



OREGON

is one of 18 states receiving
a “B” or higher

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Population Institute released its ninth annual *50 State Report Card on Reproductive Health and Rights* today. It shows that there is still a large division between states that are prioritizing reproductive health and rights and those that are seeking to curtail access and rights. The U.S. again received a failing grade. While the election of Joe Biden and Kamala Harris portends good news for reproductive health and rights at the federal level, the reshaping of the federal judiciary by the Trump/Pence administration could prove disastrous for decades to come for reproductive health, rights and justice.

Jennie Wetter, the Institute’s director of public policy, said, “This year showed that nothing will stop “anti-choice” advocates from seeking to restrict access to reproductive health care. They sought in several states to use the pandemic as a pretext for denying access to abortion services by classifying it as nonessential health care. The Trump administration also sought to require, in the midst of a pandemic, that people seeking a medication abortion first see a doctor in person putting their health needlessly at risk. While courts blocked some of these and other attacks, opponents will keep trying. If they ultimately succeed, access to abortion, contraception, and other reproductive health services could be further curtailed.”

METHODOLOGY

Using thirteen criteria, the Institute’s report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on four broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: effectiveness, prevention, affordability, and access. Based upon their composite scores (0-100), each state received a “core” grade (A, B, C, D or F), but some states received an additional “plus” or a “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

OREGON’S GRADE

Oregon received an “A” this year. Most notably, Oregon received high marks for:

Oregon mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. Oregon also requires that the education be medically accurate.

Oregon has no laws that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

Oregon has expanded their Medicaid program under the Affordable Care Act.

Oregon received a “plus” because they mandate their sex education program include information on sexual orientation and that it be inclusive.

STATE GRADES

Five states (California, Hawaii, New Jersey, Oregon, and Washington) received an “A” in this year’s report. Twenty-three states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the second year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an ‘F’. Several factors account for the failing grade, most notably:

Title X

The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which bars Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, has had a devastating impact on a program providing family

planning services to 4 million households a year. Several states and providers, including Planned Parenthood, have opted out rather than abide by the new restrictions. As traditional and trusted family providers drop out, the Trump administration has been awarding Title X grants to “crisis pregnancy centers” run by staunch anti-abortion advocates, some of whom do not even provide contraceptive services to clients.

Federal Courts

This year, after the death of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, President Trump was able to appoint his third justice to the U.S. Supreme Court. With Amy Coney Barrett joining fellow Trump appointees Brett Kavanaugh and Neil Gorsuch on the bench it created a solid 6-3 conservative majority. Trump has also succeeded in stacking the lower federal courts. The U.S. Senate has confirmed over 200 Trump-nominated judges to the lower courts. In addition to restricting abortion rights, a more conservative federal judiciary could render rulings adversely affecting Title X, the coverage of contraception under the Affordable Care Act, and LGBTQ+ protections.

OREGON

LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "While the Biden/Harris administration will be able to change a number of policies put into place by the previous administration, not everything will be easily or quickly fixed. Taking advantage of the changes in the U.S. Supreme Court and the lower federal courts, opponents of reproductive health and rights will unleash a flurry of legal challenges to any legislative and regulatory changes. If successful, those challenges could set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, the people most impacted will be underserved populations, including low income people, the Black community, other communities of color, young people, and the LGBTQ+ community."

BREAKDOWN OF SCORES

A+ 93.4 / 100

EFFECTIVENESS

Teen Pregnancy Rate 8.3 / 10

Oregon has a teen pregnancy rate of 28 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15-19. We set 18 pregnancies per 1,000 teen women by 2025 as the goal, which indicates that Oregon has achieved 83.3% of the objective.

Unintended Pregnancy Rate 8.6 / 10

36% of Oregon's total pregnancies are unintended, compared to the objective of 30%. Thus, Oregon has achieved 86.4% of the target rate.

PREVENTION

Sex Education 15 / 15

Oregon mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. Oregon also requires that the education be medically accurate.

Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 5 / 5

Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment which increases access to health care.

Emergency Contraception in Emergency Room 5 / 5

Oregon requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

Minors' Access to Contraception 2.5 / 5

Oregon explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services, however doctors may, but do not have to, inform the minor's parents.

AFFORDABILITY

Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Oregon has expanded their Medicaid program under the Affordable Care Act.

Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 5 / 5

Oregon offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of a waiver, is offered to people with income levels up to 250% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Oregon does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

ACCESS

Abortion Restrictions 10 / 10

Oregon has no laws that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Oregon has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

Abortion Policy With Loss of Roe 5 / 5

Oregon does not have policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Abortion Access 4 / 5

23% of women in Oregon live in a county without an abortion provider.

For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: www.populationinstitute.org/reportcard

A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible.