservative bloc



Roberts



Kavanaugh



Barrett



Gorsuch



Alito



Thomas

The Supreme Court ruled the Mexican government may not sue U.S. gun makers over claims that they share the blame for violence by drug cartels.

## Are there major precedents or recent related decisions?

Lawyers for the gun industry argue that gun makers are specifically insulated against such lawsuits by a 2005 law, the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act. The law, which was passed after an increasing number of lawsuits sought to hold the gun industry liable in domestic mass shootings, gives gun makers broad immunity.

## What did the lower courts say?

A federal trial judge in Boston, Judge F. Dennis Saylor IV, dismissed Mexico's lawsuit, concluding it was prohibited by the 2005 federal law. The judge wrote that the law "bars exactly this type of action from being brought in federal and state courts."

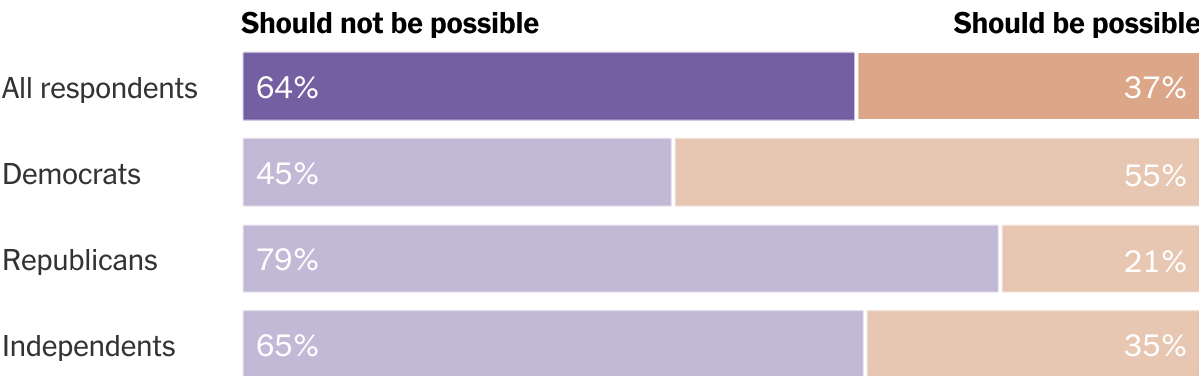
But a unanimous three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, in Boston, had revived the suit, finding that it qualified under an exception in the law that authorizes claims for knowing violations of firearms laws that are a direct cause of a plaintiff’s injuries.

**What was at stake?**

The lawsuit by the Mexican government seeks billions of dollars in damages.

**Where does the public stand?**

On whether it should be possible to hold U.S. gun makers financially responsible for crimes committed by Mexican cartels



Source: SCOTUSPoll

**More on the issue**



**Supreme Court Appears Skeptical of Mexico’s Lawsuit Against U.S. Gun Makers**

March 4, 2025

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**Religious Charter Schools**

Oklahoma Statewide Charter School Board v. Drummond

**4-4** ruling on May 22

The Supreme Court split 4-4 over whether Oklahoma may use government money to run the nation’s first religious charter school, which would have taught a



curriculum infused by Catholic doctrine. An earlier ruling by the Oklahoma Supreme Court blocking the school will be allowed to stand.

Justice Amy Coney Barrett recused herself from the case, and the decision did not include a tally of how each justice voted.

**Are there major precedents or recent related decisions?**

In earlier cases from Maine and Montana, the court ruled that states that decide to create programs to help parents pay for private schools must allow them to choose religious ones. In the case from Maine, Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr., writing for the majority, distinguished government payment to public schools, saying that “Maine may provide a strictly secular education in its public schools.”

**What did the lower courts say?**

The Oklahoma Supreme Court ruled against the school, with the majority saying it would “create a slippery slope” that could lead to “the destruction of Oklahomans’ freedom to practice religion without fear of governmental intervention.”

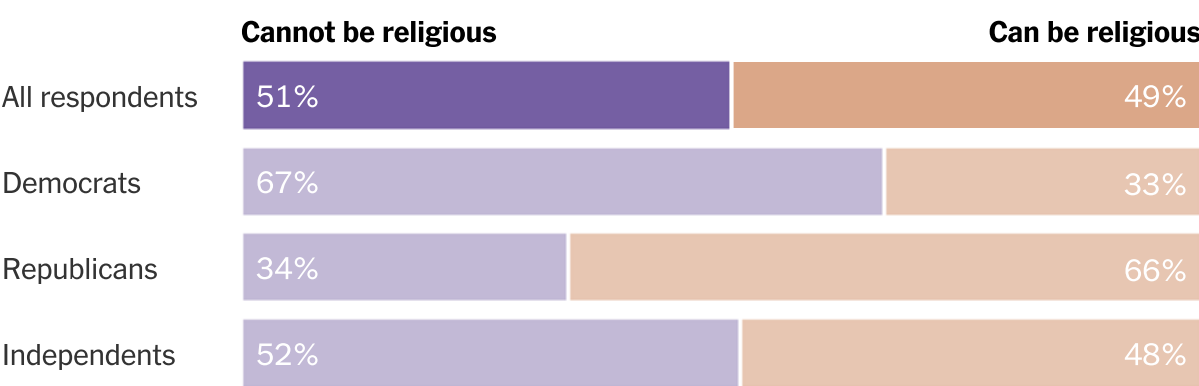
“St. Isidore is a public charter school,” the majority said, noting that the state law allowing such schools requires them to be nonsectarian. “Under both state and federal law,” the majority ruled, “the state is not authorized to establish or fund St. Isidore.”

**What was at stake?**

A decision endorsing religious charter schools would have spurred their spread, extended religion’s extraordinary winning streak at the Supreme Court and further lowered the wall separating church and state.

**Where does the public stand?**

On whether public charter schools can be religious



Source: SCOTUSPoll



More on the issue



Oklahoma Approves First Religious Charter School in the U.S.

June 5, 2023



Will Religion’s Remarkable Winning Streak at the Supreme Court Continue?

March 30, 2025

Police Use of Excessive Force

Barnes v. Felix

9-0 ruling on May 15

Liberal bloc



Sotomayor



Jackson



Kagan

Conservative bloc



Roberts

Kavanaugh

Barrett

Gorsuch

Alito

Thomas

The Supreme Court ruled that judges must consider all the relevant circumstances in their scrutiny of challenges to police shootings, not just “the moment of threat.”

The case concerns Roberto Felix Jr., a police officer in Texas, who shot and killed Ashtian Barnes, a motorist he had pulled over for unpaid tolls, after jumping on Mr. Barnes’s car as he tried to pull away.

**Are there major precedents or recent related decisions?**

In a 2020 decision, the Fifth Circuit ruled that only “the moment of threat” should be examined to determine if police officers engaged in excessive force, adding that “any of the officers’ actions leading up to the shooting are not relevant for the purposes of an excessive force inquiry.”

**What did the lower courts say?**

Saying it was bound by the 2020 decision, a unanimous three-judge panel of the Fifth Circuit ruled last year in favor of Officer Felix on what it said was a narrow question. “We may only ask whether Officer Felix was in danger ‘at the moment of the threat’ that caused him to use deadly force against Barnes,” Judge Patrick E. Higginbotham wrote for the panel.

Still, Judge Higginbotham bemoaned the finding, writing in a concurring opinion: “A routine traffic stop has again ended in the death of an unarmed Black man, and again we cloak a police officer with qualified immunity, shielding his liability.”

**What was at stake?**

Qualified immunity is a powerful legal shield that requires victims of violence by police officers and prison guards to prove that the officials had violated a clearly established constitutional right. The doctrine has been the subject of scathing criticism across the ideological spectrum. The case could broaden the circumstances in which people who have been subject to violence by police can sue.

**Where does the public stand?**

On whether courts should consider any officer actions that may have unnecessarily increased the danger they faced or consider only actions in the seconds before safety was threatened





Source: SCOTUSPoll

More on the issue



Supreme Court Seems Ready to Reject Limit on Excessive-Force Suits

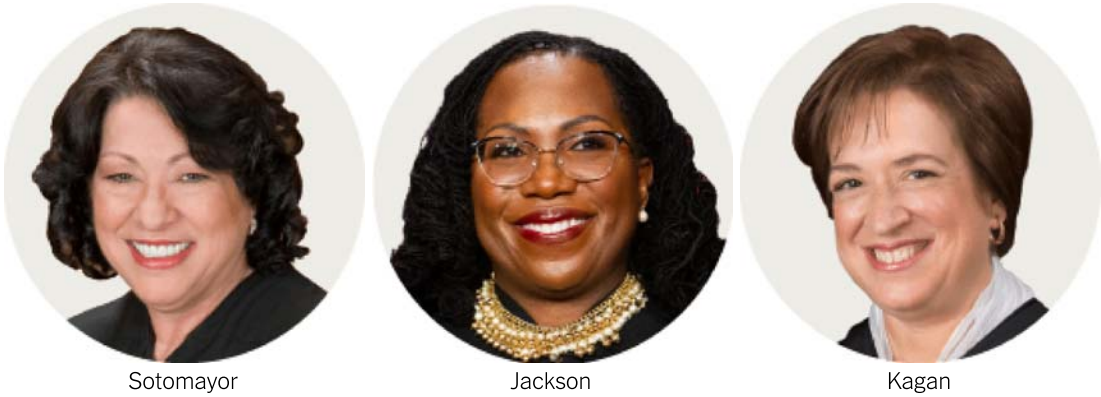
Jan. 22, 2025

Regulation of Flavored Vapes

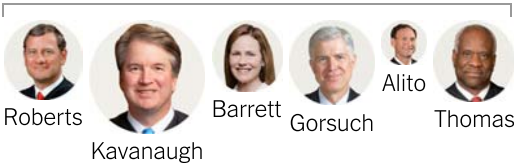
Food and Drug Administration v. Wages and White Lion Investments

9-0 ruling on April 2

Liberal bloc



Conservative bloc



A unanimous Supreme Court ruled that the Food and Drug Administration had acted lawfully in rejecting applications from two manufacturers of flavored liquids used in

e-cigarettes with names like Suicide Bunny Mother’s Milk and Cookies. The court returned one aspect of the case to a lower court for further consideration.

**Are there major precedents or recent related decisions?**

In a separate case, the Fourth Circuit ruled that the agency had properly rejected a similar application and agreed that the products “posed a serious risk to youth without enough offsetting benefits to adults.”

**What did the lower courts say?**

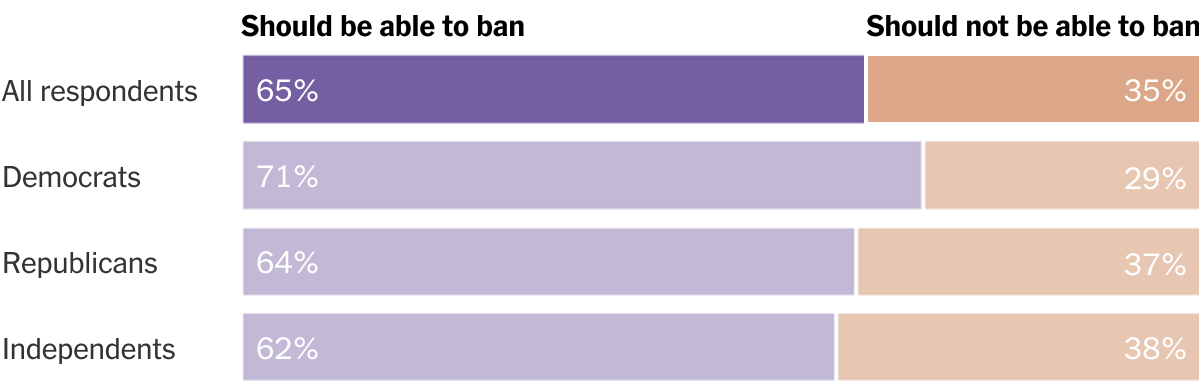
The Fifth Circuit ruled in 2024 that the agency had changed the rules in the middle of the application process, accusing it of “regulatory switcheroos” that sent the companies “on a wild-goose chase.” More formally, the court said the agency’s actions had been arbitrary and capricious.

**What was at stake?**

The government said that if the court sided with the Fifth Circuit, it would have “far reaching consequences for public health” and frustrate the goal of preventing young Americans from becoming addicted to nicotine and tobacco products.

**Where does the public stand?**

On whether the F.D.A. should be able to ban flavored e-cigarettes



Source: SCOTUSPoll

**More on the issue**



**Illicit E-Cigarettes Flood Stores as F.D.A. Struggles to Combat Imports**

Oct. 10, 2023



## Top Senators Urge Stores to Stop Selling Illicit Vapes

March 7, 2024

## “Ghost Guns”

Garland v. VanDerStok

**7-2** ruling on March 26

Liberal bloc



Sotomayor

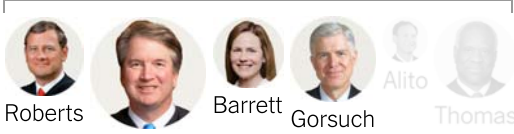


Jackson



Kagan

Conservative bloc



Roberts

Kavanaugh

Barrett

Gorsuch

Alito

Thomas

The Supreme Court, in a 7-to-2 decision, with a majority opinion written by Justice Neil M. Gorsuch, upheld the Biden administration’s rules tightening access to so-called “ghost guns,” weapons kits that can be easily assembled into nearly untraceable firearms.

### Are there major precedents or recent related decisions?

Under the Gun Control Act of 1968, courts agreed the government could impose some regulations on weapons that met the definition of a firearm. In 2022, under the Biden administration, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

issued regulations that broadened the bureau’s interpretation of the definition of firearm to include homemade guns assembled from the kits.

**What did the lower courts say?**

A federal district judge in Texas, Judge Reed O’Connor, had sided with the challengers and struck down the regulation in 2024, finding that “a weapon parts kit is not a firearm.”

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, in New Orleans, affirmed Judge O’Connor’s ruling. President Trump appointed all three panel members.

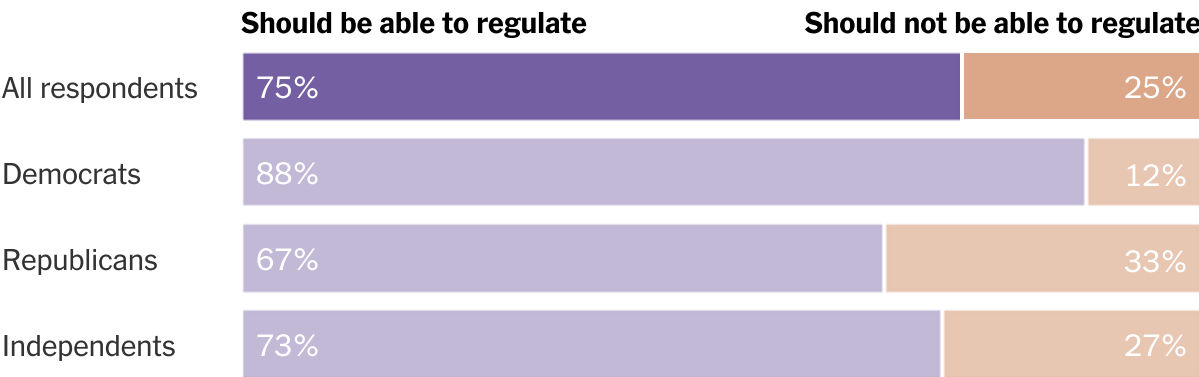
**What was at stake?**

The Biden administration had urged the Supreme Court to hear the case after law enforcement agencies reported that ghost guns were increasingly popular and being used to commit crimes. Solicitor General Elizabeth B. Prelogar had argued that the lower court’s ruling would produce “a flood of untraceable ghost guns into our nation’s communities, endangering the public and thwarting law-enforcement efforts to solve violent crimes.”

