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# Majority of Public Disapproves of Supreme Court's Decision To Overturn Roe v. Wade

*62% of Americans say abortion should be legal in all or most cases, little changed since before the court's decision*

**FOR MEDIA OR OTHER INQUIRIES:**

Carroll Doherty, Director of Political Research

Jocelyn Kiley, Associate Director, Research

Nida Asheer, Communications Manager

Calvin Jordan, Communications Manager

202.419.4372

[www.pewresearch.org](http://www.pewresearch.org)

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## How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to better understand Americans' attitudes about abortion and their reaction to the June 24, 2022, U.S. Supreme Court decision overruling *Roe v. Wade*. For this analysis, we surveyed 6,174 U.S. adults between June 27 and July 4, 2022. 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](#) and its [methodology](#).

# Majority of Public Disapproves of Supreme Court's Decision To Overturn Roe v. Wade

*62% of Americans say abortion should be legal in all or most cases, little changed since before the court's decision*

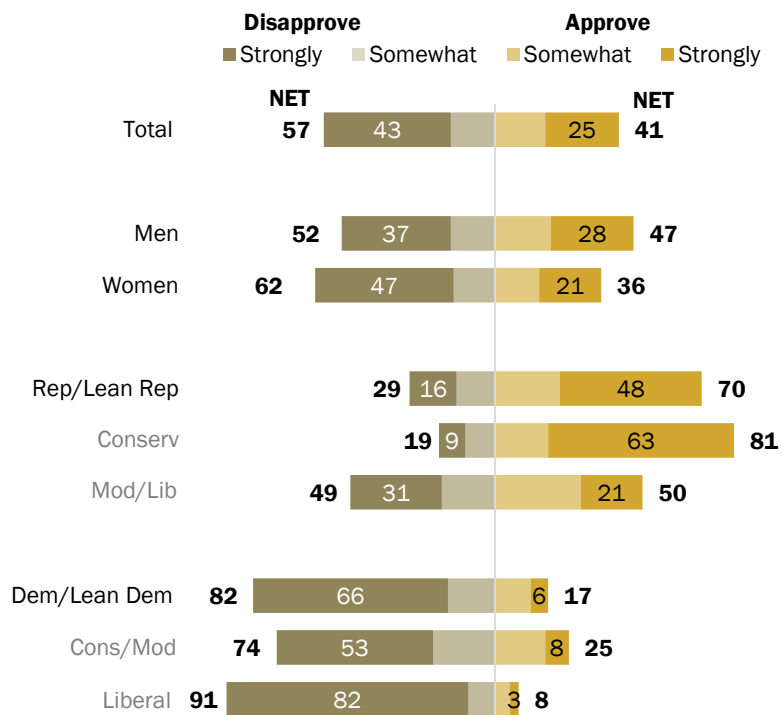
A majority of Americans disapprove of the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark ruling overturning the Roe v. Wade decision, which had guaranteed a constitutional right to an abortion for nearly 50 years. Public support for legal abortion remains largely unchanged [since before the decision](#), with 62% saying it should be legal in all or most cases.

Nearly six-in-ten adults (57%) disapprove of the court's sweeping decision, including 43% who *strongly* disapprove. About four-in-ten (41%) approve of the court's decision (25% strongly approve).

Partisan differences on the legality of abortion have widened in recent years, and Republicans and Democrats are sharply divided in their initial views of the court's decision.

## Supreme Court's decision to overturn Roe v. Wade draws more strong disapproval among Democrats than strong approval among Republicans

*% who \_\_\_\_ of the Supreme Court's decision that the U.S. Constitution does not guarantee a right to abortion and that abortion laws can be set by states*



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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About eight-in-ten Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (82%) disapprove of the court’s decision, including nearly two-thirds (66%) who strongly disapprove. Most Republicans and Republican leaners (70%) approve of the court’s ruling; 48% strongly approve.

The new survey by Pew Research Center, conducted among 6,174 Americans between June 27 and July 4 on the nationally representative American Trends Panel, finds that most women (62%) disapprove of the decision to end the federal right to an abortion. More than twice as many women strongly disapprove of the court’s decision (47%) as strongly approve (21%). Opinion among men is more closely divided: 52% disapprove (37% strongly), while 47% approve (28% strongly).

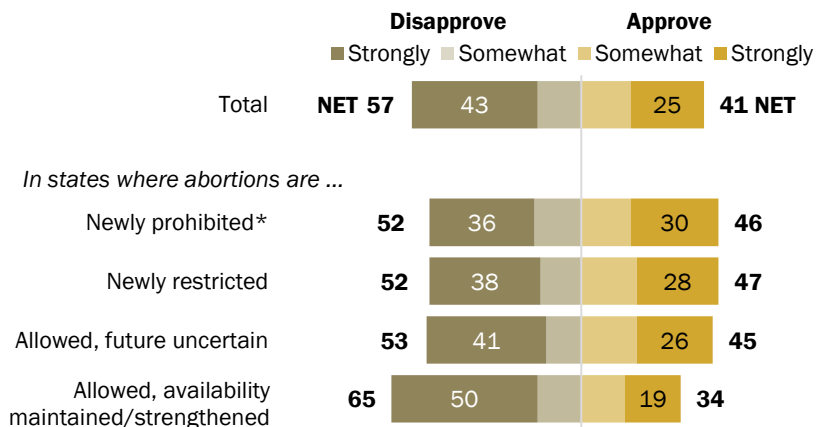
The court’s decision to overturn Roe gives the states the authority to set their own abortion policies. These laws vary widely, and in several cases, state laws that prohibit or place tight restrictions on access to abortion are currently facing legal challenges.

The survey finds that adults living in the 17 states where abortion is newly largely prohibited (or where prohibitions are set to take effect soon) are divided in opinions about the court’s decision to overturn Roe: 46% approve of the court’s decision, while slightly more (52%) disapprove. (Information on state laws on abortion following the Supreme Court

decision overruling Roe v. Wade is based on tracking data compiled by [The New York Times](#). Data for each state is current as of July 5, 2022; see [appendix](#) for the complete categorization of states.)

### Those living in states where abortion bans are in place, or expected soon, are divided in views of Supreme Court’s decision to overturn Roe v. Wade

*% who \_\_\_ of the Supreme Court’s decision that the U.S. Constitution does not guarantee a right to abortion and that abortion laws can be set by states*



\* In many prohibited states, laws include explicit provisions for exceptions to protect life or health of mother. In one prohibited state (Oklahoma) there are explicit exceptions in the case of rape or incest.

Notes: No answer responses not shown. See appendix for full details on state groupings. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022. State policies compiled from New York Times abortion law tracker as of July 5, 2022.

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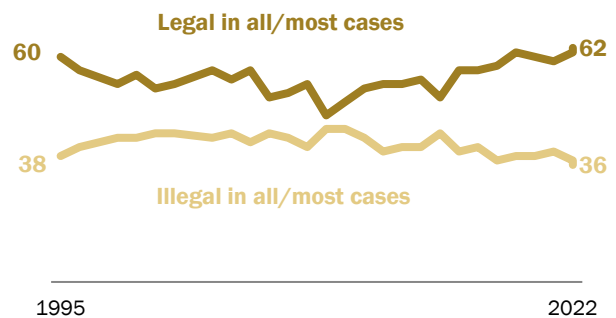
Opinion also is divided among adults in the four states that have new gestational restrictions on abortion in effect (or set to soon take effect) but have not prohibited it outright: 52% in these states disapprove of the court's decision, while 47% approve. The balance of opinion is similar in the nine states where the status of the state's abortion laws are uncertain (in which further action may be taken in the near term by state governors, legislatures or public referendum).

In the 20 states (plus the District of Columbia) where abortions are legal through at least 24 weeks of pregnancy, 65% disapprove of the court's decision, including half who strongly disapprove. About a third of adults in these states approve of the court's decision (34%), with just 19% strongly approving.

The survey finds that a majority of adults nationally (62%) say abortion should be legal in all (29%) or most cases (33%); 36% say it should be illegal in all (8%) or most cases (28%). These views are little changed since March.

## Public views of abortion, 1995-2022

% who say abortion should be ...



Notes: 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 aggregated data for years prior to 2022 when more than one survey was conducted. Data from March and July 2022 shown separately. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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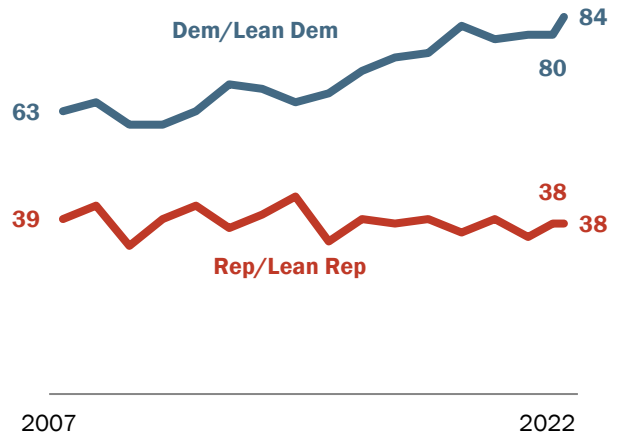
The partisan divide in abortion opinions remains wide. In the new survey, 84% of Democrats say abortion should be legal in all or most cases, compared with 38% of Republicans.

While the share of Democrats who favor legal abortion in either all or most cases has changed only modestly since March (from 80%), there has been a 7 percentage point increase in the share of Democrats saying abortion should be legal in *all* cases, from 38% to 45%; currently, a larger share of Democrats say it should be legal in all cases than say it should be legal in *most* cases (45% vs. 38%).

There has been virtually no change in Republicans' views since earlier this year; a 60% majority say abortion should be illegal in most (48%) or all cases (13%).

## Partisan gap in views of whether abortion should be legal remains wide

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



Notes: Data from 2018 and earlier from surveys conducted by telephone. Trend lines show aggregated data for years prior to 2022 when more than one survey was conducted. Data from March and July 2022 shown separately.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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## Majorities in many demographic groups disapprove of decision to overturn Roe v. Wade; clear majority of White evangelicals approve

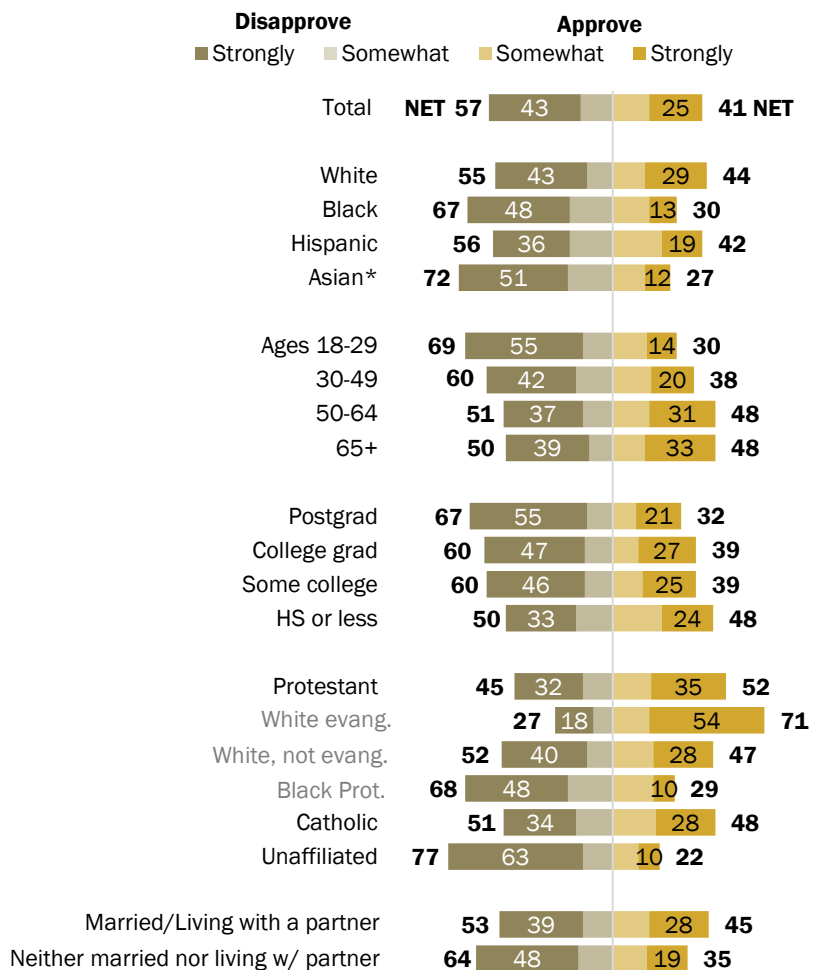
Americans' opinions about the Supreme Court decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* – which ended the long-standing federal guarantee to abortion – differ widely by race and ethnicity, age, education, and religion.

Majorities of Asian American, Black, Hispanic and White adults disapprove of the decision, but opposition is most pronounced among Asian (72% disapprove) and Black adults (67%). Smaller shares of White (55%) and Hispanic adults (56%) disapprove.

The youngest adults are more likely than older people to disapprove of the Supreme Court's decision on abortion. About two-thirds of adults under the age of 30 (69%) say they disapprove of the decision – including 55% who *strongly* disapprove. While 60% of those ages 30 to 49 also disapprove, those 50 and older are divided (51% disapprove, 48% approve).

### Sizable race, age and educational differences in views of Supreme Court's decision to overturn Roe v. Wade

% who \_\_\_\_ of the Supreme Court's decision that the U.S. Constitution does not guarantee a right to abortion and that abortion laws can be set by states



\* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

Notes: White, Black and Asian adults include only 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 June 27-July 4, 2022.

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Two-thirds of adults with a postgraduate degree say they disapprove of the Court's decision, with a majority (55%) saying they strongly disapprove. Nearly six-in-ten adults with a college degree or some college experience (60% each) say they disapprove of the decision. Among those with a high school degree or less, views are nearly evenly divided: 48% approve and 50% disapprove.

Among religious groups, 71% of White Evangelical Protestants approve of the Supreme Court's decision on abortion, including a 54% majority who *strongly* approve. Just 27% say they disapprove.

By contrast, White Protestants who are not evangelical are more divided in their views. About half (47%) say they approve of this decision, including 28% who strongly approve. A similar share (52%) say they disapprove, including four-in-ten who strongly disapprove. Catholics are similarly divided: 48% approve of the decision and 51% disapprove.

About two-thirds of Black Protestants (68%) disapprove of the Supreme Court's decision, including roughly half (48%) who strongly disapprove. About three-in-ten (29%) say they approve of the decision.

Similarly, a large majority of religiously unaffiliated adults (77%) disapprove of the court's decision, with 63% saying they strongly disapprove. About two-in-ten (22%) approve.

Adults who are not married or living with a partner are 11 percentage points more likely to say they disapprove of the decision than those who are married or living with a partner (64% vs. 53%, respectively).

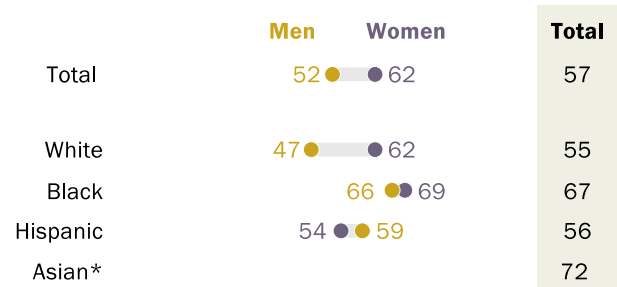
*Correction (July 11, 2022): The following sentence was updated to reflect the correct difference in shares between adults who are not married or living with a partner and adults who are married or living with a partner who say they disapprove of the court's decision to overturn Roe v. Wade: "Adults who are not married or living with a partner are 11 percentage points more likely to say they disapprove of the decision than those who are married or living with a partner (64% vs. 53%, respectively)."*

*The change did not affect the report's substantive findings.*

While women (62%) are more likely than men (52%) to disapprove of the Supreme Court decision on abortion, the gender gap varies by race and ethnicity. Among White adults, a 62% majority of women disapprove of the court's decision, compared with 47% of White men. By contrast, comparable shares of Black men (66%) and women (69%) and Hispanic men (59%) and women (54%) disapprove.

