THE STATE OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS:
A 50-State Report Card

POPULATION INSTITUTE 2021 REPORT CARD  |  REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS IN PERIL

FEBRUARY 2022
For a decade now, the Population Institute has released a 50-state report card on reproductive health and rights showing how opponents of reproductive rights are creating a United States where there is a deep divide between those who have access to reproductive health care and those who do not. In the ten years of the report card, the U.S. overall grade has dropped from a C- to an F, and the number of failing states has grown dramatically — from nine the first year to 25 this year.

Anti-reproductive rights advocates have been relentlessly attacking access to evidence-based sex education, family planning, abortion care, and transgender affirming health care for years. 2021 was an unprecedented year for attacks on bodily autonomy, with a relentless deluge of bills going after abortion rights and trans rights in the states. Unfortunately, the battle over bodily autonomy shows no signs of stopping.

Over the course of the Trump/Pence administration, there was a reshaping of the federal court system, with President Trump appointing three conservative Supreme Court justices and over 200 justices to the lower federal courts. This will have devastating impacts on access to abortion, family planning, and LGBTQ+ rights, possibly for generations. Already, in December 2021, the Supreme Court heard a case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to overturn Roe v. Wade.

The Biden/Harris administration has taken steps to undo some of the harms done by the previous administration, such as eliminating the regulations that substantially altered Title X, the 50-year-old federal-state partnership that supports family planning clinics serving low-income households. Frequently referred to as the “domestic gag rule,” the new regulations prohibited Title X family planning physicians and staff from counseling patients on abortion or referring them to abortion providers. In response to the new regulations, Planned Parenthood and other abortion providers dropped out of the program. However, the damage that was done cannot be fixed just by eliminating the bad policy. It is going to take years to reverse the harm inflicted by the Trump/Pence administration.

It is also not enough; reproductive rights were unrealized for many before the Trump/Pence administration, and just undoing their policies will not ensure reproductive freedom for all. Reproductive rights need to be prioritized in policy to achieve a society in which everyone has complete bodily autonomy and is able to exercise reproductive freedom.

For the Third Year in a Row, US Receives Failing Grade

11 States Receive a “B” or Higher/26 States Receive a “D” or Lower

For a decade now, the Population Institute has released a 50-state report card on reproductive health and rights showing how opponents of reproductive rights are creating a United States where there is a deep divide between those who have access to reproductive health care and those who do not. In the ten years of the report card, the U.S. overall grade has dropped from a C- to an F, and the number of failing states has grown dramatically — from nine the first year to 25 this year.

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The United States as a whole has been given a grade of ‘F’. Here’s why:

**Federal Courts**
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ protections, and transgender rights.

**Texas’s S.B. 8**
Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women* of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

**Title X**
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

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While most Americans are aware of the national political debate over birth control and abortion, many are unaware of the status of reproductive health and rights in their own state. In the interest of an informed public debate, the Population Institute, for the tenth year in a row, is releasing a report card that gives an overview of what’s happening in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The 50-State Report Card

Focus: The 50-state report card focuses on three broad indicators or policies relating to reproductive health and rights:

Prevention (35 points): Does the state promote comprehensive sex education in the schools, allow nurses to dispense medications, and allow minors to consent to contraceptive services?

Affordability (30 points): Has the state expanded Medicaid access under the Affordable Care Act? Does the state have policies designed to make birth control affordable to uninsured and low-income individuals, and do they allow insurance coverage of abortion services?

Access (35 points): Does the state impose harassing or burdensome requirements on those seeking family planning or abortion services?

Criteria and Scores:

Eleven criteria are used in determining a state’s composite score. States with the best grades will have:

1. Comprehensive sex education in the schools (15 points maximum)
2. Nurses authorized to dispense medications (5 points maximum)
3. Emergency contraception mandated in the emergency room (5 points maximum)
4. Minors access to contraceptive services (10 points maximum)
5. Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act (15 points maximum)
6. A Medicaid “waiver” expanding eligibility for family planning services (10 points maximum)
7. Insurance coverage of abortion services (5 points maximum)
8. An absence of burdensome abortion restrictions (10 points maximum)
9. An absence of TRAP Laws (Targeted Regulation of Abortion Providers) (5 points maximum)
10. Abortion policy in absence of Roe (10 points maximum)
11. County-level access to family planning and abortion services (10 points maximum)

Core Grade: Each state is assigned a “core” grade based upon the following grading system:

A: 86-100 points  B: 71-85.9 points  C: 61-70.9 points  D: 50-60.9 points  F: < than 49.9 points

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Final Grade

If there are noteworthy developments or other important policies that are not reflected in the state’s “core” grade, a state may be accorded a plus (+) or a minus (-), depending on how the changes are likely to impact reproductive health and rights.

State Breakdowns
For state press releases and state-by-state breakdowns of the scoring, more information can be obtained at www.populationinstitute.org/reportcard

For More Information
About state abortion restrictions, see https://www.guttmacher.org/state-policy/explore/overview-abortion-laws
About state Medicaid family planning waivers, see https://www.guttmacher.org/state-policy/explore/medicaid-family-planning-eligibility-expansions
About sex education requirements at the state level, see https://www.guttmacher.org/state-policy/explore/sex-and-hiv-education

Acknowledgments
We wish to express our deep appreciation to the Guttmacher Institute, the Kaiser Family Foundation, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, National Health Law Program and other organizations working in this field for the research and reporting that made this report card possible.
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State Grades
Six states (California, Maine, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington) received an “A” in this year’s report. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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

Federal Courts
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Looking Ahead
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

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**Alabama’s Grade**
Alabama received an “F” this year. Most notably, Alabama received poor marks for:

**Alabama** has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Alabama** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; there is a mandatory ultrasound where the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image; there is a waiting period of 48 hours between the patient receiving counseling and obtaining an abortion; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

**Alabama** was given minus because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

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**Alabama Breakdown of Scores | F- 21 / 100**

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 5 / 15**
Alabama requires HIV education with information on condoms in its sex education curriculum, but not other methods of contraception.

**Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5**
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Alabama does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
Alabama does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15**
Alabama has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10**
Alabama 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 an income level up to 146% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5**
Alabama restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life, rape, or incest in health insurance plans sold on the insurance exchanges.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 1 / 10**
Alabama has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; there is a mandatory ultrasound where the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image; there is a waiting period of 48 hours between the patient receiving counseling and obtaining an abortion; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

**TRAP Laws 0 / 5**
Alabama has enacted a series of TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 0 / 10**
Alabama has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 5 / 10**
59% of women in Alabama live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Alaska is one of 14 states receiving a “C”

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Alaska’s Grade
Alaska received a “C” this year. Most notably, Alaska received mixed marks for:

- Alaska has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.
- Alaska does not mandate sex education in public schools.
- Alaska doesn’t have a policies in place to ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Federal Courts
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

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Alaska Breakdown of Scores  |  C 65 / 100

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 0 / 15**
Alaska does not mandate sex education in public schools.

**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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Alaska does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 10 / 10**
Alaska explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15**
Alaska has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10**
Alaska currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5**
Alaska does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 8 / 10**
Alaska has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: a person planning on receiving an abortion must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on link to breast cancer and fetal pain; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**
Alaska has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10**
Alaska doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 7 / 10**
32% of women in Alaska live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Arizona is one of 25 states receiving a failing grade

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Jennie Wetter, the Institute’s director of public policy, said, “Looking back over the decade of preparing the report card, it is alarming to see how much has changed. We started with only nine states failing on reproductive health and rights, and this year, there are 25. Unfortunately, anti-abortion legislators are showing no signs of stopping the attack. Already with Texas’s S.B. 8 in effect, one in 10 women* of reproductive age live in a state where abortion rights affirmed by Roe v. Wade are out of reach, with more states promising to pass similar laws. And they won’t stop there. Family planning, sex education and LGBTQ+ rights are firmly in their sights and all of this will have devastating consequences.”

Methodology
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Arizona’s Grade
Arizona received an “F” this year. Most notably, Arizona received poor marks for:

- Arizona does not mandate sex education in public schools.
- Arizona has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between pre-abortion counseling and obtaining an abortion; there is a mandatory ultrasound where the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.
- Arizona received a “minus” because of a law that prevents abortion providers from receiving family planning funding.

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

The National Grade
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Federal Courts
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

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Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue

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Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by *Roe v. Wade*.

