



AI Search Manipulation in Florida's 2024 Amendment 4

October 30, 2024

Report on the Role of Perplexity.ai and Google's AI Overviews in Shaping Public Perception During Florida's 2024 Amendment 4 Vote on Abortion

Executive Summary

This report investigates the role of generative AI search platforms in shaping public perception of Florida's Amendment 4. It consolidates findings from multiple audits that expose coordinated information manipulation, AI search result engineering, and algorithmic biases. The report highlights how opposition groups leveraged AI-generated summaries, data voids, and government-backed influence to shape narratives surrounding the amendment.

Introduction and Background

Florida's Amendment 4, which sought to secure abortion rights within the state's constitution, became a focal point for AI-driven information manipulation. Opposition groups, including state agencies and faith-based organizations, systematically influenced AI-generated search results to reinforce strategic narratives. Perplexity AI and similar platforms played a key role in the dissemination of these narratives, often favoring opposition-aligned sources over neutral or pro-choice perspectives. Additionally, this manipulation extended to AI-generated "related questions" that steered users toward biased narratives.

Methodology

The findings in this report are based on:

1. **AI Search Tracking:** Monitoring search outputs from Perplexity.ai over time for Amendment 4-related keywords.
2. **Content Analysis:** Evaluating the sources and themes prioritized by AI recommendations, with a focus on right-wing narratives.
3. **Search Engine Manipulation Audit:** Analyzing search result manipulation strategies, including the use of adversarial tactics, and potential algorithmic vulnerabilities exploited by opposition actors.
4. **Data Void Identification:** Assessing various types of data voids, and analyzing if opposition actors may have exploited gaps in available information to dominate AI-generated responses.
5. **Bias Evaluation:** Cross-referencing Perplexity.ai results with non-partisan sources to gauge the presence of bias and misinformation.
6. **Analysis of Opposition Messaging Strategies:** Utilizing Early Dawn to track and analyze opposition talking points and content, informing investigation into AI and search engine manipulation.

Limitations include the rapidly evolving nature of AI search engines, making it difficult to capture every shift in narrative trends.

Findings and Results

Prioritization of Outdated & Misleading Content

AI search platforms, including Perplexity AI and Google AI Overviews, frequently prioritized content about Florida's 2018 Amendment 4 (voting rights restoration) over the 2024 abortion-related measure due to content suppression efforts targeting the 2024 amendment and coordinated efforts to amplify outdated 2018 content. This suppression limited the visibility of accurate and updated information on the 2024 measure while ensuring that search results, AI-generated summaries, and related searches continued reinforcing the outdated framing. Opposition actors strategically targeted search algorithms to elevate 2018 content, ensuring that queries about Amendment 4 returned misleading references to voting rights restoration instead of abortion rights. As a result, voters attempting to research the 2024 measure were systematically guided toward outdated content, reinforcing confusion and reducing access to fact-based, up-to-date information.

Influence of Opposition-Controlled Sources

Opposition groups, including Florida state agencies, religious organizations, and think tanks like the Charlotte Lozier Institute, frequently appeared in AI-generated search summaries and cited sources in Perplexity AI and Google AI Overviews. Their content was

regularly surfaced, despite biased content or histories of retracted studies due to misleading content. This visibility influenced how users encountered and engaged with information about Amendment 4.

Charlotte Lozier Institute (CLI) appeared as a trusted source in Perplexity AI and Google AI Overview search results on abortion-related topics, including statistics, fetal viability, and late-term abortion, despite its history of publishing retracted studies due to misleading content. Faith-based organizations, right-wing policy groups, and government agencies leveraged search manipulation, backlinking, and institutional credibility to influence AI-generated recommendations on parental consent and late-term abortion.

Narrative Shaping Through Suggested Searches

AI-driven "related searches" reinforced opposition talking points, particularly around 'parental consent', 'viability', and broad interpretations of the amendment. Users interacting with opposition narratives were often guided toward content that reinforced misinformation or opposition talking points.

Exploitation of Data Voids

AI search platforms rely on available web content, in addition to other training sources. Opposition manipulation of traditional and AI search ecosystems had a compounding effect, ensuring their narratives dominated both traditional and AI-driven search results.

