

AAUW: NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION

**Reproductive Justice,
Rights & Health – Impact
of the National Election
on Women’s Health Care
& their Rights**

WHAT WILL WE COVER TODAY

Why an Activist for Reproductive Health for Women

Why AAUW Supports Reproductive Choice

History of Choice Movement – and Where the Movement is Today

Overview of Reproductive Justice, Health & Rights Coalition

Impact of the General Election on Women's Reproductive Health & Family Planning

- National – Pre- Election & Post Election
- North Carolina – Pre-Election & Post Election

What can you do – overview

Brainstorming Exercise for ACTION!

WHY AN ACTIVIST FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE

Personal Mission

- High School Pre-Roe v. Wade
- Treatment of Girls v Boys – Unequal
- Choice
 - Headwaters of equal rights
 - Access to education
 - Equal Pay
 - Access to same jobs as men

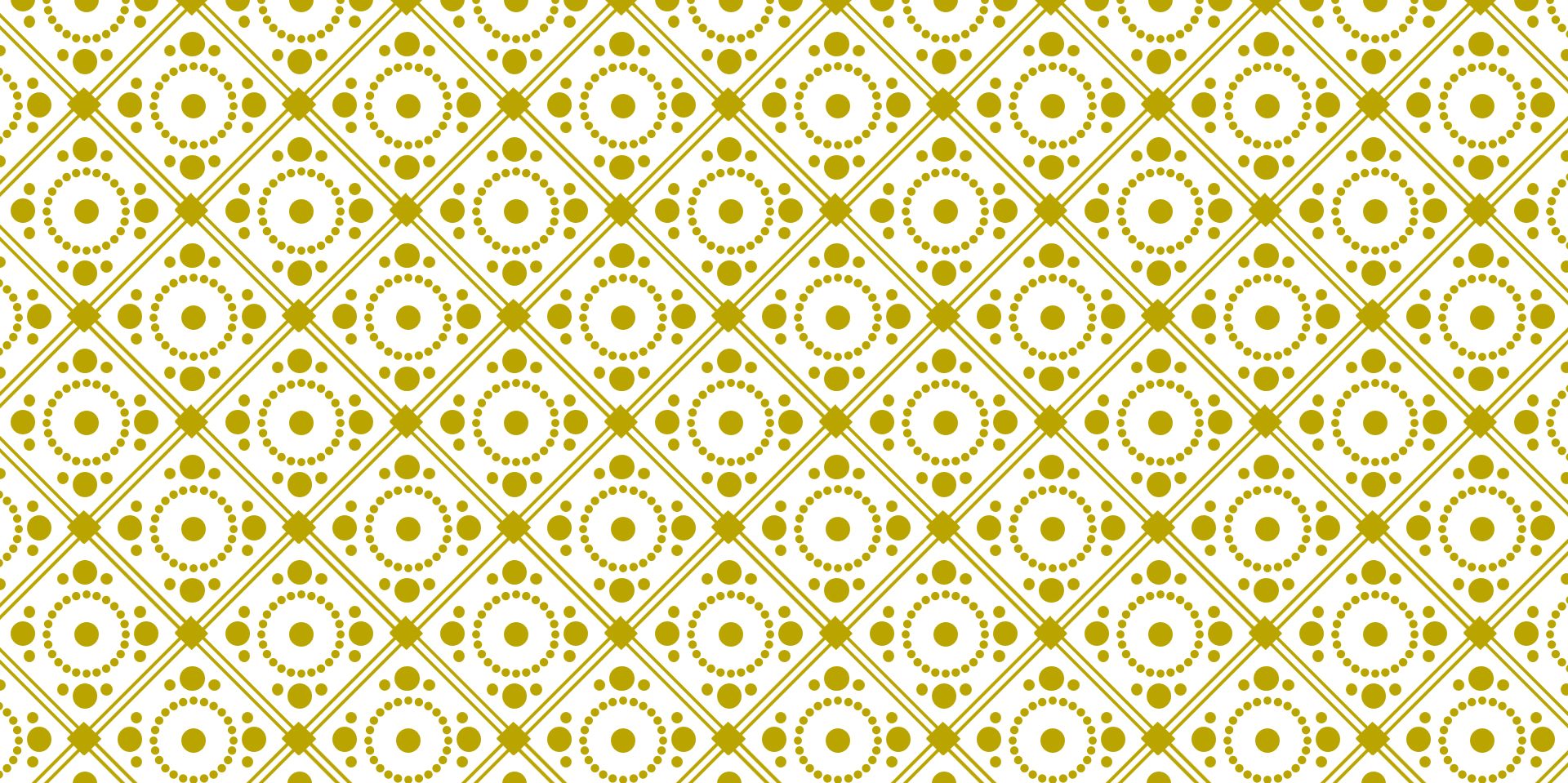
How Mission Supported

- Time & Treasure
 - Volunteer work
 - Supportive of Choice coalitions and Political Party and Candidates
- Boards –
 - AAUW – National
 - Planned Parenthood
 - NARAL Pro-choice
 - Progress NOW
- Personal Endowment –
 - Education of Residents/ Support Research in Reproductive Healthcare & Family Planning, at UC Davis Medical School

WHY AAUW SUPPORTS REPRODUCTIVE CHOICE

‘The American Association of University Women (AAUW) supports choice in the determination of one’s reproductive life and increased access to health care and family planning services.’

- ‘AAUW trusts that every woman has the ability to make her own informed choices regarding her reproductive life within the dictates of her own moral and religious beliefs. ‘
- ‘Further, AAUW believes that these deeply personal decisions should be made without government interference. ‘
- ‘AAUW members have made the protection of reproductive rights a policy principle since 1977. ‘
- ‘Family planning fosters self-sufficiency, promotes preventive health care, and educates people on ways to protect themselves and their families from the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs).’



HISTORY OF CHOICE

Pre and Post Roe v. Wade

HISTORY OF U.S. CHOICE MOVEMENT

Pre-Roe v Wade

- Over several centuries and in different cultures, there is a history of women helping each other with abortion care.
 - Until the late 1800s, abortions provided in Western Europe and the U.S. were performed by women, and who also trained other women to do so, without legal prohibitions.

1800:

- The Governments did not prohibit abortion until the 19th century, nor did the Church lead in this new repression.
 - 1803: Britain first passed antiabortion laws, which then became stricter throughout the century.
 - U.S. followed.
 - Individual states began to outlaw abortion.
 - The first legal restrictions appeared in the 1820s, forbidding abortion after the fourth month of pregnancy.
 - By 1880, most abortions were illegal in the U.S., except those "necessary to save the life of the woman."

1900:

- By 1900, at the urging of the [American Medical Association](#), legislators enacted laws banning abortion in most U.S. states.^[7]
 - The American Medical Association played a vital role in stigmatizing abortions by using their status and power to create a moral stance against abortion.
 - The American Medical Association viewed abortion providers as unwanted healthcare competitors.^[8]

1950s:

- According to *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, "Estimates of the number of illegal abortions in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s range from 200,000 to **1.2 million** per year.
- Prior to Roe v. Wade, as many as 5,000 American women died annually as a direct result of unsafe abortions."
- Women who were victims of botched or unsanitary abortions came in desperation to hospital emergency wards, where some died of widespread abdominal infections.
- Many women who recovered from such infections found themselves sterile or chronically and painfully ill.

HISTORY OF U.S. CHOICE MOVEMENT, CONT...

Pre-Roe v. Wade

1960s:

- Inspired by the civil rights and antiwar movements, women began to fight more actively for their rights. The fast-growing women's movement took the taboo subject of abortion to the public.
- Poor women and women of color ran the greatest risks with illegal abortions.
 - In 1969, 75% of the women who died from abortions (most of them illegal) were women of color.
 - Of all **legal abortions** in that year, 90% were performed on white private patients.
- Reform was gradual.
 - A few states liberalized abortion laws, allowing women abortions in certain circumstances (e.g., pregnancy resulting from rape or incest, being under 15 years of age) but leaving the decision up to doctors and hospitals. Costs were still high and few women actually benefited.

Early 1970s:

- In 1970, New York State went further, with a law that allowed abortion on demand through the 24th week from the LMP if it was done in a medical facility by a doctor.
 - A few other states passed similar laws.
 - Women who could afford it flocked to the few places where abortions were legal.
 - Feminist networks offered support, loans, and referrals and fought to keep prices down.
 - But for every woman who managed to get to New York, many others with limited financial resources or mobility did not.
 - Illegal abortion was still common.
 - The fight continued; several cases before the Supreme Court urged the repeal of all restrictive state laws.

HISTORY OF U.S. CHOICE MOVEMENT, CONT...

Post Roe v Wade

1973:

- Roe v. Wade
Challenged [Texas](#) laws [criminalizing](#) abortion, the U.S. Supreme Court reached two important conclusions:
 - That state abortion laws are subject to the [due process](#) clause of the [Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution](#); and
 - That the procurement of an abortion was a constitutional right during the first and second trimesters of a pregnancy based on the constitutional *right to privacy*, but that the state's interest in protecting "potential life" prevailed in the third trimester unless the woman's health was at risk.
 - In subsequent rulings, the Court rejected the trimester framework altogether in favor of a cutoff at the point of fetal [viability](#) (cf. [Planned Parenthood v. Casey](#)).
- Abortion-rights groups are active in all states and at the federal level, campaigning for legal abortion and against the re-imposition of anti-abortion laws, with varying degrees of success.
- Political Parties and their Positions on Choice
 - The [Democratic Party](#)'s platform endorses the abortion-rights position, stating that abortion should be "safe, legal, and rare".^[9]
 - There is a small pro-life faction within the party, exists: [Democrats for Life of America](#).^[10]
 - There is a small abortion-rights faction within the [Republican Party](#).
 - The [Libertarian Party](#) holds "that government should be kept out of the matter".^[11]

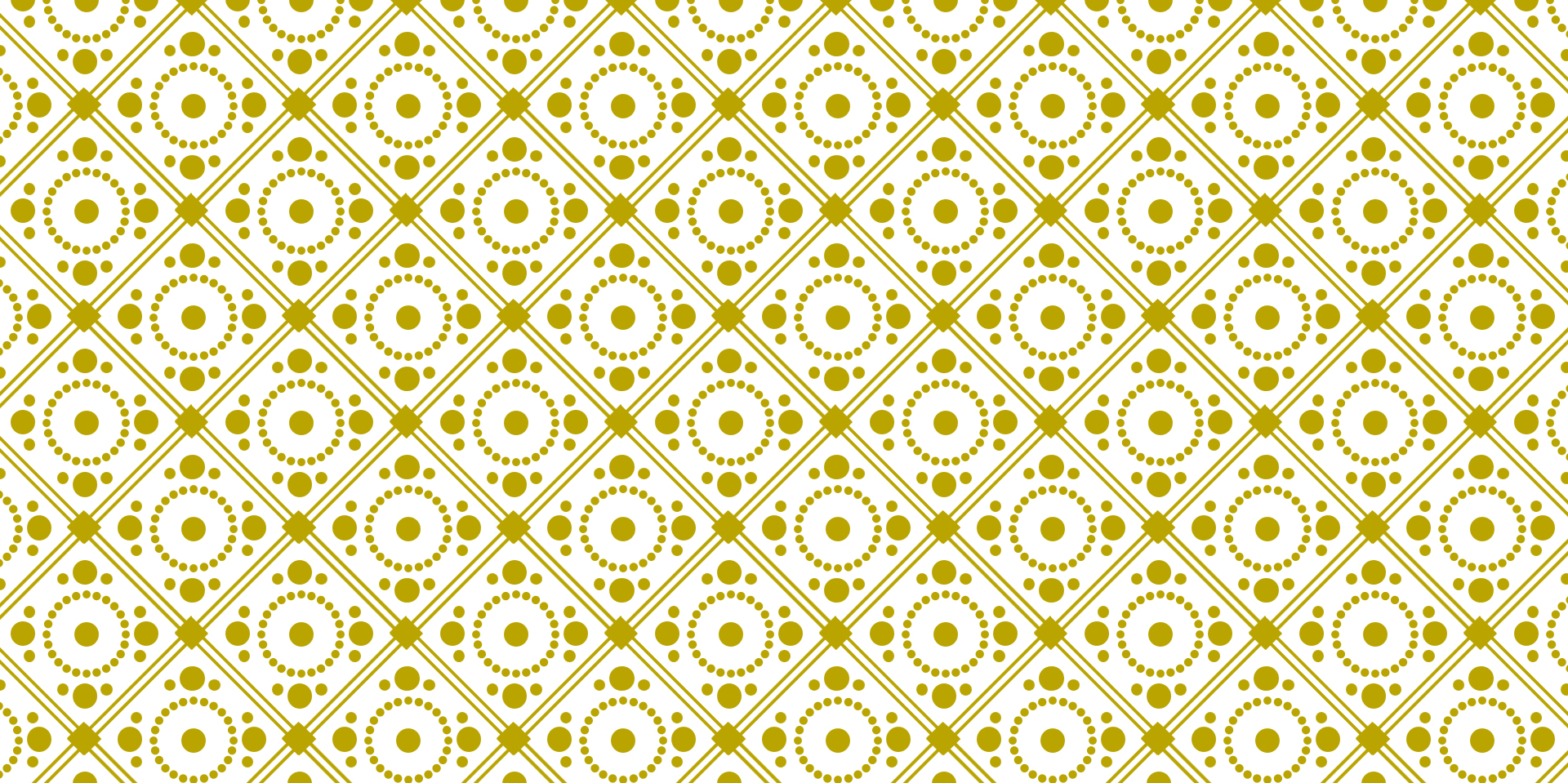
HISTORY OF U.S. CHOICE, CONT...

Organizations Supporting Choice

- [Planned Parenthood](#), [NARAL Pro-Choice America](#), the [National Abortion Federation](#), the [National Organization for Women](#), and the [American Civil Liberties Union](#)
- Reproductive Justice organizations led by women of color:
 - Sister Song
 - Trust Black Women
- Medical Community does as well:
 - [American Medical Association](#)
 - [American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists](#).

Religious organizations are supporters of Choice

- The **Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice (RCRC)** founded in 1973^[1] by mainline denominations and faith traditions to create an interfaith organization following the 1973 U.S. Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion in the U.S.^[2]
- In 1993, the original name - the Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights (RCAR) - was changed to the **Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice**.^[3]



WHERE WE ARE TODAY

Reproductive Justice, Rights
& Health Coalition

WHERE WE ARE TODAY – REPRODUCTIVE JUSTICE, RIGHTS & HEALTH

Today the choice movement has coalesced into a Coalition that is representative of varying demographics, needs and experiences

- Reproductive Justice, Rights & Health Coalition

The various organizations that make up this diverse Coalition work together, as well as support one another in delivering on an overall mission of women's rights:

- Choice
- Sex Education
- Access to birth control
- Pregnancy Accommodation
- Equity – Income
- Protection from Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence
- LGBTQIA rights
- Decriminalization of Reproductive Health Care for Women

* ' These three important components must work together to end the exploitation and oppression of women. '

Reproductive Justice ensures the results of those services are equitable regardless of race, class, or other identities.

- In the Reproductive Justice Movement - Civil rights cannot be separated from Reproductive Justice
- **Within the lens of Reproductive Justice the term "decision" vs. choice is used to clarify the socio economic constrains that communities of color are face accessing reproductive health services and how it impacts in communities of color and their lives.

Reproductive Rights ensure those services are available and accessible;

Reproductive Health ensures the provision of medical services

- **Reference:** Adrienne Mansanares, Chief Experience Officer – Planned Parenthood of the Rocky Mountains;
- **** Undivided Rights: Women of Color Organize for Reproductive Justice** By Jael Miriam Silliman, Pg 5

WHAT IS REPRODUCTIVE JUSTICE?

The Reproductive Justice Movement is **led by women of color**, with many organizations established in the 90s.

Why is this - ?

- The struggle for reproductive freedom can sometimes look different for women of color
- The allocation of reproductive rights in the United States across racial and ethnic lines has been far from uniform.
 - “Each racial and ethnic group ... has its own distinctive history of reproductive oppression and reproductive justice,” said Kimala Price, a 2009–10 [AAUW American Fellow](#) and an associate professor of women’s studies at San Diego State University,
 - Many women of color — particularly African American women in the South, Puerto Rican women, [women of Mexican origin](#) in the Southwest, and Native American women through [Indian Health Service](#) — were sterilized, often [without their full knowledge or consent](#).
 - On the other hand, women of European descent have historically been strongly encouraged to have children.
 - Certain policies made it difficult for these women to even obtain [contraceptives](#), let alone sterilizations.