**Title X**
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

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In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut *Roe v. Wade*, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, *Roe* has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts *Roe* the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

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**Arizona Breakdown of Scores**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PREVENTION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex Education 0 / 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona does not mandate sex</td>
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<tr>
<td>education in public schools.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nurses Authorized to Dispense</td>
<td>5 / 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medications</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Nurse Specialists,</td>
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<td>Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse</td>
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<td>Midwives are authorized to</td>
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<td>dispense medications including</td>
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<td>birth control and STI</td>
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<td>treatment which increases</td>
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<td>access to health care.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to Emergency Contraception</td>
<td>0 / 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona does not require</td>
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<tr>
<td>emergency rooms to provide</td>
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<td>information about emergency</td>
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<td>contraception and dispense</td>
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<td>it on request to sexual</td>
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<td>assault victims.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minors’ Access to Contraception</td>
<td>10 / 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona explicitly allows all</td>
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<tr>
<td>minors to consent to</td>
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<td>contraceptive services.</td>
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<td><strong>AFFORDABILITY</strong></td>
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<td>Medicaid Expansion 8 / 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona has expanded their</td>
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<td>Medicaid program, which</td>
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<td>includes maternal and</td>
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<td>reproductive health care,</td>
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<td>under the Affordable Care Act,</td>
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<td>but they have enacted</td>
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<td>harmful waivers such as</td>
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<td>work requirements that limit</td>
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<td>the number of people who can</td>
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<td>use the expansion.</td>
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<td>Medicaid Family Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expansions 0 / 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona currently does not</td>
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<td>offer an expansion for family</td>
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<td>planning services to the</td>
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<td>Medicaid plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance Coverage of Abortion</td>
<td>0 / 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona restricts abortion</td>
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<td>coverage in private insurance</td>
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<td>plans by only allowing</td>
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<td>abortion coverage for cases</td>
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<td>of life or severe health</td>
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<td>impacts in health insurance</td>
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<td>plans sold on the insurance</td>
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<td>exchanges.</td>
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<td><strong>ACCESS</strong></td>
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<td>Abortion Restrictions 3 / 10</td>
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<td>Arizona has the following</td>
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<td>laws, which make it</td>
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<td>unnecessarily difficult</td>
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<td>for someone to have an</td>
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<td>abortion: there is a mandatory</td>
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<td>waiting period of 24 hours</td>
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<td>between pre-abortion</td>
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<td>counseling and obtaining</td>
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<td>an abortion; there is a</td>
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<td>mandatory ultrasound where the</td>
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<td>patient must be given an</td>
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<td>opportunity to view the image;</td>
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<td>parental consent is</td>
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<td>required; and clinicians who</td>
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<td>perform medication abortion</td>
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<td>procedures are required to be</td>
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<td>licensed physicians in the</td>
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<td>presence of the patient which</td>
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<td>by extension bans telemedicine.</td>
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<td>TRAP Laws 0 / 5</td>
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<td>Arizona has enacted a series of</td>
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<td>TRAP Laws which are targeted</td>
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<td>regulation of abortion</td>
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<td>providers beyond what is</td>
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<td>necessary to ensure patient</td>
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<td>safety.</td>
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<td>Abortion Policy With the Loss</td>
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<td>of <em>Roe</em> 0 / 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona has policies in place</td>
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<td>that could ban abortion if <em>Roe</em></td>
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<td>is struck down.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abortion Access 9 / 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>18% of women in Arizona live in</td>
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<tr>
<td>a county without an abortion</td>
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Arkansas’s Grade
Arkansas received an “F” this year. Most notably, Arkansas received poor marks for:

- Arkansas requires HIV education, but does not require information on condoms or other methods of contraception in its sex education curriculum.
- Arkansas has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks of pregnancy; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including information on fetal pain after 20 weeks’ gestation; there is a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between pre-abortion counseling and undergoing the procedure; the patient must get an ultrasound where the provider must display and describe the image; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

Arkansas was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

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

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### Arkansas Breakdown of Scores  |  F- 35.5 / 100

#### PREVENTION

**Sex Education** 0 / 15  
Arkansas requires HIV education, but does not require information on condoms or other methods of contraception in its sex education curriculum.

**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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception** 2.5 / 5  
Arkansas requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, but does not require they dispense it to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception** 10 / 10  
Arkansas explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

#### AFFORDABILITY

**Medicaid Expansion** 15 / 15  
Arkansas has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions** 0 / 10  
Arkansas currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion** 0 / 5  
Arkansas restricts coverage of abortion in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life, rape, or incest in health insurance plans sold on the insurance exchanges.

#### ACCESS

**Abortion Restrictions** 0 / 10  
Arkansas has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks of pregnancy; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including information on fetal pain after 20 weeks’ gestation; there is a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between pre-abortion counseling and undergoing the procedure; the patient must get an ultrasound where the provider must display and describe the image; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

**TRAP Laws** 0 / 5  
Arkansas has enacted a series of TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe** 0 / 10  
Arkansas has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access** 3 / 10  
77% of women in Arkansas live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Texas's S.B. 8  
Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by *Roe v. Wade*.

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The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

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California's Grade
California received a “A” this year. Most notably, California received high marks for:

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

California currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

California received a “plus” because they mandate their sex education program include information on sexual orientation and that it be inclusive. They also mandate the sex education program teach about consent.

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

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**California Breakdown of Scores**  |  **A+ 100 / 100**

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 15 / 15**
California mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception, and 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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5**
California requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 10 / 10**
California explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15**
California has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10**
California offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with incomes up to 200% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under 19 years old.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5**
California does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 10 / 10**
California currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**
California has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of *Roe* 10 / 10**
California doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if *Roe* is struck down.

**Abortion Access 10 / 10**
3% of women in California live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Colorado is one of 14 states receiving a “C”

Access to Reproductive Health and Rights are in Peril: U.S. Gets an “F”

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Jennie Wetter, the Institute’s director of public policy, said, “Looking back over the decade of preparing the report card, it is alarming to see how much has changed. We started with only nine states failing on reproductive health and rights, and this year, there are 25. Unfortunately, anti-abortion legislators are showing no signs of stopping the attack. Already with Texas’s S.B. 8 in effect, one in 10 women* of reproductive age live in a state where abortion rights affirmed by Roe v. Wade are out of reach, with more states promising to pass similar laws. And they won’t stop there. Family planning, sex education and LGBTQ+ rights are firmly in their sights and all of this will have devastating consequences.”

Methodology
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Colorado’s Grade
Colorado received a “C” this year. Most notably, Colorado received mixed marks for:

- **Colorado** does not mandate sex education in public schools.
- **Colorado** explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.
- **Colorado** doesn’t have a policies in place to ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Colorado received a “minus” because of a law that prevents abortion providers from receiving family planning funding.

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

**The National Grade**

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

**Federal Courts**

The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

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Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the

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Colorado Breakdown of Scores | C-64.5 / 100

PREVENTION

Sex Education 0 / 15
Colorado does not mandate sex education in public schools.

Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

Access to Emergency Contraception 2.5 / 5
Colorado requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, but does not require they dispense it to sexual assault victims.

Minors’ Access to Contraception 10 / 10
Colorado explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

AFFORDABILITY

Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15
Colorado has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10
Colorado currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5
Colorado does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

ACCESS

Abortion Restrictions 9 / 10
Colorado requires parental notice before a minor may obtain an abortion.

TRAP Laws 5 / 5
Colorado has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10
Colorado doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Abortion Access 8 / 10
27% of women in Colorado live in a county without an abortion provider.

Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

Title X
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

Looking Ahead
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

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Connecticut's Grade
Connecticut received a “C” this year. Most notably, Connecticut received mixed marks for:

Connecticut mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum.

Connecticut currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

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

State Grades
Six states (California, Maine, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington) received an “A” in this year's report. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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The Trump/Pence administration's imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

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If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

Connecticut Breakdown of Scores | C+ 70 / 100

PREVENTION

Sex Education 0 / 15
Connecticut mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum.

Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5
Connecticut requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10
Connecticut does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

AFFORDABILITY

Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15
Connecticut has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10
Connecticut offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with incomes up to 263% 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
Connecticut does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

ACCESS

Abortion Restrictions 10 / 10
Connecticut currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

TRAP Laws 5 / 5
Connecticut has not enacted TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10
Connecticut doesn't have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Abortion Access 10 / 10
5% of women in Connecticut live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Delaware’s Grade
Delaware received a “C” this year. Most notably, Delaware received mixed marks for:

Delaware does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

Delaware currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

Delaware was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

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

The National Grade
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Federal Courts
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that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

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**Delaware Breakdown of Scores** | C- 69 / 100

**PREVENTION**

*Sex Education 12 / 15*
Delaware mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, as well as different methods of contraception.

*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.

*Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5*
Delaware does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

*Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10*
Delaware does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

*Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15*
Delaware has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

*Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10*
Delaware currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

*Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5*
Delaware does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

**ACCESS**

*Abortion Restrictions 8 / 10*
Delaware requires parental notice before a minor may obtain an abortion. It also requires clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures to be licensed physicians.

*TRAP Laws 5 / 5*
Delaware has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

*Abortion Policy With the Loss of \textit{Roe} 10 / 10*
Delaware doesn't have policies in place that would ban abortion if \textit{Roe} is struck down.

*Abortion Access 9 / 10*
18% of women in Delaware live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Washington, D.C.’s Grade
Washington, D.C. received a “B” this year. Most notably, Washington, D.C. received high marks for:

Washington, D.C. mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, as well as different methods of contraception.

