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Nearly a Year After Roe's Demise, Americans' Views of Abortion Access Increasingly Vary by Where They Live

In states with abortion bans, a rise in the share of adults saying it should be easier to access abortion in the area where they live

FOR MEDIA OR OTHER INQUIRIES:

Carroll Doherty, Director of Political Research
Jocelyn Kiley, Associate Director, Research
Nida Asheer, Communications Manager
Talia Price, Communications Associate

202.419.4372

www.pewresearch.org

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to better understand Americans' views on the legality of abortion, as well as their perceptions about abortion access. For this analysis, we surveyed 5,079 adults from March 27 to April 2, 2023. 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](#).

Nearly a Year After Roe’s Demise, Americans’ Views of Abortion Access Increasingly Vary by Where They Live

In states with abortion bans, a rise in the share of adults saying it should be easier to access abortion in the area where they live

Nearly a year after the U.S. Supreme Court’s landmark Dobbs ruling [overturned the Roe v. Wade decision](#) that had guaranteed a national right to abortion, overall public support for legal abortion remains largely unchanged.

However, a growing share of Americans living in [states where abortion is prohibited](#) say abortions are hard to obtain in their local area. And the share of people in these states who say access to abortion *should* be easier has increased since August 2019.

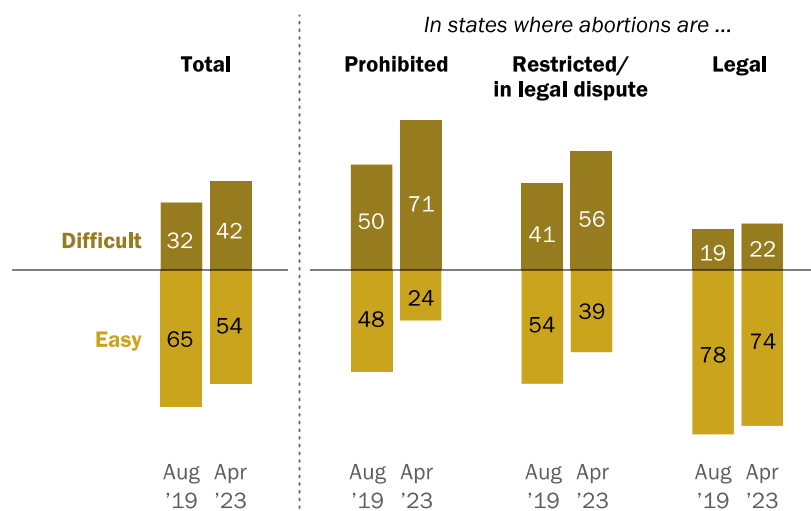
Today, a 54% majority of Americans nationwide say it would be very easy or somewhat easy to get an abortion in the area where they live, down from 65% in

2019. About four-in-ten (42%) say it would be very or somewhat difficult to get an abortion in areas near them, up 10 percentage points from four years ago.

The most striking change has occurred among people living in states where abortion is now prohibited: About seven-in-ten (71%) say it would be difficult to get an abortion, up from the half who said this in 2019.

In states where abortion is prohibited or restricted, more now say abortions are difficult to obtain locally

% who say it would be ___ to get an abortion in the area where they live



Note: In many states where abortion is prohibited, laws include provisions for exceptions to protect the life or health of a mother, and some make exceptions in cases of rape or incest. “Legal” indicates states where abortion access is currently no more restricted than it was prior to the 2022 Dobbs decision. See appendix for a complete categorization of state designations. No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 27-April 2, 2023. State policies compiled from the New York Times abortion law tracker as of April 14, 2023.

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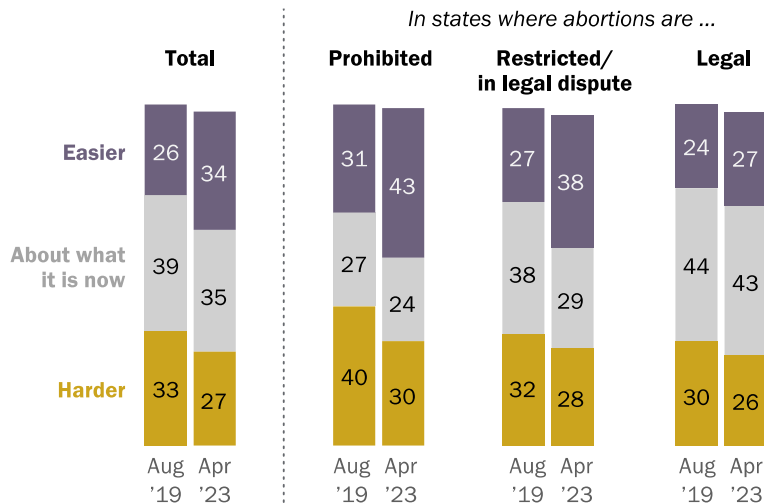
A majority (56%) of those living in states where abortion is restricted or in legal dispute say it would be difficult to get an abortion today, up 15 points from four years ago.