Organizations supporting Reproductive Justice include:

- [Black Women Birthing Justice](#)
- [forwardtogether.org](#)
- [latinainstitute.org](#)
- [National Black Women's Reproductive Justice Agenda](#),
- [National Black Network for Reproductive Justice](#),
- [National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health](#),
- Sister Song
- Trust Black Women
- [Native American Women's Health Education Resource Center](#)
- Strong families Movement

Reproductive Justice Organizations, **led by Women of Color**, is a framework for working on the following issues that links reproductive health and freedom with civil rights, social justice and human rights and are at the core of preserving the rights for women of color and freedom from state violence:

- Access to contraception
- Sex education
- STI prevention and care
- Alternative birth options
- Adequate prenatal and pregnancy care
- Domestic violence assistance
- Adequate wages to support families
- Safe homes
- Right to parent
- Pregnancy accommodation

An example of one scope is the movement involving the de-stigmatization of young parents.

- Organization call **Strong Families** advocates and respect the decision of young people who make the choice to parent, or not to parent, and work collaboratively to change policies that inhibit young parents and families from succeeding.

Reference: <http://www.aauw.org/2016/06/08/reproductive-rights-movement/> / <http://strongfamiliesmovement.org/what-is-reproductive-justice> / Sister Song.org / <http://www.prochoicenc.org/issues/equal-access/> Above is Directly Quoted.

WHAT IS REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS?

Reproductive rights are [legal rights](#) and freedoms relating to [reproduction](#) and [reproductive health](#) that vary amongst countries around the world.^[1]

Reproductive rights began to develop as a subset of [human rights](#) at the United Nation's 1968 International Conference on Human Rights.^[4]

The resulting [non binding](#) Proclamation of Teheran was the first international document to recognize one of these rights when it stated that:

- "Parents have a basic human right to determine [freely](#) and [responsibly](#) the number and the spacing of their children."^{[4][6]}

Organizations Supporting Reproductive Rights Efforts:

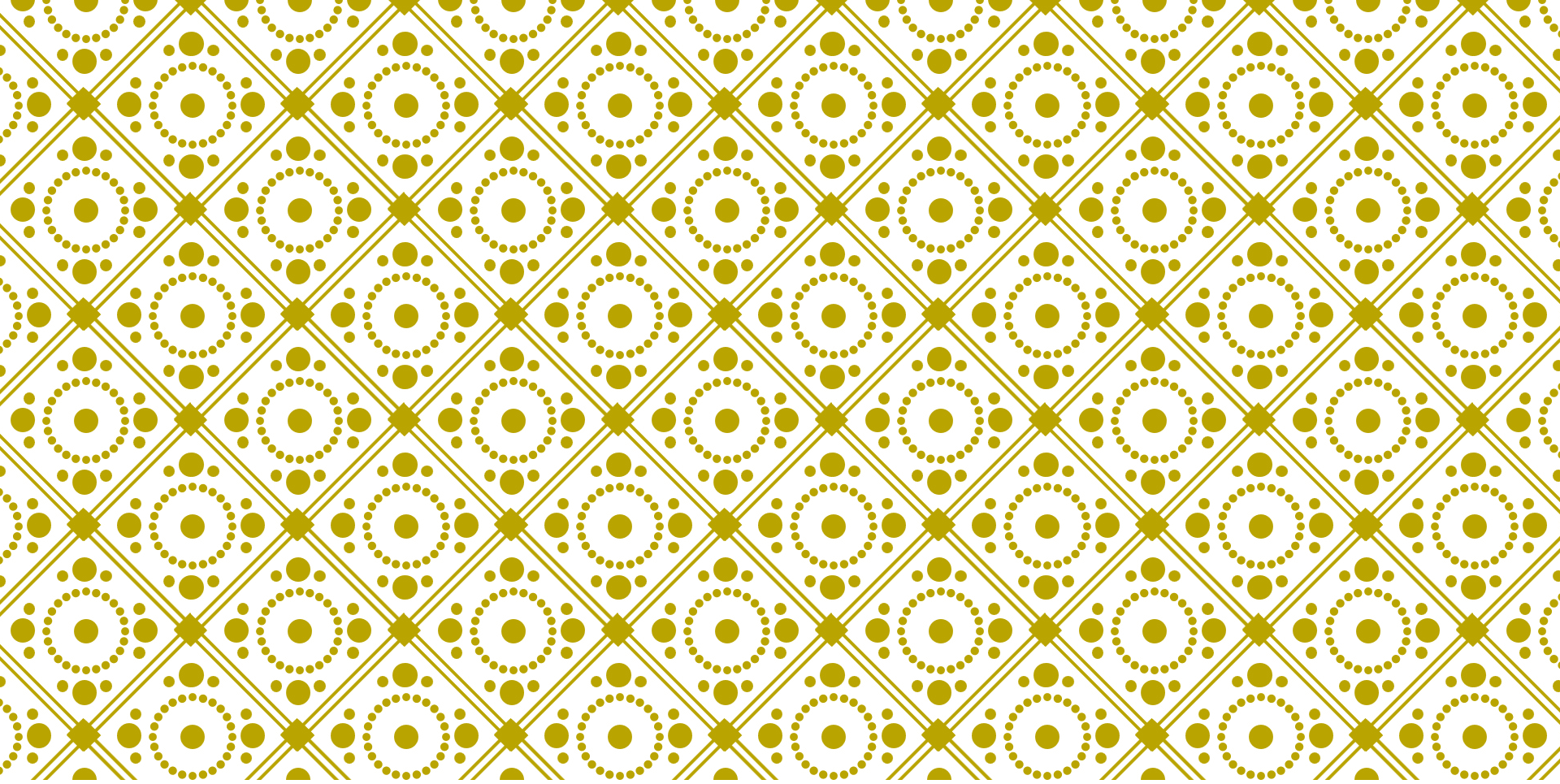
- [Guttmacher Institute](#)
- [Center for Reproductive Rights](#)
- [Planned Parenthood Federation of America \(PPFA\)](#)
- [American Civil Liberties Union \(ACLU\)](#)
- [National Abortion Federation](#)
- [RH Reality Check](#) now Rewire
- [National Network of Abortion Funds](#)
- [Medical Students for Choice \(MSFC\)](#)
- [National Women's Law Center \(NWLC\)](#)
- [Ipas](#)
- [Law Students for Reproductive Justice \(LSRJ\)](#)
- [National Advocates for Pregnant Women \(NAPW\)](#)
- [National Women's Health Network Inc. \(NWHN\)](#)
- [NARAL Pro-Choice America](#)
- [Choice USA](#)

WHAT IS REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH?

Reproductive Health is represented by organizations such as Planned Parenthood, non-profit clinics and independent Physicians that provide Reproductive Health Care and Family Planning (inclusive of Abortion care) in communities across the US.

Example of Services Provided:

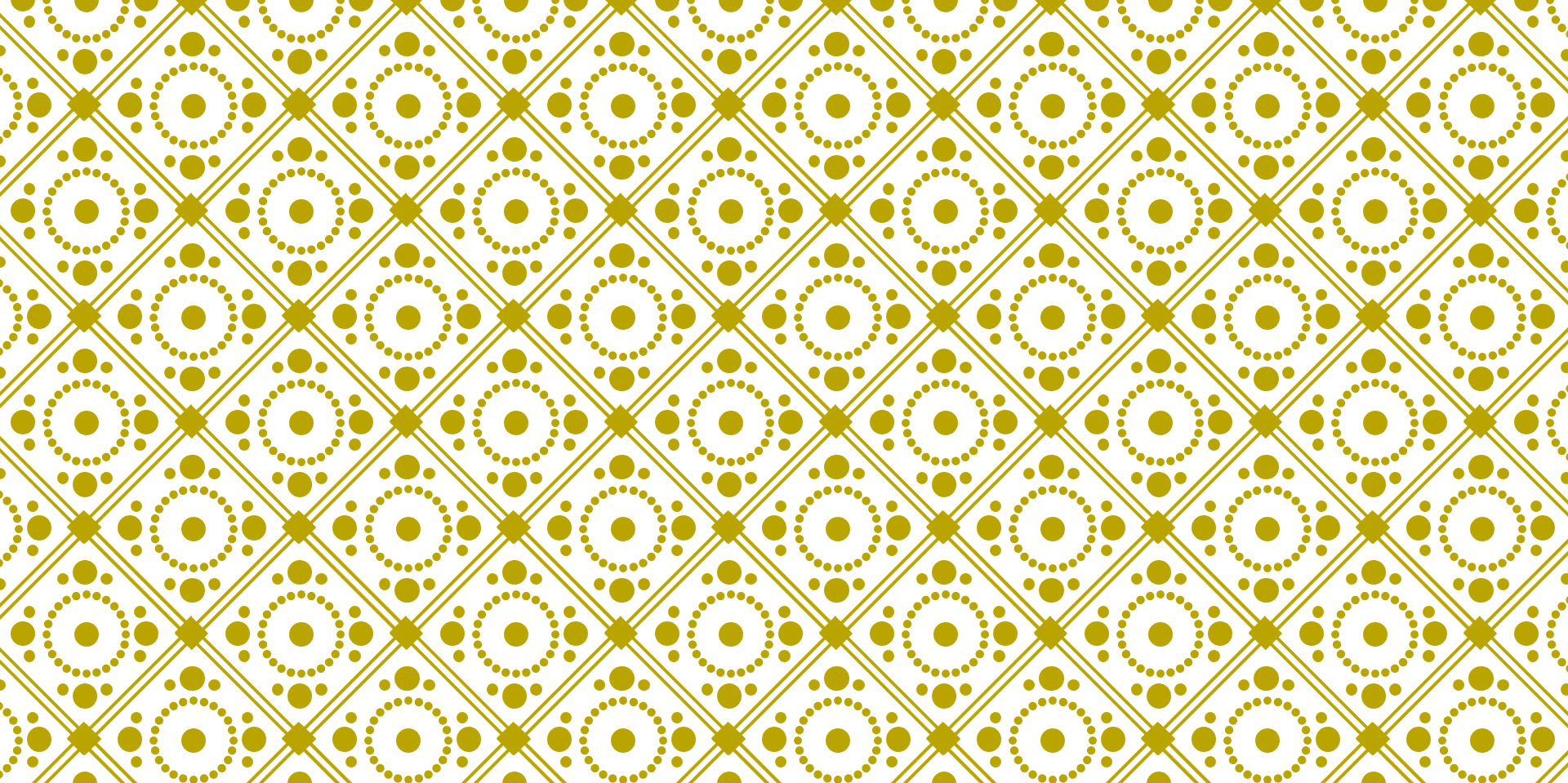
- Breast cancer screenings
- Cervical cancer screenings (PAP smears)
- STI testing and treatment
- Abortion Care
- Birth control – Pill, LARC
- Vasectomies
- Sex Education



IMPACT OF THE GENERAL ELECTION ON REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

National

North Carolina

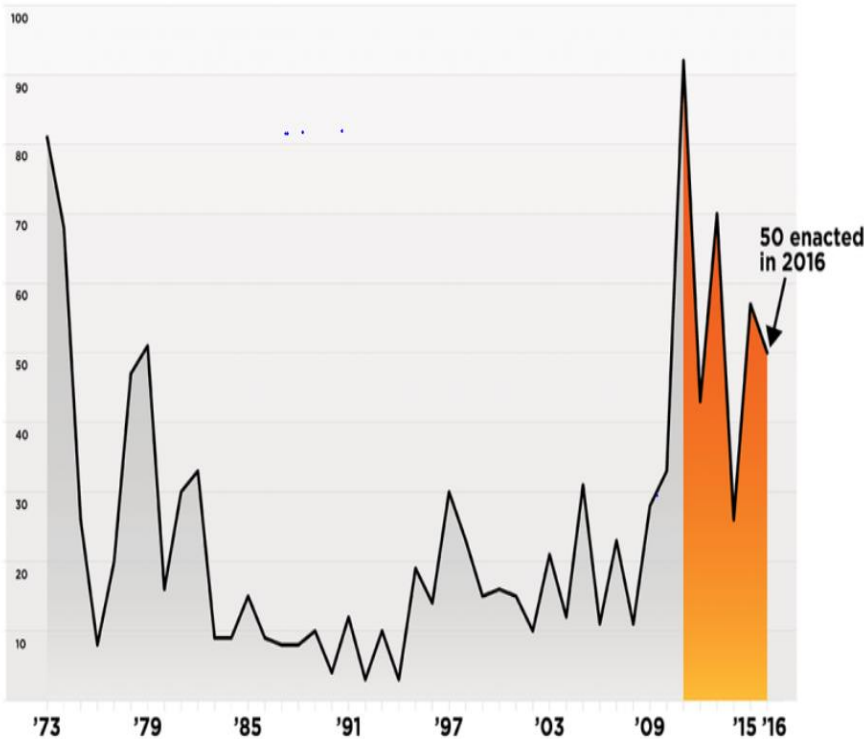


NATIONAL

Past, Present and Future

Assault on abortion access continues

Total state restrictions enacted per year



NATIONAL LANDSCAPE: REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS - SNAPSHOT

States Enacted More Than 60 Abortion Restrictions In 2016

... despite the Supreme Court's ruling this summer (TX TRAP case.)

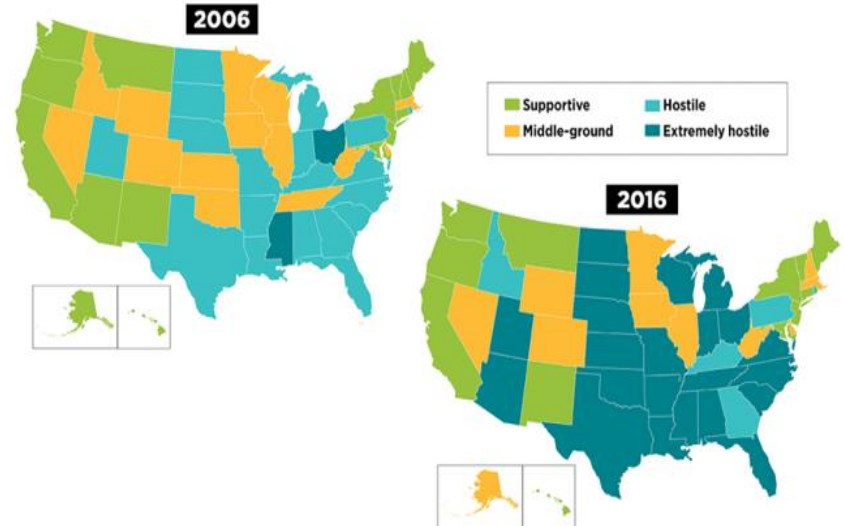
Republican state legislatures enacted more than 60 abortion restrictions this year and introduced more than 500, [according to an analysis](#) by the Center for Reproductive Rights. Ten anti-abortion laws were ruled unconstitutional and blocked by the courts, but lawmakers are outpacing the lawsuits and finding new ways to chip away at reproductive rights.

Reference: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/supreme-court-anti-abortion-states_us_5863e1b5e4b0de3a08f6bf53
Above quoted directly

AND – 55% of medical schools offered students no clinical exposure to abortion.

The states of Arizona, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Texas, have laws in place that restrict or ban abortions in publicly funded institutions.

22 states are extremely hostile to abortion



NATIONAL LANDSCAPE: REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

Highlights

Physician and Hospital Requirements: 38 states require an abortion to be performed by a licensed physician. 18 states require an abortion to be performed in a hospital after a specified point in the pregnancy, and 18 states require the involvement of a second physician after a specified point.

Gestational Limits: 43 states prohibit abortions, generally except when necessary to protect the woman's life or health, after a specified point in pregnancy, most often fetal viability.

"Partial-Birth" Abortion: 19 states have laws in effect that prohibit "partial-birth" abortion. 3 of these laws apply only to post viability abortions.

Public Funding: 17 states use their own funds to pay for all or most medically necessary abortions for Medicaid enrollees in the state. 32 states and the District of Columbia prohibit the use of state funds except in those cases when federal funds are available: where the woman's life is in danger or the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest. In defiance of federal requirements, South Dakota limits funding to cases of life endangerment only.

Coverage by Private Insurance: 11 states restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans, most often limiting coverage only to when the woman's life would be endangered if the pregnancy were carried to term. Most states allow the purchase of additional abortion coverage at an additional cost.

Refusal: 45 states allow individual health care providers to refuse to participate in an abortion. 42 states allow institutions to refuse to perform abortions, 16 of which limit refusal to private or religious institutions.

