

ABORTIONVIEWS

What Australians really think about abortion.

A national poll, conducted by McCrindle and commissioned by CitizenGO Australia, shows that Australians support restrictions on abortion and strengthening protections for unborn children.

A CITIZENGO AUSTRALIA RESEARCH BRIEF | SEPTEMBER 2026



63.6%

say abortion should be banned at some stage when serious health risks, fetal disability and sexual assault do not apply.

Commissioned by CitizenGO Australia | Conducted by McCrindle
1,513 Australians surveyed | 25 August to 2 September 2026

Contents

About CitizenGO.....	3
Executive summary.....	4
Key findings and the case for reform.....	5
About the survey.....	6
Restrictions by stage of pregnancy.....	7
Abortion after 24 weeks.....	8
Abortion up to 24 weeks and sex selection.....	9
Equal care for babies born alive.....	10
The right to life and reducing abortions.....	11
Fetal pain relief.....	12
Freedom from pressure and coercion.....	13
Independent counselling and waiting periods.....	14
Informed consent.....	15
Fetal tissue and conscientious objection.....	16
National reporting and transparency.....	17
What women and men think.....	18
Results across generations.....	19
Capital cities and regional Australia.....	20
All states and territories.....	21
State and territory care and support results.....	22
Results by intended vote including One Nation.....	23
The path forward methodology and sources.....	24



About CitizenGO

What we believe

CitizenGO is a foundation working from a Christian perspective to uphold human dignity and help citizens participate in public life. We believe every person has inherent worth and rights, together with responsibilities towards others.

Life, family and freedom

We defend human life from conception until natural death, bodily integrity and health. We uphold freedom of conscience, religion, education, information and association. We affirm marriage between a man and a woman, the family's central place in society and parents' responsibility for their children's education.

A society that serves people

We believe public authorities should protect fundamental rights and serve the common good. Economic life should enable dignified work and family support. Businesses and media should act ethically, respect people and take responsibility for their wider impact, including the environment.

Citizens taking part

Solidarity calls us to care especially for disadvantaged people. Subsidiarity protects the initiative of families and communities. We encourage participation beyond elections, using technology to help citizens make their voices heard.

www.citizengo.org

Source: The Principles of the CitizenGO Foundation

Executive summary

Australians support a range of restrictions on abortion. This brief presents the findings of a national survey of 1,513 adults conducted by McCrindle and commissioned by CitizenGO Australia, including views on pregnancy limits, care for babies born alive and safeguards for women.

63.6% Support a restriction at some stage

When serious health risks, fetal disability and sexual assault do not apply, 63.6% said abortion should be banned at some stage. 18.6% said it should not be banned at any stage.

58.6% Support a ban after 24 weeks or earlier

This cumulative total includes every earlier cutoff. Just over half, 50.4%, supported a ban after 20 weeks or earlier.

74.8% Support equal care for babies born alive

Respondents supported the same medical care as other babies at the same stage and in the same medical condition, following an unsuccessful abortion.

83.4% Support checks against coercion

77.5% also supported independent pre-abortion counselling, and 73.6% supported a required waiting period.

Support across the community

Every generation surveyed recorded majority support for a ban at some stage, as did the five largest state samples and One Nation, Labor, Liberal and Greens voters. One Nation recorded the highest support among these four voting groups: 68.5% for a ban at some stage and 65.0% for a ban after 24 weeks or earlier.

The survey ran from 25 August to 2 September 2026. Subgroup differences are descriptive; small samples require care. Full questions, response breakdowns and methodology appear in the following pages.

Key findings

The central finding of the poll is unmistakable: Australians support a range of restrictions on abortion. Nearly two-thirds said abortion should be banned at some stage of pregnancy. A majority said it should be banned after 24 weeks or at an earlier stage, and half said it should be banned after 20 weeks or at an earlier stage.

In pregnancies where serious health risks, fetal disability and sexual assault do not apply, 63.6% said abortion should be banned at some stage; only 18.6% said it should not be banned at any stage.

58.6% said abortion should be banned after 24 weeks or at an earlier stage, and 50.4% said it should be banned after 20 weeks or at an earlier stage.

After 24 weeks, 54.5% said abortion for education, career or life-stage reasons should be illegal, while 51.8% said abortion based on personal preference should be illegal.

74.8% supported requiring equal medical care for a baby born alive following an unsuccessful abortion.

43.6% agreed that the human right to life begins at conception, compared with 28.9% who disagreed.

A public mandate for pro-life reform

For years, Australians have been told that sweeping abortion laws reflect a settled national consensus. This national survey demonstrates the opposite. When Australians are asked where abortion should be banned, whether late-term abortions for non-medical reasons should be legal, whether babies born alive deserve equal care, and whether women should receive information and independent support, the public repeatedly chooses protection, limits and accountability.