The regulation did not ban the sale or possession of kits and components that can be assembled to make guns, but it did require manufacturers and sellers to obtain licenses, mark their products with serial numbers and conduct background checks.

**Where does the public stand?**

On whether the government should be able to regulate homemade firearm kits



Source: SCOTUSPoll



More on the issue



‘Ghost Guns’ Case Before Supreme Court Has Major Implications for Industry in Flux

Oct. 7, 2024



Easy-to-Assemble Ghost Guns Have Been a Major Issue in Gun Control

Dec. 9, 2024

TikTok, the First Amendment and National Security

TikTok v. Garland

9-0 ruling on Jan. 17

Liberal bloc



Sotomayor



Jackson



Kagan

Conservative bloc



Roberts



Kavanaugh



Barrett



Gorsuch



Alito



Thomas

The Supreme Court unanimously upheld a law that sought to ban the wildly popular app TikTok in the United States unless it were sold. President Trump has so far disregarded the ruling, allowing the app to continue operating while it pursues a deal that would satisfy the administration.

### **Are there major precedents or recent related decisions?**

In 1965, during the Cold War, the court unanimously struck down a law requiring people who wanted to receive foreign mail that the government had deemed “Communist political propaganda” to file a request with the Post Office, saying the law violated the First Amendment.

A few years later, the Supreme Court again rejected the invocation of national security to justify limiting speech, ruling in 1971 that the Nixon administration could not stop The New York Times and The Washington Post from publishing the Pentagon Papers, a secret history of the Vietnam War. The court did so despite government warnings that publishing would imperil intelligence agents and peace talks.

### **What did the lower courts say?**

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in December rejected a challenge to the TikTok law, ruling that it was justified by national security concerns.

“The First Amendment exists to protect free speech in the United States,” Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg wrote for the majority, joined by Judge Neomi J. Rao. “Here the government acted solely to protect that freedom from a foreign adversary nation and to limit that adversary’s ability to gather data on people in the United States.”

In a concurring opinion, Chief Judge Sri Srinivasan acknowledged that the law could result in some Americans losing a means of expression but said Congress had acted to address “grave national security threats it perceived” and not to suppress any particular message.

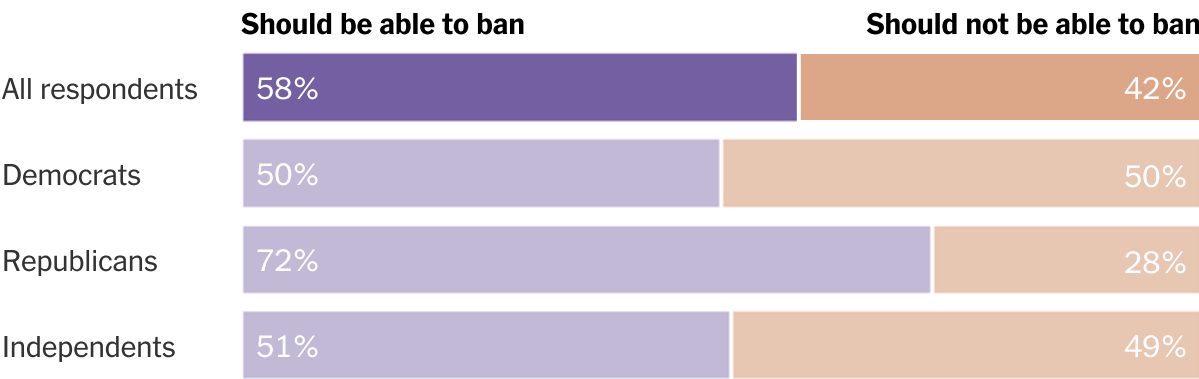
### **What was at stake?**

The decision stands for two propositions: that national security concerns can overcome the Supreme Court’s general commitment to free speech and that Mr. Trump is prepared to sidestep a law passed with lopsided bipartisan majorities and upheld by a unanimous Supreme Court.



Where does the public stand?