### Among White adults, wide gender gap in views of court's abortion decision

% who say they **disapprove** of the Supreme Court decision that the U.S. Constitution does not guarantee a right to abortion and that abortion law can be set by states



\* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

Notes: White and Black adults include those who report being one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic adults are of any race. Gender estimates shown only for groups with sufficient sample sizes. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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While Republicans and Republican-leaning independents approve of the Supreme Court's decision to overturn *Roe v. Wade*, there is variation in the extent to which subgroups of Republicans – particularly by gender and age – approve of the decision.

Among Republican women, 63% approve of the decision, while 36% disapprove. By comparison, 76% of GOP men approve and 23% disapprove. Roughly eight-in-ten Democratic and Democratic-leaning men (83%) and women (81%) disapprove of the decision.

A slim majority (56%) of Republicans under the age of 30 approve of the court's decision, while 43% say they disapprove. Older Republicans are more likely to approve of the decision. Among those ages 30 to 49, 64% approve, while 35% disapprove. And nearly eight-in-ten Republicans 50 and older (78%) approve of the decision, while just 22% disapprove. Sizable majorities of Democrats across all age groups – 80% or more – disapprove of the decision.

However, while large majorities of White, Black and Hispanic Democrats disapprove of the Supreme Court's decision on abortion, opposition is higher among White Democrats (89% disapprove) than among Black (74%) or Hispanic Democrats (69%).

## Among Republicans, women and younger adults more likely to disapprove of decision to overturn *Roe v. Wade*

% who say they **disapprove** of the Supreme Court decision that the U.S. Constitution does not guarantee a right to abortion and that abortion law can be set by states

	Rep/ Lean Rep	Dem/ Lean Dem	Total
Total	29 ●	● 82	57
Men	23 ●	● 83	52
Women	36 ●	● 81	62
White	28 ●	● 89	55
Black		● 74	67
Hispanic	34 ●	● 69	56
Asian*			72
Ages 18-29	43 ●	● 85	69
30-49	35 ●	● 80	60
50-64	23 ●	● 81	51
65+	20 ●	● 83	50
College+	25 ●	● 91	63
Non-college	31 ●	● 77	54

\* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

Notes: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic adults are of any race.

Party estimates shown only for groups with sufficient sample sizes.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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## Americans' views of abortion

The wide differences in support for legal abortion across race and ethnicity, educational attainment and religious groups are little changed since [earlier this year](#).

About six-in-ten Americans (62%) say abortion should be legal in all (29%) or most (33%) cases. Around a third of the public (36%) says abortion should be illegal in all (8%) or most (28%) cases.

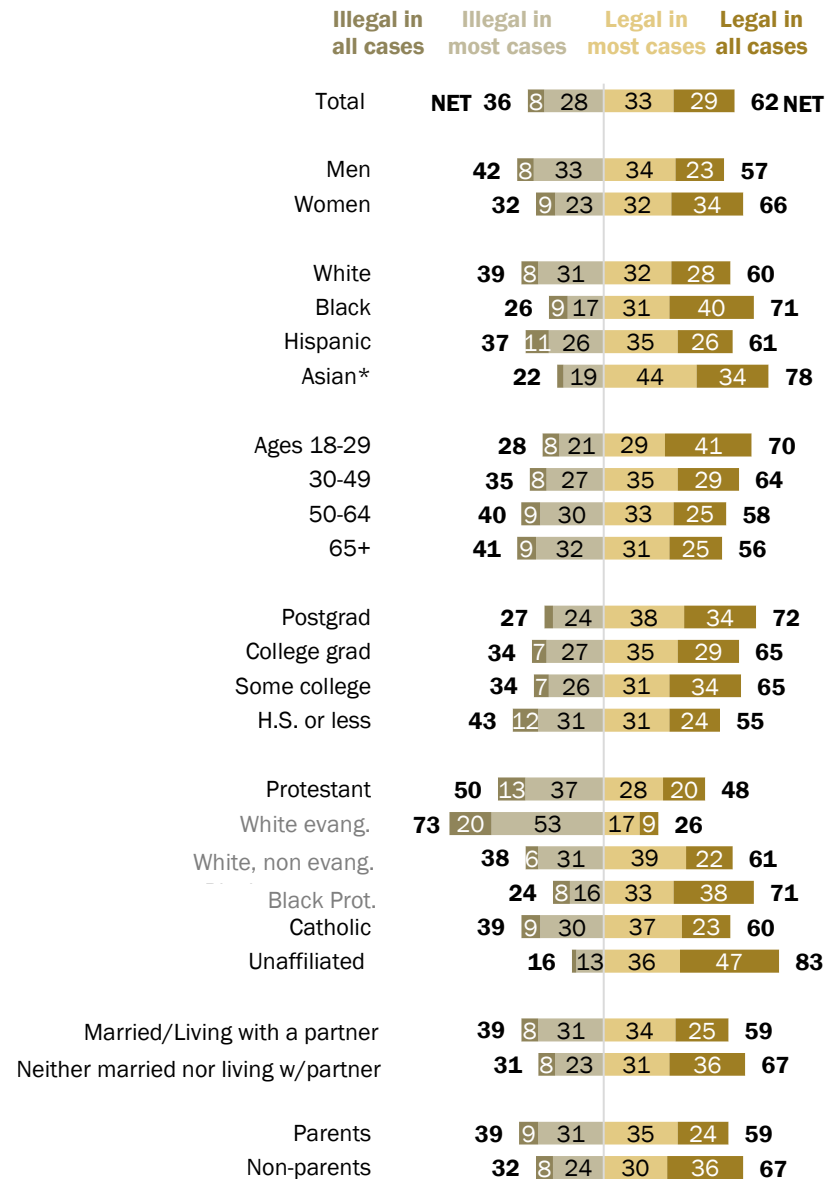
Two-thirds of women (66%) say abortion should be legal in most or all cases, compared with a narrower majority (57%) of men.