Across Australia, abortion is legal in every state and territory. In the Australian Capital Territory it may be performed at any stage. Elsewhere, abortion is available on request through substantial periods of pregnancy and remains lawful later when additional doctors approve the procedure. There is no Australian jurisdiction in which an unborn child has absolute legal protection after the point at which a baby may be capable of surviving outside the womb.¹

The polling shows that this national landscape regarding abortion is out of step with the Australian public. The results reveal a country ready to draw a line: a majority said abortion should be banned after 24 weeks or at an earlier stage, majorities said late-term abortions for career or personal-preference reasons should be illegal, and there was overwhelming support for equal care for babies born alive, informed consent, independent counselling, protection from coercion and a waiting period.

This is a mandate for lawmakers to act. Australians want abortion law to recognise that unborn life deserves protection, that late-term abortion should not be treated as ordinary healthcare, and that women deserve genuine information and freedom from pressure before an irreversible decision is made.

About the survey

CitizenGO Australia commissioned McCrindle to conduct a national online survey of 1,513 Australians aged 18 to 80. The survey ran from 25 August to 2 September 2026. McCrindle set quotas for gender, generation and state or territory so the national sample reflected the Australian population on those characteristics. The results in this brief were calculated from the respondent counts supplied by McCrindle.

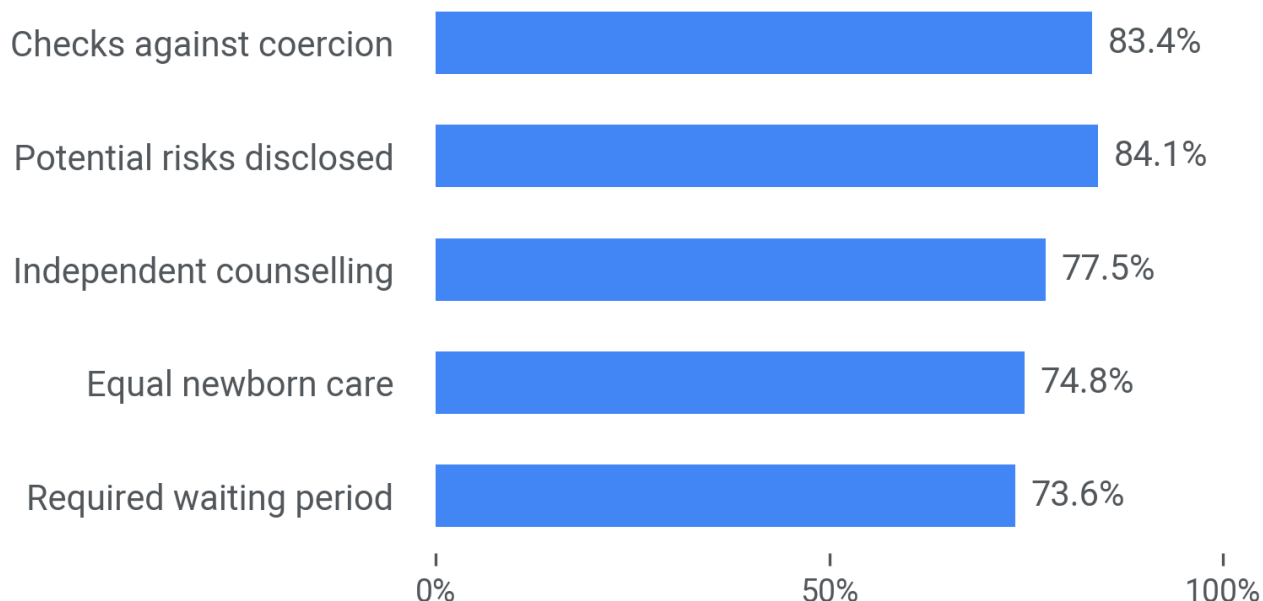
McCrindle is an Australian research, demographics and communications company founded in 2006. It provides research services from data collection and analysis through to communication and delivery. McCrindle states that its national online surveys use panel providers, internal quality review and the removal of low-quality speed responses.²

About CitizenGO

CitizenGO is an independent international community of active citizens working through petitions, public campaigns and direct action to defend life, family and freedom. CitizenGO operates in 12 languages and campaigns in 50 countries. It is funded by small online donations and does not accept funding from public institutions or private entities.³

How to read the results

Percentages are shown to one decimal place. National results are based on all 1,513 respondents. Results for particular demographic groups are based on the number of respondents shown in each table. Totals that combine several answer choices were calculated from the underlying respondent counts, so they may differ slightly from the sum of rounded percentages in the raw survey results. The complete wording is reproduced for every question reported here.