State-Mandated Counseling: 17 states mandate that women be given counseling before an abortion that includes information on at least one of the following: the purported link between abortion and breast cancer (5 states), the ability of a fetus to feel pain (12 states) or long-term mental health consequences for the woman (9 states).

Waiting Periods: 27 states require a woman seeking an abortion to wait a specified period of time, usually 24 hours, between when she receives counseling and the procedure is performed. 14 of these states have laws that effectively require the woman make two separate trips to the clinic to obtain the procedure.

Parental Involvement: 37 states require some type of parental involvement in a minor's decision to have an abortion. 26 states require one or both parents to consent to the procedure, while 11 require that one or both parents be notified.

ABORTION RATES: WHERE ARE WE NOW

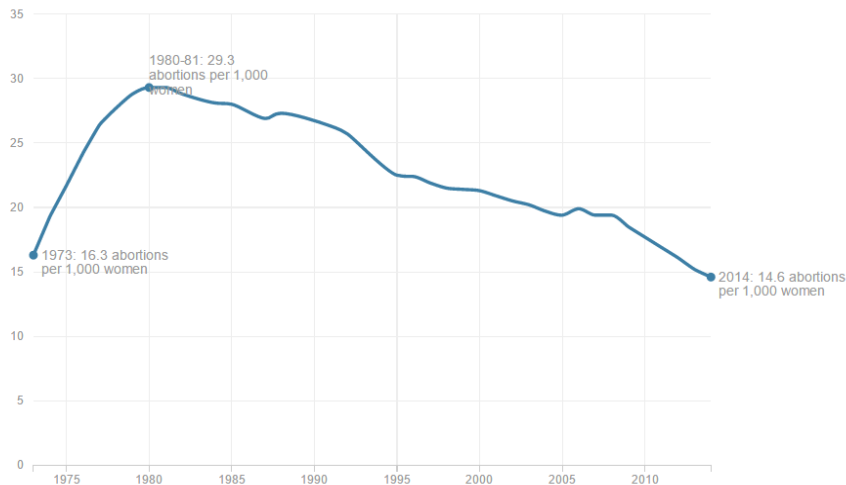
U.S. Abortion Rate Falls To Lowest Level Since Roe v. Wade

January 17, 2017 · 8:01 AM ET
Heard on All Things Considered



U.S. Abortion Rate At Lowest Recorded Point

Number of abortions per 1,000 women ages 15-44



Source: Guttmacher Institute

Credit: Katie Park/NPR

[A newly released report] by Guttmacher report says abortion restrictions do appear to be a factor in the declining numbers in some states.

But principal research scientist, [Rachel Jones](#), lead author of the report, said that's not the whole story. She noted that abortion declined in almost every state, and "having fewer clinics didn't always translate into having fewer abortions."

A more important driver of the declining abortion rate, Jones said, appears to be improved access to contraception, particularly long-acting birth control options like IUDs. She noted that women in the United States have been using the highly effective devices [in growing numbers](#) for more than a decade, and said the [declining birthrate](#) suggests more women are preventing unwanted pregnancies.

"Abortion is going down, and births aren't going up," Jones said.

AND – 75% of abortion patients are POOR and/or LOW INCOME

Reference: <http://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2017/01/17/509734620/u-s-abortion-rate-falls-to-lowest-level-since-roe-v-wade>

Above is Directly Quoted.

NATIONALLY: NEW POLICIES

ACA:

- Trump says he plans to repeal the Affordable Care Act (ACA), which has greatly expanded coverage of women's health care, including annual wellness exams, birth control, breast pumps, mammograms, prenatal and newborn care, and screenings for cervical cancer without a co-pay.
- While it is unlikely that his actions can interfere with 2017 insurance plans that have been purchased before he takes office, it is highly possible that 2018 plans will be affected.
- It is also possible that dismantling of the ACA will drastically rollback Medicaid coverage, disproportionately affecting low-income communities.

Abortion:

- Trump's latest position, which is backed up by his selection of Pence as VP, is to ban abortion, with exceptions only for rape, incest, or when the life of the woman is in danger.
- He has shown support for a ban on abortion after 20 weeks of pregnancy, before many fetal abnormalities can be identified.
- Trump has announced his intention to defund Planned Parenthood due to its position on abortions. NOTE: Paul Ryan has put this as a priority as well.
- ...[Stated] his intention to make the Hyde Amendment (which prohibits taxpayer funds from being used to pay for abortions) permanent law.
- Trump has also pledged to nominate anti-choice justices to the Supreme Court. Trump supports giving much of the power in determining the legality of abortion to the states, two-thirds of which are currently governed by Republicans.

LGBTQIA / Poor Women / Women of Color

- impending restrictions on women's access to health care will affect all women, but will likely disproportionately affect poor women, LGBTQIA+ individuals, women of color, especially those living in "red states" or states with family cap policies that deny needy families further financial assistance after the birth of another child.

Immigration:

- Given Trump's alarming plans to curb immigration and deport millions of undocumented immigrants, undocumented or non-citizen women are likely to be particularly vulnerable to losing access to critical health care services. These restrictions on women's access to reproductive choices are likely to amplify poverty—including child poverty—and reduce women's control over their ability to parent.

Access to Reproductive Health Care

- ...[T]he rising prevalence of hateful, violent language and acts by Trump supporters during his campaign and after his electoral victory may make it more difficult—and more dangerous—for some women and femmes to access health care.
- This is particularly true for women of color, queer women, and non-cis gender individuals, especially at clinics known to perform abortions that already face daily protestors aiming to intimidate and discourage women from seeking services.

NATIONALLY: HOW POLICIES WILL BE IMPLEMENTED

1. UNILATERAL/EXECUTIVE ORDERS

▪ Dismantling the ACA:

- It is uncertain how President-elect Trump will go about dismantling the ACA once he reaches office. Republicans will lack the 60-vote supermajority necessary to fully repeal the law in the Senate.
- As such, they will likely pursue an overhaul of parts of the law through budget reconciliation, focusing on provisions such as the individual mandate, the employer mandate, and the subsidies that make policies more affordable.
- They are now including defunding of Planned Parenthood in the legislation they are putting forward

2. LEGISLATION

▪ Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act:

- During the Presidential campaign, Trump vowed to support the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act (PCUCPA), a bill that would ban most abortions after 20 weeks, before many fetal abnormalities are identified. This law would require a woman survivor of rape to file a police report before obtaining an abortion at 20 weeks, essentially requiring her to get the permission of local law enforcement.
- The House passed the PCUCPA in 2015, but the bill failed to garner sufficient support in the Senate. With backing from the President-elect and Republicans in control of both the House and Senate, the PCUCPA may be signed into law soon after Trump takes office.

LEGISLATION, CONTINUED...

▪ Hyde Amendment:

- The so-called "Hyde Amendment" prohibits federal funding for abortion services (subject to certain narrow exceptions). The Hyde Amendment is a legislative rider first introduced in 1976 and has been extended annually by Congress every year thereafter.
- During the campaign, Hillary Clinton called for the end of the Hyde Amendment. President-elect Trump, by contrast, has announced support for making the Hyde Amendment a permanent law. The legislation disproportionately affects low-income women and women of color who rely on Medicaid for insurance.

▪ Defunding Planned Parenthood:

- Planned Parenthood provides low-cost family-planning services, STI and cancer screenings, HIV testing, and other health care services to millions of people every year. Speaker of the House Paul Ryan has promised a bill that will permanently defund Planned Parenthood and President-elect Trump supports defunding Planned Parenthood so long as it continues to perform abortions.
- While in Congress and as Governor of Indiana, VP-elect Mike Pence spearheaded the effort to defund Planned Parenthood and is likely to be a vocal supporter of continued efforts. It is unclear whether such legislation would survive judicial scrutiny, as a federal judge previously struck down an analogous Indiana law that purported to ban Medicare users from accessing Planned Parenthood.

NATIONALLY: HOW POLICIES WILL BE IMPLEMENTED, CONT...