The new survey by Pew Research Center, conducted among 5,079 adults from March 27 to April 2, 2023, on the Center's nationally representative American Trends Panel, finds that views about access to abortion are little changed in states where abortion is still legal. Just 22% of adults in these states say it would be difficult to get an abortion; 19% said this in 2019.

The survey finds that Americans are also more likely to say it *should* be easier to obtain an abortion than they were in 2019. About a third of adults (34%) say it should be easier for someone in the area where they live to obtain an abortion, an 8-point increase since 2019. This shift stems largely from those who live in states where abortion is now prohibited (43% say access should be easier, up from 31% in 2019) and those in states where it is restricted (38%, up from 27%).

People in states that prohibited abortion after Dobbs increasingly likely to say it should be easier to obtain in their area

% who say it should be ____ to get an abortion in the area where they live



Note: In many states where abortion is prohibited, laws include provisions for exceptions to protect the life or health of a mother, and some make exceptions in cases of rape or incest. "Legal" indicates states where abortion access is currently no more restricted than it was prior to the 2022 Dobbs decision. See appendix for a complete categorization of state designations. No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 27-April 2, 2023. State policies compiled from the New York Times abortion law tracker as of April 14, 2023.

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These changes come at a time when Americans' views on whether abortion should be legal overall are nearly identical to what they were following the Dobbs ruling last June. About six-in-ten Americans (62%) continue to say abortion should be legal in all or most cases, compared with 36% who say it should be illegal in all or most cases.

As has long been the case, there are deep partisan differences in opinions about abortion: Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents are about twice as likely as Republicans and Republican leaners to say abortion should be legal in all or most cases (84% vs. 40%).

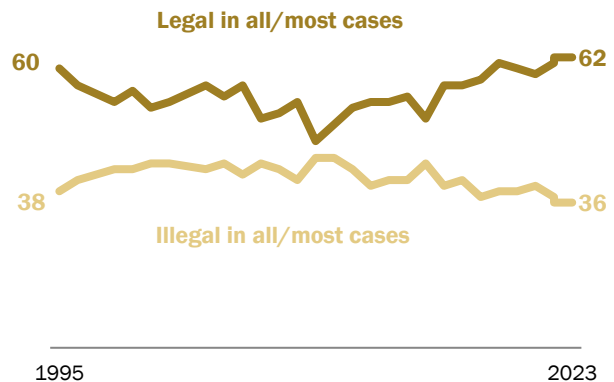
While these views have changed little in recent years, support for legal abortion is higher than it was a decade ago. Much of the change has come among Democrats: A decade ago, roughly two-thirds of Democrats favored legal abortion. There has been far less change in Republicans' views over this period.

Most Americans (80%) say their views on abortion have not changed over the past year, while 13% say their views have changed a little and 6% say they have changed a lot.

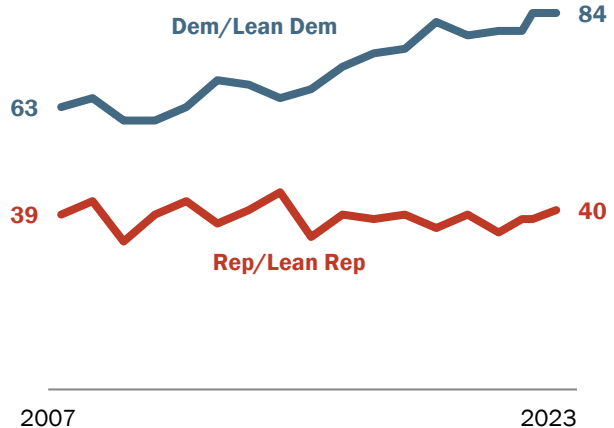
(For views on access to medication abortions, read: [“By more than two-to-one, Americans say medication abortion should be legal in their state.”](#))

Continued public support for legal abortion, but with a wide partisan divide

% who say abortion should be ...