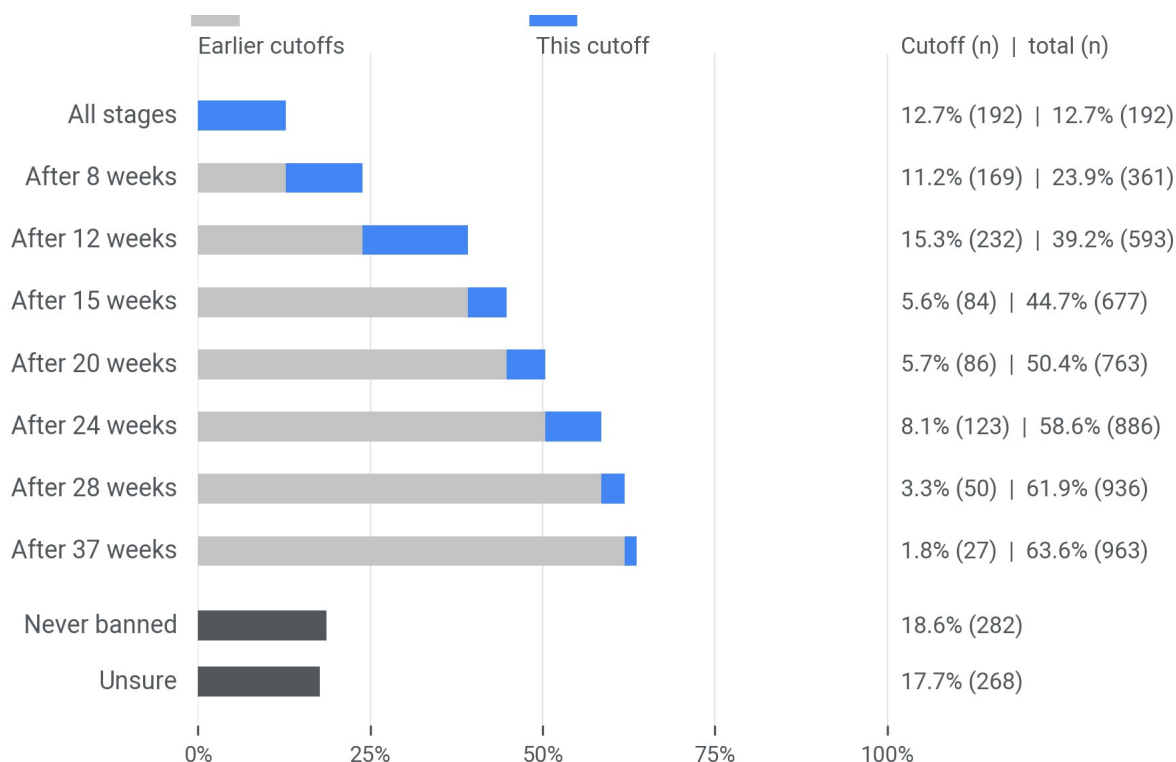
Selected national support totals. All questions and full response breakdowns appear in the following pages.

Australians want abortion banned after a defined point

The most consequential result in the survey is the rejection of abortion without a legal endpoint, meaning a stage of pregnancy after which abortion becomes illegal. The question asked respondents to consider pregnancies where serious health risks, fetal disability and sexual assault do not apply. In those circumstances, 63.6% said abortion should be banned at some stage. Only 18.6% said it should never be banned.

A majority—58.6%—said abortion should be banned after 24 weeks or at an earlier stage. Just over half—50.4%—said it should be banned after 20 weeks or at an earlier stage. More than four in ten—44.7%—said it should be banned after 15 weeks or at an earlier stage, and 39.2% said it should be banned after 12 weeks or at an earlier stage.

Question wording “Thinking about pregnancies where exceptional circumstances do not apply (e.g. serious health risks, fetal disability, or sexual assault), at which stage of pregnancy, if at all, do you believe abortion should be banned?”



Blue shows each cutoff; gray shows all earlier cutoffs. The total is cumulative and includes earlier stages. Figures in parentheses are respondent counts for the cutoff and cumulative total. Never banned and unsure are separate responses.

The policy message is direct: Australians want the law to state when abortion becomes illegal. Most Australian jurisdictions allow late-term abortions to remain lawful when additional doctors approve the procedure. That is not the firm legal ban after a defined stage that most respondents supported.

Majorities say late-term abortions for career or personal preference should be illegal

After 24 weeks, Australians reject late-term abortions sought for reasons unrelated to a serious medical emergency. A 54.5% majority said abortion should be illegal when a pregnancy interferes with education, career or life stage. A 51.8% majority said abortion should be illegal when it is based on personal preference without specified hardship or medical risk.

More respondents said late-term abortion for financial constraints or lack of social support should be illegal than legal: 45.5% said it should be illegal, compared with 29.9% who said it should be legal.

Question wording "Thinking about pregnancy after 24 weeks, do you believe abortion should be legal or illegal under each of the following circumstances?"

Circumstance	Should be illegal	Should be legal	Unsure
Financial constraints or lack of social support	45.5% (688)	29.9% (452)	24.7% (373)
Interference with education, career, or current life stage	54.5% (824)	24.5% (370)	21.1% (319)
Personal preference without specified hardship or medical risk	51.8% (783)	26.4% (399)	21.9% (331)
Fetus is not the preferred sex (sex selection)	69.2% (1,047)	15.4% (233)	15.4% (233)

This question used legal, illegal and unsure response options; it did not use a strength scale. The verdict is still decisive: the public does not accept the proposition that late-term abortion should remain available for career, timing or personal-preference reasons.