3. JUDICIAL/COURTS

▪ Supreme Court Nominations:

- Both Trump and Pence have stated their desire to **see the Court overturn *Roe v. Wade***. With one current vacancy on the Supreme Court and both houses of Congress under Republican control, Trump is likely to succeed in his stated goal of appointing one or more anti-choice justices to the Supreme Court.
- AND Trump' initial appointment fulfills this unfortunate expectation:
 - Justice Gorsuch takes a very broad view of religious freedom, and in two separate cases (One being the [Hobby Lobby](#) case) backed religious challenges to the Affordable Care Act.
 - “No one before us disputes that the mandate compels Hobby Lobby and Mardel to underwrite payments for drugs or devices that can have the effect of destroying a fertilized human egg,” [he wrote in a concurrence](#).
 - Troubling signal for how he will deal with abortion and even contraception related cases. Almost certainly means he would have no problem at all with defunding of Planned Parenthood

- Regardless of whom Trump appoints, a majority of Supreme Court Justices may still be reluctant to overturn *Roe*, a precedent that has survived for over 40 years and was [reaffirmed by the Court in the 1992 case of *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*](#) .
- That said, if *Roe* is overturned at any point in the coming years, we are certain to see a major crisis with devastating consequences for women—and especially low-income women and women of color—as [there is abundant evidence that prohibitions on abortion do not halt abortions, but rather restrict access to safe abortions](#)

From Guttmacher Research -

- 19 states have laws that could be used to restrict the legal status of abortion.
 - 4 states have laws that automatically ban abortion if *Roe* were to be overturned.
 - 11 states retain their unenforced, pre-*Roe* abortion bans.
 - 8 states have laws that express their intent to restrict the right to legal abortion to the maximum extent permitted by the U.S. Supreme Court in the absence of *Roe*.

Reference: <http://www.du.edu/korbel/sie/publications/quickfacts2016election.html>
<https://thinkprogress.org/neil-gorsuchs-crusade-against-planned-parenthood-78af3a29f0f3#.m0a85hge8>
<https://www.guttmacher.org/state-policy/explore/abortion-policy-absence-roe>

Above is Directly Quoted.

NATIONALLY: HOW POLICIES WILL BE IMPLEMENTED, CONT...

JUDICIAL/COURTS, CONTINUED...

▪ Lower courts:

- Even if *Roe v. Wade* remains at the Supreme Court level, abortion laws are certain to change under a Trump administration due to judicial appointments to the federal bench (including trial and appellate courts).
 - This is likely to affect policies such as mandatory waiting periods before abortions, informed consent procedures, mandatory ultrasounds, and laws aimed at making abortions prohibitively expensive.
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 - mandatory waiting periods before abortions,
 - informed consent procedures,
 - mandatory ultrasounds, and
 - laws aimed at making abortions prohibitively expensive.

NEW ADMINISTRATION: OUR REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS FUTURE?

Since 2011, Indiana has systematically passed laws that erode access to abortion and other reproductive health services.

- It was the first state to pass a law [mandating the burial and cremation of fetal tissue](#) and to prohibit abortion due to fetal anomalies.
- The state also charged two low-income women of color — Bei Bei Shuai and Purvi Patel — [with “feticide”](#) and sent them to jail, creating a dangerous precedent of criminalizing women who attempt to end their pregnancies.

These measures have caused half of the state’s clinics to close over the past five years and placed heavy restrictions on the six clinics that remain open.

[Just four out of 92 counties in Indiana](#) have an abortion clinic, meaning a majority of women seeking abortions must travel long distances, on multiple occasions, to make their appointments.

During his 4 year tenure, Mike Pence signed every one of the eight abortion bills that crossed his desk and slashed funding for Planned Parenthood.

The [abortion rate in Indiana has dropped](#) precipitously since 2010, [faster than national averages](#).

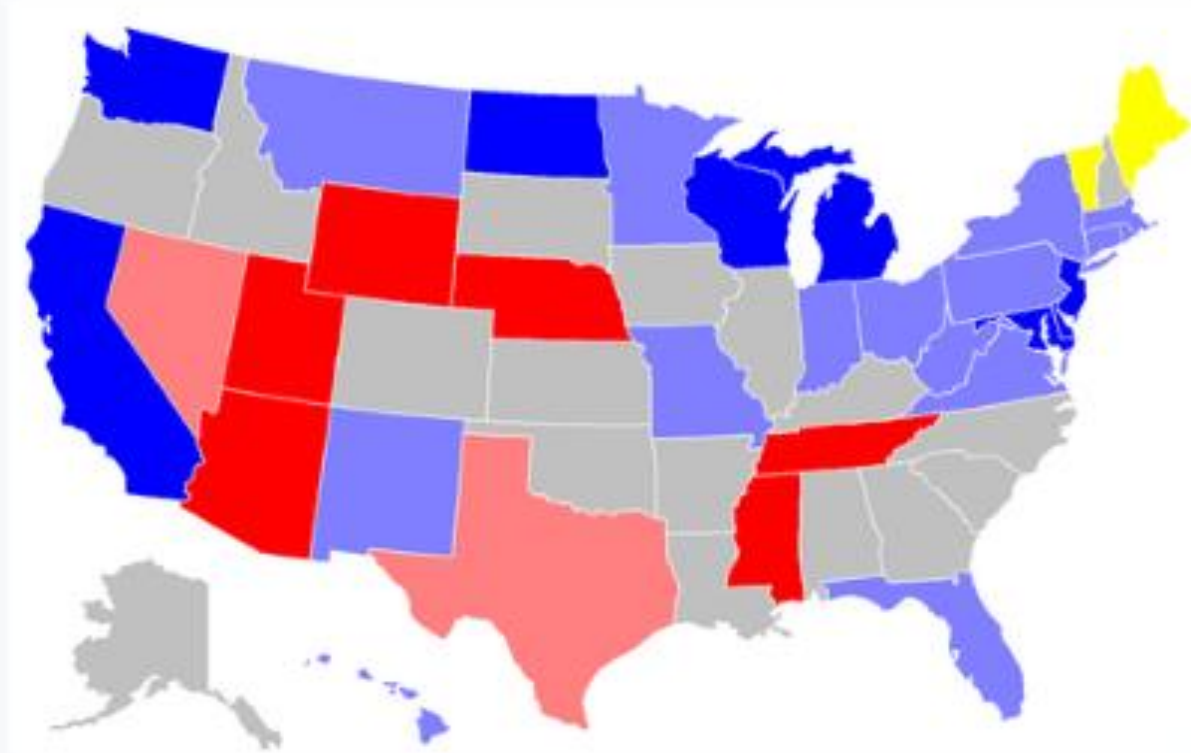
- In 2015, [7,957 women had abortions](#) in the state.
 - Abortion opponents argue the nationwide decline is a result of changing attitudes about abortion.
 - While advocates attribute it to greater access to affordable contraception.
- In Indiana, however, the drop is also because these burdensome restrictions and lack of access to care are driving thousands of women to travel out of state for basic health care.

Abortion rates in states with limited or no restrictions surrounding states with restrictions - abortion rates have increased :

- About 3,000 abortions a year in Illinois are provided to out-of-state residents
 - Not all these visits by Indiana women were for abortions, but the share that were rose to 57 percent through June of this year, compared to 44 percent the year before.
- Michigan’s abortion rate increased 18% from 2010 to 2013. Number of non-residents getting abortions in the state reportedly [doubled from 2014 to 2015](#).
 - In the 2013-2015 period, Planned Parenthood of Michigan experienced a 48 percent increase over 2011-2013 in the number of patients coming from Indiana for abortion services.

