From November 9 to 14, 2022, Data for Progress conducted a survey of 1,198 likely voters nationally using web panel respondents. The sample was weighted to be representative of likely voters by age, gender, education, race, geography, and voting history. The survey was conducted in English. The margin of error is ±3 percentage points.

N=1,198 unless otherwise specified. Some values may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

[1] Currently, sexual assault cases that occur in the military are prosecuted by military commanders — not independent lawyers as in typical trials.

Some argue that military commanders should handle the prosecution of sexual assault, because they know their personnel better than anyone else, and cases involving sexual assault are complex.

Some argue military commanders should not be involved in the prosecution of sexual assault because they do not have legal training and could prevent service members from coming forward out of fear of retaliation.

Which of the following comes closest to your view, even if neither is exactly right?

[2] Some lawmakers have proposed the Military Justice Improvement Act, which would change the way sexual assault is prosecuted in the military. The proposal would replace military commanders with independent lawyers as the prosecutors of sexual assault.

Do you support or oppose replacing military commanders with independent lawyers as prosecutors for sexual assault?

[3] If the Military Justice Improvement Act is passed, do you think it will make a large impact, a small impact, or no impact at all on sexual assault in the military?

[4] Which party do you think supports the Military Justice Improvement Act?