Many Australians say abortion for non-medical reasons up to 24 weeks should be illegal

Public opposition is not confined to the after-24-week category. When respondents were asked about pregnancy up to 24 weeks, 44.5% said abortion for education, career or life-stage reasons should be illegal, against 32.5% who said it should be legal. For abortion based on personal preference without specified hardship or medical risk, 41.5% said it should be illegal, against 34.3% who said it should be legal.

Question wording "Thinking about pregnancy up to 24 weeks, do you believe abortion should be legal or illegal under each of the following circumstances?"

Circumstance	Should be illegal	Should be legal	Unsure
Interference with education, career, or current life stage	44.5% (674)	32.5% (492)	22.9% (347)
Personal preference without specified hardship or medical risk	41.5% (628)	34.3% (519)	24.2% (366)
Fetus is not the preferred sex (sex selection)	67.0% (1,013)	17.3% (261)	15.8% (239)

This question used legal, illegal and unsure response options; it did not use a strength scale. These results expose a sizeable pro-life constituency outside the late-term context: on both career-related abortion and abortion for personal preference, more Australians chose illegal than legal.

Australians reject sex-selective abortion

Sex-selective abortion attracted some of the strongest legal opposition in the survey. Up to 24 weeks, 67.0% said abortion for sex selection should be illegal, while only 17.3% said it should be legal. After 24 weeks, 69.2% said it should be illegal and only 15.4% said it should be legal.

Question wording "Thinking about pregnancy up to 24 weeks, do you believe abortion should be legal or illegal under each of the following circumstances?"

Question wording "Thinking about pregnancy after 24 weeks, do you believe abortion should be legal or illegal under each of the following circumstances?"

Circumstance in both questions: "Fetus is not the preferred sex (sex selection)"

Stage	Should be illegal	Should be legal	Unsure
Up to 24 weeks	67.0% (1,013)	17.3% (261)	15.8% (239)
After 24 weeks	69.2% (1,047)	15.4% (233)	15.4% (233)

Babies born alive must receive equal medical care

Three-quarters of Australians supported requiring equal medical care for a baby born alive following an unsuccessful abortion. The intensity is striking: 55.5% strongly supported the requirement, while only 4.5% opposed it in total.

Question wording "If an infant is born alive following an unsuccessful abortion, do you support or oppose requiring medical staff to provide the same care that would be given to any other infant born at the same stage of pregnancy and in the same medical condition?"

Response	Total	Breakdown
Support	74.8% (1,132)	Strongly 55.5%; somewhat 12.6%; slightly 6.7%
Oppose	4.5% (68)	Slightly 2.0%; somewhat 1.1%; strongly 1.4%
Neither support nor oppose	10.4% (157)	—
Unsure	10.3% (156)	—

A child's right to care cannot depend on whether he or she was intended to survive. The public overwhelmingly supports the principle that every baby born alive must receive the same clinically appropriate care.



More Australians say the right to life begins at conception than disagree

The survey found a substantial pro-life foundation in the Australian community: 43.6% agreed that the human right to life begins at conception, compared with 28.9% who disagreed—a lead of 14.7 percentage points.

Question wording “To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding pregnancy care and abortion in Australia? (The human right to life begins at conception)”

Response	Total	Breakdown
Agree	43.6% (660)	Strongly 20.8%; somewhat 13.8%; slightly 9.1%
Disagree	28.9% (437)	Slightly 7.3%; somewhat 6.1%; strongly 15.5%
Neither agree nor disagree	18.8% (284)	—
Unsure	8.7% (132)	—

This is not a marginal view. It is the largest position in the country and demonstrates that recognition of the unborn child’s human right to life commands a substantial national constituency.

A majority wants Australia to reduce the number of abortions

A majority of Australians agreed that even where abortion is legal, the nation should try to reduce the number of abortions. Only 18.4% disagreed.

Question wording “To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding pregnancy care and abortion in Australia? (Even where abortion is legal, Australia should try to reduce numbers of abortions)”

Response	Total	Breakdown
Agree	52.6% (796)	Strongly 25.2%; somewhat 15.9%; slightly 11.6%
Disagree	18.4% (278)	Slightly 5.8%; somewhat 4.1%; strongly 8.5%
Neither agree nor disagree	22.5% (341)	—
Unsure	6.5% (98)	—

The public expects governments to pursue a life-affirming goal: fewer abortions, more support for pregnancy and motherhood, and practical help that makes choosing life possible.

Late-term abortions should include pain relief for the unborn child

A 59.2% majority supported requiring fetal anaesthesia or pain relief during third-trimester abortions. Opposition was only 7.9%.

Question wording "For abortions performed in the third trimester of pregnancy (i.e., 28 - 40 weeks), do you support or oppose requiring medical staff to administer fetal anaesthesia or pain relief?"

Response	Total	Breakdown
Support	59.2% (896)	Strongly 39.3%; somewhat 12.6%; slightly 7.3%
Oppose	7.9% (119)	Slightly 2.9%; somewhat 1.5%; strongly 3.4%
Neither support nor oppose	14.4% (218)	—
Unsure	18.5% (280)	—

The result recognises an unavoidable truth: by the third trimester, the unborn child cannot be treated as medically irrelevant. At the very least, the law should require protection from pain.



Australians demand protection from abortion pressure and coercion

One of the highest levels of agreement in the poll concerned women facing financial or social hardship. Fully 80.8% agreed that no one should feel forced into an abortion because of that hardship, including 52.7% who strongly agreed. Only 4.8% disagreed.

Question wording "To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding pregnancy care and abortion in Australia? (No one should feel forced into an abortion due to financial or social hardship)"

Response	Total	Breakdown
Agree	80.8% (1,223)	Strongly 52.7%; somewhat 18.6%; slightly 9.5%
Disagree	4.8% (72)	Slightly 2.3%; somewhat 1.3%; strongly 1.2%
Neither agree nor disagree	10.4% (157)	—
Unsure	4.0% (61)	—

Australians also backed a concrete protection: requiring healthcare providers to check that a woman seeking an abortion is not being pressured by another person. Support reached 83.4%, with 57.9% strongly supportive. Opposition was only 3.7%.

Question wording "Do you support or oppose requiring healthcare providers to check that a patient seeking an abortion is not being pressured by another person to do so?"

Response	Total	Breakdown
Support	83.4% (1,262)	Strongly 57.9%; somewhat 16.5%; slightly 9.1%
Oppose	3.7% (56)	Slightly 1.7%; somewhat 0.9%; strongly 1.2%
Neither support nor oppose	8.9% (135)	—
Unsure	4.0% (60)	—

Real choice requires freedom from coercion and enough support to choose life. These results establish overwhelming public backing for both principles.



Women should receive independent counselling and time to decide

More than three-quarters supported a requirement for pre-abortion counselling from an independent organisation with no financial interest in the outcome. Nearly three-quarters also supported a required waiting period between an initial consultation and the abortion procedure.

Question wording "Do you support or oppose a requirement that pre-abortion counselling be provided by an independent counselling organisation with no financial interest in the outcome?"

Response	Total	Breakdown
Support	77.5% (1,173)	Strongly 49.2%; somewhat 18.2%; slightly 10.1%
Oppose	6.0% (91)	Slightly 2.6%; somewhat 1.0%; strongly 2.4%
Neither support nor oppose	11.9% (180)	—
Unsure	4.6% (69)	—

Question wording "Do you support or oppose a required waiting period (e.g. a few days) between an initial consultation and an abortion procedure?"

Response	Total	Breakdown
Support	73.6% (1,113)	Strongly 43.0%; somewhat 19.7%; slightly 10.8%
Oppose	8.0% (121)	Slightly 3.2%; somewhat 1.7%; strongly 3.2%
Neither support nor oppose	13.4% (203)	—
Unsure	5.0% (76)	—

Australians reject a rushed, one-sided pathway to abortion. They want women to have independent support and time for reflection before a decision that ends an unborn child's life.



Overwhelming support for full information before abortion

Australians overwhelmingly supported requiring healthcare providers to give women information before an abortion. More than eight in ten supported disclosure of the procedure, potential risks, available alternatives and available pregnancy support.

Question wording "Do you support or oppose a requirement that healthcare providers inform a patient about the following before an abortion is performed?"

Information required	Support total and breakdown	Opposition total and breakdown	Neither	Unsure
The procedure	83.2% (1,259) Strongly 64.4%; somewhat 12.7%; slightly 6.1%	3.9% (59) Slightly 1.8%; somewhat 0.9%; strongly 1.3%	8.9% (134)	4.0% (61)
Potential risks	84.1% (1,272) Strongly 65.8%; somewhat 12.0%; slightly 6.3%	3.4% (52) Slightly 1.7%; somewhat 0.9%; strongly 0.9%	8.5% (128)	4.0% (61)
Available alternatives	81.0% (1,225) Strongly 58.8%; somewhat 14.1%; slightly 8.1%	4.8% (73) Slightly 1.6%; somewhat 1.7%; strongly 1.6%	10.2% (155)	4.0% (60)
Available pregnancy support	82.4% (1,247) Strongly 61.0%; somewhat 13.5%; slightly 7.9%	4.5% (68) Slightly 2.1%; somewhat 0.8%; strongly 1.6%	9.3% (141)	3.8% (57)

Informed consent is not an obstacle to healthcare; it is a basic protection. The public wants women to know what will happen, understand the risks, hear about alternatives and be connected with support before proceeding.



