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Abortions performed in the us since 1973

NEW YORK - The number and rate of abortion across the United States has plunged to its lowest level since the nationwide legal procedure in 1973, according to new statistics released Wednesday. A report from the Guttmacher Institute, a research group that supports abortion rights, counted 862,000 abortions in the United States in 2017. That's down from the 926,000 tallied in the group's previous report for 2014, and of just over 1 million counted for 2011. Guttmacher is the only entity that tries to count all abortions in the United States, making inquiries from individual providers. Federal data compiled by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention excludes California, Maryland and New Hampshire. A new report shows that abortion is declining in all parts of the country, whether in Republican-controlled states seeking to restrict access to abortion or democratic-administered states that protect abortion rights. Between 2011 and 2017, abortion rates increased in only five states and the District of Columbia. The Guttmacher Institute noted that birth rates as well as abortion rates have declined over the years covered by the new report. One likely factor, the report said, is that access to contraception has increased since 2011, as the Affordable Care Act required most private health insurance plans to cover contraception without out-of-pocket costs. According to the report, the abortion rate in 2017 was 13.5 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 — the lowest rate since the Supreme Court's Fifth Avenue in 1973. In the wake of that ruling, the number of abortions in the U.S. steadily increased - which reached 1.6 million in 1990 before a steady and yet continuing decline began. Abortion rates are currently less than half that of 1990. Guttmacher noted that nearly 400 state laws restricting access to abortion were enacted between 2011 and 2017, but said they were not the main force for overall abortion reductions. A 57% nationwide decline is said to have occurred in 18 states plus the District of Columbia, which imposed no new restrictions. Between 2011 and 2017, the number of abortion clinics in the U.S. dropped from 839 to 808. Significant regional differences, the report said. Antarctica dropped 50 clinics, including 25 in Texas, and the Midwest had 33 clinics, including nine each in Iowa, Michigan and Ohio. In contrast, the Northeast added 59 clinics, mostly in New Jersey and New York, New York, Maryland and Florida. Low rates in Wyoming, South Dakota, Kentucky, Idaho and Missouri - many women from five states are leaving the state to obtain abortions. One of the significant trends documented in the report: People who have abortions are increasingly relying on medication instead of surgery. Drug abortion, the use of the so-called abortion pill, took 39% of all abortions in 2017, up from 29% in 2014. The report, which focuses on data from 2017. It is, to chronicles the sweeping abortion ban that was enacted earlier this year in several GOP-controlled states, including a near-total ban in Alabama and five bills that have been diagnosed with abortion after a fetal heartbeat, as early as six weeks into pregnancy. None of those bans have been enforced; their protections hope that litigation over the rules may ultimately lead to a Supreme Court ruling weakening or overturning Roe v. By design, with a disproportionate impact on low-income women, they are forced and cruel, said Dr. Hermina Palacio, President of Wade. Guttmacher, regardless of leading to fewer abortions. However the push for tougher restrictions continues. Just last week, Texas Right to Life and some allied groups called on Greg Abbott's administration to call a special legislative session to abolish any remaining elective abortions in the state. The report comes amid turmoil in the federal family planning program, known as Title X. About one in five family planning clinics have left the program, objecting to a Trump administration bylaw that prevents them from referring women to abortions. If your priority is to reduce abortion, one of the best things you can do is make sure women have access to high-quality, affordable and effective birth control methods. jnoble2@dmmeg.com Iowa State Rep. Greg Heatsill made headlines last week to read Dr. Seuss' Horton hears who! During a heartless speech from the House floor in support of the so-called character reform to the state constitution. Before his dramatic reading and political commentary of the children's book, Heartsill, R-Chariton, presented a clear, verifiable fact. He said 50 million abortions have been performed in the U.S. since 1973, ahead of the U.S. Supreme Court. Wade's decision legalized this procedure. We score this statement correctly. Data from the Guttmacher Institute - a research organization that supports legal access to abortion - actually shows that more than 50 million abortions were performed between 1973 and 2011. Those findings are peer-reviewed and cited by advocates and opponents of legal access to abortion alike. Figures compiled by the federal government