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Majority of Americans Continue To Say Abortion Should Be Legal in All or Most Cases

Share saying it is ‘difficult’ to get an abortion in their area ticks up

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About this research

This Pew Research Center report looks at how the U.S. public feels about the legality of abortion, including medication abortion, as well as views of the ease or difficulty of obtaining an abortion and other considerations.

Why did we do this?

Pew Research Center conducted this research as part of our regular work on U.S. abortion attitudes dating back to the 1990s.

Learn more [about Pew Research Center](#) and our [politics and policy research](#).

How did we do this?

We conducted a survey Jan. 20-26, 2026, among 8,512 U.S. adults recruited through our [American Trends Panel](#) (ATP).

Here are the [survey questions used for this report](#), the [detailed responses](#) and the [survey methodology](#).

Majority of Americans Continue to Say Abortion Should Be Legal in All or Most Cases

Share saying it is ‘difficult’ to get an abortion in their area ticks up

By: Hannah Hartig, Andy Cerda and Asta Kallo

Nearly four years after the Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, a majority of Americans continue to say abortion should be legal in all or most cases. Now, with a patchwork of differing state laws in effect, perceptions of abortion access vary by where people live.

A 60% majority of U.S. adults say abortion should be legal in all or most cases. This share is down slightly from the last few years – when attention to the issue was heightened after the high court’s *Dobbs* decision.

About half (51%) say it would be easy to get an abortion in the area where they live, while slightly fewer (45%) say it would be difficult. **In recent years, the public has become more likely to say obtaining an abortion in their area would be difficult.**

Roughly a third (32%) say it *should* be easier to get an abortion where they live, 27% say it should be harder and 38% say it should be about what it is now.

6 in 10 Americans say abortion should be legal in all or most cases

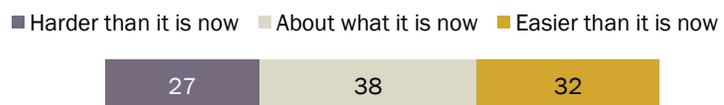
% who say abortion should be ...



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



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



Note: No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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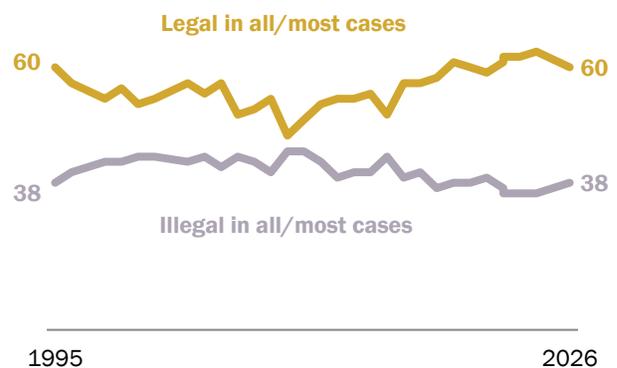
Should abortion be legal or illegal?

Since 2024, there has been a slight decline in the share of Americans who say abortion should be legal in all or most cases. Still, public support for legal abortion remains far higher than it was in the 1990s and early 2000s.

- Today, 60% say abortion should be legal in all or most cases, down from 63% in 2024
- This share is roughly on par with views held in March 2022, a few months before the Supreme Court's Dobbs decision (61%).

Share who say abortion should be legal dips, in a return to pre-Dobbs level

% who say abortion should be ...



Note: No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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Familiar partisan gap in views of abortion

The recent decline in support for legal abortion has come exclusively among Republicans and Republican-leaning independents.

- Today, 36% of Republicans say it should be legal. In 2007, 41% held this view.
- Democrats' views have been more stable over this period. Since 2007, at least 84% of Democrats have said abortion should be legal in all or most cases.

Still, the current partisan gap in views of abortion is far wider than a few decades ago. In 2007, there was a 24 percentage point gulf between the parties. That has widened to 48 points today.