Support leads opposition for a ban on fetal tissue and organ use

Support for banning the use of fetal tissue or organs obtained through abortion for medical research stood at 42.6%, nearly twenty points ahead of opposition at 22.9%.

Question wording "Do you support or oppose banning the use of fetal tissue or organs obtained through abortions for medical research?"

Response	Total	Breakdown
Support	42.6% (645)	Strongly 20.7%; somewhat 12.7%; slightly 9.3%
Oppose	22.9% (347)	Slightly 4.5%; somewhat 6.9%; strongly 11.5%
Neither support nor oppose	19.5% (295)	—
Unsure	14.9% (226)	—

The result gives lawmakers a clear basis to prohibit the use of tissue and organs obtained through abortion. Human remains should not become research material.

More Australians support allowing healthcare workers to refuse direct involvement in abortion

More Australians supported than opposed the right of healthcare professionals to decline to perform or assist in an abortion because of moral or religious beliefs. Support was 40.5%, compared with 36.4% opposition.

Question wording "Do you support or oppose allowing healthcare workers to decline to perform or assist in abortion procedures if doing so conflicts with their conscience or moral principles?"

Response	Total	Breakdown
Support	40.5% (613)	Strongly 18.7%; somewhat 12.2%; slightly 9.6%
Oppose	36.4% (551)	Slightly 5.9%; somewhat 7.7%; strongly 22.9%
Neither support nor oppose	14.5% (219)	—
Unsure	8.6% (130)	—

The finding supports a straightforward principle: no doctor, nurse or healthcare worker should be compelled to take part directly in ending an unborn child's life.

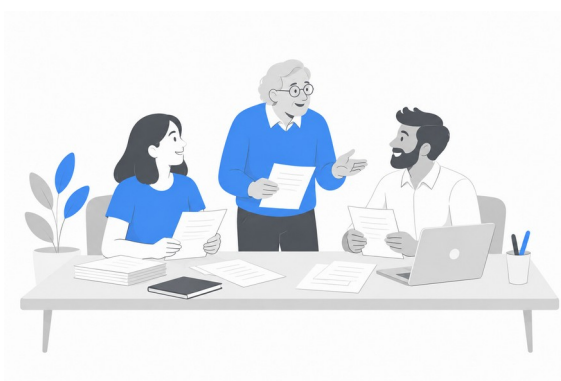
Majority backing for transparent national abortion data

Australians supported government collection and public reporting of anonymous abortion data across every category tested. Support ranged from 54.8% to 61.3%, while opposition ranged from 11.6% to 19.5%.

Question wording "Do you support or oppose governments collecting and publicly reporting anonymous data on each of the following aspects of abortion?"

Data to be reported	Support total and breakdown	Opposition total and breakdown	Neither	Unsure
The total number of abortions performed	55.5% (840) Strongly 26.2%; somewhat 17.9%; slightly 11.4%	14.7% (222) Slightly 3.2%; somewhat 4.5%; strongly 6.9%	20.4% (309)	9.4% (142)
The stage of pregnancy at which procedures occur	57.2% (866) Strongly 26.1%; somewhat 18.8%; slightly 12.3%	14.6% (221) Slightly 3.6%; somewhat 4.4%; strongly 6.5%	18.2% (275)	10.0% (151)
The occurrence of medical complications during or after the procedure	61.3% (927) Strongly 28.4%; somewhat 19.8%; slightly 13.0%	11.6% (176) Slightly 3.1%; somewhat 3.2%; strongly 5.3%	17.5% (265)	9.6% (145)
Instances where an infant is born alive following a procedure	55.3% (837) Strongly 26.0%; somewhat 17.3%; slightly 12.0%	14.3% (216) Slightly 3.2%; somewhat 4.2%; strongly 6.8%	18.6% (281)	11.8% (179)
The reasons for abortion	54.8% (829) Strongly 24.6%; somewhat 17.7%; slightly 12.5%	19.5% (295) Slightly 4.0%; somewhat 5.2%; strongly 10.2%	16.9% (255)	8.9% (134)

Australia cannot make honest policy in the dark. The public wants transparent national reporting of abortion numbers, gestational stages, complications, reasons and babies born alive. Governments should collect and publish this information consistently.



Pro-life support crosses sex, age, state, community type and party

The demand for pro-life reform is not confined to one sex, one generation, one state, one type of community or one side of politics. Majorities of men and women, every generation and every community type said abortion should be banned at some stage in pregnancies where the named exceptional circumstances do not apply. Majorities in every one of those groups also said abortion should be banned after 24 weeks or at an earlier stage. The same two majorities were recorded in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia.

The tables below break down responses to questions reproduced in full earlier in this brief. The central legal question was:

Question wording "Thinking about pregnancies where exceptional circumstances do not apply (e.g. serious health risks, fetal disability, or sexual assault), at which stage of pregnancy, if at all, do you believe abortion should be banned?"