About seven-in-ten Black (71%) and Asian (78%) adults say abortion should be legal in most or all cases. Smaller majorities among White (60%) and Hispanic (61%) adults also say this.

Younger adults are more supportive of legal abortion than older adults. Seven-in-ten adults ages 18 to 29 say abortion should be legal in all or most cases (including 41% who say it should be legal in all

### Deep religious divisions in views of abortion

% who say abortion should be ...



\*Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.  
 Notes: 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 June 27-July 4, 2022.

cases), as do 64% of those 30 to 49. Among those 50 and older, 57% say abortion should be legal in at least most cases.

Americans with postgraduate degrees are particularly likely to say abortion should be legal in at least most cases; 72% say this, as do 65% of those with college degrees and an identical share (65%) of those with some college experience but no degree. Adults with a high school degree or less education (55%) are the least likely to say abortion should be legal in all or most cases.

There are wide gaps across religious groups in views of abortion. An overwhelming share of religiously unaffiliated adults (83%) support abortion being legal in all or most cases, as do six-in-ten Catholics. Overall, Protestants are divided in their views (48% legal in all or most cases, 50% illegal in all or most cases): About three-quarters of White evangelicals say abortion should be illegal in all (20%) or most cases (53%), while majorities of Black Protestants (71%) and White non-evangelical Protestants (61%) take the position that abortion should be *legal* in all or most cases.

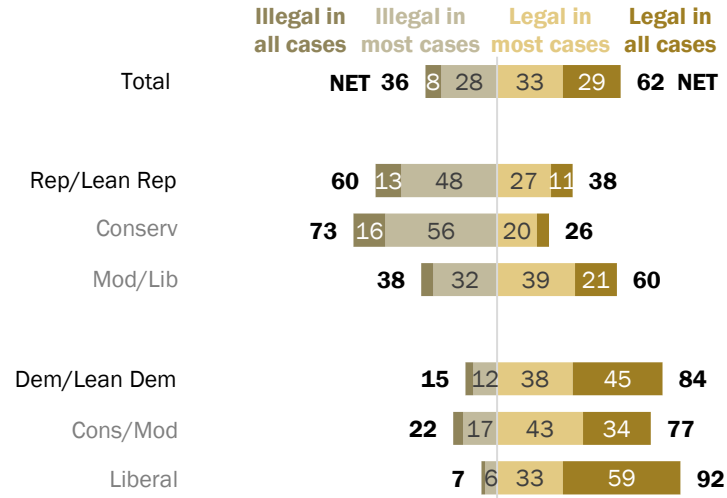
Americans who are married or living with a partner are somewhat less supportive of legal access to abortion (59%) than those who are not married or living with a partner (67%). There is a similar gap between parents and people who do not have any children (67% of non-parents say abortion should be legal in all or most cases vs. 59% of parents).