Government-Led Content Suppression

AI-driven platforms like Perplexity.ai frequently prioritized content related to Florida's 2018 Amendment 4 (voting rights restoration) over the 2024 abortion rights measure. This misdirection, which also appeared in traditional search results, prevented voters from accessing timely and relevant information about the current amendment. This effect was driven in large part by Florida's Department of State (DOS) and several County Supervisors of Elections' actions to manipulate search algorithms to prioritize outdated 2018 Amendment 4 (voting rights restoration) content over 2024 ballot initiative information, diminishing visibility for information around the 2024 measure.

Strategic Content Imbalance and Algorithmic Reinforcement

Opposition groups built search and content authority early, beginning in early 2023, structuring a digital presence in a way that strategically aligned with how AI search models prioritize information. With over 70+ tracked domains reinforcing the Amendment 4 opposition narrative, their messaging had the weight of a strong, interlinked network that consistently signaled authority to AI and search platforms. This, along with other digital signals such as backlinks, metadata, trusted authority (government, institutions,

and religious) and structured content, created a skewed information environment where AI-generated search results nudged suggested search queries toward opposition framing. The strength of this coordinated effort, combined with the imbalance in matched signals from the progressive side, shaped AI-generated responses in ways that reinforced opposition narratives, even when those narratives were misleading or outright false.

AI Echo Chambers

Engagement with the opposition content or aligned related searches, creates reinforcement cycles. This engineered feedback loop where subsequent searches prompt similar narratives, building a narrative echo chamber as users interacted with the topic.

For example, a general search for *"What is Florida Amendment 4?"* on Perplexity AI initially presented general summaries and definitions, with opposition-framed content present. As the user engaged with these results, the system suggested related searches such as *"Parental consent risks in Amendment 4,"* further reinforcing misleading perspectives. This pattern continues, directing users toward questions about parental rights and minor healthcare.

A follow-up search after engaging with parental consent-related content returns new related searches, including:

- *"What are the potential consequences of removing parental consent for minors' abortions?"*
- *"How might Amendment 4 influence abortion tourism in Florida?"*
- *"How does the definition of 'healthcare provider' in Amendment 4 affect abortion access?"*
- *"How could amendment 4 affect the relationship between minors and their guardians?"*

Conclusion

The use of AI-driven search manipulation in Florida's Amendment 4 debate underscores the evolving landscape of digital influence. The ability to shape public perception through AI search algorithms and AI-generated content presents both challenges and opportunities for future electoral discourse. Understanding the strategies used to engineer information environments is essential for those seeking to engage in digital advocacy and maintain the integrity of public knowledge ecosystems. As AI search platforms continue to play a significant role in shaping political narratives, awareness of these manipulation tactics remains crucial for stakeholders navigating digital landscapes.

Appendix

References & Supporting Documents

- **Findings: Opposition Messaging & Manipulation in AI Search**, BBS Solutions, September 17, 2024. Available at:
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1U13wUfUNBfJGEAn3COn2dK5t9rKjQeZ9gUJZpnV2gso/edit?tab=t.0#heading=h.ac6acfy8oqps>
- **Florida Amendment 4 - AI Search Folder**, BBS Solutions, September 2024. Available at:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1wAo9IY4aMIK01hf-fl_BiHV_cWTX9sYQ?usp=drive_link
- **Audit P2 dos.fl.gov & County Supervisors**, BBS Solutions, October 2024. Available at:
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1lLkUzrfnCu3Z7LJRG-pG94bo14e5cOFArH7S_wEcvPU/edit?tab=t.0

Visual Evidence

October 19, 2024 at 1:36 PM CDT

please tell me about florida's amendment 4

Pro search 6 sources

- Florida Amendment 4, Right to Abortion... ballotpedia
- Amendment 4 FAQs - Palm Beach County... votepalmbeach
- 2018 Florida Amendment 4 - Wikipedia en.wikipedia
- BP BC +3 sources

Perplexity

Florida's Amendment 4 has been a significant ballot initiative with two distinct versions in recent years:

2018 Amendment 4: Voting Rights Restoration

In November 2018, Florida voters approved Amendment 4, also known as the Voting Rights Restoration for Felons Initiative ³ ⁴. This constitutional amendment aimed to automatically restore voting rights to most people with prior felony convictions upon completion of their sentences, including prison, parole, and probation ⁴. Key points include:

- It passed with nearly 65% of the vote, exceeding the required 60% supermajority ³.
- The amendment excluded those convicted of murder or felony sexual offenses ⁴.
- It went into effect on January 8, 2019, potentially making an estimated 1.4 million people eligible to register to vote ³.

Implementation Challenges:

- Governor Ron DeSantis argued that implementing legislation was required before the amendment could take effect ⁴.
- In 2019, the Florida Legislature passed a bill requiring people with felony records to pay all fines and fees associated with their sentence before voting rights could be restored ³.
- This legislation faced legal challenges, with federal courts initially blocking parts of the law but ultimately upholding it in 2020 ³.

2024 Amendment 4: Right to Abortion Initiative

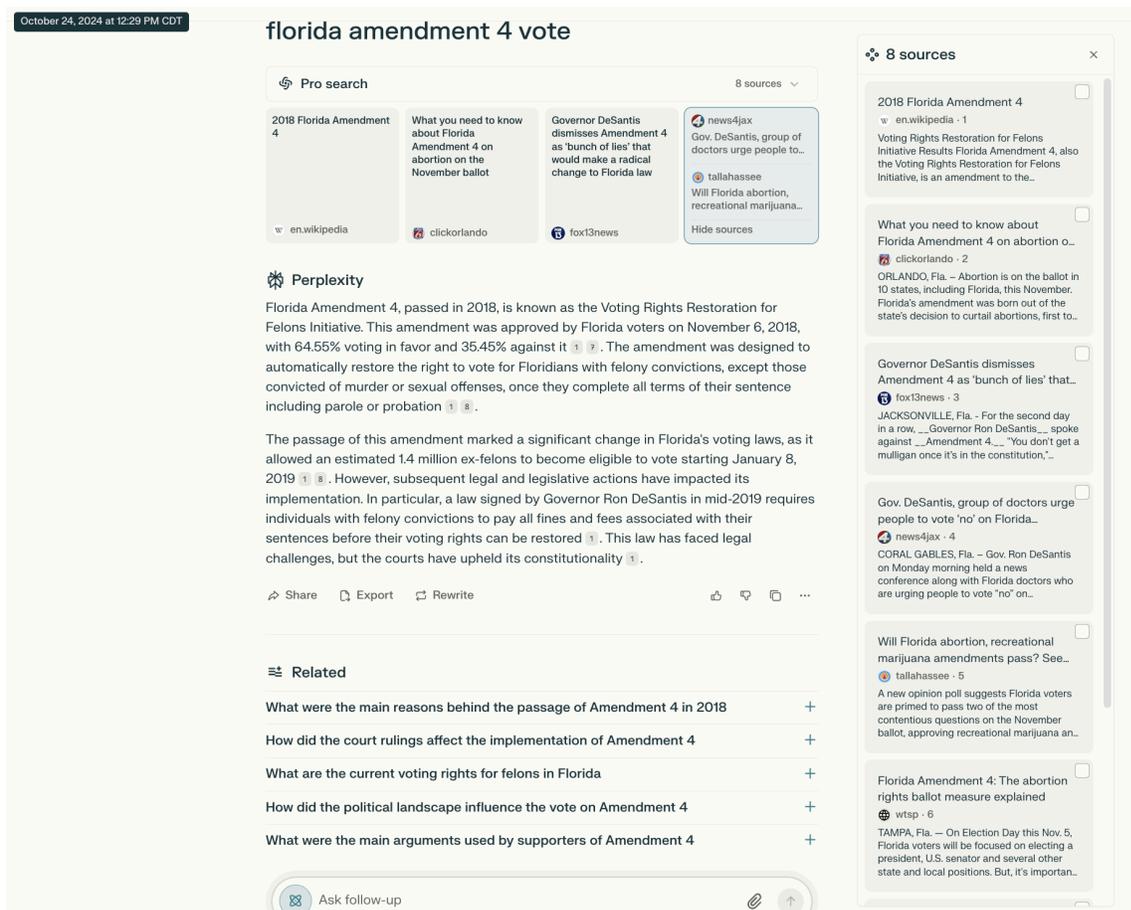
A new Amendment 4 is on the ballot for November 5, 2024, focusing on abortion rights ¹. This proposed constitutional amendment would:

- Establish a constitutional right to abortion in Florida.
- Allow abortion up to the point of fetal viability, with exceptions for the life and health

Perplexity AI search results for "Florida Amendment 4" demonstrated evidence of coordinated search manipulation. Content about Florida's 2018 Amendment 4 (voting rights restoration) consistently appeared above information about the 2024 abortion amendment. Sources promoting the 2018 amendment content included the Palm Beach County Supervisor of Elections, Ballotpedia, and the Brennan Center's voting rights restoration page. These pages experienced significant increases in link growth and engagement metrics in the days leading up to the 2024 election, suggesting coordinated effort to influence search rankings and create potential voter confusion between the two amendments.

From screenshot:

- Top search results prioritized 2018 amendment content
- Multiple authoritative sources cited 2018 amendment
- Search results structure buried 2024 amendment information below 2018 content
- Platform presented both amendments as equivalently relevant despite temporal context



The screenshot shows a search result for "florida amendment 4 vote" on October 24, 2024. The main content is a Perplexity AI summary. The summary states that Florida Amendment 4, passed in 2018, is known as the Voting Rights Restoration for Felons Initiative. It was approved by Florida voters on November 6, 2018, with 64.55% voting in favor and 35.45% against it. The amendment was designed to automatically restore the right to vote for Floridians with felony convictions, except those convicted of murder or sexual offenses, once they complete all terms of their sentence including parole or probation.

The summary also notes that the passage of this amendment marked a significant change in Florida's voting laws, as it allowed an estimated 1.4 million ex-felons to become eligible to vote starting January 8, 2019. However, subsequent legal and legislative actions have impacted its implementation. In particular, a law signed by Governor Ron DeSantis in mid-2019 requires individuals with felony convictions to pay all fines and fees associated with their sentences before their voting rights can be restored. This law has faced legal challenges, but the courts have upheld its constitutionality.

Below the summary is a "Related" section with five links:

- What were the main reasons behind the passage of Amendment 4 in 2018
- How did the court rulings affect the implementation of Amendment 4
- What are the current voting rights for felons in Florida
- How did the political landscape influence the vote on Amendment 4
- What were the main arguments used by supporters of Amendment 4

On the right side, there is a "8 sources" panel. The sources listed are:

- 2018 Florida Amendment 4 (en.wikipedia - 1)
- What you need to know about Florida Amendment 4 on abortion o... (clickorlando - 2)
- Governor DeSantis dismisses Amendment 4 as 'bunch of lies' that... (fox13news - 3)
- Gov. DeSantis, group of doctors urge people to vote 'no' on Florida... (news4jax - 4)
- Will Florida abortion, recreational marijuana amendments pass? See... (tallahassee - 5)
- Florida Amendment 4: The abortion rights ballot measure explained (wvsp - 6)

Perplexity AI results for "Florida Amendment 4 vote" revealed suppression of 2024 amendment information by 2018 voting rights amendment content (despite having official sources available for the 2024 amendment). While this could appear as algorithmic confusion, analysis of the 2018 sources shows clear signs of targeted search manipulation to artificially boost their importance and perceived relevance. The 2018 Amendment 4 Wikipedia page emerged as the most frequently cited source, with research showing [significant increases in backlinks between 2023-2024](#) and targeting aligned with 2024 amendment search patterns. The cited sources, including the Wikipedia page and other 2018 amendment references, showed patterns of targeted optimization that effectively dominated search results during the 2024 amendment

period.

September 18, 2024 at 1:12 PM CDT

What is the 2024 Amendment 4 in Florida?

Pro search 5 sources

Florida Amendment 4, Right to Abortion... ballotpedia

[PDF] 2024 FLORIDA AMENDMENT GUIDE hendryelections

2024 Florida Amendment 4 - Wikipedia en.wikipedia

Hide sources

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Florida Amendment 4, also known as the Right to Abortion Initiative, is a proposed constitutional amendment that will be on the ballot in Florida on November 5, 2024. Here are the key points about this amendment:

Purpose and Content

The amendment aims to limit government interference with abortion rights in Florida. Specifically, it would:

- Prohibit laws that restrict abortion before fetal viability or when necessary to protect the patient's health, as determined by their healthcare provider
- Not change the legislature's authority to require parental notification for minors seeking abortions

Ballot Summary

The official ballot summary states:

"No law shall prohibit, penalize, delay, or restrict abortion before viability or when necessary to protect the patient's health, as determined by the patient's healthcare provider. This amendment does not change the Legislature's constitutional authority to require notification to a parent or guardian before a minor has an abortion."