Washington, D.C. currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

Washington, D.C. received a “plus” because they mandate their sex education program include information on sexual orientation and that it be inclusive. They also mandate the sex education program teach about consent.

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

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

Federal Courts
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**Washington, D.C. Breakdown of Scores | B+ 82 / 100**

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Florida’s Grade
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women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by *Roe v. Wade*.

**Title X**
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

**Looking Ahead**
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut *Roe v. Wade*, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, *Roe* has only ever been a right in name only.

If the Supreme Court guts *Roe* the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

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### Florida Breakdown of Scores  |  F 30 / 100

#### PREVENTION
- **Sex Education 0 / 15**
  Florida mandates sex education in public schools, covering abstinence and HIV prevention, but does not require that HIV education include condoms or that sex education include contraception.

- **Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 5 / 5**
  Nurse Practitioners and Nurse Midwives are authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment which increases access to health care.

- **Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
  Florida does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

- **Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
  Florida does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

#### AFFORDABILITY
- **Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15**
  Florida has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

- **Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10**
  Florida 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 who have lost coverage, but does not expand based on income.

- **Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5**
  Florida restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life, rape, or incest in health insurance plans sold on the insurance exchanges.

#### ACCESS
- **Abortion Restrictions 7 / 10**
  Florida has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: a mandatory ultrasound where the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image is required; parental consent and notice is required before a minor can obtain an abortion; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians.

- **TRAP Laws 0 / 5**
  Florida has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

- **Abortion Policy With the Loss of *Roe* 10 / 10**
  Florida doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if *Roe* is struck down.

- **Abortion Access 8 / 10**
  24% of women in Florida live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Jennie Wetter, the Institute’s director of public policy, said, “Looking back over the decade of preparing the report card, it is alarming to see how much has changed. We started with only nine states failing on reproductive health and rights, and this year, there are 25. Unfortunately, anti-abortion legislators are showing no signs of stopping the attack. Already with Texas’s S.B. 8 in effect, one in 10 women* of reproductive age live in a state where abortion rights affirmed by Roe v. Wade are out of reach, with more states promising to pass similar laws. And they won’t stop there. Family planning, sex education and LGBTQ+ rights are firmly in their sights and all of this will have devastating consequences.”

**Georgia** is one of 25 states receiving a failing grade

**Access to Reproductive Health and Rights are in Peril: U.S. Gets an “F”**

**Methodology**
Using 11 criteria, the Institute’s report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. Based upon their composite scores (0-100), each state received a “core” grade (A, B, C, D, or F). Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

**Georgia’s Grade**
Georgia received an “F” this year. Most notably, Georgia received poor marks for:

**Georgia** mandates sex education in public schools, covering abstinence and HIV prevention, but does not require that HIV education include condoms or that sex education include contraception.

**Georgia** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks, the patient must receive counseling 24 hours before an abortion procedure, which must include misinformation about fetal pain. Furthermore, parental notice is required, and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians.

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

**Federal Courts**
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

**Texas’s S.B. 8**
Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S.

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live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

**Title X**
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

**Looking Ahead**
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**Georgia Breakdown of Scores | F 37 / 100**

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 0 / 15**
Georgia mandates sex education in public schools, covering abstinence and HIV prevention, but does not require that HIV education include condoms or that sex education include contraception.

**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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Georgia does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 10 / 10**
Georgia explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15**
Georgia has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10**
Georgia 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 200% of the federal poverty line.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5**
Georgia restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life or severe health impacts in health insurance plans sold on the insurance exchanges.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 2 / 10**
Georgia has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks, the patient must receive counseling 24 hours before an abortion procedure, which must include misinformation about fetal pain. Furthermore, parental notice is required, and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**
Georgia has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 0 / 10**
Georgia has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 5 / 10**
55% of women in Georgia live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Hawaii is one of 11 states receiving a “B” or higher


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Methodology

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Hawaii’s Grade

Hawaii received a “B” this year. Most notably, Hawaii received high marks for:

- Hawaii mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception, and requires that the education be medically accurate.
- Hawaii currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.
- Hawaii was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

State Grades

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

The National Grade

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

- Federal Courts
  The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson)

Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

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Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

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**Title X**
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

**Looking Ahead**
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

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**Hawaii Breakdown of Scores   |   B- 80 / 100**

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 15 / 15**
Hawaii mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception, and 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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5**
Hawaii requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
Hawaii does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

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**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15**
Hawaii has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10**
Hawaii currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5**
Hawaii does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

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**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 10 / 10**
Hawaii currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**
Hawaii has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10**
Hawaii doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 10 / 10**
5% of women in Hawaii live in a county without an abortion provider.
Idaho is one of 25 states receiving a failing grade

Access to Reproductive Health and Rights are in Peril: U.S. Gets an “F”

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Methodology
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Idaho’s Grade
Idaho received an “F” this year. Most notably, Idaho received poor marks for:

Idaho does not mandate sex education in public schools.
Idaho has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.
Idaho currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

Idaho was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

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

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### Idaho Breakdown of Scores  |  F- 44 / 100

#### PREVENTION

**Sex Education 0 / 15**
Idaho does not mandate sex education in public schools.

**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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Idaho does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 10 / 10**
Idaho explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

#### AFFORDABILITY

**Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15**
Idaho has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10**
Idaho currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5**
Idaho restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life, rape, or incest in health insurance plans sold on the insurance exchanges and in cases of life in all private insurance plans.

#### ACCESS

**Abortion Restrictions 5 / 10**
Idaho has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between abortion counseling and procedure; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**
Idaho has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of *Roe* 0 / 10**
Idaho has policies in place that could ban abortion if *Roe* is struck down.

**Abortion Access 4 / 10**
67% of women in Idaho live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Illinois’s Grade
Illinois received a “C” this year. Most notably, Illinois received mixed marks for:

- **Illinois** doesn’t have a policies in place to ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

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

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- **Federal Courts**
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Illinois Breakdown of Scores  |  C 69 / 100

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 8 / 15**
Illinois requires HIV education with information on condoms in its sex education curriculum and requires that the education is 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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5**
Illinois requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
Illinois does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15**
Illinois has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10**
Illinois currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5**
Illinois does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 9 / 10**
Illinois requires parental notice before a minor may obtain an abortion.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**
Illinois has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10**
Illinois doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 7 / 10**
37% of women in Illinois live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Methodology
Using 11 criteria, the Institute’s report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. Based upon their composite scores (0-100), each state received a “core” grade (A, B, C, D, or F). Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

Indiana’s Grade
Indiana received an “F” this year. Most notably, Indiana received poor marks for:

- Indiana mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms are part of the curriculum.
- Indiana has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to obtain an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on fetal pain; an ultrasound is required and the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image; there is a mandatory waiting period of 18 hours between abortion counseling and procedure; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

Indiana received a “minus” because of a law that prevents abortion providers from receiving family planning funding.

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

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

Federal Courts
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

Texas’s S.B. 8
Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those

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who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

**Title X**
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

**Looking Ahead**
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

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### Indiana Breakdown of Scores | F- 31 / 100

**Prevention**

**Sex Education 0 / 15**
Indiana mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms are part of the curriculum.

**Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5**
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Indiana does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
Indiana does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**Affordability**

**Medicaid Expansion 8 / 15**
Indiana has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act, but they have enacted harmful waivers such as work requirements and lock out penalties that limit the number of people who can use the expansion.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10**
Indiana offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 146% 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 0 / 5**
Indiana restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life, rape, incest or severe health impacts in all private health insurance plans including those sold on the insurance exchanges.

**Access**

**Abortion Restrictions 0 / 10**
Indiana has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to obtain an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on fetal pain; an ultrasound is required and the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image; there is a mandatory waiting period of 18 hours between abortion counseling and procedure; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

**TRAP Laws 0 / 5**
Indiana has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10**
Indiana doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 3 / 10**
70% of women in Indiana live in a county without an abortion provider.
Iowa is one of 14 states receiving a “C”

Access to Reproductive Health and Rights are in Peril: U.S. Gets an “F”

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Jennie Wetter, the Institute’s director of public policy, said, “Looking back over the decade of preparing the report card, it is alarming to see how much has changed. We started with only nine states failing on reproductive health and rights, and this year, there are 25. Unfortunately, anti-abortion legislators are showing no signs of stopping the attack. Already with Texas’s S.B. 8 in effect, one in 10 women* of reproductive age live in a state where abortion rights affirmed by Roe v. Wade are out of reach, with more states promising to pass similar laws. And they won’t stop there. Family planning, sex education and LGBTQ+ rights are firmly in their sights and all of this will have devastating consequences.”

Methodology
Using 11 criteria, the Institute’s report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. Based upon their composite scores (0-100), each state received a “core” grade (A, B, C, D, or F). Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

Iowa’s Grade
Iowa received a “C” this year. Most notably, Iowa received mixed marks for:

- **Iowa** mandates sex education in public schools, covering abstinence and HIV prevention, but does not require that HIV education include condoms or that sex education include contraception. However it does require that the education be medically accurate.
- **Iowa** has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.
- **Iowa** received a “minus” because of a law that prevents abortion providers from receiving family planning funding.

