

# Protect Democracy United - Pardons Survey

## Toplines



Sample Online sample of 1,200 voters fielded from January 10 to January 16, 2025.  
Margin of Error ±3.2%

1. On January 20, 2025, Donald Trump will be inaugurated as the 47th president. Thinking about his administration, would you say you feel

Very optimistic	35%
Somewhat optimistic	12%
Neither optimistic nor pessimistic	7%
Somewhat pessimistic	7%
Very pessimistic	36%
Not sure	2%
Totals	99%
<b>N</b>	<b>1,200</b>

2. As he approaches the start of the new term, President Trump has discussed various policies and issues to focus on during his first month in office. Whether or not you agree with these policies, which do you think should be his top priorities in the new term? Please select up to 3.

Creating jobs	19%
Lowering taxes	25%
Balancing the Budget	18%
Impose Tariffs on foreign goods	6%
Reforming Healthcare policy, including Medicare and Medicaid	9%
Expanding drilling for oil and natural gas on federal land	14%
Pulling the U.S. out of the Paris Climate agreement	3%
Settling the war between Ukraine and Russia	15%
Investigating special counsel Jack Smith	1%
Building new Infrastructure and transportation projects	19%
Restricting entry at the border and deporting those who are here illegally	41%
Roll back Title IX protections for transgender students, including student athletes	5%
Curbing Inflation	45%
Lowering Crime Rates	13%
Ending the war between Israel and Palestine	16%
Pardoning those accused or convicted of crimes related to January 6, 2021	7%
Appointing his cabinet secretaries and other key positions	12%
Other	8%
<b>N</b>	<b>1,200</b>

3. Do you [agree or disagree] that people who participated in January 6 and were convicted by a federal court for organizing and directing violence should receive pardons?

Strongly agree	23%
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Somewhat agree .....	14%
Somewhat disagree .....	9%
Strongly disagree .....	47%
Not sure .....	7%
Totals .....	100%
<b>N</b> .....	<b>1,200</b>

4. Do you [agree or disagree] that all people who participated in January 6 and have not yet been charged with crimes should receive pardons so they cannot be prosecuted, whether or not they engaged in violence.

Strongly agree .....	23%
Somewhat agree .....	13%
Somewhat disagree .....	10%
Strongly disagree .....	44%
Not sure .....	10%
Totals .....	100%
<b>N</b> .....	<b>1,200</b>

5. Do you [agree or disagree] that President Trump should pardon most of the people who participated in January 6 and were convicted of crimes by a federal court?

Strongly agree .....	24%
Somewhat agree .....	14%
Somewhat disagree .....	7%
Strongly disagree .....	48%
Not sure .....	7%
Totals .....	100%
<b>N</b> .....	<b>1,200</b>

6. To what extent do you [agree or disagree] with the following:

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
People who participated in January 6 and were convicted by a federal court for assaulting police officers should receive pardons	11%	10%	17%	56%	6%
People who participated in January 6 and were convicted by a federal court for using a deadly or dangerous weapon should receive pardons	9%	10%	16%	59%	6%

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7. Do you think [that courts and juries of American citizens should determine the fate of those who participated in January 6 but did not commit violence – or should President Trump intervene?]

Let courts and juries decide .....	66%
President Trump should intervene .....	34%
Totals .....	100%
<b>N</b> .....	<b>1,200</b>

8. Similarly, should [the courts, and juries of American citizens determine the fate of those who participated in January 6 and committed violence on January 6 – or should President Trump intervene?]

Let courts and juries decide .....	77%
President Trump should intervene .....	23%
Totals .....	100%
<b>N</b> .....	<b>1,200</b>

9. Do you [agree or disagree] that your member of Congress should speak out against pardoning those convicted of participating in or planning for violence on January 6?

Strongly agree .....	42%
Somewhat agree .....	12%
Somewhat disagree .....	9%
Strongly disagree .....	23%
Not sure .....	14%
Totals .....	100%
<b>N</b> .....	<b>1,200</b>

10. Do you [agree or disagree] that pardoning those who took part in political violence will encourage more of the same?

Strongly agree .....	37%
Somewhat agree .....	17%
Somewhat disagree .....	14%
Strongly disagree .....	22%
Not sure .....	10%
Totals .....	100%
<b>N</b> .....	<b>1,200</b>

11. Would you [approve or disapprove] if your governor pardoned violent convicts because they support his political ambitions?

Strongly approve .....	2%
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Somewhat approve .....	3%
Somewhat disapprove .....	12%
Strongly disapprove .....	74%
Not sure .....	9%
Totals .....	100%
<b>N</b> .....	<b>1,200</b>

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This survey is based on 1,200 interviews conducted by YouGov on the internet of validated voters in 43 battleground congressional districts. Battleground districts are defined by the 2024 Cook Political Report House Race Ratings at the time of fielding of the first wave of this survey (June 17, 2024). The sample was weighted according to gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, and U.S. Census region based on voter registration lists, the U.S. Census American Community Survey, and the U.S. Census Current Population Survey, as well as 2020 Presidential vote. Respondents were selected from YouGov to be representative of registered voters living in battleground congressional districts. The weights range from 0.27 to 5.9 with a mean of 1 and a standard deviation of 0.56.

The margin of error (a 95% confidence interval) for a sample percentage  $p$  based upon the subsetted sample is approximately 3.2%. 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.