Women are at least as supportive as men of banning abortion after a defined stage

The results directly rebut the suggestion that support for laws banning abortion after a defined stage is driven predominantly by men. Women were more likely than men to say abortion should be banned after 24, 20 or 12 weeks or at an earlier stage. Women also recorded stronger opposition to late-term sex-selective abortion and stronger support for checks against pressure or coercion.

Pro-life response	Men 723 respondents	Women 790 respondents
Abortion should be banned at some stage	63.6%	63.7%
Abortion should be banned after 24 weeks or earlier	57.1%	59.9%
Abortion should be banned after 20 weeks or earlier	47.4%	53.2%
Abortion should be banned after 12 weeks or earlier	36.4%	41.8%
Late-term sex-selective abortion should be illegal	66.4%	71.8%
Support equal care for a baby born alive	75.8%	73.9%
Support independent pre-abortion counselling	77.3%	77.7%
Support checks against pressure or coercion	82.3%	84.4%
Support a required waiting period	74.4%	72.8%

Every generation supports restrictions on abortion

Pro-life support is not restricted to older Australians. Respondents in Gen Y, aged 32 to 46, recorded the strongest support of any generation for abortion being banned at some stage and after 24 weeks or earlier. Even among Gen Z respondents aged 18 to 31, clear majorities supported a stage after which abortion should be illegal, opposed late-term sex-selective abortion and backed equal care for babies born alive.

Pro-life response	Gen Z 18-31 353 respondents	Gen Y 32-46 436 respondents	Gen X 47-61 366 respondents	Baby Boomers 62-80 358 respondents
Abortion should be banned at some stage	62.6%	68.8%	61.5%	60.6%
Abortion should be banned after 24 weeks or earlier	55.8%	64.0%	56.0%	57.3%
Late-term sex-selective abortion should be illegal	57.2%	66.1%	75.1%	78.8%
Support equal care for a baby born alive	71.4%	72.5%	73.8%	82.1%
Support independent pre-abortion counselling	66.6%	78.7%	80.1%	84.4%
Support checks against pressure or coercion	75.9%	82.1%	86.1%	89.7%
Support a required waiting period	60.6%	69.7%	78.1%	86.3%



The mandate extends from capital cities to regional Australia

There is no city-versus-country divide on the central pro-life finding. In capital cities, major non-capital cities, regional cities and towns, and remote areas, majorities said abortion should be banned after 24 weeks or earlier. Every location also recorded majority opposition to late-term abortions for career reasons, personal preference and sex selection, as well as majority support for equal care for babies born alive.

Pro-life response	Capital city 1,031 respondents	Major non- capital city 185 respondents	Regional city or town 257 respondents	Remote area 40 respondents
Abortion should be banned at some stage	64.6%	67.0%	56.8%	67.5%
Abortion should be banned after 24 weeks or earlier	59.2%	61.6%	53.3%	62.5%
Late-term abortion for career or life-stage reasons should be illegal	53.2%	57.3%	55.6%	67.5%
Late-term abortion for personal preference should be illegal	51.6%	54.6%	50.2%	52.5%
Late-term sex-selective abortion should be illegal	67.4%	74.6%	71.6%	75.0%
Support equal care for a baby born alive	74.1%	76.8%	75.1%	82.5%

The remote-area group contained 40 respondents. The much larger capital-city, major-city and regional samples nevertheless establish that support for protection is geographically broad.



State and territory results

The five states with the largest samples recorded majority support for abortion being banned at some stage, and after 24 weeks or earlier. All state and territory results are presented together below.

Pregnancy-limit results concern pregnancies where serious health risks, fetal disability and sexual assault do not apply. "After 24 weeks or earlier" includes all earlier cutoff stages. The final three columns show the proportion saying abortion after 24 weeks should be illegal in each circumstance.

State or territory	n	Ban at some stage	Ban after 24 weeks or earlier	Career or life-stage reasons	Personal preference	Sex selection
New South Wales	465	63.2%	58.1%	52.3%	50.1%	65.2%
Victoria	386	65.0%	60.6%	57.8%	53.1%	72.5%
Queensland	313	65.5%	58.8%	53.0%	52.4%	69.0%
South Australia	105	61.9%	54.3%	53.3%	51.4%	67.6%
Western Australia	164	62.2%	59.1%	56.1%	53.7%	73.2%
Tasmania	32	46.9%	46.9%	53.1%	46.9%	71.9%
Northern Territory	14	71.4%	71.4%	42.9%	50.0%	57.1%
Australian Capital Territory	34	61.8%	55.9%	61.8%	50.0%	76.5%

Tasmania recorded 46.9% for a ban at some stage. Its small sample, together with those for the Northern Territory and ACT, should not be used for standalone claims about opinion across the whole jurisdiction.



State and territory care and support results

Across every state and territory sample, majorities supported equal care for babies born alive, independent counselling, checks against coercion and a required waiting period.

