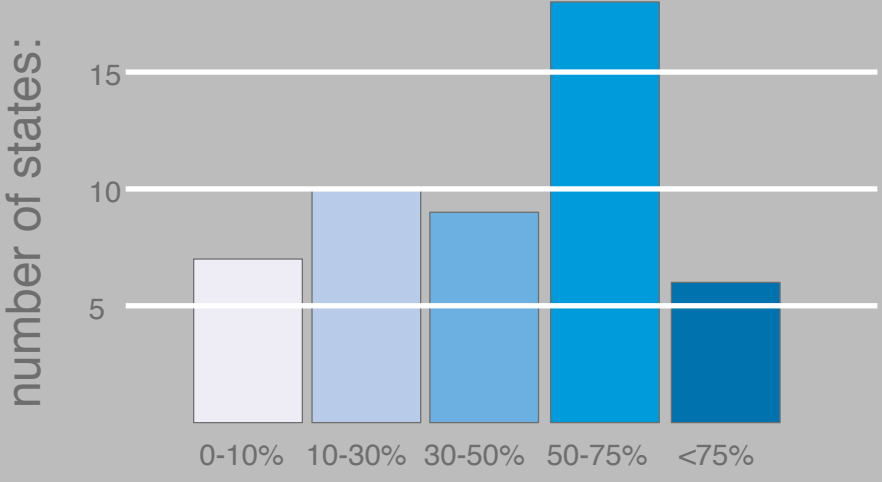
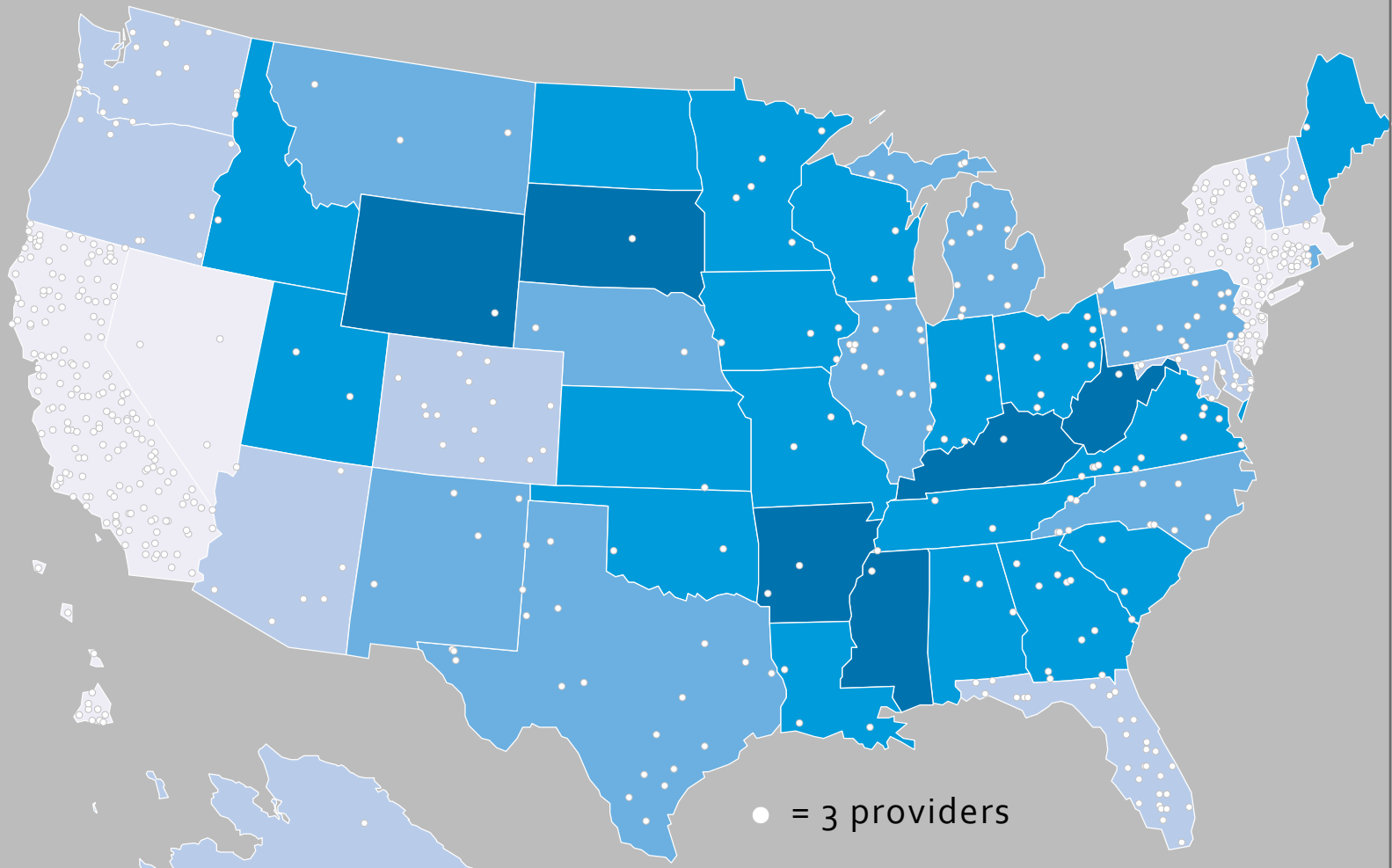


Choice ≠ Access

Under the 1973 Roe v. Wade supreme court decision, women in the United States are entitled to choose abortion as a healthcare option, yet access to safe abortion is limited by physical distance, shortage of trained healthcare providers, violence and intimidation tactics used by anti-choice extremists, and access barriers created by state laws.



Percentage of women aged 15-44 living in a county without an abortion provider

Distance

86%

of US counties have no abortion provider

97%

of rural US counties have no abortion provider

Lack of Providers

54%

of Ob-Gyn residencies do not include clinical training for abortion care.

80%

of providers do not offer abortion service after 20 weeks gestation-- while legal under Roe v. Wade until viability.

Intimidation and Violence

59%

of clinics reported anti-abortion intimidation tactics interfering with access to services

20%

of abortion clinics reported instance of anti-abortion violence interfering with access to services

Legislative barriers to safe abortion by state:

minors

- Parents of a minor must be notified if the child is to seek abortion care.
- Consent from either one or both parents is required for a minor to get abortion care.

counseling

- Women seeking abortion care must participate in counseling which includes information meant to discourage abortion.
- Women seeking abortion care must wait either 18 or 24 hours between counseling and the abortion procedure.
- Women must make two trips to the clinic-- one for counseling one for the procedure.

if Roe v. Wade were overturned

Some states have passed laws that would take effect if the Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade or still have laws that existed pre-Roe.

- Abortion would become illegal again.
- Abortion would be restricted to the extent the supreme court allows.
- Women would have the right to choose abortion until viability or if medically indicated.