About three-quarters of conservative Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (73%) say abortion should be illegal in all (16%) or most (56%) cases. By contrast, a majority of moderate and liberal Republicans (60%) say abortion should be legal in all or most cases.

About three-quarters (77%) of conservative and moderate Democrats say abortion should be legal in all or most cases, as do roughly nine-in-ten liberal Democrats (92%). However, liberal Democrats (59%) are much more likely than conservative and moderate Democrats (34%) to say abortion should be legal in *all* cases.

### Ideological divide within the GOP over whether abortion should be legal

% who say abortion should be ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.  
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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## Acknowledgments

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### Research team

Carroll Doherty, *Director, Political Research*  
Jocelyn Kiley, *Associate Director, Political Research*  
Baxter Oliphant, *Senior Researcher*  
Andrew Daniller, *Research Associate*  
Hannah Hartig, *Research Associate*  
Gabe Borelli, *Research Associate*  
Amina Dunn, *Research Analyst*  
Ted Van Green, *Research Analyst*  
Vianney Gómez, *Research Assistant*  
Rebecca Salzer, *Intern*

### Communications and editorial

Nida Asheer, *Communications Manager*  
Calvin Jordan, *Communications Manager*  
Talia Price, *Communications Assistant*  
Destiny Dennis, *Communications Intern*  
David Kent, *Senior Copy Editor*

### 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*  
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 the panel wave conducted from June 27 to July 4, 2022, and includes oversamples of Asian, Black and Hispanic adults, as well as 18- to 29-year-old Republicans and Republican-leaning independents 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 6,174 panelists responded out of 7,176 who were sampled, for a response rate of 86%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 2%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 6,174 respondents is plus or minus 1.8 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 these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

#### 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	1,593
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	936
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	470
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,420
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,618
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,692
May 29 to July 7, 2021				
Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	931
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39,540</b>	<b>27,414</b>	<b>11,660</b>

Note: 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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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. Starting in 2020 another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that do not respond to the online survey are sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults returning the paper version of the survey are invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults receive a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the four address-based recruitments, a total of 19,822 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 17,472 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 27,414 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,660 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 Asian, Black and Hispanic adults and 18- to 29-year-old Republicans and Republican-leaning independents 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.

### **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

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

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 June 27 to July 4, 2022. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on June 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 June 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 panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on June 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 that consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

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#### Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	June 27, 2022	June 28, 2022
First reminder	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2022
Final reminder	July 2, 2022	July 2, 2022

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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, one ATP respondent was 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. The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort and then 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.

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### Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
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	
Volunteerism	2019 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
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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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.

Some of the population benchmarks used for weighting come from surveys conducted prior to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020. However, the weighting variables for panelists recruited in 2021 were measured at the time they were recruited to the panel. Likewise, the profile variables for existing panelists were updated from panel surveys conducted in July or August 2021.

This does not pose a problem for most of the variables used in the weighting, which are quite stable at both the population and individual levels. However, volunteerism may have changed over the intervening period in ways that made their 2021 measurements incompatible with the available (pre-pandemic) benchmarks. To address this, volunteerism is weighted using the profile variables that were measured in 2020. For all other weighting dimensions, the more recent panelist measurements from 2021 are used.

For panelists recruited in 2021, plausible values were imputed using the 2020 volunteerism values from existing panelists with similar characteristics. This ensures that any patterns of change that were observed in the existing panelists were also reflected in the new recruits when the weighting was performed.

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.

*Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022*

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	6,174		1.8 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,705	43	2.6 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	3,246	51	2.5 percentage points
<i>In states where abortion is ...</i>			
Newly prohibited*	1,608		3.4 percentage points
Newly restricted	1,250		4.4 percentage points
Allowed, future uncertain	1,032		4.1 percentage points
Allowed, availability maintained/strengthened	2,284		2.9 percentage points

Note: This survey includes an oversample of Asian, Black and Hispanic Americans, as well as Republican and Republican-leaning respondents ages 18-29. 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. See appendix for full details on state groupings.

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**

<b>Final dispositions</b>	<b>AAPOR code</b>	<b>Total</b>
Completed interview	1.1	6,174
Logged onto survey; broke off	2.12	101
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	51
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	847
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	2
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		1
Screened out		0
<b>Total panelists in the survey</b>		<b>7,176</b>
Completed interviews	I	6,174
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	1,000
Non-contact	NC	2
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,176</b>
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		86%

<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	69%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 110	43%
Response rate to Wave 110 survey	86%
<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>3%</b>

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## Appendix

### Categorizing state abortion laws

To create categories for state laws on abortion after the Supreme Court's June 24, 2022, decision overruling *Roe v. Wade*, researchers referenced tracking data from [The New York Times](#). Data for each state is current as of July 5, 2022.

States were classified based on current laws or laws that are set to go into effect within the next several weeks. States in the "uncertain" category include those in which state law is likely to change later this year or whose status is dependent on lawmaker action in the coming months. See table below for more detail on state status.

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### State abortion laws status (as of July 5, 2022)

	Definition	States	Share of public
<b>Newly prohibited</b>	<i>States with active bans in place or that are set to take effect within the next few months. Several of these states have active legal challenges, and in some states these challenges are currently blocking implementation of the ban.</i>	Alabama, Arizona <sup>*^</sup> , Arkansas, Idaho*, Kentucky <sup>*^</sup> , Louisiana <sup>*^</sup> , Mississippi*, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma*, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah <sup>*^</sup> , West Virginia*, Wisconsin*, Wyoming	28%
<b>Newly restricted, but not prohibited</b>	<i>States with gestational limits currently in place that are 15 weeks or less.</i>	Florida*, Georgia*, Ohio*, South Carolina	15%
<b>Allowed, future uncertain</b>	<i>States where the legal availability of abortion may shift in the near term (within the next two years), pending further action by pending further action by the governor, the legislature or voter referendum.</i>	Indiana, Iowa, Montana, North Carolina, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Virginia	18%
<b>Allowed, availability maintained/strengthened at least up until 24 weeks</b>	<i>States in which abortion will remain available at or beyond the level prior to the Supreme Court's overruling of <i>Roe v. Wade</i>. Most of these states have state-level guarantees, and some have moved to further expand abortion access and/or protections.</i>	Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire†, New Jersey, New Mexico†, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington	40%

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

^ Ban blocked by temporary court order.

† Not explicitly protected by state law.

Notes: In many prohibited states, laws include explicit provisions for exceptions to protect the life or health of mother.

Oklahoma includes explicit exceptions in the case of rape or incest.

Source: Data compiled from New York Times abortion law tracker: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2022/us/abortion-laws-roe-v-wade.html>. Data current as of July 5, 2022, 12:35 p.m. ET.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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**2022 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL  
WAVE 110 JULY 2022  
FINAL TOPLINE  
JUNE 27-JULY 4, 2022  
N=6,174**

**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 <u>answer</u>	NET <i>Legal in all/most</i>	NET <i>Illegal in all/most</i>
June 27-July 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
July 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.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	NET <i>Legal in all/most</i>	NET <i>Illegal in all/most</i>
July 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
August 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
ABC/WaPo: January, 2003	23	34	25	17	2	57	42
ABC/WaPo: August, 2001	22	27	28	20	3	49	48
ABC/BeliefNet: June, 2001	22	31	23	20	4	53	43
ABC/WaPo: January, 2001	21	38	25	14	1	59	39

**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.) DK/Ref	NET <i>Legal in all/most</i>	NET <i>Illegal in all/most</i>
<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

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

HRD\_ABRTN How much have you heard or read about last week's Supreme Court decision on abortion that overturned the 1973 Roe v. Wade decision?

June 27-July 4,

2022

60	A lot
31	A little
8	Nothing at all
*	No answer

**ASK ALL:**

ABRTN\_SCOTUS As you may know, the Supreme Court's decision found that the U.S. Constitution does not guarantee a right to abortion and that abortion laws can be set by each state. All in all, do you approve or disapprove of this decision?

June 27-July 4,

2022

25	Strongly approve
17	Somewhat approve
15	Somewhat disapprove
43	Strongly disapprove
2	No answer

**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...

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	Something <u>else</u>	No <u>answer</u>	Lean <u>Rep</u>	Lean <u>Dem</u>
24	28	30	16	2	19	23