Voting and Approval

- The amendment will be on the November 5, 2024 ballot
- A 60% supermajority vote is required for the amendment to pass

Potential Impact

If passed, Amendment 4 would:

- Nullify existing abortion restrictions in Florida, including the current 6-week abortion ban
- Establish abortion as a constitutional right in Florida up to the point of fetal viability (generally considered to be between 23 and 24 weeks)
- Potentially result in more abortions and fewer live births in Florida, according to the financial impact statement

5 sources

Florida Amendment 4, Right to Abortion Initiative (2024) - Ballotpedia
ballotpedia · 1
Florida Amendment 4, the Right to Abortion Initiative, is on the ballot in Florida as an initiated constitutional amendment on November 5, 2024. A "yes" vote ...

[PDF] 2024 FLORIDA AMENDMENT GUIDE
hendryelections · 2
AMENDMENT GUIDE 2024 FLORIDA AMENDMENT GUIDE 2 2024 FLORIDA AMENDMENT GUIDE 1 CONTENTS Outline of Florida's Constitutional Amendments

2024 Florida Amendment 4 - Wikipedia
en.wikipedia · 3
Amendment to Limit Government Interference with Abortion Florida Amendment 4 is a proposed amendment to the Florida Constitution that will be subject to a...

Floridians Protecting Freedom: Vote YES on Amendment 4 for ...
floridiansprotectingfreedom · 4
The complete text of Amendment 4...##### Amendment to Limit Government Interference with Abortion No law shall prohibit, penalize, delay, or restrict abortion before viability or...

Amendment 4: Abortion is on the ballot in Florida
nbciami · 5
On Nov. 5, Florida residents won't just be voting for president. They will also be deciding on six different amendments. Among them is Amendment 4, which would make abortion...

- How does Florida Amendment 4 define "viability" in abortion +
- What are the historical outcomes of abortion-related ballot measures in Colorado +
- How does the supermajority requirement affect the likelihood of these amendments passing +
- Are there any notable organizations supporting or opposing these amendments +

Basic search for "What is the 2024 Amendment 4 in Florida?" generated both straightforward amendment information and a series of unprompted related questions that would shape subsequent search patterns.

These unprompted suggestions from Perplexity AI began a search journey revealing how opposition messaging emerged through related queries. Each suggested question led to search results that would further develop opposition messaging themes around viability definitions, amendment comparisons, and organizational influence.

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Based on the search results, Florida Amendment 4 does not explicitly define "viability" in its text. The amendment language states:

"No law shall prohibit, penalize, delay, or restrict abortion before viability or when necessary to protect the patient's health, as determined by the patient's healthcare provider."

However, the amendment does not provide a specific definition of viability. This lack of definition was one of the points of contention raised by opponents of the amendment:

1. Florida Attorney General Ashley Moody questioned the definition of "viability" when challenging the ballot initiative in the Florida Supreme Court ⁴.
2. Moody argued that the ballot initiative is deceptive because it fails to explain terms like "viability" ⁷.

Despite these challenges, the Florida Supreme Court approved the amendment for placement on the ballot. The court ruled that "it cannot be said that the ballot summary will mislead voters regarding the actual text of the proposed amendment" ⁴.

In medical contexts, fetal viability is generally considered to be between 23 and 24 weeks of gestation, though this can vary based on individual circumstances and medical advancements. However, since the amendment does not provide its own definition, the exact interpretation of "viability" in the context of this amendment may be subject to further legal and medical interpretation if it passes.



Opposition messaging about "viability" shaped Perplexity AI search behavior, appearing in both suggested questions and authoritative sources. Two religious groups appeared as reputable sources in results, indicating successful placement of opposition content in trusted citations. The platform itself prompted users to explore "Define Viability" as a related query, suggesting opposition content had effectively influenced the AI's understanding of relevant amendment topics. This search behavior aligns with opposition messaging strategy, as the question of viability definition became a key focus in results.

Key Indicators:

- Religious groups gained "reputable source" status in results
- AI platform actively suggested viability definition queries
- Search patterns reflected opposition's strategic messaging
- Platform behavior showed signs of content influence from opposition sources

September 18, 2024 at 1:12 PM CDT

Could Amendment 4 lead to changes in other areas of minors' healthcare decisions

Pro search

7 sources

If Florida abortion measure passes, courts...