% who say abortion should be **legal** in all or most cases



Note: Trend data from 2018 and earlier from surveys conducted by telephone; data from 1995-2005 from ABC News/Washington Post polls; data for 2006 from AP-Ipsos poll. Trend lines show yearly aggregated data prior to 2022.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 27-April 2, 2023.

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Views of state abortion laws and perceptions of local abortion access

With an increasing number of states enacting [bans on abortion or restricting abortion access](#), far more Americans say their greater concern with abortion policies around the country is that some states are making it too difficult – rather than too easy – to get an abortion.

The public's concerns about state policies on abortion, as well as the partisan differences in these opinions, are similar to attitudes regarding the legality of abortion.

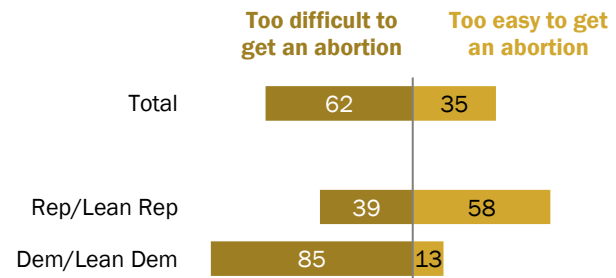
Around six-in-ten Americans (62%) say their greater concern is that some states are making it too difficult to get an abortion, while 35% say their greater concern is that some states are making it too *easy* to get an abortion.

Democrats overwhelmingly say their greater concern with abortion policies across the country is that some states are making it too hard to get an abortion (85% express this view). A smaller majority of Republicans (58%) say their bigger concern is that some states are making it too easy.

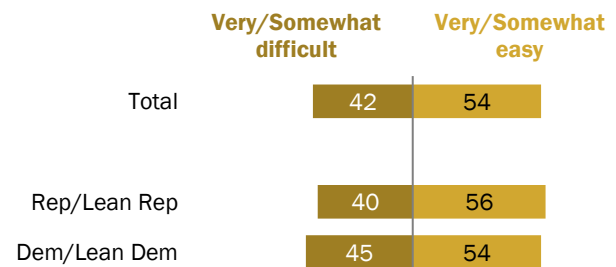
While fewer Americans today say it would be easy for someone to obtain an abortion in the area where they live than did so in 2019, a majority (54%) still say it would be very or somewhat easy to get an abortion. About four-in-ten (42%) say this would be very or somewhat difficult. Similar shares of Republicans and Democrats say it would be very or somewhat easy to get an abortion near them (56% and 54%, respectively).

More Americans are concerned that some states are making it too hard, rather than too easy, to get an abortion

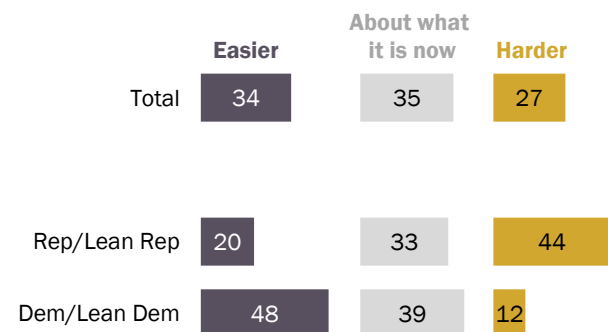
% who say their greater concern is that some states are making it ...



% who say it would be ___ to get an abortion in the area where they live



% who say it should be ___ for someone to get an abortion in the area where they live



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 27-April 2, 2023.

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By a modest margin (34% to 27%), more Americans say it *should* be easier, rather than harder, for someone to get an abortion in the area where they live; 35% say access to abortion in the area where they live should be about what it is now. By more than two-to-one, Republicans say it should be harder, rather than easier, for people to obtain an abortion locally (44% to 20%). Democrats, by a four-to-one margin (48% to 12%), say abortions should be easier, rather than harder, to obtain in the area where they live.

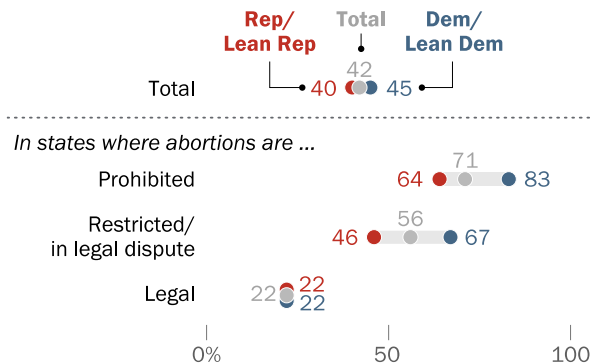
People living in states where abortion is prohibited are the most likely to view access to abortion in the area where they live as difficult: 71% of those in these states say it would be very or somewhat difficult to get an abortion near them. While 83% of Democrats living in these states say it would be difficult to get an abortion, a smaller majority of Republicans living in these states (64%) say the same.

Among those in states where abortion has been restricted or where abortion policies are currently in legal dispute, more than half of adults (56%) say it would be very or somewhat difficult to get an abortion near them. Two-thirds of Democrats (67%) and nearly half of Republicans (46%) in these states say it would be hard for someone to obtain an abortion where they live.

Those in states where abortion remains legal are the least likely to view access to abortion in the area where they live as difficult; 22% say it would be very or somewhat difficult to get an abortion near them. Identical shares of Republicans and Democrats in these states say obtaining an abortion would be difficult (22% each).

Those living in states with stricter abortion laws say abortions are harder to obtain in their local areas

% who say it would be **difficult** to get an abortion in the area where they live



Note: In many states where abortion is prohibited, laws include provisions for exceptions to protect the life or health of a mother, and some make exceptions in cases of rape or incest. "Legal" indicates states where abortion access is currently no more restricted than it was prior to the 2022 Dobbs decision. See appendix for a complete categorization of state designations. No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 27-April 2, 2023. State policies compiled from the New York Times abortion law tracker as of April 14, 2023.

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Across demographic groups, support and opposition to legal abortion have remained largely unchanged since last year.

Overall, around six-in-ten Americans say abortion should be legal in all (27%) or most (35%) cases, while 36% say it should be illegal in all (9%) or most (27%) cases.

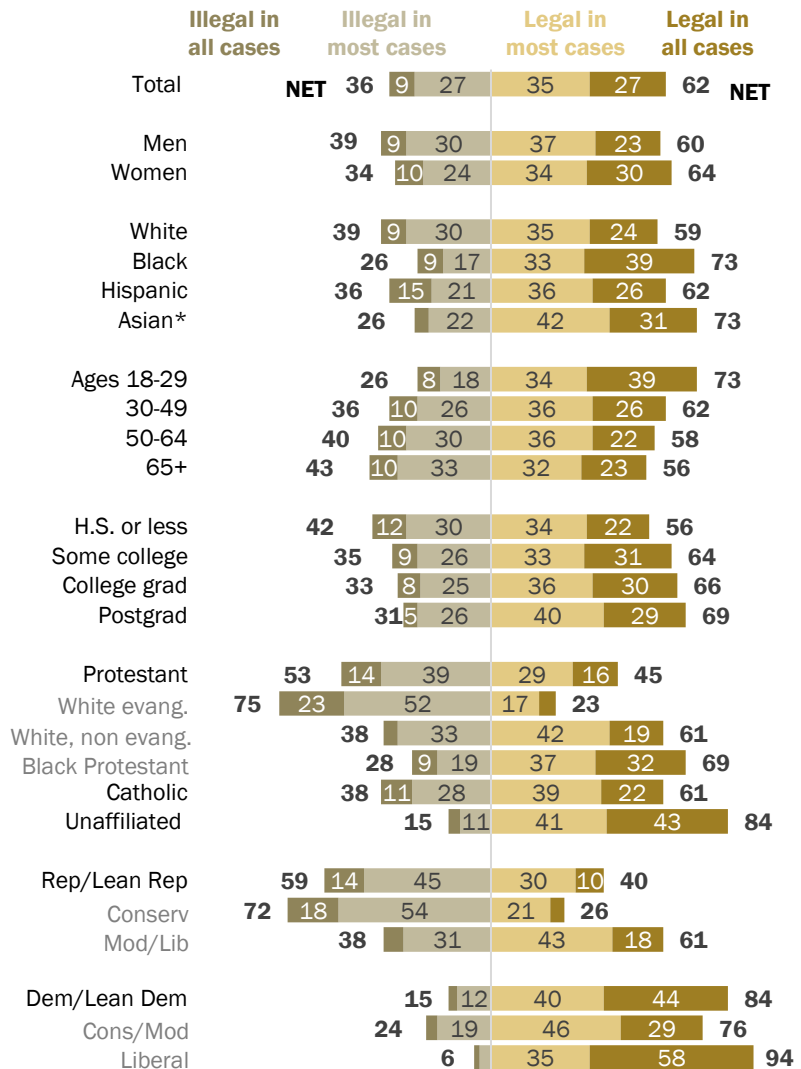
As in recent years, there continue to be wide partisan and demographic differences in views about the legality of abortion. Democrats are more than twice as likely as Republicans (84% vs. 40%) to say abortion should be legal in all or most cases.

