

## Appendix

### Survey Methodology

#### *May-June 2012 Survey:*

The survey included representative national samples of Latinos and non-Latinos for comparison; n=609 Latino Adults (margin of error +/- 4.0); n=500 non-Hispanic adults (margin of error +/-4.4). The average length of completed interviews for Latinos conducted in Spanish was 16 minutes, for Latinos conducted in English was 21 minutes, and for Non-Latinos (all conducted in English) was 15 minutes. The survey was in the field May 23 – June 2, 2012. The incidence rate was 79%, and the AAPOR response rate (4) = 28% for Latinos and 35% for non-Latinos

#### *July 2012 Survey:*

The survey included representative national samples of Latinos and non-Latinos for comparison; n=607 Latino Adults (margin of error +/- 4.0); n=505 non-Hispanic adults (margin of error +/-4.4) The average length of completed interviews for Latinos conducted in Spanish was 14 minutes, for Latinos conducted in English was 19 minutes, and for non-Latinos (all conducted in English) was 13 minutes. The survey was in the field July 7 – June 12, 2012. The incidence rate was 77%, and the AAPOR response rate (4) = 16% for Latinos and 32% for non-Latinos.

### Assessing Knowledge of the Supreme Court

Following Gibson and Caldeira (2009a; 2009b), respondent's knowledge of the Supreme Court was assessed using a battery of three, closed-ended questions:

- 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?

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

## Works Cited

- . 2009a. "Knowing the Supreme Court? A Reconsideration of Public Ignorance of the High Court." *Journal of Politics* 71 (02): 429–441. doi:10.1017/S0022381609090379.
- . 2009b. *Citizens, Courts, and Confirmations: Positivity Theory and the Judgments of the American People*. Princeton University Press.