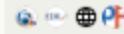
wusf

Local Doctors Sound the Alarm! The Dangers of...

dioceseofvenice

Florida Amendment 4, Right to Abortion...

ballotpedia



+4 sources

Perplexity

Based on the search results, Amendment 4 could potentially lead to changes in other areas of minors' healthcare decisions, though there is uncertainty about the exact impacts. Here are some key points to consider:

1. The amendment's language prohibiting laws that "prohibit, penalize, delay, or restrict abortion" could be used to challenge existing parental consent laws for minors seeking abortions ¹ ⁷.
2. While the amendment preserves the legislature's authority to require parental notification, it does not explicitly protect parental consent requirements ¹ ⁷.
3. If parental consent for abortion is successfully challenged, it could set a precedent that impacts parental consent requirements for other medical procedures for minors ².
4. Some opponents argue the amendment could make abortion "the only medical procedure on a minor that does not require a parent's consent in the state of Florida" ².
5. The ultimate impact on parental rights regarding minors' healthcare decisions would likely be determined by court interpretations if the amendment passes ¹ ⁷.
6. There are concerns that removing parental consent could make it easier for abusers or traffickers to coerce minors into abortions without parental involvement ².
7. Supporters of the amendment argue it preserves parental rights by restoring decision-making to patients, families, and healthcare providers rather than politicians ³.
8. The amendment does not explicitly change regulations on who can provide medical services, though some argue its language is vague enough to potentially allow challenges to such regulations ⁴.

It's important to note that many of these potential impacts are speculative and would depend on future legal challenges and court rulings if the amendment passes. The full effects on minors' healthcare decisions beyond abortion remain uncertain.

Share Export Rewrite



 Answer

Based on the search results, here are the key points about how Amendment 4 might affect minors' access to abortion services in Florida:

1. Amendment 4 does not explicitly eliminate the current parental consent requirement for minors seeking abortions. The amendment states it "does not change the Legislature's constitutional authority to require notification to a parent or guardian before a minor has an abortion" ¹ ⁴.
2. However, the amendment's language prohibiting laws that "prohibit, penalize, delay, or restrict abortion" could potentially be used to challenge the existing parental consent law in court ⁴.
3. If Amendment 4 passes, the fate of the parental consent law would likely be decided by the Florida courts, ultimately the Florida Supreme Court ⁴.
4. Given the current conservative makeup of the Florida Supreme Court, some legal experts believe the court could still uphold the parental consent law even if Amendment 4 passes ⁴.
5. The amendment specifically preserves the legislature's authority to require parental notification, but notification is distinct from consent ⁴ ⁵.
6. Until April 1, 2024, parental consent requirements for abortion had been unconstitutional in Florida for over 30 years due to a 1989 Florida Supreme Court ruling ⁴ ⁸.
7. If the parental consent law is struck down, minors may have easier access to abortion services without needing parental involvement or going through the judicial bypass process ² ⁷.
8. Opponents of Amendment 4 argue it could eliminate parental consent and make it easier for minors to obtain abortions without parental involvement ² ³.

Analysis of Perplexity's parental consent search results reveals questionable opposition messaging tactics. The platform's response to Amendment 4 queries suggests the amendment would affect parental consent laws, despite this being a separate legal matter. This messaging appears designed to create concern about unsubstantiated impacts, as parental consent only became constitutional in Florida in April 2024. The amendment itself would not alter current laws, as any changes to parental consent requirements would require separate Florida court action. The GOP's recent establishment of parental consent requirements makes this messaging particularly misleading, as these requirements exist independently of the amendment. Research identifies an emerging messaging void around parental consent, suggesting a developing narrative strategy.

 Related

- Could Amendment 4 lead to changes in other areas of minors' healthcare decisions +
- How might Amendment 4 affect the role of judges in minors' healthcare decisions +
- What are the potential long-term effects of Amendment 4 on family dynamics +
- How could Amendment 4 influence future legislative actions on minors' rights +
- What are the ethical considerations surrounding Amendment 4 +

 Related

- How will Amendment 4 impact parental rights regarding minors' healthcare decisions +
- What are the potential consequences of removing parental consent for minors' abortions +
- How might Amendment 4 influence abortion tourism in Florida +
- What are the arguments from medical professionals regarding Amendment 4 +
- How does the definition of "healthcare provider" in Amendment 4 affect abortion access +

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Based on the search results, Amendment 4 could potentially lead to changes in other areas of minors' healthcare decisions, though there is uncertainty about the exact impacts. Here are some key points to consider:

1. The amendment's language prohibiting laws that "prohibit, penalize, delay, or restrict abortion" could be used to challenge existing parental consent laws for minors seeking abortions ¹ ⁷.
2. While the amendment preserves the legislature's authority to require parental notification, it does not explicitly protect parental consent requirements ¹ ⁷.
3. If parental consent for abortion is successfully challenged, it could set a precedent that impacts parental consent requirements for other medical procedures for minors ².
4. Some opponents argue the amendment could make abortion "the only medical procedure on a minor that does not require a parent's consent in the state of Florida" ².
5. The ultimate impact on parental rights regarding minors' healthcare decisions would likely be determined by court interpretations if the amendment passes ¹ ⁷.
6. There are concerns that removing parental consent could make it easier for abusers or traffickers to coerce minors into abortions without parental involvement ².
7. Supporters of the amendment argue it preserves parental rights by restoring decision-making to patients, families, and healthcare providers rather than politicians ³.
8. The amendment does not explicitly change regulations on who can provide medical services, though some argue its language is vague enough to potentially allow challenges to such regulations ⁴.

It's important to note that many of these potential impacts are speculative and would depend on future legal challenges and court rulings if the amendment passes. The full effects on minors' healthcare decisions beyond abortion remain uncertain.

Related

| | |
|--|---|
| How might Amendment 4 impact minors' access to other medical procedures | + |
| Could Amendment 4 set a precedent for other states to follow | + |
| What are the legal challenges that might arise from Amendment 4 | + |
| How could Amendment 4 affect the relationship between minors and their guardians | + |
| What are the potential social implications of Amendment 4 on minors | + |

Perplexity AI's suggested related searches revealed significant opposition influence on Amendment 4 content. Research found 38% of search results about the amendment's impact on minor healthcare decisions came from opposition sources. Opposition groups, primarily faith-based organizations and institutions like the Lozier Institute, demonstrated coordinated efforts to target AI search results.

Content analysis revealed an emerging data void around parental consent and minor healthcare in Florida. Web search and social media pattern analysis indicated opposition groups were actively connecting this to gender-affirming care discussions. The influence of opposition content was particularly evident in Perplexity's suggested searches, where 50% of trusted source citations contained right-wing opposition talking points on Amendment 4. Local news outlet citations notably reflected voter perspectives rather than policy analysis.

The platform's related search suggestions aligned with opposition talking points.

September 29, 2024 at 4:40 PM CDT

how many abortions in Florida occurred after 24 weeks in 2023?

Abortion Reporting: Florida (2023) - Lozier...
lozierinstitute

Report shows reduced number of abortions...
cbsnews

Number of abortions in Florida surged ahead of...
tampabay

+5 sources

 **Perplexity**

According to the search results provided, there is no specific data on the number of abortions performed after 24 weeks in Florida in 2023. However, some relevant information can be extracted:

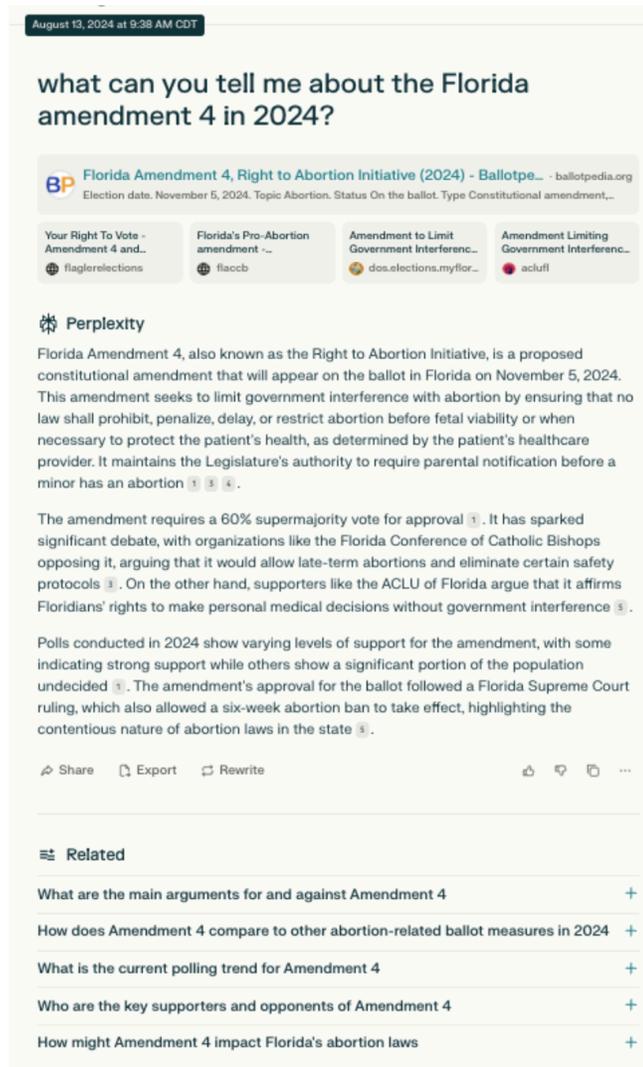
1. In 2023, there were 38 abortions (0.05%) performed at 21 weeks of gestation or later in Florida ¹.
2. The report does not provide a breakdown for abortions specifically after 24 weeks.
3. Overall, abortions at 15 weeks or later dropped 33% from 2022 to 2023 ¹.
4. The decrease in later-term abortions is likely due to Florida's limit on abortion after 15 weeks of gestation (except in certain cases), which went into effect in July 2022 ¹.
5. Prior to the Dobbs decision in June 2022, abortion was legal in Florida up to the third trimester, defined as starting 26 weeks after the last menstrual period ⁵.

Given this information, it can be inferred that the number of abortions performed after 24 weeks in Florida in 2023 was likely very low, possibly in the single or low double digits. However, without more specific data, an exact number cannot be provided.

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When asked about the number of abortions in Florida in 2023, as search demand for Florida abortion statistics was rising, the Charlotte Lozier Institute (Susan B. Anthony Pro-Life America's research arm) dominated both AI search and web search for related

queries. The content on this page and throughout the CLI website have been known to contain misinformation and biased claims. Notably, CLI selectively omitted data on abortions performed after 24 weeks in Florida, as CDC statistics on these procedures would not support their narrative or the broader opposition messaging.



August 13, 2024 at 9:38 AM CDT

what can you tell me about the Florida amendment 4 in 2024?

BP Florida Amendment 4, Right to Abortion Initiative (2024) - Ballotpedia.org
Election date: November 5, 2024. Topic Abortion. Status On the ballot. Type Constitutional amendment...

Your Right To Vote - Amendment 4 and...
flaglerelections

Florida's Pro-Abortion amendment -...
flaccb

Amendment to Limit Government Interferenc...
dos.elections.myflor...

Amendment Limiting Government Interferenc...
acluf

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Florida Amendment 4, also known as the Right to Abortion Initiative, is a proposed constitutional amendment that will appear on the ballot in Florida on November 5, 2024. This amendment seeks to limit government interference with abortion by ensuring that no law shall prohibit, penalize, delay, or restrict abortion before fetal viability or when necessary to protect the patient's health, as determined by the patient's healthcare provider. It maintains the Legislature's authority to require parental notification before a minor has an abortion 1 3 4 .

The amendment requires a 60% supermajority vote for approval 1 . It has sparked significant debate, with organizations like the Florida Conference of Catholic Bishops opposing it, arguing that it would allow late-term abortions and eliminate certain safety protocols 3 . On the other hand, supporters like the ACLU of Florida argue that it affirms Floridians' rights to make personal medical decisions without government interference 3 .

Polls conducted in 2024 show varying levels of support for the amendment, with some indicating strong support while others show a significant portion of the population undecided 1 . The amendment's approval for the ballot followed a Florida Supreme Court ruling, which also allowed a six-week abortion ban to take effect, highlighting the contentious nature of abortion laws in the state 3 .

Share Export Rewrite

Related

- What are the main arguments for and against Amendment 4 +
- How does Amendment 4 compare to other abortion-related ballot measures in 2024 +
- What is the current polling trend for Amendment 4 +
- Who are the key supporters and opponents of Amendment 4 +
- How might Amendment 4 impact Florida's abortion laws +

Search results for Florida Amendment 4 showing mixed citations: 2018 voting rights amendment (Flagler County Elections), religious opposition (FL Catholic Bishops), and official state resources (FL Dept of State)

[Note: This demonstrates how search results combined outdated voting rights amendment content, opposition messaging, and current official sources]