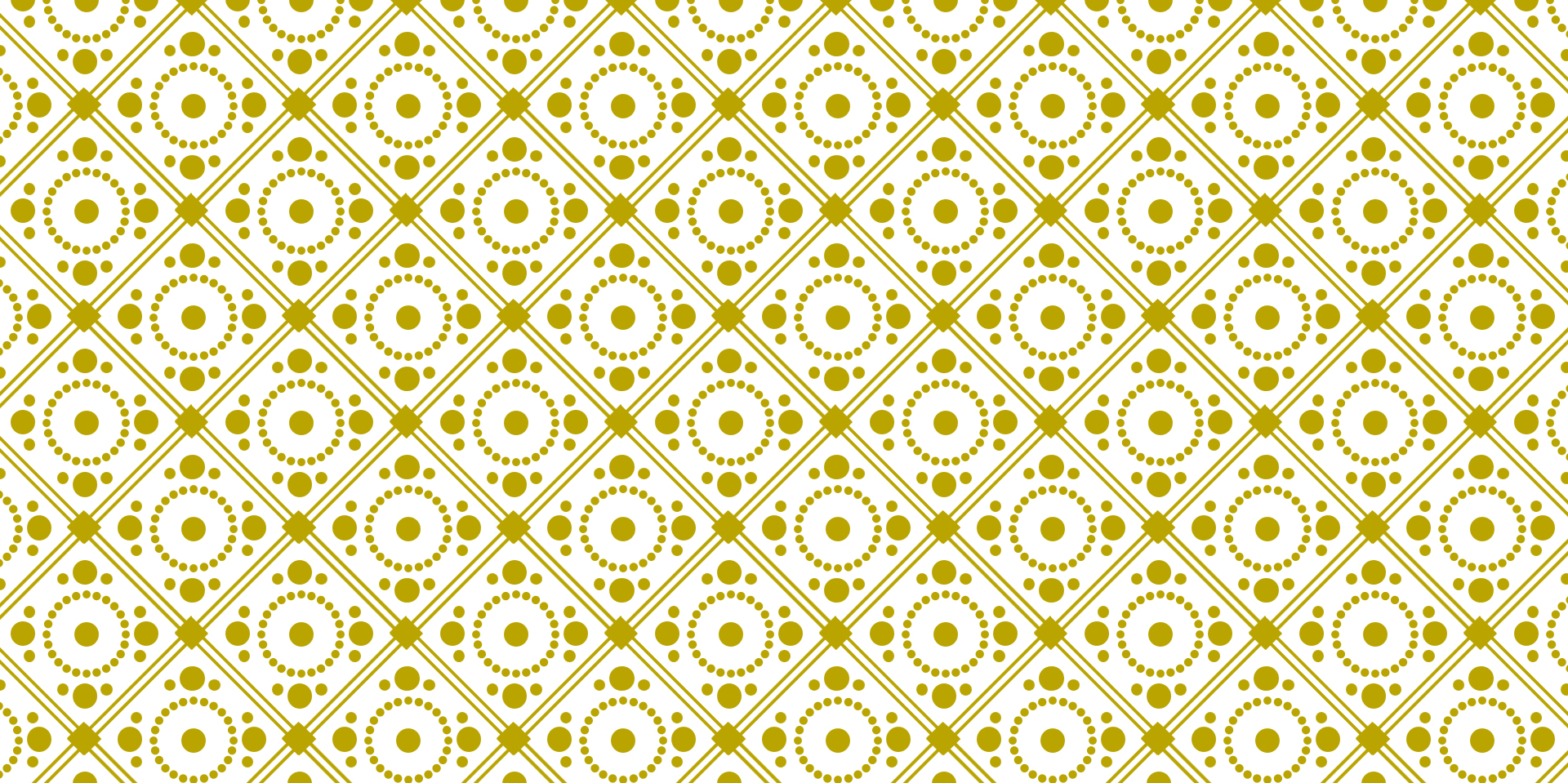
Limiting abortion access does not mean women stop getting abortions — it means those who can are going elsewhere to get them. And the women most impacted are poor women and women of color.

2018 SENATE ELECTION LANDSCAPE



Legend:

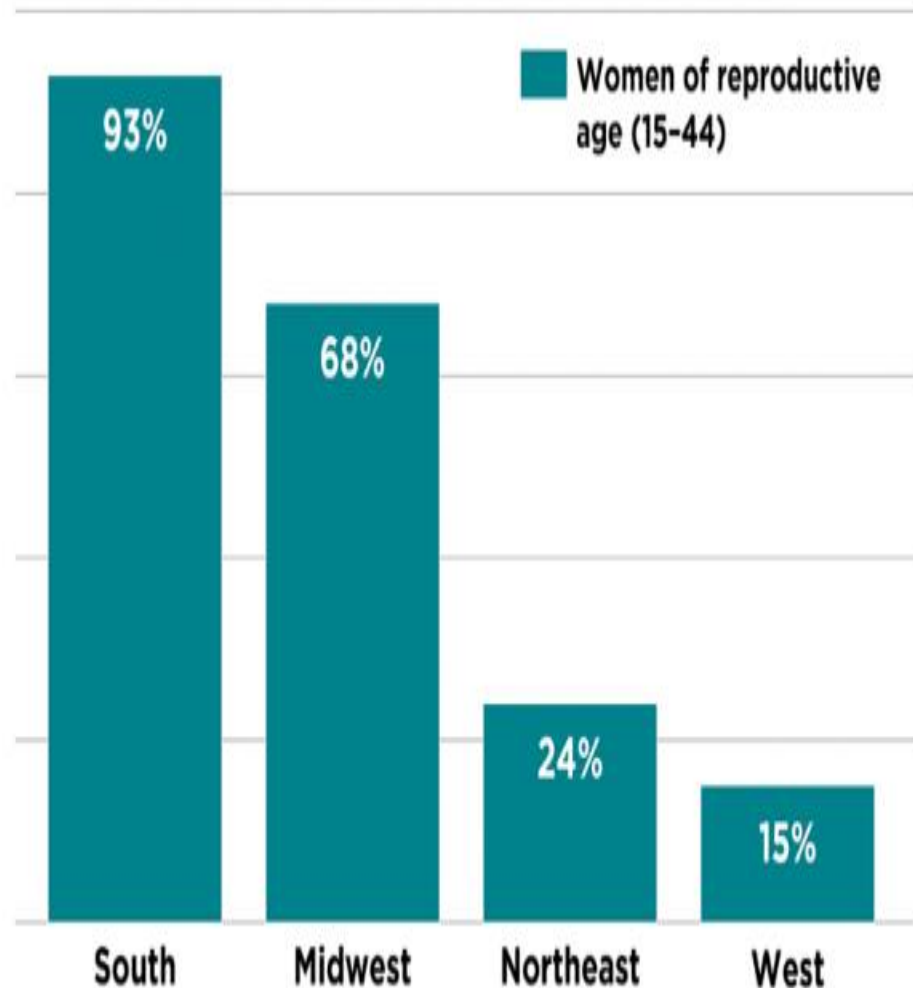
- Light Blue: Democrat running
- Light Red: Republican running
- Yellow: Independent running
- Dark Blue: Democrat undecided
- Dark Red: Republican undecided
- Grey: No election



NORTH CAROLINA

Today

**93% OF
WOMEN IN THE
SOUTH LIVE IN
A STATE
HOSTILE TO OR
EXTREMELY
HOSTILE TO
ABORTION**



NORTH CAROLINA: TODAY

Abortion Restrictions: In North Carolina, the following restrictions on abortion were in effect as of September 1, 2016

- A woman must receive state-directed counseling that includes information designed to discourage her from having an abortion and then wait 72 hours before the procedure is provided.
- Health plans that will be offered in the state's health exchange under the Affordable Care Act can only cover abortion in cases when the woman's life is endangered, rape or incest.
- Abortion is covered in insurance policies for public employees only in cases of life endangerment, rape or incest.
- The use of telemedicine for the performance of medication abortion is prohibited.
- The parent of a minor must consent before an abortion is provided.
- Public funding is available for abortion only in cases of life endangerment, rape or incest.
- A woman must undergo an ultrasound before obtaining an abortion.

NORTH CAROLINA: TODAY, CONT...

North Carolina Abortion Providers Fight For Ground Amid Growing Hostility

One women's health center in Charlotte is seeing a sharp increase in anti-abortion protesters.

- Just four weeks since Donald Trump won the 2016 presidential election, a number of states have become increasingly more hostile to abortion rights.
- Texas will soon mandate the burial or cremation of aborted or miscarried fetuses, and the state's politicians have also introduced legislation that would ban abortion after 20 weeks, even in the case of severe fetal abnormalities.
- An Indiana politician announced in November that he plans to propose a total abortion ban in the state next month.
- Pennsylvania Republicans tried to pass legislation to ban abortions after 20 weeks.

But the women and men on the ground who are protecting reproductive health care access have not been deterred — even in the face of tremendous obstacles.

On Saturday, employees and volunteers at A Preferred Women's Health Center Charlotte demonstrated the unwavering strength of the pro-choice movement.



Reference: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/charlotte-abortion-rights-protest_us_5841b859e4b0c68e04808b82

Above is Directly Quoted.

