



SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY

PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Abortion and Birth Control

- STATE OF TEXAS and NATIONAL -

Field Dates:

State of Texas: July 21-31, 2026

National: February 11-26, 2026

Sample Sizes:

State of Texas: 600

National: 2,509

Confidence Interval:

State of Texas: +/-4.5%

National: +/- 2.9%

Samples Provided by: Multiple online opt-in panels, including Cint, Dynata and Prodege. Sample collection and quality control was managed by QuantifyAI under the direction of the University of Maryland's Program for Public Consultation.

Note: Rows may not add to 100% due to rounding

[Q1-36, 40-64 withheld for future release]

We are now going to address the issue of birth control. Here are some policy proposals that affect access to birth control. Please select whether you favor or oppose each of them.

Q37. Increase the amount of funding to health care clinics so they can provide long-term birth control for free or at low cost for women who cannot afford it (mainly low-income and uninsured women)

	Favor	Oppose	Ref/DK
National	81%	19%	0%
Republicans	72%	28%	0%
Democrats	91%	10%	0%
Independents	75%	25%	1%
Texas (Statewide)	76%	23%	1%
Republicans	68%	30%	2%
Democrats	86%	13%	1%

Q38. Prohibit state governments from restricting or banning access to birth control, to ensure that everyone has legal access to birth control.

	Favor	Oppose	Ref/DK
National	79%	21%	0%
Republicans	73%	27%	0%
Democrats	86%	13%	0%

Independents	74%	26%	1%
Texas (Statewide)	72%	27%	1%
Republicans	65%	35%	0%
Democrats	83%	17%	0%

Q39. Continue to require that health insurance plans cover long-term birth control (with some religious and moral exemptions for some employers).

	Favor	Oppose	Ref/DK
National	82%	17%	1%
Republicans	77%	22%	1%
Democrats	90%	9%	1%
Independents	73%	25%	2%
Texas (Statewide)	74%	25%	2%
Republicans	72%	26%	2%
Democrats	80%	20%	1%

Now let's turn to the subject of abortion.

Q40. There is a debate about whether it should be a serious crime for a doctor to provide an abortion at different stages of pregnancy. Please select which option you favor the most:

	Do not make abortion a crime	Make abortion a serious crime after the fetus is viable (meaning it can very likely survive outside of the womb, about 22-24 weeks), with the punishment including prison time and/or major fines	Do NOT make abortion a serious crime before fetal viability	Make abortion a serious crime at any point during the pregnancy, with the punishment including prison time and/or major fine	Ref/DK
National	50%	34%	84%	16%	0%
Republicans	26%	48%	74%	26%	0%
Democrats	69%	22%	91%	9%	0%
Independents	56%	30%	86%	13%	0%
Texas (Statewide)	43%	34%	77%	21%	2%
Republicans	27%	39%	66%	32%	2%
Democrats	60%	31%	91%	9%	1%

Fielding and Sample Size: The surveys were fielded by the Program for Public Consultation (PPC) at the University of Maryland's Civic Innovation Center, with representative non-probability samples obtained from multiple online panels, including Cint, Dynata and Prodege.

National

Field Dates: February 11-26, 2026 Total Sample Size: 2509 Response Rate: 7.6%
Four-fifth Sample Sizes: 1991 to 2020

State of Texas

Field Dates: July 21-31, 2026 Sample Size: 600 Response Rate: 8.9%

Pre-Stratification and Weighting: The samples were pre-stratified and weighted by age, race, ethnicity, gender, educational attainment, household income, and home ownership. Benchmarks were obtained from the Census Bureau's 2024 and 2025 American Community Surveys, as well as the 2024 Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

The national sample was also weighted by Census region and partisan affiliation. In the Texas sample, the distribution of partisan affiliation was weighted to be within expectations, based on voter registration data for non-leaners and/or Cook's Partisan Voting Index for leaners.

National

Confidence Interval of Four-fifth Samples: +/-2.9% Min Weight: 0.25 Max Weight: 2.51 Mean Weight: 1.0

State of Texas

Confidence Interval: +/-4.5% Min Weight: 0.42 Max Weight: 4.00 Mean Weight: 1.0

Confidence Intervals were calculated using the sample variance of the weights using the following formula:

$CI = \text{Square root } ((1+\text{variance})/\text{sample size})$

Sample Collection: Sample collection was managed by Quant-E with oversight from PPC. Samples were drawn from multiple large online panels, including Cint, Prodege, and Dynata, whose members are recruited using non-probability sampling methods. The selected sample was invited to participate via email invitation, push notification, or SMS for cell phone users. Respondents were offered cash or cash-equivalent incentives to participate in the survey.

Data Collection and Privacy: Survey responses were collected directly on the Qualtrics platform. Only respondents with a provided link could take the survey, using their computer, laptop, tablet, or mobile phone.

Privacy and security measures were taken to ensure that data was collected in adherence to the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation policies for data privacy and security, as well as the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA).

Quality Control: Quality control measures in the sample collection process to disqualify duplicate respondents and survey bots included:

- checking respondents' IP addresses to determine if there are duplicate respondents
- employing an "operating system & Web browser check" to determine if there are any cross-panel duplicates
- using hCaptcha to detect and disqualify survey bots.

Quality control measures within the survey to disqualify dishonest or mischievous respondents, as well as survey bots, included:

- an attention-check question, e.g. Select the word that does not belong. [Tuesday]; [Friday]; [April]; [Wednesday]
- an honesty question, e.g. What have you done in the past week? Select all that apply. [Won a gold medal at the Olympics]; [Watched TV]; [Got a license to operate a Class SSGN submarine]; [Read a book]
- a speed limit, which disqualified respondents who moved through the first quarter of the survey at a pace roughly triple the average reading speed.

Lastly, respondents were removed from the sample who answered less than half the substantive questions, or who engaged in straight-lining.