State or territory	n	Equal care for a baby born alive	Independent counselling	Checks against coercion	Required waiting period
New South Wales	465	75.1%	79.4%	83.0%	75.7%
Victoria	386	72.5%	77.5%	82.6%	69.7%
Queensland	313	75.1%	78.0%	85.0%	73.2%
South Australia	105	75.2%	74.3%	82.9%	78.1%
Western Australia	164	76.8%	76.8%	83.5%	73.8%
Tasmania	32	68.8%	75.0%	81.2%	71.9%
Northern Territory	14	71.4%	57.1%	78.6%	64.3%
Australian Capital Territory	34	91.2%	73.5%	88.2%	82.4%

Percentages are within each state or territory sample. Tasmania (n = 32), the Northern Territory (n = 14) and the ACT (n = 34) have very small samples. Their inclusion completes the national picture; these figures should not be treated as reliable standalone population estimates.



Support for protection crosses party lines

Majorities of One Nation, Labor, Liberal and Greens voters said abortion should be banned at some stage when the named exceptional circumstances do not apply. Support was highest among One Nation voters at 68.5%. For a ban after 24 weeks or earlier, support was 65.0% for One Nation, 59.1% for Labor, 58.8% for Liberal and 49.0% for Greens voters.

The figures below describe respondents according to their intended first-preference vote. Pregnancy-limit results exclude the named exceptional circumstances. “Late-term” refers to pregnancy after 24 weeks.

Pro-life response	One Nation 340 respondents	Labor 396 respondents	Liberal 216 respondents	Greens 151 respondents
Abortion should be banned at some stage	68.5%	65.2%	64.8%	57.6%
Abortion should be banned after 24 weeks or earlier	65.0%	59.1%	58.8%	49.0%
Abortion should be banned after 20 weeks or earlier	57.6%	49.2%	51.4%	34.4%
Late-term abortion for career or life-stage reasons should be illegal	66.8%	52.5%	57.4%	38.4%
Late-term abortion for personal preference should be illegal	60.0%	51.5%	54.2%	39.7%
Late-term sex-selective abortion should be illegal	76.8%	66.9%	73.6%	58.3%
Support equal care for a baby born alive	79.4%	76.3%	72.2%	68.9%
Support independent pre-abortion counselling	82.1%	81.6%	80.6%	63.6%
Support checks against pressure or coercion	87.6%	87.9%	81.5%	80.1%
Support a required waiting period	79.7%	77.8%	72.2%	60.3%
The human right to life begins at conception	52.6%	43.9%	47.7%	22.5%

All four groups recorded majority support for equal care for babies born alive, independent counselling, checks against coercion and a waiting period. One Nation recorded the highest support of these four groups for a ban at some stage and for a ban after 24 weeks or earlier.

Source: CitizenGO Australia, One Nation Voters and Pro-Life Reform, September 2026, based on McCrindle cross-tabulations dated 10 September 2026; and the original national research brief.

The path forward

This polling overturns the claim that Australians will not support pro-life reform. The electorate is ahead of many parliaments, and the demand for change crosses sex, generation, state, community type and party allegiance. Australians want abortion banned after a defined stage. They say late-term abortions for career and personal-preference reasons should be illegal. They demand equal care for babies born alive. They support recognition of life from conception, reducing abortion numbers, protection from coercion, independent counselling, waiting periods, full information and public accountability.

The message to every Australian parliament is clear: the present abortion regime is not the final word. Lawmakers should move now to protect unborn children, end late-term abortion for non-medical reasons, guarantee care for every baby born alive, and place informed consent and genuine support at the centre of pregnancy care.

These are not fringe demands. They are practical, humane reforms backed by substantial—and often overwhelming—public support.

Survey methodology

CitizenGO Australia commissioned McCrindle to conduct an online survey of 1,513 Australians aged 18 to 80. The survey ran from 25 August to 2 September 2026. McCrindle set quotas for gender, generation and state or territory so the national sample reflected the Australian population on those characteristics. Percentages in this document were calculated from the raw respondent counts and may not total 100.0% because of rounding. The party results describe respondents according to how they said they intended to vote. The report does not draw standalone conclusions from parties with very small samples. The remote-area group contained 40 respondents. The Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory samples contained 32, 14 and 34 respondents respectively, so those results should not be used for standalone claims about opinion across the whole jurisdiction.

Sources

1. Healthdirect Australia, 'Abortion', legal status and gestational provisions by jurisdiction: <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/abortion>
2. McCrindle, 'About' and 'National Surveys': <https://mccrindle.com.au/about/> and <https://mccrindle.com.au/industries/pr/national-surveys/>
3. CitizenGO, 'About us': <https://help.citizenngo.org/article/906-about-us>
4. Survey results: McCrindle, EN AU 2026 Pro-Life Survey results — Raw Data, supplied to CitizenGO Australia.
5. Demographic results: McCrindle, CitizenGO Cross Tabs Raw Data, 10 September 2026, supplied to CitizenGO Australia.

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