On whether the government should be able to ban social media platforms controlled by foreign adversaries



Source: SCOTUSPoll

More on the issue



TikTok, Facing a U.S. Ban, Tells Advertisers: We’re Here and Confident

May 6, 2025

Race and Congressional Redistricting

Louisiana v. Callais

The court announced that the case would be reargued next term.

The justices will decide whether to allow Louisiana to continue to use a congressional voting map that includes two majority-Black districts in the state. At issue is whether the Republican-drawn map violates the Constitution’s equal protection clause.

Are there major precedents or recent related decisions?

The case has echoes of another voting rights challenge that the justices ruled on just two years ago, a dispute over Alabama’s congressional map. In that case, Allen v. Milligan, the Supreme Court ruled that Alabama had diluted the power of Black

voters with its map, upholding the Voting Rights Act, which prohibits any voting procedure that “results in a denial or abridgment of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race.”

In other decisions, the Supreme Court has effectively gutted Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, which had required federal approval of changes to state and local voting laws in parts of the country with a history of racial discrimination, and curtailed Section 2 of the law, limiting the ability of minority groups to challenge voting restrictions.

**What did the lower courts say?**

A divided panel of federal judges had sided with the challengers, temporarily blocking the state from using the new map. The panel said the new map most likely violated the Constitution because race had been the State Legislature’s predominant consideration.

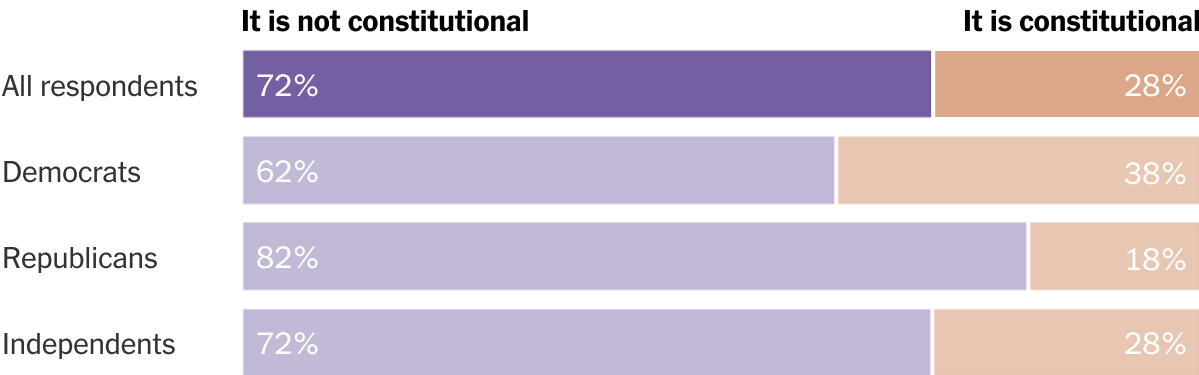
A divided Supreme Court had paused the lower-court decision, temporarily reinstating the congressional map that included the second majority-Black district.

**What is at stake?**

Changes to the congressional map in Louisiana could have national implications. The case could not only shift the boundaries of majority-Black districts in Louisiana but also help determine the balance of power in the House of Representatives in the coming years, when political control of the chamber has frequently rested on razor-thin margins. Voting rights advocates have raised concerns that the court could also further undermine the Voting Rights Act, a central legislative achievement of the civil rights movement.

**Where does the public stand?**

On whether using race in redistricting is constitutional



Source: SCOTUSPoll

## More on the issue



### Democrats Pick Up Seat in Newly Drawn Louisiana District

Nov. 11, 2024



### Justices Seem Likely to Uphold Louisiana Map With 2 Majority-Black Districts

March 24, 2025

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Polling data is based on a survey conducted online by YouGov from April 10 to 16 using a representative sample of 2,201 American adults. It comes from the SCOTUSPoll project by Stephen Jessee, University of Texas at Austin; Neil Malhotra, Stanford University; and Maya Sen, Harvard University. Numbers may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

#### **Correction:** May 15, 2025

Because of a programming error, an earlier version of this article provided the wrong polling figures for the police use of force case. The numbers have been corrected.