In the absence of Roe v. Wade, the legality of abortion in the United States would be turned over to individual states. Some states have enacted anti-abortion bans known as “trigger provisions.” While these laws are not currently in effect, they would be “triggered” by Roe being overturned and would take immediate effect. With recent shifts in the makeup of the U.S. Supreme Court toward a larger conservative majority, additional states may seek to enact trigger provisions.

**PRE- AND POST-ROE BANS**
In some states, anti-abortion laws have been on the books since before the Roe decision in 1973. While those laws are currently not in effect, they could be enforced if Roe is overturned by the Supreme Court. Similarly, some states passed abortion-related restrictions in the years that followed the 1973 Supreme Court decision that are currently blocked by courts, but they, too, could go into effect if Roe is no longer the law of the land.

- **8** States retain unenforced, pre-Roe abortion bans
- **11** States have post-Roe trigger provisions that would ban nearly all abortions if Roe were to be overturned
- **9** States have unenforced, post-Roe restrictions that are currently blocked by courts

**A Harmful Impact**
While trigger provisions are obviously dangerous in the event of Roe being overturned, they are also harmful even with Roe still in effect. Individuals living in states with these laws who are not familiar with the legislative details can easily misinterpret them as outright and enforced abortion bans, potentially causing fear around seeking abortion care. Additionally, the threat of these bans alone contributes to the further stigmatization of abortions and those who have them.

The Supreme Court sent a strong message when it allowed an unconstitutional Texas’ abortion ban to take effect: Roe’s days may be numbered. The existence of trigger provisions poses a real threat to abortion access in a number of states across the country. There are approximately 36 million women and girls of reproductive age living in 26 states with trigger provisions who could lose abortion access entirely in the event of Roe being overturned, putting abortion care out of reach for nearly half of the women in the U.S. between the ages of 18-49. Of those, over 12 million are women of color who already face racist and systemic barriers to healthcare.
In order to protect abortion access in the absence of Roe, individual states must codify the right to abortion. So far, two states and the District of Columbia have done this, protecting the right to abortion throughout pregnancy without state interference, and 12 other states permit abortion prior to viability or when necessary to protect the life or health of the pregnant person. Expanding these laws to more states will protect abortion access for all, whether Roe is in place or not, because Roe has never been enough.

Legislative Solutions

In order to protect abortion access in the absence of Roe, individual states must codify the right to abortion. So far, two states and the District of Columbia have done this, protecting the right to abortion throughout pregnancy without state interference, and 12 other states permit abortion prior to viability or when necessary to protect the life or health of the pregnant person. Expanding these laws to more states will protect abortion access for all, whether Roe is in place or not, because Roe has never been enough.

Trigger provisions alone are harmful; but when working in tandem with other restrictive policies, the barriers to accessing abortion can become insurmountable and deepen existing inequalities — even under Roe.

Endnotes

4 ibid

*Population Institute (PI) is intentionally using women in statements where the data do not include the nonbinary people or trans men in the research. Otherwise, PI uses gender-inclusive language to include all individuals who may seek abortion services.