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

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

- **Federal Courts**
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

- **Texas’s S.B. 8**
Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that

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one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by *Roe v. Wade*.

**Title X**
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

**Looking Ahead**
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut *Roe v. Wade*, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, *Roe* has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts *Roe* the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

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**Iowa Breakdown of Scores | C- 63 / 100**

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 3 / 15**
Iowa mandates sex education in public schools, covering abstinence and HIV prevention, but does not require that HIV education include condoms or that sex education include contraception. However it does require 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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Iowa does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 10 / 10**
Iowa explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15**
Iowa has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10**
Iowa does not offer Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid, but they do have a state funded program. The state funded program is offered to people with income levels up to 300% of the federal poverty line.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5**
Iowa does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 5 / 10**
Iowa has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks, an ultrasound is required and the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image, requires parental notice and requires clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures to be licensed physicians.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**
Iowa has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 0 / 10**
Iowa has policies in place that could ban abortion if *Roe* is struck down.

**Abortion Access 5 / 10**
58% of women in Iowa live in a county without an abortion provider.

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A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible.
Kansas is one of 25 states receiving a failing grade

Access to Reproductive Health and Rights are in Peril: U.S. Gets an “F”

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Methodology
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Kansas’s Grade
Kansas received an “F” this year. Most notably, Kansas received poor marks for:

- Kansas mandates sex education in public schools, but does not require that sex education include condoms or contraception.
- Kansas has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on link to breast cancer, negative psychological effects, fetal pain, an ultrasound is required and the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

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

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Federal Courts
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

Texas’s S.B. 8
Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10

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women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

**Title X**
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

**Looking Ahead**
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

**Kansas Breakdown of Scores | F 19 / 100**

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 0 / 15**
Kansas mandates sex education in public schools, but does not require that sex education include condoms or contraception.

**Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5**
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Kansas does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
Kansas does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15**
Kansas has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10**
Kansas currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5**
Kansas restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life endangerment in all private health insurance plans including those sold on the insurance exchanges.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 0 / 10**
Kansas has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on link to breast cancer, negative psychological effects, fetal pain, an ultrasound is required and the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**
Kansas has enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety, but they are temporarily enjoined pending court decisions.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10**
Kansas doesn't have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 4 / 10**
61% of women in Kansas live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Kentucky is one of 25 states receiving a failing grade

Methodology
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Kentucky’s Grade
Kentucky received an “F” this year. Most notably, Kentucky received poor marks for:

Kentucky mandates sex education in public schools, covering abstinence and HIV prevention, but does not require that HIV education include condoms or that sex education include contraception.

Kentucky has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between abortion counseling and the procedure; the patient must obtain an ultrasound where the provider must display and describe the image; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

Kentucky was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

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

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Texas’s S.B. 8
Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an
abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by *Roe v. Wade*.

**Title X**
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### Kentucky Breakdown of Scores | F- 28 / 100

#### PREVENTION

**Sex Education 0 / 15**
Kentucky mandates sex education in public schools, covering abstinence and HIV prevention, but does not require that HIV education include condoms or that sex education include contraception.

**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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Kentucky does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 5 / 10**
Kentucky 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**
Kentucky has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10**
Kentucky currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5**
Kentucky restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life endangerment in all private health insurance plans including those sold on the insurance exchanges.

#### ACCESS

**Abortion Restrictions 1 / 10**
Kentucky has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between abortion counseling and the procedure; the patient must obtain an ultrasound where the provider must display and describe the image; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

**TRAP Laws 0 / 5**
Kentucky has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of *Roe* 0 / 10**
Kentucky has policies in place that could ban abortion if *Roe* is struck down.

**Abortion Access 2 / 10**
82% of women in Kentucky live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Louisiana's Grade
Louisiana received an “F” this year. Most notably, Louisiana received poor marks for:

- Louisiana does not mandate sex education in public schools.
- Louisiana has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on fetal pain, negative psychological effects and an ultrasound where the provider must display and describe fetal remains; and a spouse or the state’s attorney can request a judicial hearing to stop a woman from seeking an abortion.
- Louisiana’s Grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, if the federal judiciary could render rulings adversely affecting Title X, the coverage of contraception under the Affordable Care Act, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

Federal Courts
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

Texas’s S.B. 8
Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women in the research. Otherwise, PI uses gender-inclusive language to include all individuals who may seek abortion services.
women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by *Roe v. Wade*.

**Title X**
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

**Looking Ahead**
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut *Roe v. Wade*, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, *Roe* has only ever been a right in name only.

If the Supreme Court guts *Roe* the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

**Louisiana Breakdown of Scores | F 23 / 100**

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 0 / 15**
Louisiana does not mandate sex education in public schools.

**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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Louisiana does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
Louisiana does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15**
Louisiana has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10**
Louisiana currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5**
Louisiana restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by not allowing any abortion coverage in health insurance plans sold on the insurance exchanges.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 0 / 10**
Louisiana has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on fetal pain, negative psychological effects and an ultrasound where the provider must display and describe the image; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between abortion counseling and procedure; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

**TRAP Laws 0 / 5**
Louisiana has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of *Roe* 0 / 10**
Louisiana has policies in place that could ban abortion if *Roe* is struck down.

**Abortion Access 3 / 10**
72% of women in Louisiana live in a county without an abortion provider.

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A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible.
Maine is one of 6 states receiving an “A”

Access to Reproductive Health and Rights are in Peril: U.S. Gets an “F”

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Today the Population Institute released its tenth annual 50 State Report Card on Reproductive Health and Rights. Over the past decade, the gap between states prioritizing reproductive health and rights and those seeking to eliminate them has continued to widen. The report card, the most comprehensive of its kind, tracks multiple indicators of reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, and abortion services. In the ten years of the report card, the U.S. overall grade has dropped from a C- to an F, and the number of failing states has grown from nine the first year to 25 this year. This is disastrous for people living in those states.

Jennie Wetter, the Institute’s director of public policy, said, “Looking back over the decade of preparing the report card, it is alarming to see how much has changed. We started with only nine states failing on reproductive health and rights, and this year, there are 25. Unfortunately, anti-abortion legislators are showing no signs of stopping the attack. Already with Texas’s S.B. 8 in effect, one in 10 women* of reproductive age live in a state where abortion rights affirmed by Roe v. Wade are out of reach, with more states promising to pass similar laws. And they won’t stop there. Family planning, sex education and LGBTQ+ rights are firmly in their sights and all of this will have devastating consequences.”

Methodology
Using 11 criteria, the Institute’s report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. Based upon their composite scores (0-100), each state received a “core” grade (A, B, C, D, or F). Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

Maine’s Grade
Maine received a “A” this year. Most notably, Maine received high marks for:

- **Maine** mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception, and requires that the education be medically accurate.
- **Maine** currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

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

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

- **Federal Courts**
  The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

- **Texas’s S.B. 8**
  Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

- **Title X**
  The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from

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counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

Looking Ahead
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

Maine Breakdown of Scores  |  A 88 / 100

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 15 / 15**
Maine mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception, and 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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Maine does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 5 / 10**
Maine 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**
Maine has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10**
Maine offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 214% of the federal poverty line, as well as people who have lost coverage postpartum. 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**
Maine does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 10 / 10**
Maine currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**
Maine has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10**
Maine doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 8 / 10**
24% of women in Maine live in a county without an abortion provider.

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A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible.
Maryland is one of 11 states receiving a “B” or higher

Access to Reproductive Health and Rights are in Peril: U.S. Gets an “F”

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Methodology
Using 11 criteria, the Institute’s report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. Based upon their composite scores (0-100), each state received a “core” grade (A, B, C, D, or F). Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

Maryland’s Grade
Maryland received a “B” this year. Most notably, Maryland received high marks for:

Maryland mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception.

Maryland doesn’t have a policies in place to ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Maryland was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

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

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

Federal Courts
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

Texas’s S.B. 8
Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

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Massachusetts is one of 14 states receiving a “C”

Access to Reproductive Health and Rights are in Peril: U.S. Gets an “F”

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Methodology
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Massachusetts’s Grade
Massachusetts received a “C” this year. Most notably, Massachusetts received mixed marks for:

- Massachusetts does not mandate sex education in public schools.
- Massachusetts has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.
- Massachusetts doesn’t have a policies in place to ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Massachusetts was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

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

The National Grade
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Federal Courts
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Texas’s S.B. 8
Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that

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Title X
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

Looking Ahead
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

Massachusetts Breakdown of Scores | C- 68 / 100

PREVENTION

Sex Education 0 / 15
Massachusetts does not mandate sex education in public schools.

Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5
Massachusetts requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

Minors’ Access to Contraception 10 / 10
Massachusetts explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

AFFORDABILITY

Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15
Massachusetts has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10
Massachusetts currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5
Massachusetts does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

ACCESS

Abortion Restrictions 9 / 10
Massachusetts requires parental consent before a minor can obtain an abortion.

TRAP Laws 5 / 5
Massachusetts has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10
Massachusetts doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Abortion Access 9 / 10
13% of women in Massachusetts live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Michigan is one of 25 states receiving a failing grade

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Methodology
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Michigan’s Grade
Michigan received an “F” this year. Most notably, Michigan received poor marks for:

- **Michigan** mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms are part of the curriculum.
- **Michigan** has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.
- **Michigan** has also enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Michigan** received a “minus” because of a law that prevents abortion providers from receiving family planning funding.

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

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

**Federal Courts**
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

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**Michigan Breakdown of Scores | F- 19 / 100**

### PREVENTION

**Sex Education 0 / 15**
Michigan mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms are part of the curriculum.

**Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5**
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Michigan does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
Michigan does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

### AFFORDABILITY

**Medicaid Expansion 8 / 15**
Michigan has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act but they have enacted harmful waivers such as lock out penalties that limit the number of people who can use the expansion.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10**
Michigan currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5**
Michigan restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life endangerment in all private health insurance plans including those sold on the insurance exchanges.

### ACCESS

**Abortion Restrictions 4 / 10**
Michigan has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on negative psychological effects; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between abortion counseling and procedure; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians.

**TRAP Laws 0 / 5**
Michigan has also enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 0 / 10**
Michigan has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 7 / 10**
35% of women in Michigan live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Minnesota’s Grade
Minnesota received a “C” this year. Most notably, Minnesota received mixed marks for:

- Minnesota mandates sex education in public schools, covering abstinence and HIV prevention, but does not require that HIV education include condoms or that sex education include contraception.
- Minnesota has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.
- Minnesota does not include condoms or that sex education include contraception.
- Minnesota in the research. Otherwise, PI uses gender-inclusive language to include all individuals who may seek abortion services.
- that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

Texas’s S.B. 8
Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

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

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

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The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization)
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A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible.

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**Title X**

The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

**Looking Ahead**

In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

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**Minnesota Breakdown of Scores | C 68 / 100**

### PREVENTION

**Sex Education 0 / 15**

Minnesota mandates sex education in public schools, covering abstinence and HIV prevention, but does not require that HIV education include condoms or that sex education include contraception.

**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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5**

Minnesota requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 5 / 10**

Minnesota 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**

Minnesota has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10**

Minnesota offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 200% 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**

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

### ACCESS

**Abortion Restrictions 4 / 10**

Minnesota has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on fetal pain after 20 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between abortion counseling and procedure; notice of both parents is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**

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

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10**

Minnesota doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 4 / 10**

61% of women in Minnesota live in a county without an abortion provider.
Access to Reproductive Health and Rights are in Peril: U.S. Gets an “F”

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Jennie Wetter, the Institute’s director of public policy, said, “Looking back over the decade of preparing the report card, it is alarming to see how much has changed. We started with only nine states failing on reproductive health and rights, and this year, there are 25. Unfortunately, anti-abortion legislators are showing no signs of stopping the attack. Already with Texas’s S.B. 8 in effect, one in 10 women* of reproductive age live in a state where abortion rights affirmed by Roe v. Wade are out of reach, with more states promising to pass similar laws. And they won’t stop there. Family planning, sex education and LGBTQ+ rights are firmly in their sights and all of this will have devastating consequences.”

Methodology
Using 11 criteria, the Institute’s report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. Based upon their composite scores (0-100), each state received a “core” grade (A, B, C, D, or F). Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

Mississippi's Grade
Mississippi received an “F” this year. Most notably, Mississippi received poor marks for:

Mississippi has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; patients must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on link to breast cancer; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure with a mandatory ultrasound that the provider must offer the patient the opportunity to view; consent from both parents is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

Mississippi was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

State Grades
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**Mississippi Breakdown of Scores | F- 16 / 100**

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 0 / 15**
Mississippi mandates sex education, but it does not require that contraception be part of the curriculum.

**Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 5 / 5**
Clinical Nurse Specialists are authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment which increases access to health care.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Mississippi does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
Mississippi does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15**
Mississippi has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10**
Mississippi 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 199% of the federal poverty line, including men and individuals under age 19.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5**
Mississippi restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life, rape, or incest in health insurance plans sold on the insurance exchanges.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 0 / 10**
Mississippi has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; patients must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on link to breast cancer; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure with a mandatory ultrasound that the provider must offer the patient the opportunity to view; consent from both parents is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

**TRAP Laws 0 / 5**
Mississippi has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 0 / 10**
Mississippi has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 1 / 10**
91% of women in Mississippi live in a county without an abortion provider.
Missouri is one of 25 states receiving a failing grade


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Missouri’s Grade
Missouri received an “F” this year. Most notably, Missouri received poor marks for:

Missouri mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum, but does mandate it be medically accurate.

Missouri has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including information on fetal pain at 20 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

Missouri was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

Federal Courts
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

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**Title X**
The Trump/Pence administration's imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

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In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only.

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**Missouri Breakdown of Scores | F- 34 / 100**

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 3 / 15**
Missouri mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum, but does mandate it be medically accurate.

**Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5**
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Missouri does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
Missouri does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15**
Missouri has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10**
Missouri does not offer Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid, but they do have a state funded program. The state funded program is offered to people with income levels up to 185% of the federal poverty line.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5**
Missouri restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life endangerment in all private health insurance plans including those sold on the insurance exchanges.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 3 / 10**
Missouri has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including information on fetal pain at 20 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

**TRAP Laws 0 / 5**
Missouri has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 0 / 10**
Missouri has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 3 / 10**
78% of women in Missouri live in a county without an abortion provider.
Montana is one of 14 states receiving a “C”

Access to Reproductive Health and Rights are in Peril: U.S. Gets an “F”

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Montana’s Grade
Montana received a “C” this year. Most notably, Montana received mixed marks for:

Montana mandates sex education and HIV education in public schools but it does not require that condoms or other forms of contraception be part of the curriculum.

Montana currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

Montana was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

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

The National Grade
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Federal Courts
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

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Montana Breakdown of Scores | C- 63 / 100

PREVENTION

**Sex Education 0 / 15**
Montana mandates sex education and HIV education in public schools but it does not require that condoms or other forms of contraception be part of the curriculum.

**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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Montana does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 5 / 10**
Montana 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 8 / 15**
Montana has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act but they have enacted harmful waivers such as lock out penalties that limit the number of people who can use the expansion.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10**
Montana 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 216% of the federal poverty.

ACCESS

**Abortion Restrictions 10 / 10**
Montana currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**
Montana has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10**
Montana doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 5 / 10**
56% of women in Montana live in a county without an abortion provider.

Looking Ahead

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Nebraska’s Grade
Nebraska received an “F” this year. Most notably, Nebraska received poor marks for:

- Nebraska does not mandate sex education in public schools.
- Nebraska has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on negative psychological effects; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

Nebraska received a “minus” because of a law that prevents abortion providers from receiving Title X family planning funding.

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Nevada’s Grade
Nevada received a “C” this year. Most notably, Nevada received mixed marks for:

- **Nevada** does mandate sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception.

- **Nevada** has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

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

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

- **Federal Courts**
  The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade.

According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

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Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

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**Title X**
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

**Looking Ahead**
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

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**Nevada Breakdown of Scores | C 64 / 100**

### PREVENTION

**Sex Education 0 / 15**
Nevada does mandate sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception.

**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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5**
Nevada requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
Nevada does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

### AFFORDABILITY

**Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15**
Nevada has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10**
Nevada currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5**
Nevada does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

### ACCESS

**Abortion Restrictions 9 / 10**
Nevada requires clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures to be licensed physicians.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**
Nevada has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10**
Nevada doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 10 / 10**
9% of women in Nevada live in a county without an abortion provider.
New Hampshire is one of 14 states receiving a “C”

Access to Reproductive Health and Rights are in Peril: U.S. Gets an “F”

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Today the Population Institute released its tenth annual 50 State Report Card on Reproductive Health and Rights. Over the past decade, the gap between states prioritizing reproductive health and rights and those seeking to eliminate them has continued to widen. The report card, the most comprehensive of its kind, tracks multiple indicators of reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, and abortion services. In the ten years of the report card, the U.S. overall grade has dropped from a C- to an F, and the number of failing states has grown from nine the first year to 25 this year. This is disastrous for people living in those states.

Jennie Wetter, the Institute’s director of public policy, said, “Looking back over the decade of preparing the report card, it is alarming to see how much has changed. We started with only nine states failing on reproductive health and rights, and this year, there are 25. Unfortunately, anti-abortion legislators are showing no signs of stopping the attack. Already with Texas’s S.B. 8 in effect, one in 10 women* of reproductive age live in a state where abortion rights affirmed by Roe v. Wade are out of reach, with more states promising to pass similar laws. And they won’t stop there. Family planning, sex education and LGBTQ+ rights are firmly in their sights and all of this will have devastating consequences.”

Methodology
Using 11 criteria, the Institute’s report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. Based upon their composite scores (0-100), each state received a “core” grade (A, B, C, D, or F). Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

New Hampshire’s Grade
New Hampshire received a “C” this year. Most notably, New Hampshire received mixed marks for:

- New Hampshire mandates sex education & HIV education, but it does not require that condoms or birth control be part of the curriculum.

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

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In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut *Roe v. Wade*, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, *Roe* has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts *Roe* the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

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### New Hampshire Breakdown of Scores | C 66 / 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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New Jersey is one of 6 states receiving an “A”

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New Jersey’s Grade
New Jersey received a “A” this year. Most notably, New Jersey received high marks for:

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

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

New Jersey was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

State Grades
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**New Jersey Breakdown of Scores**

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 15 / 15**
New Jersey mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. New Jersey also requires 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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5**
New Jersey requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

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**Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15**
New Jersey has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10**
New Jersey offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 205% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5**
New Jersey does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 10 / 10**
New Jersey has no laws that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**
New Jersey has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10**
New Jersey doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 8 / 10**
26% of women in New Jersey live in a county without an abortion provider.

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New Mexico’s Grade
New Mexico received a “A” this year. Most notably, New Mexico received high marks for:

New Mexico mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception.

New Mexico currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

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

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New Mexico Breakdown of Scores | A 93 / 100

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 12 / 15**
New Mexico mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception.

**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.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5**
New Mexico requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

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New Mexico explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

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**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5**
New Mexico does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 10 / 10**
New Mexico currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**
New Mexico has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10**
New Mexico doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 6 / 10**
48% of women in New Mexico live in a county without an abortion provider.
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New York’s Grade

New York received a “B” this year. Most notably, New York received high marks for:

- **New York** explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.
- **New York** does not have any laws which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

State Grades

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

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**Looking Ahead**
In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut *Roe v. Wade*, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, *Roe* has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts *Roe* the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all."

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### New York Breakdown of Scores  |  B 85 / 100

#### PREVENTION

**Sex Education 0 / 15**
New York requires HIV education, but does not include information on condoms in its HIV education curriculum.

**Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 5 / 5**
Nurse Midwives are authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment which increases access to health care.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5**
New York requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors' Access to Contraception 10 / 10**
New York explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

#### AFFORDABILITY

**Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15**
New York has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10**
New York offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 223% 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**
New York does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

#### ACCESS

**Abortion Restrictions 10 / 10**
New York does not have any laws which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

**TRAP Laws 5 / 5**
New York has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of *Roe* 10 / 10**
New York doesn't have policies in place that would ban abortion if *Roe* is struck down.

**Abortion Access 10 / 10**
8% of women in New York live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Access to Reproductive Health and Rights are in Peril: U.S. Gets an “F”

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Jennie Wetter, the Institute’s director of public policy, said, “Looking back over the decade of preparing the report card, it is alarming to see how much has changed. We started with only nine states failing on reproductive health and rights, and this year, there are 25. Unfortunately, anti-abortion legislators are showing no signs of stopping the attack. Already with Texas’s S.B. 8 in effect, one in 10 women* of reproductive age live in a state where abortion rights affirmed by Roe v. Wade are out of reach, with more states promising to pass similar laws. And they won’t stop there. Family planning, sex education and LGBTQ+ rights are firmly in their sights and all of this will have devastating consequences.”

Methodology
Using 11 criteria, the Institute’s report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. Based upon their composite scores (0-100), each state received a “core” grade (A, B, C, D, or F). Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

North Carolina
North Carolina received a “D” this year. Most notably, North Carolina received poor marks for:

North Carolina has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

North Carolina has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on negative psychological effects; there is a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure with a mandatory ultrasound; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

North Carolina received a “minus” because of a law that prevents abortion providers from receiving family planning funding.

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

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

Federal Courts
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

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Title X
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

Looking Ahead
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

North Carolina Breakdown of Scores | D- 57 / 100

PREVENTION

Sex Education 15 / 15
North Carolina mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. North Carolina also requires that the education be medically accurate.

Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 5 / 5
Nurse Practitioners and Nurse Midwives are authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment which increases access to health care.

Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5
North Carolina does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims

Minors’ Access to Contraception 10 / 10
North Carolina explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

AFFORDABILITY

Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15
North Carolina has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10
North Carolina offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment is offered to people with income levels up to 200% of the federal poverty line. North Carolina also expands to the coverage to include men and individuals under 19 years old.

Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5
North Carolina restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life, rape, or incest in health insurance plans sold on the insurance exchanges.

ACCESS

Abortion Restrictions 2 / 10
North Carolina has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on negative psychological effects; there is a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure with a mandatory ultrasound; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

TRAP Laws 0 / 5
North Carolina has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10
North Carolina doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Abortion Access 5 / 10
53% of women in North Carolina live in a county without an abortion provider.

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North Dakota is one of 25 states receiving a failing grade

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**North Dakota’s Grade**

North Dakota received an “F” this year. Most notably, North Dakota received poor marks for:

- **North Dakota** mandates sex education & HIV education in public schools but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception.

- **North Dakota** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; parental consent from both parents is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

- North Dakota was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

- North Dakota received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

**State Grades**

Six states (California, Maine, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington) received an "A" in this year’s report. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

**The National Grade**

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

- **Federal Courts**
  The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

- **Texas’s S.B. 8**
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Ohio's Grade

Ohio received an “F” this year. Most notably, Ohio received poor marks for:

Ohio does mandate sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception.

Ohio has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure with a mandatory ultrasound that the provider must offer the patient the opportunity to view; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians.

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women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by *Roe v. Wade*.

**Title X**
The Trump/Pence administration's imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

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### Ohio Breakdown of Scores | F- 20 / 100

#### PREVENTION

**Sex Education 0 / 15**
Ohio does mandate sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception.

**Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5**
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5**
Ohio requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
Ohio does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

#### AFFORDABILITY

**Medicaid Expansion 8 / 15**
Ohio has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act but they have enacted harmful waivers such as work requirements that limit the number of people who can use the expansion.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10**
Ohio currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5**
Ohio restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life, rape, or incest in health insurance plans sold on the insurance exchanges.

#### ACCESS

**Abortion Restrictions 2 / 10**
Ohio has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure with a mandatory ultrasound that the provider must offer the patient the opportunity to view; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians.

**TRAP Laws 0 / 5**
Ohio has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of *Roe* 0 / 10**
Ohio has policies in place that could ban abortion if *Roe* is struck down.

**Abortion Access 5 / 10**
55% of women in Ohio live in a county without an abortion provider.

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**Oklahoma's Grade**
Oklahoma received an “F” this year. Most notably, Oklahoma received poor marks for:

**Oklahoma** has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Oklahoma** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on link to breast cancer and fetal pain; there is a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure with a mandatory ultrasound; parental consent and notice is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

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### Oklahoma Breakdown of Scores | F 28 / 100

#### PREVENTION

**Sex Education 8 / 15**
Oklahoma requires HIV education with information on condoms in its sex education curriculum, but not other methods of contraception. They also require it to be medically accurate.

**Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5**
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Oklahoma does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
Oklahoma does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

#### AFFORDABILITY

**Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15**
Oklahoma has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10**
Oklahoma currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5**
Oklahoma restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life endangerment in all private health insurance plans including those sold on the insurance exchanges.

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Oklahoma has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on link to breast cancer and fetal pain; there is a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure with a mandatory ultrasound; parental consent and notice is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

**TRAP Laws 0 / 5**
Oklahoma has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of *Roe* 0 / 10**
Oklahoma has policies in place that could ban abortion if *Roe* is struck down.

**Abortion Access 5 / 10**
53% of women in Oklahoma live in a county without an abortion provider.

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**Oregon** is one of 6 states receiving an “A”

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**Oregon’s Grade**

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

**State Grades**

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

**The National Grade**

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

**Federal Courts**

The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (*Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut *Roe v. Wade*. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn *Roe*, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

**Texas’s S.B. 8**

Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by *Roe v. Wade*.

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**Title X**
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes.