show fewer than 50 million people over the same period, but have lost data from several states over several years. CONTEXT Here is exactly what Heartsill said on his February 26 spot of personal On the house floor: This morning I, along with 10 other colleagues, have introduced a joint resolution of Parliament 9. This is a resolution proposing an amendment to the Iowa Constitution that recognizes and protects the inalienable right of every person in our great state of life, regardless of where they are in their development status. That their right to life has been denied, Hartsdale said, referring to the number of abortion procedures performed since Roe's ruling against Wade. That's what we're checking here that the big picture number -- more than 50 million abortions performed since 1973 -- is a frequent talking point for abortion opponents. But unlike other illustrative points in the political battle over abortion, it is not contested by proponents of legal access and is in fact based on data produced by an organization that supports abortion. THE ANALYSIS The Guttmacher Institute estimates that 52.6 million abortions were performed between 1973 and 2011, the most recent year for which data is available. That number is definitely higher than February 26, 2015, when Heartsill made his remarks. The figure is based on data collected over several years and is recorded in two scientific papers: Incidence of Abortion and Access to Services in the United States, 2008, published in 2011, and Incidence of Abortion and Service Availability in the United States, 2011, published in 2014. Both appeared in The Vision on Sexual and Reproductive Health, a peer arbitration journal published by the Guttmacher Institute. Data was drawn from surveys of health care facilities starting in 1973 known or expected to provide abortion services, although for 13 years researchers relied on estimates formed by interpolating the number of abortions and settings based on reports from the state health sector. The Federal Centers for Disease Control collects similar data and publishes the annual Abortion Monitoring Report. Data from the 2002 version and the most recent version of 2014 show that 42 million abortions were performed between 1973 and 2011, but along with a cavity the size of California. Several states have gone years without providing data for the CDC report, including California - the most populous in the nation - that has not reported abortion statistics since 1998. A spokesperson for the California Department of Public Health told the Register this week that the state has no data on the total number of abortions performed annually. California represents 12 percent of the U.S. population, with 38.8 million people, according to 2014 census data. New Hampshire hasn't reported data since 1998, while Maryland, Oklahoma, Alaska, West Virginia, Louisiana and Delaware have also failed to report in at least a year since. (CNN) Here's a look at abortion in the United States. Facts: January 22, 1973 - Roe v. Wade - U.S. Supreme Court, in The decision affirms the legality of a woman's right to an abortion under the 19th Amendment to the Constitution. 2003 - President George W. Bush signs a law called the Partial Birth Abortion Act of 2003. It uses a non-medical phrase to describe a long-term procedure that involves dilatation and extraction of embryos. It has been challenged in courts, including the Supreme Court, which upheld it in a 5-4 ruling in 2007. The Heide Amendment prohibits federal funds such as Medicaid to be used to obtain or perform abortions, except in cases of rape, incest or that the mother's life is at stake. State abortion laws and policies from the Guttmacher Institute (until May 1, 2020). Statistics: The following is the number of abortions reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention from selected reporting areas (As of November 29, 2019): 2016: 623,471 2015: 638,169 2014: 652,639 2013: 644,435 2012: 699,202 2011: 730,322 2010: 765,651 2009: 765,789 2008: 825,564 2007: 827,609 2006: 852,385 1995: 1,210,883 1990: 1,429,247 1985: 1,328,570 1980: 1,297,606 total may fluctuate depending on how many states offer numbers in a given year. The proportion of abortions increased from 196 per 1,000 live births in 1973 to 358 per 1,000 in 1979 and remained nearly stable until 1981. The ratio reached 364 per 1,000 in 1984 and has steadily declined since then. The 2016 2016 figures are the most recent year for which the CDC has released statistics. Reporting areas have been requested for 2016 data from 48 out of 52 areas. Abortion rates decreased by 2% from 2015 to 2016. According to the CDC, 65.5% were performed in the eighth week or earlier, and more than 91% were performed in 13 weeks or earlier. About 7.7% were between 14 and 20 weeks and the remaining 1.2% were performed at 21 weeks or above. In 2016, 27.9% of all abortions were performed as early medical (non-surgical) abortions and 59.9% had surgical abortions at 13 weeks or more. About 8.8% were surgically performed after 13 weeks and 3.4% had a medical abortion earlier than eight weeks. The remaining 0.1% were performed through unusual methods. Method.