Demographic differences

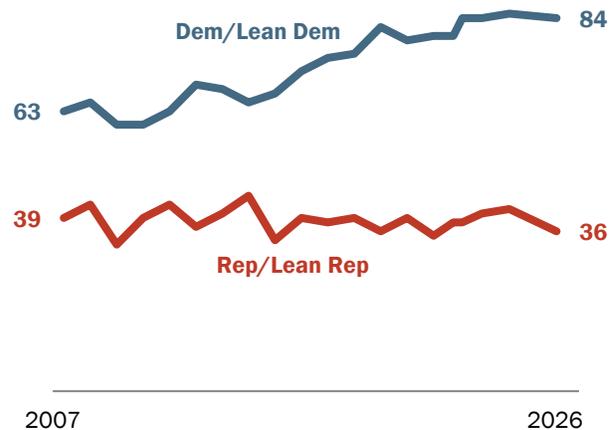
While majorities across most demographic and religious groups say abortion should be legal in all or most cases, there are exceptions. Roughly three-quarters of White evangelical Christians (74%) say it should be illegal in all or most cases. A majority of Republicans (63%) also hold this view.

There are also differences between men and women, younger and older adults, and people of different education levels and political ideologies.

For views on abortion by demographic group, read our fact sheet, "[Public Opinion on Abortion](#)."

Wide partisan gap in views of whether abortion should be legal

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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Perceptions that abortions are difficult to get are up modestly – and linked to geography

About half of Americans say it is easy to get an abortion in the area where they live (51%), while fewer say it is difficult (45%).

But in recent years, there has been a modest rise in perceptions that it is difficult to obtain an abortion.

In 2024, 39% of adults said it would be difficult for someone to get an abortion where they live. And in 2019 – before the Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade* – 32% said this.

Restrictiveness of state law on abortion is associated with perceptions of how easy or difficult the procedure is to obtain.

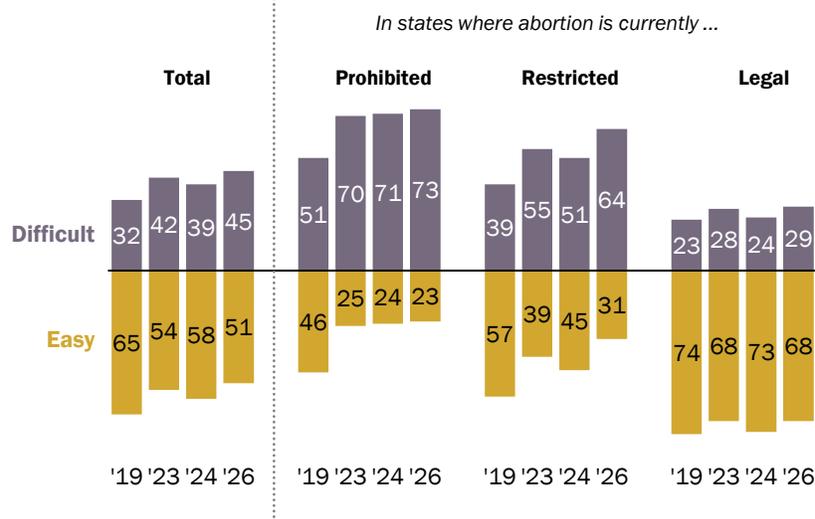
Roughly three-quarters of adults who live in states where abortion is prohibited say it is difficult (73%).

In states where abortion is restricted by gestational limits – ranging from 6 weeks to 20 weeks – views are slightly more mixed. But on balance, more people say it is difficult than easy (64% vs. 31%).

And in states where abortion is legal at or beyond the framework previously set by *Roe v. Wade* – roughly 24 weeks – about two-thirds (68%) say abortion is easy to obtain in the area where they live.

Views about ease or difficulty obtaining an abortion vary by states' laws around abortion

% 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" includes states where abortion access is currently no more restricted than it was prior to the 2022 Dobbs decision. Refer to the appendix for a complete categorization of state designations.

Note: No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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These patterns hold among both Republicans and Democrats.

For information about state abortion policy designations, refer to the [appendix](#).

Other key findings

Medication abortion

By about two-to-one, more U.S. adults say medication abortion should be legal (55%) than illegal (26%). However, the share saying medication abortion should be illegal has risen since 2024. Refer to “[Majority of Americans say medication abortion should be legal](#).”

Considerations around abortion

About half of adults (52%) say that the statement, “The decision to have an abortion should belong solely to the pregnant woman” describes their views extremely or very well. And roughly four-in-ten (39%) say their views are best described by the statement, “Human life begins at conception, so an embryo is a person with rights.”

