Recent legislative changes to create restrictive reproductive policies across the United States have resulted in significant disparities in women’s reproductive health care. Young adult Black women (YABW) are anticipated to be disproportionately impacted by restrictive state-level reproductive policies. However, it is unclear what YABW know about the reproductive policies of their state. This study explored associations between participant characteristics and awareness of state-level reproductive policy among YABW. A total of 483 YABW ages 18 to 22 years participated in an online sexual health behavior survey. Participants self-reported their age, state of residence, current and perceived childhood socioeconomic status (SES), health insurance status, current education level, whether they previously attended a private or public school, community type (urban, suburban, or rural), relationship status, sexuality, ethnicity, and past pregnancy. Participants also rated the reproductive policies in their current state of residence from restrictive to protective. Standard categories of state-level reproductive policy were sourced from Guttmacher Institute. Participant ratings were compared to the standard categories and coded as agreed or disagreed to create the binary concordance outcome variable. Point-biserial correlations assessed associations between age, SES, and concordance, and chi-squares with adjusted standardized residuals assessed associations between concordance and all other participant characteristics. Half of the participants (238, 49.3%) had rankings that were not consistent with the standard category for their state’s reproductive policy, suggesting there is a lack of awareness of state-level reproductive policy among YABW. Lack of consistency was significantly associated with higher current (p = .04) and perceived childhood SES (p = .01), previously attending a private school (p = .02), and currently living in the Northeast (p = .04). Agreement was associated with bisexual sexuality (p = .02). All other associations were insignificant. Our results suggest that multiply marginalized YABW such as bisexual or economically-disadvantaged YABW may be more aware of state-level reproductive policy because they are more likely to be affected by restrictions to reproductive care. However, research is needed to further examine the relationship between SES, awareness of policies, and access to reproductive health services among YABW.