**Looking Ahead**
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut *Roe v. Wade*, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, *Roe* has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts *Roe* the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

### Oregon Breakdown of Scores | A+ 93 / 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREVENTION</th>
<th>AFFORDABILITY</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex Education 15 / 15</strong></td>
<td><strong>Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15</strong></td>
<td><strong>Abortion Restrictions 10 / 10</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Oregon has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.</td>
<td>Oregon has no laws that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 5 / 5</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TRAP Laws 5 / 5</strong></td>
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<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Oregon has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5</strong></td>
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<td>Oregon requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.</td>
<td>Oregon does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services, however doctors may, but do not have to, inform the minor’s parents.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.populationinstitute.org/reportcard">For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: www.populationinstitute.org/reportcard</a></td>
<td>23% of women in Oregon live in a county without an abortion provider.</td>
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Pennsylvania is one of 14 states receiving a “C”

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Jennie Wetter, the Institute’s director of public policy, said, “Looking back over the decade of preparing the report card, it is alarming to see how much has changed. We started with only nine states failing on reproductive health and rights, and this year, there are 25. Unfortunately, anti-abortion legislators are showing no signs of stopping the attack. Already with Texas’s S.B. 8 in effect, one in 10 women* of reproductive age live in a state where abortion rights affirmed by Roe v. Wade are out of reach, with more states promising to pass similar laws. And they won’t stop there. Family planning, sex education and LGBTQ+ rights are firmly in their sights and all of this will have devastating consequences.”

Methodology
Using 11 criteria, the Institute’s report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. Based upon their composite scores (0-100), each state received a “core” grade (A, B, C, D, or F). Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

Pennsylvania’s Grade
Pennsylvania received a “C” this year. Most notably, Pennsylvania received mixed marks for:

Pennsylvania mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum.

Pennsylvania has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians.

Pennsylvania was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

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

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Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue

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Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

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The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

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In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

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**Pennsylvania Breakdown of Scores**

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education** 0 / 15
Pennsylvania mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum.

**Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications** 5 / 5
Nurse Practitioners and Nurse Midwives are authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment which increases access to health care.

**Access to Emergency Contraception** 2.5 / 5
Pennsylvania requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, but does not require they dispense it to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception** 10 / 10
Pennsylvania explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion** 15 / 15
Pennsylvania has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions** 10 / 10
Pennsylvania offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment is offered to people with income levels up to 220% 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** 0 / 5
Pennsylvania restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life, rape, or incest in health insurance plans sold on the insurance exchanges.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions** 5 / 10
Pennsylvania has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians.

**TRAP Laws** 0 / 5
Pennsylvania has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe** 10 / 10
Pennsylvania doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access** 6 / 10
48% of women in Pennsylvania live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Rhode Island’s Grade
Rhode Island received a “C” this year. Most notably, Rhode Island received mixed marks for:

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

Rhode Island does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

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

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

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Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10

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Rhode Island Breakdown of Scores | C+ 67 / 100

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 15 / 15**
Rhode Island mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. Rhode Island also requires that sex education be medically accurate.

**Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 5 / 5**
Clinical Nurse Specialists and Nurse Practitioners are authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment which increases access to health care.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5**
Rhode Island does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
Rhode Island does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15**
Rhode Island has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10**
Rhode Island 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 those with loss of coverage postpartum, but does not expand based on income.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5**
Rhode Island does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 9 / 10**
Rhode Island requires parental consent to obtain before a minor may obtain an abortion.

**TRAP Laws 0 / 5**
Rhode Island has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10**
Rhode Island doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 8 / 10**
22% of women in Rhode Island live in a county without an abortion provider.

If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

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South Carolina’s Grade

South Carolina received an “F” this year. Most notably, South Carolina received poor marks for:

South Carolina has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks, there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

South Carolina has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

South Carolina was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

State Grades

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

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South Carolina Breakdown of Scores

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 12 / 15**
South Carolina mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception.

**Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5**
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 2.5 / 5**
South Carolina does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, but it does require they dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
South Carolina does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15**
South Carolina has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10**
South Carolina offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 199% 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 0 / 5**
South Carolina restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life, rape, or incest in health insurance plans sold on the insurance exchanges.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 2 / 10**
South Carolina has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks, there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

**TRAP Laws 0 / 5**
South Carolina has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 0 / 10**
South Carolina has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 3 / 10**
71% of women in South Carolina live in a county without an abortion provider.

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South Dakota’s Grade
South Dakota received an “F” this year. Most notably, South Dakota received poor marks for:

South Dakota does not mandate sex education in public schools.

South Dakota has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on fetal pain and negative psychological effects; there is a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure; parental notice is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

South Dakota was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

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**South Dakota Breakdown of Scores**

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<td><strong>Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5</strong> South Dakota restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life and severe health impacts in health insurance plans sold on the insurance exchanges.</td>
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<td><strong>Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10</strong> South Dakota does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.</td>
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<td><strong>Abortion Access 3 / 10</strong> 76% of women in South Dakota live in a county without an abortion provider.</td>
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Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

**Looking Ahead**
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”
Tennessee is one of 25 states receiving a failing grade

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Tennessee's Grade
Tennessee received an “F” this year. Most notably, Tennessee received poor marks for:

- **Tennessee** does mandate sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception. They do mandate that the sex and HIV education be medically accurate.
- **Tennessee** has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.
- **Tennessee** was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

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

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

- **Federal Courts**
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson). Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

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Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

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**Tennessee Breakdown of Scores | F- 33 / 100**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREVENTION</th>
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<th>ACCESS</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sex Education 3 / 15</td>
<td>Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15</td>
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<td>Tennessee does mandate sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception. They do mandate that the sex and HIV education be medically accurate.</td>
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Texas’s Grade
Texas received an “F” this year. Most notably, Texas received poor marks for:

Texas has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Texas has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 6 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on link to breast cancer, fetal pain, negative psychological effects, and get an ultrasound where the provider is required to show and describe the image; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; parental consent and notice is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

Texas received a “minus” because of a law that prevents abortion providers from receiving family planning funding.

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

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Federal Courts
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**Title X**
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

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**Texas Breakdown of Scores | F- 30.5 / 100**

**PREVENTION**

**Sex Education 12 / 15**
Texas mandates sex education in public schools, covering abstinence and HIV prevention, and requires that sex education and HIV education include condoms and birth control.

**Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5**
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

**Access to Emergency Contraception 2.5 / 5**
Texas requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, but does not require they dispense it to sexual assault victims.

**Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10**
Texas does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

**Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15**
Texas has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

**Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10**
Texas 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 200% of the federal poverty line.

**Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5**
Texas restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life endangerment or severe health impacts in all private health insurance plans including those sold on the insurance exchanges.

**ACCESS**

**Abortion Restrictions 0 / 10**
Texas has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 6 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on link to breast cancer, fetal pain, negative psychological effects, and get an ultrasound where the provider is required to show and describe the image; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; parental consent and notice is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

**TRAP Laws 0 / 5**
Texas has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

**Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 0 / 10**
Texas has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**Abortion Access 6 / 10**
43% of women in Texas live in a county without an abortion provider.

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Utah’s Grade

Utah received an “F” this year. Most notably, Utah received poor marks for:

- Utah does mandate sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception. However, Utah does require it to be medically accurate.
- Utah has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

State Grades

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

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Title X

The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion

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Utah Breakdown of Scores  |  F 24 / 100

**PREVENTION**

Sex Education 3 / 15
Utah does mandate sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception. However, Utah does require it to be medically accurate.

Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5
Utah requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10
Utah does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**AFFORDABILITY**

Medicaid Expansion 8 / 15
Utah has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act but they have enacted harmful waivers such as work requirements that limit the number of people who can use the expansion.

Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10
Utah currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5
Utah restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life, rape, incest, severe health, and fetal impairment in all private health insurance plans including those sold on the insurance exchanges.

**ACCESS**

Abortion Restrictions 4 / 10
Utah has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on fetal pain at 20 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure; parental consent and notice is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians.

TRAP Laws 0 / 5
Utah has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 0 / 10
Utah has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Abortion Access 4 / 10
63% of women in Utah live in a county without an abortion provider.
Vermont is one of 11 states receiving a “B” or higher

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Vermont’s Grade
Vermont received a “B” this year. Most notably, Vermont received high marks for:

Vermont mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception.

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

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

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Virginia’s Grade
Virginia received a “C” this year. Most notably, Virginia received mixed marks for:

Virginia does not mandate sex education in public schools.

Virginia has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

Virginia was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

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

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

Federal Courts
The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

Texas’s S.B. 8
Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national

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grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

Title X
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

Looking Ahead
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

Virginia Breakdown of Scores | C- 68.5 / 100

PREVENTION

Sex Education 0 / 15
Virginia does not mandate sex education in public schools.

Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

Access to Emergency Contraception 2.5 / 5
Virginia requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, but does not require they dispense it to sexual assault victims.

Minors’ Access to Contraception 10 / 10
Virginia explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

AFFORDABILITY

Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15
Virginia has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10
Virginia offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with an income level up to 205% 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
Virginia does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

ACCESS

Abortion Restrictions 9 / 10
Virginia requires parental consent to obtain before a minor may obtain an abortion.

TRAP Laws 5 / 5
Virginia has not enacted TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10
Virginia doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Abortion Access 2 / 10
80% of women in Virginia live in a county without an abortion provider.