Conservative Republicans are the ideological group most opposed to legal abortion, with 72% saying abortion should be illegal in all or most cases and 26% saying abortion should be legal. By contrast, a majority of moderate and liberal Republicans (61%) say it should be legal in at least most cases.

Among Democrats, support for legal abortion is nearly universal among liberals: 94% think it should be legal in at least most cases, including 58% who say it should be legal in all cases. A smaller majority of conservative and moderate Democrats (76%) favor legal abortion.

Young adults more likely than older Americans to say abortion should be legal in all or most cases

% who say abortion should be ...



* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
 Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic adults are of any race. No answer responses not shown.
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 27-April 2, 2023.

There also continue to be wide differences by age, race and ethnicity in views of legal abortion. Nearly three-fourths (73%) of adults ages 18 to 29 say abortion should be legal in all or most cases (including 39% who say it should be legal in *all* cases), compared with 62% of those 30 to 49 and 57% of those 50 and older.

Nearly three-quarters of Black and Asian adults (73% each) say abortion should be legal in all or most cases. Around six-in-ten White (59%) and Hispanic (62%) adults say the same.

As in the past, there are relatively modest differences in opinions by gender about abortion. Nearly two-thirds of women (64%) say abortion should be legal in all or most cases, compared with six-in-ten men who say the same.

Acknowledgments

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

Research team

Carroll Doherty, *Director, Political Research*
Jocelyn Kiley, *Associate Director, Political Research*
Baxter Oliphant, *Senior Researcher*
Gabe Borelli, *Research Associate*
Andrew Daniller, *Research Associate*
Hannah Hartig, *Research Associate*
Amina Dunn, *Research Analyst*
Ted Van Green, *Research Analyst*
Andy Cerda, *Research Assistant*

Communications and editorial

Nida Asheer, *Communications Manager*
Talia Price, *Communications Associate*
Anna Jackson, *Editorial Assistant*

Graphic design and web publishing

Alissa Scheller, *Information Graphics Designer*
Reem Nadeem, *Associate Digital Producer*

Methodology

Andrew Mercer, *Senior Research Methodologist*
Dorene Asare-Marfo, *Panel Manager*
Dana Popky, *Associate Panel Manager*
Arnold Lau, *Research Methodologist*

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 ATP Wave 125, conducted from March 27 to April 2, 2023, and includes an [oversample](#) of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men, non-Hispanic Asian adults and adults who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) 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 5,079 panelists responded out of 5,782 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 4%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,079 respondents is plus or minus 1.7 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

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	1,502
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	881
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	434
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,116
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,470
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,541
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	787
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,697
	Total	42,894	30,283	12,428

Note: RDD is random-digit dial; ABS is address-based sampling. 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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these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

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. In 2020 and 2021 another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that did not respond to the online survey were sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults who returned the paper version of the survey were invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults received a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the five address-based recruitments, a total of 23,176 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,341 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, one adult was selected and asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 30,283 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 12,428 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.¹ 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. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men, non-Hispanic Asian adults, and adults who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists 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 adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

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

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 Pew Research 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 March 27 to April 2, 2023. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on March 27.

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 March 27. 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 sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 28.

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 who consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 125

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	March 27, 2023	March 28, 2023
First reminder	March 30, 2023	March 30, 2023
Final reminder	April 1, 2023	April 1, 2023

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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, five 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. These weights are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel 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.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2021 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
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	2021 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2021 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2022 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	
<i>Additional weighting dimensions applied within Black adults</i>	
Age	2021 American Community Survey (ACS)
Gender	
Education	
Hispanic ethnicity	
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2022 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
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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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.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 125

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	5,079	1.7 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,149	2.5 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	2,719	2.5 percentage points
<i>In states where abortion is...</i>		
Prohibited	1,079	3.7
Restricted/In legal dispute	1,380	3.4
Legal	2,620	2.4

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men, non-Hispanic Asian adults and adults who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB). 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.

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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

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 125

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,079
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	58
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	34
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	605
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		5
Screened out		0
Total panelists sampled for the survey		5,782
Completed interviews	I	5,079
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	702
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		5,782
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		88%

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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 125

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 125	48%
Response rate to Wave 125 survey	88%
Cumulative response rate	4%

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Appendix

Categorizing state abortion laws

To create categories for state laws on abortion, researchers referenced [tracking data from The New York Times](#). Data for each state was current as of April 14, 2023.

States were classified based on current laws or pending legal challenges. See table below for more detail on state status.

State Abortion Laws Status (as of April 14, 2023)

	Definition	States	Share of public
Prohibited	<i>States with active bans on nearly all abortions.</i>	Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin	24%
Restricted/In legal dispute	<i>States with gestational limits 20 weeks or less currently in place, or where active lawsuits or legal challenges are currently blocking enforcement of stricter laws on abortion.</i>	Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Indiana*, Iowa*, Montana*, North Carolina, North Dakota^, Ohio*, Utah, Wyoming*	25%
Legal	<i>States in which abortion remains available at or beyond the level prior to the Supreme Court's overruling of Roe v. Wade. Most of these states have state-level guarantees or have moved to further expand abortion access and/or protections.</i>	Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Washington	52%

* States where active lawsuits or legal challenges are currently in process.

^As of April 14, North Dakota's abortion law status was in legal dispute after the State Supreme Court previously ruled abortion rights were protected under some circumstances in the state. The governor of [North Dakota later signed a bill prohibiting abortion in most cases](#) on April 24.

Note: In many prohibited states, laws include provisions for exceptions to protect the life or health of a mother. In some prohibited states there are exceptions in cases of rape or incest. Source: Data compiled from the New York Times abortion law tracker: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2022/us/abortion-laws-roe-v-wade.html>. Data current as of April 14, 2023.

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**2023 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 125 MARCH 2023
FINAL TOPLINE
MARCH 27 – APRIL 2, 2023
N=5,079**

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

ABRTLGL Do you think abortion should be... [RANDOMIZE DISPLAY OF OPTIONS 1-4 AND 4-1]

	Legal in all <u>cases</u>	Legal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in all <u>cases</u>	No answer	NET <i>Legal in all/most</i>	NET <i>Illegal in all/most</i>
Mar 27-Apr 2, 2023	27	35	27	9	2	62	36
Jun 27-Jul 4, 2022	29	33	28	8	2	62	36
Mar 7-13, 2022	25	36	27	10	2	61	37
Apr 5-11, 2021	25	34	26	13	2	59	39
Jan 22-Feb 2, 2020	25	35	27	11	2	60	38
Jul 22-Aug 4, 2019	27	34	26	12	1	61	38

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	Legal in all <u>cases</u>	Legal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in all <u>cases</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref	NET <i>Legal in all/most</i>	NET <i>Illegal in all/most</i>
Jul 10-15, 2019	24	34	24	15	3	58	39
Sep 18-24, 2018	25	34	22	15	5	58	37
Jun 8-18, 2017	25	33	24	16	3	57	40
Oct 20-25, 2016	22	36	23	14	4	59	37
Mar 17-26, 2016	24	33	24	16	3	56	41
Sep 22-27, 2015	20	31	25	18	6	51	43
Sep 2-9, 2014	22	34	26	14	5	55	40
Jul 17-21, 2013	20	34	24	15	7	54	40
Oct 24-28, 2012	23	32	25	13	7	55	39
Apr 4-15, 2012	23	31	23	16	7	53	39
Nov 9-14, 2011	20	31	26	17	6	51	43
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	19	35	25	16	5	54	41
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	18	36	26	16	4	54	42
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	17	33	27	17	7	50	44
Aug 11-27, 2009	16	31	27	17	8	47	45
April, 2009	18	28	28	16	10	46	44
Late October, 2008	18	35	24	16	7	53	40
Mid-October, 2008	19	38	22	14	7	57	36
August, 2008	17	37	26	15	5	54	41
June, 2008	19	38	24	13	6	57	37
November, 2007	18	33	29	15	5	51	44
October, 2007	21	32	24	15	8	53	39
August, 2007	17	35	26	17	5	52	43
AP/Ipsos-Poll: February, 2006	19	32	27	16	6	51	43
ABC/WaPo: December, 2005	17	40	27	13	3	57	40
ABC/WaPo: April, 2005	20	36	27	14	3	56	41
ABC/WaPo: December, 2004	21	34	25	17	3	55	42
ABC/WaPo: May, 2004	23	31	23	20	2	54	43