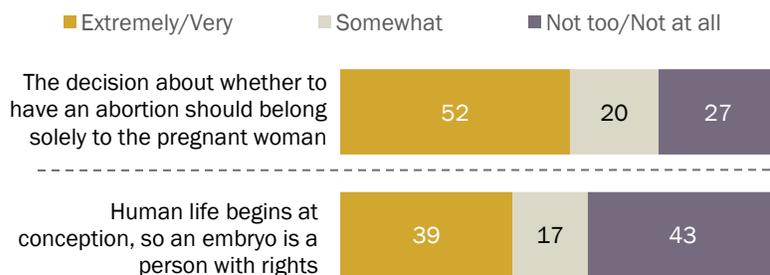
Notably, a third of Americans say *both* statements describe their views at least somewhat well.

Views by gender

In a shift from past surveys, there is now a modest gender gap in attitudes about abortion among Republicans. Still, partisanship continues to be a much bigger factor in these views than gender. For more, refer to “[Do abortion attitudes differ by gender?](#)”

About half of Americans say the decision to have an abortion belongs to the pregnant woman; about 4 in 10 say an embryo is a person with rights

% who say the following statements describe their views ___ well



Note: No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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Majority of Americans say medication abortion should be legal

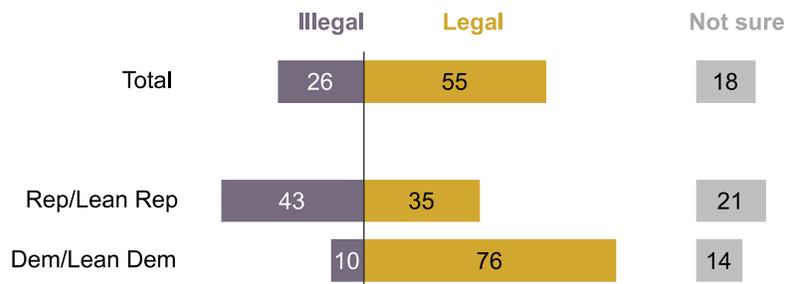
More than half of Americans (55%) say medication abortion should be legal in their state, while a much smaller share (26%) say it should be illegal. About two-in-ten (18%) say they are not sure.

Wide partisan gap on medication abortion

Democrats and Democratic leaning independents overwhelmingly say medication abortion should be legal in their state (76%). Only 10% say medication abortion should be illegal, and 14% are not sure.

Democrats overwhelmingly say medication abortion should be legal in their state, while Republicans are more divided

% who say medication abortion should be ____ in their state



Note: No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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By comparison, Republicans and Republican leaners are more divided: About a third (35%) say medication abortion should be legal in their state, while 43% say it should be illegal. About two-in-ten (21%) are not sure.

This analysis is part of a larger report about U.S. attitudes on abortion, from a survey of 8,512 adults conducted Jan. 20-26. For more on abortion attitudes, read the [main report](#).

Trends in public opinion of medication abortion

Since 2023, just over half of U.S. adults overall have expressed support for legal medication abortion. But the share who say it should be *illegal* has grown modestly, and the share who say they are not sure is now down somewhat, from 25% in 2024 to 18% in 2026.

This change is largely driven by a shift in attitudes among Republicans.

Among Republicans

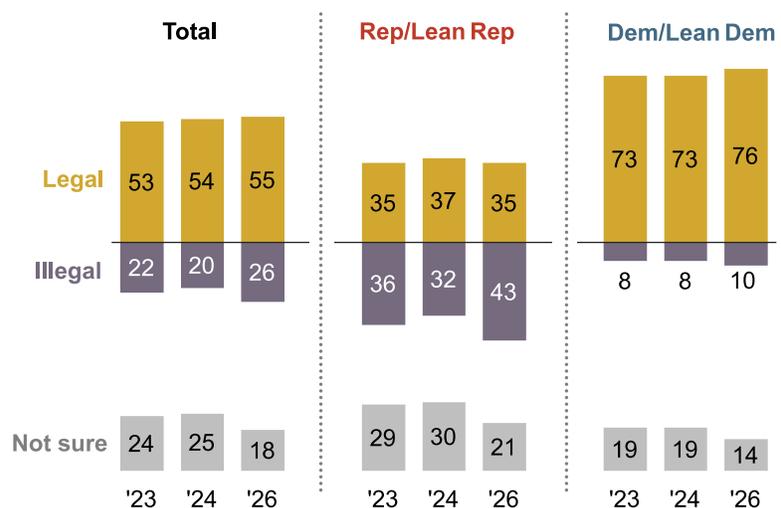
The share of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents who say medication abortion should be legal has held relatively steady since we first started asking about this in 2023. But over this period, the share who say it should be illegal has increased (to 43% today, up from 32% in 2024 and 36% in 2023) as fewer now say they are not sure.

Among Democrats

As in the past, Democrats and Democratic leaners overwhelmingly say medication abortion should be legal. Over the last few years, there has been a small downtick in the share who say they are not sure. (The shares saying both legal and illegal have ticked up slightly as a result.)

Republicans increasingly say medication abortion should be illegal in their state

% who say medication abortion should be ___ in their state



Note: No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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Do abortion attitudes differ by gender?

Though partisanship remains a far bigger factor than gender in U.S. abortion attitudes, the opinions of men and women have diverged somewhat in recent years – particularly on the question of legality.

- Today, nearly two-thirds of women (64%) say abortion should be legal in all or most cases, while 34% say it should be illegal in all or most cases.
- By contrast, 55% of men say abortion should be legal, and 44% say it should be illegal.

The 9-point gender gap in the shares expressing support for legal abortion is as wide as we've seen in the last two decades. Over much of that time, there were no significant gender differences on this question.

This largely reflects the emergence of a gap between Republican and Republican-leaning men and women.

Among Republicans

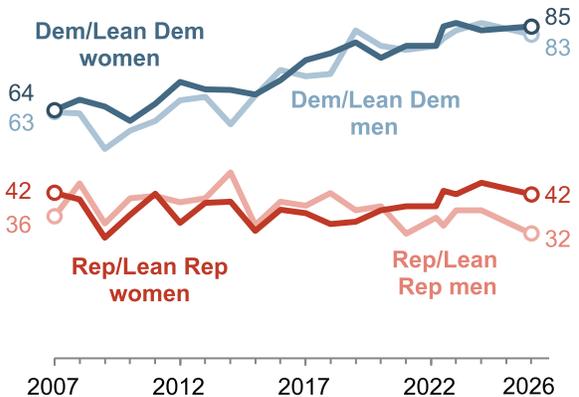
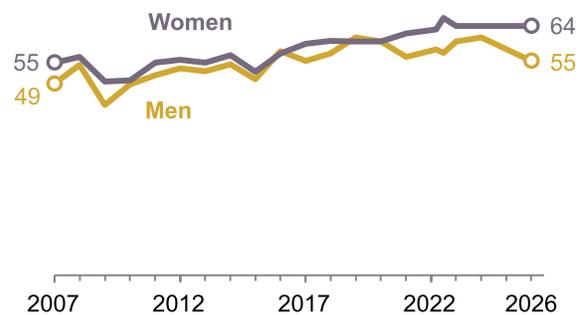
Majorities of Republican men and women continue to say abortion should be illegal in all or most cases, but those majorities differ in size: Two-thirds of Republican men say this, compared with 58% of Republican women.

Among Democrats

By contrast, similar overwhelming majorities of both women (85%) and men (83%) who identify as Democrats or Democratic leaners say abortion should be legal in all or most cases.

While partisan differences dominate, a gender gap emerges on abortion

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



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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Other abortion attitudes

There is also a sizable gender gap on the statement, “The decision about whether to have an abortion should belong solely to the pregnant woman.”

- Nearly six-in-ten women (58%) say this describes their views extremely or very well. Fewer men (45%) say the same.

Republican women (38%) are more likely than Republican men (25%) to say this statement describes their views extremely or very well. There is no significant gap between Democratic women (74%) and men (70%).

There is not a meaningful gender difference on the statement, “Human life begins at conception, so an embryo is a person with rights.” Roughly four-in-ten men and women overall say this statement describes their views extremely or very well.

Men and women do hold somewhat different attitudes on accessibility of abortion and the legality of medication abortion.