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

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WASHINGTON, D.C. — Today the Population Institute released its tenth annual 50 State Report Card on Reproductive Health and Rights. Over the past decade, the gap between states prioritizing reproductive health and rights and those seeking to eliminate them has continued to widen. The report card, the most comprehensive of its kind, tracks multiple indicators of reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, and abortion services. In the ten years of the report card, the U.S. overall grade has dropped from a C- to an F, and the number of failing states has grown from nine the first year to 25 this year. This is disastrous for people living in those states.

Jennie Wetter, the Institute’s director of public policy, said, “Looking back over the decade of preparing the report card, it is alarming to see how much has changed. We started with only nine states failing on reproductive health and rights, and this year, there are 25. Unfortunately, anti-abortion legislators are showing no signs of stopping the attack. Already with Texas’s S.B. 8 in effect, one in 10 women* of reproductive age live in a state where abortion rights affirmed by Roe v. Wade are out of reach, with more states promising to pass similar laws. And they won’t stop there. Family planning, sex education and LGBTQ+ rights are firmly in their sights and all of this will have devastating consequences.”

**Methodology**
Using 11 criteria, the Institute’s report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. Based upon their composite scores (0-100), each state received a “core” grade (A, B, C, D, or F). Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

**Washington’s Grade**
Washington received a “A” this year. Most notably, Washington received high marks for:

- Washington mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. Washington also requires that sex education be medically accurate.
- Washington has no laws that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

Washington received a “plus” because they mandate their sex education program include information on sexual orientation and that it be inclusive. They also mandate the sex education program teach about consent.

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

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

- Washington received a “plus” because they mandate their sex education program include information on sexual orientation and that it be inclusive. They also mandate the sex education program teach about consent.

- Federal Courts
  The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

- Texas’s S.B. 8
  Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10

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women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by *Roe v. Wade*.

**Title X**  
The Trump/Pence administration's imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

**Looking Ahead**  
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut *Roe v. Wade*, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, *Roe* has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts *Roe* the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

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**Washington Breakdown of Scores | A+ 94 / 100**

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<th><strong>PREVENTION</strong></th>
<th><strong>AFFORDABILITY</strong></th>
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Washington mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. Washington also requires that sex education be medically accurate. | Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15  
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Washington has no laws that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion. |
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Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment. | Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10  
Washington 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 260% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19. | TRAP Laws 5 / 5  
Washington has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety. |
| Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5  
Washington requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims. | Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5  
Washington does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans. | Abortion Policy With the Loss of *Roe* 10 / 10  
Washington doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if *Roe* is struck down. |
| Minors’ Access to Contraception 10 / 10  
Washington explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services. | | Abortion Access 9 / 10  
10% of women in Washington live in a county without an abortion provider. |
**West Virginia** is one of 25 states receiving a failing grade

**Access to Reproductive Health and Rights are in Peril: U.S. Gets an “F”**

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Today the Population Institute released its tenth annual 50 State Report Card on Reproductive Health and Rights. Over the past decade, the gap between states prioritizing reproductive health and rights and those seeking to eliminate them has continued to widen. The report card, the most comprehensive of its kind, tracks multiple indicators of reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, and abortion services. In the ten years of the report card, the U.S. overall grade has dropped from a C- to an F, and the number of failing states has grown from nine the first year to 25 this year. This is disastrous for people living in those states.

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**Methodology**

Using 11 criteria, the Institute’s report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. Based upon their composite scores (0-100), each state received a “core” grade (A, B, C, D, or F). Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

**West Virginia’s Grade**

West Virginia received an “F” this year. Most notably, West Virginia received poor marks for:

**West Virginia** has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

**West Virginia** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on negative psychological effects; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; parental notice is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

**State Grades**

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

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

**Federal Courts**

The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (*Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut *Roe v. Wade*. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn *Roe*, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

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Texas passed a six-week abortion ban that allows anyone in the U.S. to sue Texas abortion providers and those who assist patients in receiving an abortion. This impacts the national grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by *Roe v. Wade*.

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Title X
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

Looking Ahead
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only. If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

West Virginia Breakdown of Scores  |  F 40 / 100

PREVENTION

Sex Education 12 / 15
West Virginia mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception.

Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

ACCESS

Abortion Restrictions 2 / 10
West Virginia has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on negative psychological effects; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; parental notice is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

TRAP Laws 5 / 5
West Virginia has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 0 / 10
West Virginia has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Abortion Access 1 / 10
90% of women in West Virginia live in a county without an abortion provider.

AFFORDABILITY

Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15
West Virginia has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10
West Virginia currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5
West Virginia does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

ACCESS

Abortion Restrictions 2 / 10
West Virginia has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on negative psychological effects; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; parental notice is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

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A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible.
Wisconsin is one of 25 states receiving a failing grade

Access to Reproductive Health and Rights are in Peril: U.S. Gets an “F”

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Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the Institute’s report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. Based upon their composite scores (0-100), each state received a “core” grade (A, B, C, D, or F). Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

Wisconsin's Grade

Wisconsin received an “F” this year. Most notably, Wisconsin received poor marks for:

- **Wisconsin** mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum.
- **Wisconsin** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure and a patient must receiving counseling including misinformation on fetal pain; the patient is required get an ultrasound where the provider is must show and describe the image; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

**Wisconsin** was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

State Grades

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

The National Grade

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

**Federal Courts**

The new 6-3 conservative Supreme Court has wasted no time in taking up an abortion case (Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization) that has the potential to eliminate or completely gut Roe v. Wade. According to the Guttmacher Institute, if the court were to overturn Roe, it would potentially eliminate abortion access in 26 states. 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, LGBTQ+ protections, and transgender rights.

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grade because according to the Guttmacher Institute, one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. live in Texas. This means that one in 10 women of reproductive age in the U.S. no longer enjoy the right to abortion care guaranteed by Roe v. Wade.

Title X
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

Looking Ahead
In releasing this year’s report card, Wetter warned that, “With the possibility looming that the Supreme Court will gut Roe v. Wade, abortion rights in this country are hanging by a thread. We already know that those rights were never enough because for far too many people, Roe has only ever been a right in name only.

If the Supreme Court guts Roe the impacts will be devastating and will set back progress on reproductive health, rights, and justice issues for decades to come. Unfortunately, this devastation will not be felt equally. Those with resources will be able to travel to access the care they need. And that means the cruel impacts of the loss of rights will be disproportionately felt by Black and brown people, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. Now is the time to fight harder than ever to ensure reproductive freedom for all.”

Wisconsin Breakdown of Scores  |  F- 18 / 100

PREVENTION
Sex Education 0 / 15
Wisconsin mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum.

Nurses Authorized to Dispense Medications 0 / 5
Clinical Nurse Specialists, Nurse Practitioners, and Nurse Midwives are not authorized to dispense medications including birth control and STI treatment.

Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5
Wisconsin requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

Minors’ Access to Contraception 0 / 10
Wisconsin does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

AFFORDABILITY
Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15
Wisconsin has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10
Wisconsin offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 306% 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 0 / 5
Wisconsin restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by only allowing abortion coverage for cases of life, rape, incest or severe physical health in health insurance plans sold on the insurance exchanges.

ACCESS
Abortion Restrictions 0 / 10
Wisconsin has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 20 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure and a patient must receiving counseling including misinformation on fetal pain; the patient is required get an ultrasound where the provider is must show and describe the image; parental consent is required; and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

TRAP Laws 0 / 5
Wisconsin has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 0 / 10
Wisconsin has policies in place that could ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Abortion Access 3 / 10
70% of women in Wisconsin live in a county without an abortion provider.
Wyoming is one of 25 states receiving a failing grade

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Wyoming’s Grade
Wyoming received an “F” this year. Most notably, Wyoming received poor marks for:

**Wyoming** does not mandate sex education in public schools.

**Wyoming** has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

96% of women in Wyoming live in a county without an abortion provider.

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

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Title X
The Trump/Pence administration’s imposition of a “domestic gag rule,” which barred Title X clinics from counseling patients about abortion or referring them to abortion

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services, had a devastating impact on a program that was providing family planning services to 4 million households a year. While the Biden/Harris administration has rescinded the rule, the damage to the Title X network has been done, decimating access to affordable contraceptive care for people living on low incomes which will take time and increased funding to rebuild.

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Wyoming Breakdown of Scores | F 44 / 100

PREVENTION

Sex Education 0 / 15
Wyoming does not mandate sex education in public schools.

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.

Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5
Wyoming has no laws affirming a woman’s right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

Minors’ Access to Contraception 10 / 10
Wyoming explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

AFFORDABILITY

Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15
Wyoming has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10
Wyoming 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 for loss of coverage post-partum, but does not expand coverage based on income.

Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5
Wyoming does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

ACCESS

Abortion Restrictions 8 / 10
Wyoming has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: parental consent and notice is required and clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians.

TRAP Laws 5 / 5
Wyoming has not enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

Abortion Policy With the Loss of Roe 10 / 10
Wyoming doesn’t have policies in place that would ban abortion if Roe is struck down.

Abortion Access 1 / 10
96% of women in Wyoming live in a county without an abortion provider.

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

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