NORTH CAROLINA: POST ELECTION

New: Democratic Governor

- Opportunity to Block 'Bad' Legislation

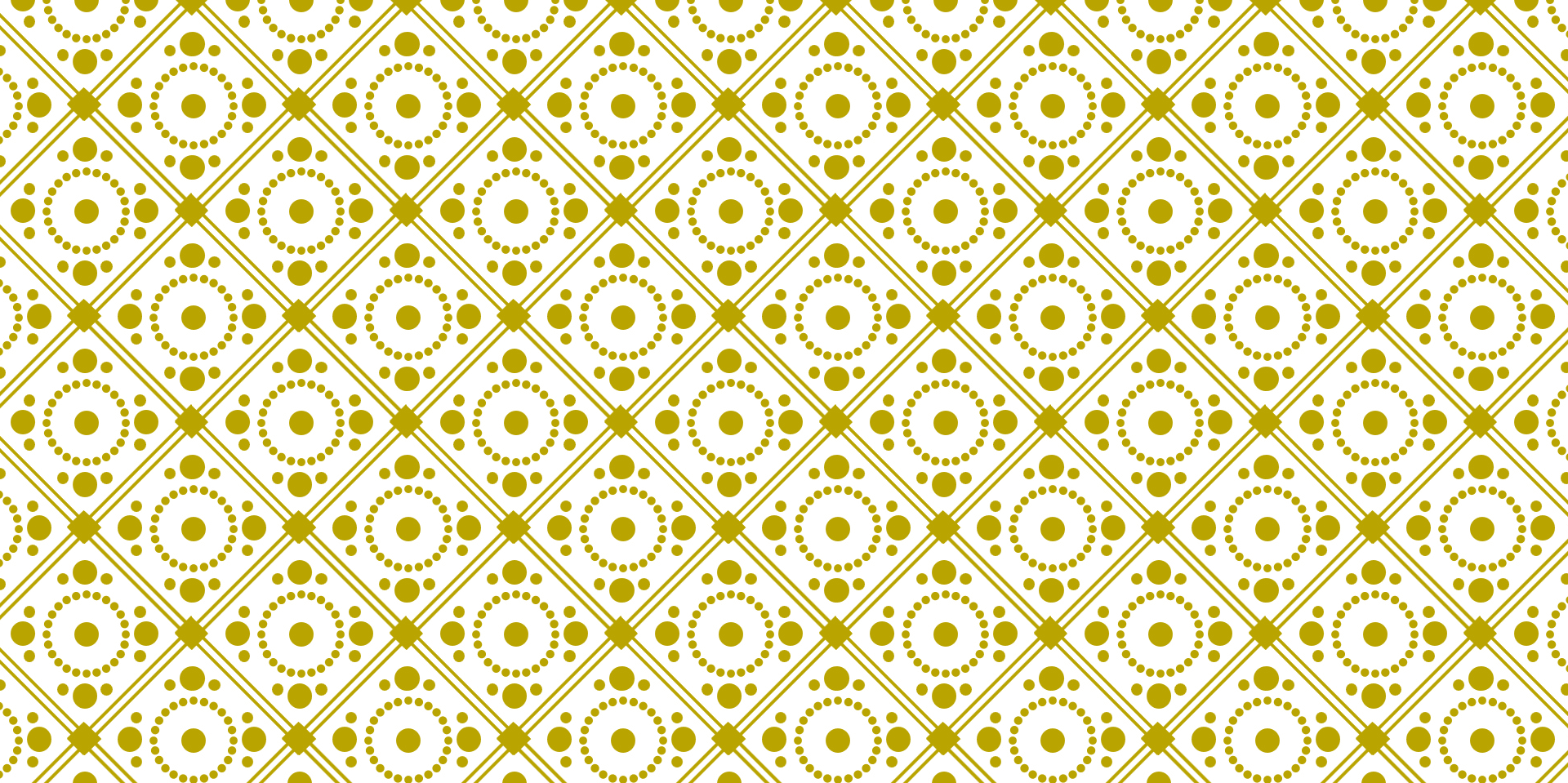
New: Democratic control of Supreme Court and Attorney General's office.

Forward Together Movement - Moral March and Moral Mondays

- Established 11 years ago
- Awareness for the State – and the Nation
- Civil Disobedience - Difference can be made; but structured /organized approach has enabled its state-wide success.

Federal Court order on voter suppression in North Carolina

- Ordered the Legislature to re-draw 28 legislative districts due to excessive gerrymanders due impermissibly used race to African American voters into a few seats in order to effectively dilute their strength in neighboring district.
- Ordered to hold 2017 Special Elections to address gerrymandering results.
- **NOTE:** Republican led legislature has filed a law suit to halt the above.



WHAT CAN WE DO?

You have more 'power'
than you think!

WHAT CAN WE DO – AAUW AND WITH PARTNERS IN REPRODUCTIVE JUSTICE, RIGHTS & HEALTH

The U.S. Supreme Court:

- If you want your senators to at least put pressure on the process, you can [contact your senators here](#) and tell them you oppose any Supreme Court nominee who would overturn *Roe v. Wade* or limit abortion access.
- Vote for pro-choice candidates in your local state elections.
 - State legislatures are the ones who write many of the laws that make it to the federal courts and eventually the Supreme Court, so applying pressure at that level can help.

The Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act:

- Support pro-choice candidates in Congress, and in your local legislature and vocalize your opposition to such a bill.

GO IN PERSON, CALL, and EMAIL!!! IN PERSON AND CALLING IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN EMAIL IN GETTING YOUR LEGISLATORS ATTENTION

Support Reproductive Justice Organizations:

- Donate or even volunteer to the many smaller organizations doing critical reproductive justice work, many of which are led by women of color.
- Some of these organizations serve regionally-specific populations
 - **Regional:** [Vermont Access to Reproductive Freedom](#), [La Frontera Fund](#), [California Latinas for Reproductive Justice](#), [Colorado Organization for Latina Opportunity and Reproductive Rights](#), [New Orleans' Women with a Vision](#), [New Voices Pittsburg](#), [New Voices Cleveland](#), Georgia's [SPARK Reproductive Justice NOW](#), New Mexico's [Young Women United](#), California's [ACCESS Women's Health Justice](#)),
 - **National:** [Black Women Birthing Justice](#), [National Black Women's Reproductive Justice Agenda](#), [National Black Network for Reproductive Justice](#), [National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health](#), and the [Native American Women's Health Education Resource Center](#)).

WHAT CAN YOU DO! YOU HAVE MORE 'POWER' THAN YOU THINK!

Break into groups of 8 to 10

- Consider what you – individually AND /or as a AAUW branch - could do to make an impact **NATIONALLY & in North Carolina** – in your neighborhoods and your communities.

20 mins of brainstorming

- Id a note taker & spokes person

20 Mins of Sharing with the broader group

ACTIVISM - IDEAS

Donate / Be Informed / Activate

AAUW:

- Donate to AAUW – your branch and/or National – to support **Public Policy at the federal level and GOTV efforts in North Carolina.**

Planned Parenthood:

- [Donate to Planned Parenthood](#) to make sure it can continue to provide essential women's health services to the underserved. Volunteering is also welcomed.
 - Action fund: <https://www.plannedparenthoodaction.org/local/north-carolina>

NARAL Pro-choice:

- Become active with NARAL Pro-Choice North Carolina. They are feet on the ground in North Carolina in the legislature. Volunteering is also welcomed. <https://www.prochoicenc.org/>

Reproductive Justice Organizations:

- Donate to **Trust Black Women** or **Sister Song** or other Reproductive Justice Organizations.
- See following site for more RJ organizations
 - <http://www.trustblackwomen.org/about-trust-black-women/member-organizations>

Progress NOW North Carolina :

- Progressive Affiliate Network amplifying Progressive Policies.
- A specific newsletter and action on Reproductive Rights. <http://progressnc.org/>

Support Disadvantaged/Poor Women in Accessing Abortion Care:

- Donate funds to NATIONAL NETWORK OF ABORTION FUNDS <https://abortionfunds.org/about/>

ACTIVISM IDEAS, CONT...

Volunteer –

- Reproductive Rights Organizations
 - AAUW
 - Planned Parenthood
 - NARAL
 - ACLU
 - Progress NOW North Carolina
- Candidates Supportive of Women, Women of Color and LGBTQIA and our health care rights
- Reproductive Justice Organizations
- **Moral Mondays:** Participate, engage. Do it locally!

Organize -

- Town halls in your community partnering with Reproductive Rights and Justice organizations – **educate your neighbors**
- **CALLS OR VISITS** to State and National Electeds on abortion access
- Lobby Days in North Carolina
- Outreach to Universities and Colleges to educate on the issue - **ENERGIZE**
- Leverage Resources to amplify your passion
 - **IndivisibleGuide.com** provides great pointers on organizing
 - **Pantsuit Nation**