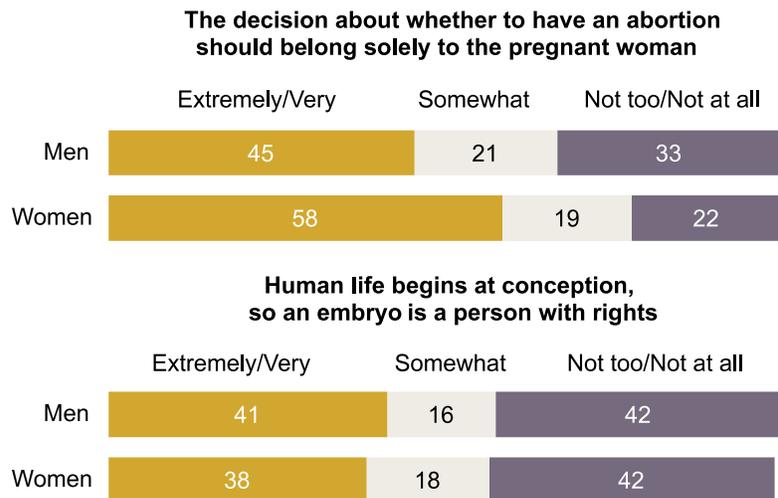
Accessibility of abortion

Men are more likely than women to say abortion should be harder to obtain in the area they live in (32% vs. 22%), while women are more likely to say it should be easier (34% vs. 28%). Roughly equal shares of each – about four-in-ten – say the process should be about what it is now.

Medication abortion

Women are more likely than men to say pregnant women should be the sole deciders of whether to have an abortion

% who say the following statements describe their views ___ well ...



Note: No answer responses are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 20-26, 2026.

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By wide margins, both men and women say medication abortion should be legal in their state rather than illegal. But women (57% legal vs. 24% illegal) are somewhat more likely to say this than men (52% vs. 29%).

For more on views of medication abortion, read [“Majority of Americans say medication abortion should be legal.”](#)

Appendix: Categorizing state abortion laws

To categorize state laws on abortion, Center researchers referenced [data from The New York Times](#). Data and classifications for each state are current as of March 9, 2026.

Refer to the table below for more detail.

State abortion law status, as of Mar. 9, 2026

	Definition	States	% of U.S. public
Prohibited	<i>States with active bans on nearly all abortions.</i>	Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia	23%
Restricted	<i>States with gestational limits of 20 weeks or less.</i>	Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah, Wyoming	17%
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, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin	60%

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.

Source: The New York Times, "Tracking Abortion Laws Across the Country" (accessed Mar. 9, 2026).

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Acknowledgments

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

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 185 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted Jan. 20-26, 2026. A total of 8,512 panelists responded out of 9,302 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 92%.

The cumulative response rate accounting for all stages of nonresponse 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 8,512 respondents is plus or minus 1.4 percentage points.

The survey includes [oversamples](#) of non-Hispanic Asian adults and adults ages 18 to 29 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.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=8,272) and live telephone (n=240) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read “[About the American Trends Panel.](#)”

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.¹ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.² Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

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

² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from among ATP members who previously completed Wave 183. Non-Hispanic Asian adults and adults ages 18 to 29 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 SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project 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 gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. 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 Jan. 20 to Jan. 26, 2026. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:³ Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on Jan. 20.⁴ Survey 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 Jan. 20. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Jan. 21.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	Jan. 20, 2026	Jan. 21, 2026
First reminder	Jan. 22, 2026	Jan. 22, 2026
Final reminder	Jan. 24, 2026	Jan. 24, 2026

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on Jan. 16. Soft launch took place on Jan. 20 and involved dialing until a total of four interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, two ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

³ The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

⁴ Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are 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. Because respondents to this wave were sampled from among respondents to Wave 183, the weights were also adjusted to account for nonresponse to Wave 183.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2023 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2025 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	
Validated 2024 presidential election turnout and vote choice	Candidate vote share is based on official results from the Federal Election Commission. Turnout is based on estimates from the Election Lab at the University of Florida. The size of the voting-eligible population is based on the 2023 ACS.

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. For weighting to the 2024 presidential election results, panelists are considered validated voters if their self-report of having voted was confirmed after matching to a national voter registry.

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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.