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED:

	Legal in all <u>cases</u>	Legal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in all <u>cases</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	NET <i>Legal in</i> <u>all/most</u>	NET <i>Illegal in</i> <u>all/most</u>
<i>ABC/WaPo: January, 2003</i>	23	34	25	17	2	57	42
<i>ABC/WaPo: August, 2001</i>	22	27	28	20	3	49	48
<i>ABC/BeliefNet: June, 2001</i>	22	31	23	20	4	53	43
<i>ABC/WaPo: January, 2001</i>	21	38	25	14	1	59	39
<i>ABC/WaPo: September, 2000 (RVs)</i>	20	35	25	16	3	55	41
<i>ABC/WaPo: July, 2000</i>	20	33	26	17	4	53	43
<i>ABC/WaPo: September, 1999</i>	20	37	26	15	2	57	41
<i>ABC/WaPo: March, 1999</i>	21	34	27	15	3	55	42
<i>ABC/WaPo: July, 1998</i>	19	35	29	13	4	54	42
<i>ABC/WaPo: August, 1996</i>	22	34	27	14	3	56	41
<i>ABC/WaPo: June, 1996</i>	24	34	25	14	2	58	39
<i>ABC/WaPo: October, 1995</i>	26	35	25	12	3	61	37
<i>ABC: September, 1995</i>	24	36	25	11	4	60	36
<i>ABC/WaPo: July, 1995</i>	27	32	26	14	1	59	40

ASK ALL:

ABORTION2 Thinking about abortion policies around the country, which is your greater concern?

[RANDOMIZE]

Mar 27- Apr 2, <u>2023</u>		July 22- Aug 4 <u>2019</u>
62	That some states are making it too DIFFICULT for people to be able to get an abortion	59
35	That some states are making it too EASY for people to be able to get an abortion	39
3	No answer	2

ASK ALL:

ABORTION3 Thinking about the area where you live, how easy or difficult do you think it would be for someone to obtain an abortion near you? **[RANDOMIZE RESPONSE ORDER FOR 1-4 OR 4-1 FOR RANDOM HALF SAMPLE]**

Mar 27- Apr 2 <u>2023</u>		July 22- Aug 4 <u>2019</u>
14	Very difficult	8
27	Somewhat difficult	24
35	Somewhat easy	43
18	Very easy	22
5	No answer	3

ASK ALL:

ABORTION4 Still thinking about the area where you live, do you think that obtaining an abortion should be... **[REVERSE ORDER OF 1 AND 2 FOR RANDOM HALF SAMPLE]**

Mar 27- Apr 2, <u>2023</u>		July 22- Aug 4 <u>2019</u>
27	Harder than it is now	33
34	Easier than it is now	26
35	About what it is now [ANCHOR]	39
4	No answer	3

ASK ALL:

ABRTN_CHNGE Have your personal views about abortion changed in any way over the past year or so?

Mar 27- Apr 2, <u>2023</u>	
6	Changed a lot
13	Changed a little
80	Stayed about the same
2	No answer

ASK IF ABRTN_CHNGE=1 OR 2:

ABRTN_CHNGE_OE In a few brief sentences, please explain how and why your views about abortion have changed over the past year or so.

OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES NOT SHOWN. ASKED FOR QUALITATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.

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

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:

ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3 or 4) OR MISSING:

PARTYLN	As of today do you lean more to... ²				No answer	Lean <u>Rep</u>	Lean <u>Dem</u>
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	Something <u>else</u>			
	28	28	27	14	2	18	19

² PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.