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 185

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	8,512		1.4 percentage points
Half form	At least 4,250		2.0 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	3,913	46	2.1 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,953		3.0 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	4,343	48	2.0 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,164		2.8 percentage points
Adults who live in states where abortion is ...			
Prohibited	1,790		3.1 percentage points
Half form	At least 883		4.4 percentage points
Restricted	1,486		3.4 percentage points
Half form	At least 741		4.9 percentage points
Legal	5,222		1.8 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,595		2.6 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian adults and adults ages 18 to 29. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. Refer to 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 185

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	8,512
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	145
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	100
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	541
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other noninterview	2.30	2
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	2
Total panelists sampled for the survey		9,302
Completed interviews	I	8,514
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	245
Noncontact	NC	541
Other	O	4
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		9,302
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		92%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 185

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	74%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 185	40%
Response rate to Wave 183 survey	92%
Response rate to Wave 185 survey	92%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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**2026 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 185 POLITICS JANUARY SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
January 20-26, 2026
N=8,512**

Note: This survey was conducted primarily online, with some interviews conducted by live telephone. This topline shows the programming language for online administration. For details on how questions were slightly modified for phone administration, visit the questionnaire.

American Trends Panel surveys conducted between October 2016 and June 2024 were conducted fully online (with tablets and data plans provided to adults without home internet). American Trends Panel surveys conducted prior to October 2016 were conducted primarily online, with some respondents completing by mail. For additional details, visit the Methodology.

* "No answer" includes web respondents who do not answer the question as well as telephone respondents who refuse to answer or who say that they don't know how to answer. In cases where "not sure" was offered as an explicit option to web and telephone respondents, the "no answer" category includes only web skips and telephone refusals.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

ABRTLGL Do you think abortion should be... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-4/4-1]**

	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>
Jan 20-26, 2026	23	37	28	11	2	60	38
Apr 8-14, 2024	25	38	28	8	2	63	36
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

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

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,250]:

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? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-4/4-1]**

Jan 20-26, <u>2026</u>		Apr 8-14, <u>2024</u>	Mar 27-Apr 2 <u>2023</u>	July 22-Aug 4 <u>2019</u>
16	Very difficult	13	14	8
30	Somewhat difficult	26	27	24
33	Somewhat easy	37	35	43
17	Very easy	20	18	22
4	No answer*	4	5	3

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,250]:

ABORTION4 Still thinking about the area where you live, do you think that obtaining an abortion should be... **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3 LAST]**

Jan 20-26, <u>2026</u>		Apr 8-14, <u>2024</u>	Mar 27-Apr 2, <u>2023</u>	July 22-Aug 4 <u>2019</u>
27	Harder than it is now	25	27	33
32	Easier than it is now	31	34	26
38	About what it is now	40	35	39
4	No answer*	4	4	3

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=4,262]:

ABRTN_MED Do you think medication abortion – that is, the use of a prescription pill or a series of pills to end a pregnancy – should be legal or illegal in your state? **[ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3 LAST]**

Jan 20-26, <u>2026</u>		Apr 8-14, <u>2024</u>	Mar 27-Apr 2, <u>2023</u> ⁵
55	Legal	54	53
26	Illegal	20	22
18	Not sure	25	24
1	No answer*	1	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=4,250]:**

ABRTVIEW Regardless of whether you think abortion should be legal or illegal, how well do each of the following statements describe your views? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

	Extremely <u>well</u>	Very <u>well</u>	Somewhat <u>well</u>	Not too <u>well</u>	Not at all <u>well</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
a. The decision about whether to have an abortion should belong solely to the pregnant woman						
Jan 20-26, 2026	33	19	20	13	14	1
Apr 8-14, 2024	36	19	19	13	13	1
Mar 7-13, 2022	33	19	19	14	13	1

[NO ITEM B]

⁵ In the April 2023 survey, question read: "Do you think medication abortion SHOULD be legal or illegal in your state?"

ABRTVIEW CONTINUED ...

	Extremely <u>well</u>	Very <u>well</u>	Somewhat <u>well</u>	Not too <u>well</u>	Not at all <u>well</u>	No <u>answer*</u>
c. Human life begins at conception, so an embryo is a person with rights						
Jan 20-26, 2026	28	11	17	19	24	1
Apr 8-14, 2024	22	13	19	18	27	2

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=3,4 OR REFUSED):

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...⁶

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	Something <u>else</u>	No <u>answer*</u>	<i>Lean Rep</i>	<i>Lean Dem</i>
28	26	29	15	2	18	21

⁶ PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.